

# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

APRIL, 1977

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SASKATCHEWAN

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# MONTHS OF THE YEAR

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**AYIKIPISIM**

**APRIL**

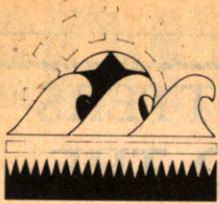
**THE FROG MOON**

The month of April is known as the "Frog Moon". Ice on lakes and sloughs thaws, plants and animals who live on or near the water are seen again, and the croaking of frogs can be heard far into the night.

This is also the month when buffalo hides thaw in the sun and the women begin the long process of tanning them. Long ago, the women would gather fresh moss to use as diapers for their babies. The children played in the sun while the people who had suffered from sickness during the winter months sat in the sun regaining their strength. The men made preparations for the big summer hunts which provided food for the summer's festivities.

Winter is like a long dark night and spring is like the morning sun when life [nature] springs up again.





# The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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Chief Harvey Desjarlais of Muskowekwan reserve waits for an answer at microphone on floor of the All-Chiefs' Conference in Saskatoon. This month the Saskatchewan Indian provides detailed coverage of the conference at which every one of the province's 68 bands had an opportunity to voice its opinions.

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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 views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

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**LETTERS  
TO THE  
EDITOR**

Letters to the Editor must be signed, otherwise they will not be printed. If you wish to withhold your name or use a pen name that is fine, providing you identify yourself to the Editor.

**Liberal Thanks**

Dear Editor:

I have just read and thoroughly enjoyed the February issue of the Saskatchewan Indian. You and your staff are to be congratulated on putting together an interesting, informative and very professional magazine. I look forward to the next issue.

Yours sincerely,  
Otto Lang,  
MP, Saskatoon-Humboldt

**Self-Analysis**

Dear Editor:

Many of us spend a lot of time and energy moaning and complaining about the mistreatment directed at us by non-Indians. But how do we treat each other? Are we honest? Are we co-operative? Are we concerned for our brothers and sisters? In many instances the answer is a most resounding "no".

We are quick to complain about what the non-Indian is doing to us, but never a word about what we are doing to each other. Nearly everyday I see someone in town or city, on the streets or the outskirts of town, hitchhiking with his head busted, face all messed up, money and identification gone and no place to stay any longer. When asked what happened, he invariably replies that it was done by another Indian — most frequently, a "friend".

There are people who I see just about every day, who lie most convincingly to get cash from you. Then when they get it they go directly to a pub. When they have drunk it down they hunt up another Indian friend and with a slight alteration of the same lie, obtain cash from him too. There are people who become very belligerent in their demands and

even go so far as to threaten violence if their demands are not met. There are some who know an employed friend, female or male, who is working in a government job, or elsewhere. They proceed to harass him or her with their loud mouths calling out such names as white Indian or potato. But the rip-off doesn't stop there. We who are more fortunate than most now have a new game to play. We tomahawk each other to death socially and politically. If anyone dares to disagree with us, we immediately terminate a friendship that may have been of long standing. If an issue is debatable we tend to make a personal indictment of the opposition. When angered, we also have a tendency to accuse the person with whom we are angry of being something other than Indian regardless of the degree of Indian blood.

It is high time we bring all this infighting to a halt; stop pitting Indian against Indian, organization against organization, and family against family. Personal vendettas have no place in our way of life. Neither does rumor or conjecture. If we are to survive we must respect each other and the rights of others. We must unite in thought and deed. We must put aside tribal jealousies and other personal and petty jealousies. We must come of age and accept the responsibilities of coming of age. When we have learned to do these things, then we can truly say: "We are Indian and proud." May the Great Spirit watch over us and guide our moccasin foot steps away from the jungle of hypocrisy.

Harry Nicotine,  
Cando, Sask.

**Young Leaders**

Dear Editor:

I'm a treaty from Saskatchewan.

This concerns our young Indian people that grew up, went through high school and now have good jobs with our native groups. They usually go around to schools, churches, reserves, etc. They give a good talk on how much they would like to do to help our Indian people. They impress people with their speech but afterwards you never see or hear from them. Do you call this unity towards our people that need help. Let's all work together. We need more young leaders. My plans are to work for my Indian people any way possible. And I will never forget even though I live in this whiteman's world. May the Great Spirit keep us together.

James Lewis,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**Bird Names**

Dear Editor:

This is in regards to your February issue of the Saskatchewan Indian concerning the name of the month in Cree "mikisiwpisim". True, the name of the month is as it is written but the definition of "mikisiw" is being confused for a golden eagle. "Mikisiw" is really in fact the name given to the bald eagle by the Cree, plains included.

Kihao (or in modern Roman orthography it is spelled "kihew") was the plains Cree word for the golden eagle. Some other historical words concerning our great winged being that may be of interest to others who need to refresh their

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# EDITORIAL

Is there any more evidence needed than the FSI's task force report that the department of Indian affairs needs to be subjected to a massive restructuring?

For the current fiscal year, the Saskatchewan region alone will fall \$17 million short of meeting its program commitments.

The department has said it will provide certain programs which bands have every right then to expect. But the department has made no effort to find out specifically what these programs will cost.

This failure, the task force report called "gross negligence in provision of financing." And the result is expected to be cutbacks in education, welfare, job creation and other programs by November.

The budget shortfall of course only takes into account commitments to already existing programs. It does not take into account the massive infusions of capital which will be necessary if reserves are going to develop a strong economic base.

But given Indian affairs' past record, who could expect that in one year it would provide not only enough money to run its promised programs, but funds to spur economic development as well?

The FSI task force report found that the level of competence among employees of Indian affairs is on the continuous decline.

Well-meaning individuals entering the department are soon faced with the stultifying reality of the bureaucracy.

Proper financing is not provided; creative use of funds is prohibited by overly restrictive spending guidelines; too many decisions are made in Ottawa or regional office; there is no real commitment to band administration of reserve programs.

Encountering this situation, the best employees either leave or sink into the slough of cynicism which now floods the entire departmental apparatus.

The task force found that the situation is now so bad that the senior officials of the department do not have the faintest idea how they are going to get out of the mess they are now in.

Indian affairs has been in the news a lot lately.

A trial involving allegations of graft by one Indian affairs employee was underway in North Battleford at the end of April. An RCMP investigation has found evidence to bring another employee of the same office to trial over alleged misuse of funds.

Without commenting on the innocence or guilt of these men, there is sufficient evidence to reasonably believe that corruption runs deep in Indian affairs.

Isn't it time that the federal government realizes public confidence in the department is profoundly shaken, if any in fact remains?

Isn't it time that the federal government launch a full-scale investigation of the department's entire operation?

Surely the government cannot politically afford to drag behind it any longer this embarrassing, festering quagmire which is the department of Indian affairs.

# Tapwe

By Doug Cuthand

After acting on the request of the North Battleford District Chiefs to hold an investigation into the Indian Affairs District office, District manager **Alex Pinter** found himself sent on a French course.

It now looks like he will not return as District Manager but be transferred to another position.

It would appear that there is no reward for being a good trustee as far as the department is concerned.

**Ed Foster**, environmental health officer with medical services in North Battleford had a choice assignment last month.

It was his duty to check out all the kitchens which might be preparing food for Prime Minister **Pierre Trudeau** during his two-day Saskatchewan visit.

Foster was also seen lurking around the roped-off Holiday Inn swimming pool making sure no single-minded Western Tory had spiked the water with a lethal dose of chlorine.

Any chiefs staying at the Holiday Inn during the All-Chiefs' Conference weren't allowed to share the pool with the prime minister.

Civil servants certainly stick together. This month we received a letter with a news clipping from **Gordon R. Miller**, Information Adviser to the Native Employment Program of the Public Service Commission.

The letter was addressed to all Indians, Metis and Inuit newspapers in Canada and contained the following.

"It would be appreciated if you were prepared to help balance out some of the unfair publicity being directed toward **Harold Cardinal** by use of the enclosed material in your next edition."

The enclosed material was a copy of an Ottawa column by **Frank Howard** and **Kitty McKinsey** titled the Bureaucrats. In it they outline some of the bureaucratic guerilla warfare Cardinal is currently engaged in and build up his image as a competent administrator.

Civil servants are supposed to be shadowy figures lurking out of range of the public eye. It's going to be a hard role to play for a media hype like Cardinal.

National Indian Brotherhood president **Noel Starblanket** sent a birthday card to his executive director **Ron Albert** which said: "I crossed a turtle with a jack-ass and I don't know what I got, but it got a good job with the government."

The **Advisory group on Executive compensation in the Public Service** recently tabled a paper in the House of Commons which among other things recommends that the government should be prepared to fire or demote those found incompetent.

The report states that performance rating done on senior bureaucrats tends to be over-generous with nearly 60 per cent receiving the top standings of "outstanding" and "superior".

And those who receive the lesser ratings also tend to receive the same salary advances as those who have been judged higher.

Salaries of the 2,400 senior government employees range from \$27,500 to \$66,000 a year. They include deputy ministers, assistant deputy ministers, band directors, heads of crown corporations and appointees by the cabinet to government boards and commissions.

The thought of firing or demoting incompetent bureaucrats would be disastrous if it was adopted in Indian Affairs. When it comes to bureaucrats, Indian Affairs represents the worst of a bad bunch.

An analysis of the staffing of the department indicates how top heavy and self-perpetuating their interest is in their own administration.

The Saskatchewan Region has a total amount of 881 approved positions, 875 of which are occupied. Of the occupied positions 549 are teaching positions.

Out of the remaining staff of 326, 223 are involved in general administration and 103 in programs. Of the program staff less than 50 are actually involved in development and support to bands.

There are 171 positions in administrative services out of an approved amount of 143. On the other hand there are 13 positions that are not filled for teachers. It is obvious that the emphasis lies on the administrative function of the department.

In fact the ratio of administrative personnel at the district level is twice that of the program people. The only exception being the Touchwood-File Hills-Fort Qu'Appelle district which has 25 administration and 25 program people.

These figures are probably overly generous to the department since many program people function as administrators. The 36 social service positions, for example, are classified as program positions but their function is to administer the social services guidelines.

What it all finally boils down to is a bureaucracy whose main interest is its own survival and self-interest, hardly the trustee that the Indian people maintain is their function.

[Continued Page 36]

**FSI's Sanderson Meets PM****Trudeau Says Time For BNA Act Parley**

**ALLAN — Saskatchewan Indians will have "ample time" to seek guarantees to their rights if Canada's constitution is patriated, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told FSI first vice-president Sol Sanderson April 19.**

**The prime minister said negotiations to patriate the constitution have taken so long now "I can at least guarantee it won't catch you by surprise and you will have ample time to see any particular guarantees you want."**

**Trudeau was responding to a question by Sanderson who was seeking assurances the interests of treaty Indians would be protected if the British North America Act is patriated.**

Sanderson was a member of a seven-person panel selected to question the prime minister at a public meeting here on the first day of his recent visit to Saskatchewan.

The other six members of the panel were representatives of agricultural organizations and asked questions solely about federal agricultural policy. But Sanderson was placed on the panel following private discussions members of the FSI executive held with prominent Saskatchewan Liberals the week before the prime minister's visit.

Trudeau told Sanderson he agrees with the principle of selective special development agreements which the FSI wants to negotiate with the federal government.

One of the objectives of the agreements would be to improve the delivery of services to Indian communities.

In a half-hour private discussion with Trudeau, Sanderson asked the prime minister to attend the All-Chiefs Conference, then underway in Saskatoon.

But Trudeau said his schedule would only permit him to meet with the chiefs for about five minutes, and

he would prefer to meet with them at greater length in the future, preferably at a special occasion.

Sanderson told the chiefs' conference the prime minister has tentatively agreed to meet the chiefs this fall, probably at the official opening

of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina.

Trudeau announced he has designated Jim MacDonald, an executive assistant, "to hear in detail any points you (the FSI) want to make". Sanderson had asked the prime minister to assist in combatting red tape hindering Saskatchewan Indian objectives.

He said he told Trudeau Saskatchewan Indians have never taken "direct, radical action against any major development" undertaken by the Canadian government, but civil servants are constantly sabotaging Indian plans.

Trudeau was also told "he along with the general public are going to have to get used to the idea of

**[Continued Next Page]**



**Sol Sanderson was the FSI's representative on a seven-member panel which posed questions to Prime Minister Trudeau at a public meeting at Allan, Sask. April 19. Sanderson also had a half-hour private discussion with the prime minister.**

# U. of C. Professors Find Sympathy For Indian Issues Lowest In Sask.

Residents of Saskatchewan are generally less sympathetic to Indians and Indian issues than residents of any other province, a study conducted by two University of Calgary professors has found.

Saskatchewan respondents to a survey which formed the basis of the study registered 28.9 on a sympathy index which ranged from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 50. Alberta respondents scored 30 and Manitoba respondents scored 31.4, while the national average was 32.9.

Roger Gibbins and Rick Ponting, professors respectively of political science and sociology, published their findings in a paper entitled "Contemporary Prairie Perceptions of Canada's Native Peoples".

The professors found a particularly low level of support among Saskatchewan residents for Indian land claims.

Asked whether they thought all or many Indian land claims are valid only 38.2 per cent of Saskatchewan

[Continued from Last Page]

another form of government and that is Indian government."

According to Sanderson, the prime minister expressed interest in the concept and was eager to hear more about it.

The concept of Indian government now being developed by FSI staff and later to be discussed by a newly-formed FSI commission on Indian government, embodies the idea of Indian sovereignty within Confederation.

The FSI vice-president said Trudeau expressed a serious interest in reform of the Indian Act.

Sanderson said he discussed with the prime minister the possibility of an act of Parliament which would recognize treaty rights, lands and Indian government and would enable Indians to control the activities of the department of Indian affairs.

respondents answered affirmatively. The corresponding figures for Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec were respectively 46.3, 55.3 and 80 per cent.

The study also found that Manitobans were much more sympathetic than were residents of Saskatchewan and Alberta to the statement "Indians deserve to be a lot better off economically than they are now."

Asked to respond to the statement: "If a Mackenzie Valley pipeline is imposed upon natives against their wishes, we can't blame them if they resort to violence", Manitobans were most sympathetic, Albertans were least sympathetic and Saskatchewan residents were intermediate.

The sympathy index developed for the study was based on 10 statements put to the respondents. A respondent could score from one to five depending on his degree of hostility or sympathy for the particular statement.

For all ten statements a highly sympathetic person could receive a maximum score of 50, while a highly antagonistic person could receive a total score as low as 10.

Despite finding in Saskatchewan the lowest level of sympathy for Indians and Indian issues, the study nonetheless found Saskatchewan residents were more likely to place the social and economic problems of Indians and Eskimos as a high priority among problems facing Canada today.

Almost 57 per cent of Saskatchewan respondents considered the problems of native people as one of the country's top three priorities. They were only exceeded in their concern by residents of Manitoba (60.7 per cent) and British Columbia (61.2 per cent).

The study indicates that the kinds of political tactics which the Prairie public would approve by Indians are limited.

A majority of respondents strongly or moderately approved requesting a royal commission to study Indian problems and launching lawsuits in the courts. But a majority disapproved of occupations of government offices, boycotting private businesses, barricading roads and railways and threatening violence.

Those approving or disapproving protest marches were evenly divided.

The study's authors conclude that "the reaction of Prairie respondents to tactical radicalism suggests that the employment by Indians of radical tactics may seriously compromise pre-existing levels of public support and sympathy."

But they note that "our research provides no insight as to whether the potential gains of radicalism, both with respect to mobilizing the native community and jolting the government into action, might outweigh the potential costs in public support."

In an interview Gibbins said he is not able to explain why Saskatchewan residents are less sympathetic to Indian issues than other Canadian citizens.

He said one of the study's puzzling findings was there was no correlation between the amount of contact individuals had with Indians and their attitude toward them. There was also no greater or lesser degree of sympathy generally among those the study found to be more knowledgeable of Indian issues, Gibbins said.

Study interviews were conducted during the period January 8 to March 4, 1976. Gibbins said the intent of the study was to find out how public opinion was being affected by increasing militancy among Indian groups, and whether there was potential for development of a public backlash.

The study was assisted by a \$40,000 grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation.



# Chief Outlines Concept Of Indian Government

SASKATOON — A new concept of Indian government, entailing sovereignty for Indian people within Confederation, was outlined by FSI Chief David Ahenakew to the All-Chiefs Conference in April.

"The Canadian public, as well as Indians, will have to get used to the idea that in Canada, in addition to municipal, provincial and federal governments, there is an almost forgotten, but nonetheless legitimate form of government, and that is Indian government," Ahenakew told the chiefs.

The FSI chief's speech paved the way for discussions of the Indian government concept at workshops in June. The conference established a commission on Indian government to investigate the concept and report back to the chiefs.

"Indian leaders must not only accept, but also advance their status as heads of state, recognizing that they head a form of government with greater power, jurisdiction and authority than that of a provincial government," Ahenakew said.

The FSI's concept of Indian government is based on the premise that a sovereign Indian people with their own social and political structures entered treaty negotiations as political equals to the Crown.

In signing the treaties, the Indian people did not relinquish sovereignty, but instead agreed to a protectorate status.

Ahenakew said Indians must "concentrate collectively on firmly entrenching the protectorate status of Indian nations."

A protectorate "is a type of international guardianship," the chief said.

"It arises when a state surrenders itself by treaty or agreement to the protection of a stronger state in such a way that it transfers the manage-

ment of its more important international affairs to the protecting state."

Recognition of the protectorate status of Indian nations would result in a wide range of benefits for Indian people. It would:

- allow Indian bands greater con-

trol over their internal affairs;

- ensure clear lines of responsibility are established for both Indian and Canadian governments;

- transfer control of funds appropriated for Indian use to Indians and curtail federal waste of these funds;

- give Indians an international

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FSI Chief David Ahenakew kicked off the April All-Chiefs' Conference by describing a new concept of Indian government. In front of the lectern is a copy of the federal government's 1969 White Paper on Indian Policy.

[Continued from Last Page]

audience which could apply diplomatic pressure on Canada if protectorate agreements were violated;

- assure protection of Indian lands and status by special parliamentary legislation, and;

- require agreement of Indians before any legislation is passed affecting Indians.

"The federal government's position is that Indians gave up all rights to self-government when they signed the treaties," Ahenakew said. "This approach was supported by the passage of the present Indian Act which concentrates on managing and controlling the lives of Indian people."

"The federal government still controls the decisions of what powers go to band councils," he said.

The difference of opinion on the treaties and the authority of Indian government "lies behind practically every problem that exists between Indian bands and the government."

"We must be very clear that the government has failed to identify and accept the actual nature of the political relationship between Indian bands and Canada. Specifically there has been a rejection by Canada of the correct distribution of governing authority and jurisdiction as far as Indians are concerned."

"This, in turn, has discouraged bands from exercising the authority which is ours as a right."

Ahenakew said Indians will now have to seriously consider how their protectorate status can be firmly entrenched.

The FSI's task will be to define the degree of Indian sovereignty and jurisdiction and the nature and extent of the trust relationship with the federal government.

Ahenakew also attacked the "incredible incompetence, inefficiency and lack of sensitivity" of the department of Indian affairs.

Referring to the FSI's task force report (described in detail elsewhere in this issue) Ahenakew said the department needs a massive restructuring.

"Indian governments at the band level will take the lead and the re-organized programs will support these initiatives."

## Criminal Charges Pending In Battleford Investigation

**N O R T H B A T T L E F O R D** — Sufficient evidence has been uncovered to lay charges of fraud and theft against one employee of the district office of the department of Indian affairs here, an RCMP officer familiar with the case said earlier this month.

But the officer said no charges will be laid until the investigation is complete.

The head of the Indian affairs district construction branch, Pat McCaffery, has been indefinitely suspended pending the outcome of the investigation.

The RCMP officer said all "questionable transactions" between the construction branch and local businesses are being investigated.

He said one North Battleford district businessman is now implicated in the investigation which involves the disappearance of building materials destined for Indian affairs construction sites and possible kickbacks.

The officer said the three-man RCMP team conducting the investigation is currently dealing almost exclusively with the disappearance of building materials. But they will

later look at possible kickbacks and other alleged offences.

"We want to cover all the areas systematically," he said.

The alleged offences came to light when Alex Pinter, district superintendent of Indian affairs, discovered two bills for purchase of one tractor. The discrepancy between the two bills was \$900.

Pinter asked the RCMP to investigate.

The tractor transaction will likely form the basis of one charge against the Indian affairs employee, the RCMP officer said.

The double-billing in the transaction was the result of "an honest mistake" of an individual who was unaware of an alleged scheme to defraud the department of Indian affairs, he said.

As far as the investigators are currently aware, the extent of the rip-off involves "a substantial amount of money" probably not exceeding \$100,000, the officer said.

He said he is pleased with the way the investigation is proceeding and the investigative team plans to follow up all leads which the public can provide.

## Indian Ceremonial Outfit Nets \$60,000 At Auction

A 135-year-old Indian ceremonial outfit from Nova Scotia, which gathered dust in a plastic bag atop an English wardrobe for years, has been sold at an auction in London, England, to the National Museum of Man for \$60,000.

The outfit — a chief's regalia including a silk-lined frock coat with ceremonial belts and sashes, moccasins, leggings, knife and scabbard, stone-headed tomahawk and hood headdress — was important partly because of its completeness and partly because it was in such good

shape.

The owner, Mrs. Joyce Fairlie of Surrey, was "absolutely flabbergasted" when she learned of the price the piece of family history brought.

The regalia was presented to her great-grandfather, Capt. Henry O'Halloran of the 69th Regiment of the British Army. Capt. O'Halloran, who was made an honorary Micmac Chief, had helped in the resettlement of the Indian tribes who had been allies in their wars with the French.

- from Canadian Scene News Service

*Study Finds Incompetence, Negligence*

# Dept.'s Operations In Total Disarray

The department of Indian affairs' planning, budgeting and financial control systems are in "total disarray," according to a report of the FSI's task force secretariat.

Presented to the All-Chiefs' Conference in April, the report concludes the department perennially fails to provide adequate funds for even those programs for which it has made previous definite commitments.

The consequences of this "gross-negligence in the provision of finances" are repeated conflict with Indian bands, a serious staff morale problem, the evaporation of badly-needed development money and an

increased centralization of authority in regional and Ottawa offices, the report states.

The report is based on a memorandum sent to FSI Chief Dave Ahenakew by Doug McArthur, the task

force's planning co-ordinator and a former deputy minister of the department of northern Saskatchewan.

Although the department admits to having a serious problem, at an Ottawa meeting of regional directors of operations aimed at resolving it, "I was appalled to discover that they apparently have no workable idea of how to go about it," McArthur wrote.

"In my opinion, the department does not have the talent and competence internally to straighten out the mess they are currently in."

On the basis of program commitments already made, the Saskatchewan Indian affairs region is starting the 1977-78 fiscal year with an operating and maintenance budget which is deficient by \$17 million, according to the report.

The deficiency is consistent with budget performances of previous years. In 1971-72 the difference between the original operating budget for the region and the actual expenditure was \$1.9 million. It reached a projected \$11.4 million in 1976-77.

The deficit suggested by these figures is reduced by additional budget appropriations during the fiscal year, but in spite of these the region has recorded a deficit in every year since 1971-72.

The actual deficit was \$1.9 million in 1972-73, climbed as high as \$5 million in 1974-75 and is projected to reach \$3.6 million in 1976-77.

Because few new programs have been introduced during the last six years, the formulation of the budget should have been "a relatively simple costing problem," the report said.

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The Phoenix Building, which houses the Saskatoon district offices of the department of Indian affairs. An FSI task force report has found budgeting and financial procedures for the entire Saskatchewan region to be in "total disarray".

[Continued from Last Page]

"Program managers should have been confident that budget allotments would be sufficient to meet program obligations. (But) our review of the records shows clearly that costing has been incredibly inaccurate."

Managers are then faced annually with the difficult decision of either reducing program commitments or overspending their budgeted allotments, the report states. "Pressure invariably comes from headquarters to do the former."

As such items as department staff salaries are binding under contract, the primary target of "program cuts, diversion of funds and unfulfilled commitments, will be the bands and individuals," the report says.

The "so-called discretion areas" in which managers reduce programs commitments "turn out to be areas such as care of adults and children, post-school education and band administered projects for which there is a critical need."

But according to the report, harmful effects of negligent financing are felt not only among the bands, but also among the staff of the depart-

ment.

Faced with budget allocations insufficient to meet commitments "managers and staff in the region become frustrated and cynical," the report states, "Competent people either leave or become cynical, while the incompetent people remain and consolidate their hold on the more senior positions. The overall competence of the staff in the region thus tends to be on the continuous decline."

The report also criticizes the practice of carrying the past year's deficits into the new fiscal year. "This unbudgeted first claim on the next year's allotments . . . simply aggravates an already bad situation."

To reduce expected deficits central authority replaces good management, it states.

"For instance in January, 1977, all decentralized authorities for payment requisitions were suspended and transferred to the finance section of regional office, despite repeated assurances by senior departmental management that these authorities have all been decentralized to districts. Furthermore, controls exercised over expen-

ditures become so detailed and inflexible as to make effective developmental programming impossible."

The high degree of centralization is made worse by "confused" and "conflicting" lines of authority within the department and "a top-heavy administrative structure," the report says.

"Out of a total man-year allotment of 881, less than 50 man-years are actually devoted to developmental support to bands. This amounts to less than one person per band."

The findings of the Task Force report have prompted Chief Dave Ahenakew to ask the Chiefs for a private meeting where means of straightening out the mess in the Department of Indian Affairs can be proposed.

"We need a massive change within the department, a 180 degree turn, so we can do the type of work that needs to be done," said Chief Ahenakew.

Ahenakew said, "we have two choices if we want to straighten out this mess. We'll have to start hammering away at the politicians or we can apply pressure to get the type of people we require to straighten out the mess and it can be done."

## International Indian Education Conference Highlights Language, Culture In Saskatoon

The Fifth Annual Native American Bilingual Education Conference will be held in Saskatoon May 16, 17 and 18.

The first time the conference has been held in Saskatchewan and only the second in Canada, the conference will bring together more than 2,000 Indians from North and Central America.

Indian educators from as far away as Alaska in the north and Panama in the south will be attending the conference which will deal with all aspects of bi-lingual and bi-cultural

education in Indian communities.

The bulk of activities will be held at the Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium.

The activities will include working sessions on bilingual instruction, Indian control of education and development of Indian content curricula.

Cultural activities including pipe ceremonies, Indian drumming, and dances will also figure prominently on the conference agenda.

The conference is being organized by the Saskatchewan

Indian Cultural College (SICC).

The conference represents one of the few opportunities for Indian educators from many Indian nations to gather together in a single place.

And it also represents an opportunity for many Saskatchewan residents to acquaint themselves with the progress of Indian education elsewhere.

Conference organizers say it is unlikely another international Indian conference of similar magnitude will be held in Saskatchewan for years to come.

# Bentley Argues Water Safe Although No Standards Set

The director of the Saskatchewan medical services branch of the department of health and welfare said late last month the radon gas-impregnated water on Red Earth reserve is safe to drink.

Dr. Claude (Pip) Bentley said he received a letter from the radiation protection bureau in Ottawa which assures him the water is safe to drink.

But the letter, which was made available to the Saskatchewan Indian, acknowledges that health authorities do not have sufficient information to make a proper judgement on the safety of radon in drinking water.

The letter, from A. H. Booth, director of the radiation protection bureau, said "the radiation dose to the gut (from radon gas in water) while undoubtedly small, needs to be evaluated more thoroughly than it has in the past."

Radon gas, at levels 70 to 225 times the level considered safe for other radioactive elements, was discovered in one Red Earth reserve well in a survey conducted by the Indian minerals division of the department of Indian affairs.

No standards have been set for radon gas in water because it rarely occurs that way, the letter from Booth said.

"Because the ingestion of radon gas in water is considered to be a negligible source of radiation, the International Radiological Protection Commission does not set maximum permissible concentrations," the letter stated.

Maximum permissible concentrations of radon gas in air have been established. Radon gas has been definitively linked to the development of cancer among uranium miners.

Booth's letter noted the United States Environmental Protection Agency is now preparing recommendations for maximum permissible levels in water, and "we are also preparing recommendations."

Despite the absence of standards,

the letter said once "the data has been explained to the Red Earth Indians there should be no apprehension about the radiological quality of the water from the wells on the reserve."



**Dr. Claude Bentley, director of the Saskatchewan medical services branch of the department of national health and welfare, says he believes the radioactive water on Red Earth reserve is safe. But officials in Ottawa acknowledge that there are no maximum permissible standards for radon gas in water.**

It may be harder to overcome alarmist views expressed by others," the letter added.

The radon gas discovery has set off a flurry of mineral claim-staking near the Red Earth reserve.

The Red Earth band staked a claim of 3,750 acres and took out helium exploration permits.

Private mining interests have also shown considerable interest in the area, staking about 30,000 acres adjacent and south of the reserve.

The presence of radon gas indicates a uranium ore body may be in the vicinity.

Les Beck, director of the department of mineral resources' geological survey, said there was some exploration activity in the area in 1974 when an airborne radiometric survey revealed a radioactive anomaly in the Pasquia Hills lying to the south of Red Earth.

Now the radon gas discovery has rekindled interest in the area, Beck said.

Any minerals discovered under the Red Earth reserves would be the property of the band, which holds all mineral rights by law.

Beck said it would not be unusual to find uranium in the sedimentary rocks underlying the reserve. From 75 to 80 per cent of the world's uranium is now mined from sedimentary beds.

But all of Saskatchewan's uranium discoveries to date have been made in the northern pre-cambrian shield which consists mainly of metamorphic rocks.

It is possible the radon gas found at Red Earth is being channelled up from pre-cambrian rock lying beneath the sedimentary beds, Beck said.

# Chiefs Approve Housing Policy; Demand Major Infusion Of Money

SASKATOON — The FSI All-Chiefs Conference approved last month a new five-year housing policy which would require the infusion of \$17 million in additional funds into the Saskatchewan region in the first year alone.

The money would be in addition to the \$8.5 million currently available for housing from the department of Indian affairs.

But the new housing policy will require Indian affairs approval before it can be put into effect and its ready acceptance by the department is not likely.

The FSI housing policy was developed separately from a new policy worked out by Indian affairs in consultation with the National Indian Brotherhood.

"The program outlines being presented by the department at the present time are confusing," according to an FSI background document presented to the All-Chiefs Conference.

The outlines "contain the suggestion large amounts of new money will be made available," the document said. "In fact the government has approved little new money for the program to date."

The proposed Indian affairs housing policy contains only one significant change from its previous policy. The housing grant, previously a flat \$10,000, has been made variable in accordance with family income.

Families with annual incomes of \$5,000 or less will receive a \$12,000 grant for house construction. The grant will be reduced by \$1,000 for every \$1,000 increase in income up to a minimum grant of \$6,000 for families with incomes \$11,000 or more.

The FSI background document criticized the variable grant proposal as "unworkable".

"In order to make this system work effectively, there needs to be

some way of determining permanent or continuing income. Given the uncertainty of jobs, and fluctuations in employment on most reserves, there can be no assurance that a person's income in a given year will continue in the future."

Instead, the new FSI housing policy calls for a \$12,000 grant for new house construction and a \$6,000 grant for house rehabilitation. These grants would be made directly to bands which would in turn transfer all or a part of the grant to individuals if the houses are to be individually owned. The amount of the grant transferred to individuals would depend on their ability to pay.

The FSI policy also calls for an additional \$8,000 grant for new houses and a \$4,000 grant for rehabilitated houses to cover the costs of training and wages for unemployed band members who work on construction of the house.

A final grant of \$10,000 would be available for construction of sewer and water services to the new or rehabilitated houses.

With the approval of band councils, loans from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation would be available to supplement the grants.

These loans would be guaranteed for 90 per cent of their value by the department of Indian affairs and 10 per cent by bands from revenues of program funds.

The maximum loan for new houses would be \$10,000 per house and \$6,000 for rehabilitated houses. "In no case shall loans be at a level that would impose an unjust burden on family income as a result of user charges or principal and interest payments."

The policy sets 3,000 new houses and 2,300 rehabilitated houses as its target over the next five years.

Additional grants would be made to bands for planning and adminis-

tration of band housing policy and maintenance and operation of services and utilities.

FSI first vice-president Sol Sanderson told the chiefs the policy has been several years in the making. And Sanderson said he hoped it would form the basis for a Saskatchewan Indian Housing Agreement with the federal government.

The housing agreement would be one of several selective agreements which the FSI wants to negotiate with Ottawa.

Chief Tony Cote of the Cote reserve called the policy "the best housing proposal that has been developed for Indian people in Saskatchewan."

The chiefs approved it unanimously.

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## Nut Lake Election Returns Old Leaders

NUT LAKE — The leadership of this reserve made a return to previous leadership at their elections held April 7.

The new chief for the Nut Lake band is Robert Kinniewess who was the former chief. The incumbent chief Joe Quewezance did not run for chief but was elected to the council. Quewezance has been the chief for the past two terms each time winning over the newly-elected chief.

The closest contender for chief, George Peeace, lost by only six votes. Peeace is the FSI district representative for the Saskatoon district and has been on the council for the past four years. The other candidates are Clifford Bluecloud, Billy Deflat and Harry Stony.

The turnout of voters was poor with approximately 118 out of 345 eligible voters casting their votes.

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# Federal Cabinet Accepts Formula For Entitlements

by Lloyd Brass  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

The federal cabinet has approved a formula for settlement of Saskatchewan bands' unfulfilled land entitlements earlier agreed to by the province and the FSI.

The decision to approve the formula was made at a cabinet meeting in late March and was announced to the All Chiefs Conference in Saskatoon in April.

The formula will multiply the Dec. 31, 1976 population of any band eligible for more land by 128 (acres per person) and subtract land already received in previous reserve selections.

In a letter to Ted Bowerman, minister of the department of northern Saskatchewan, Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand said "I am hopeful all outstanding entitlements can be settled from available provincial Crown lands or through the surrender of entitlements in exchange for resource-sharing or joint ventures."

The provincial government has previously taken the stand that federal Crown lands should also be made available. It has also argued that the federal government may be obliged to purchase privately-held lands.

The department of Indian affairs has recognized 16 bands have land still coming to them under commitments made in treaties or treaty adhesions. The treaties promised one section of land per family of five.

The 16 bands with recognized entitlements are: Canoe Lake, English River, Fond du Lac, Keeseekoose, Muskowekwan, One Arrow, Peter Ballantyne, Piapot, Red Pheasant, Stony Rapids, Witchehan, Lucky Man, Little Pine, Nikaneet, Thunderchild and Chitek Lake.

FSI secretary Cy Standing told the All Chiefs Conference "through negotiations we have changed the attitudes of both the federal and the

provincial governments."

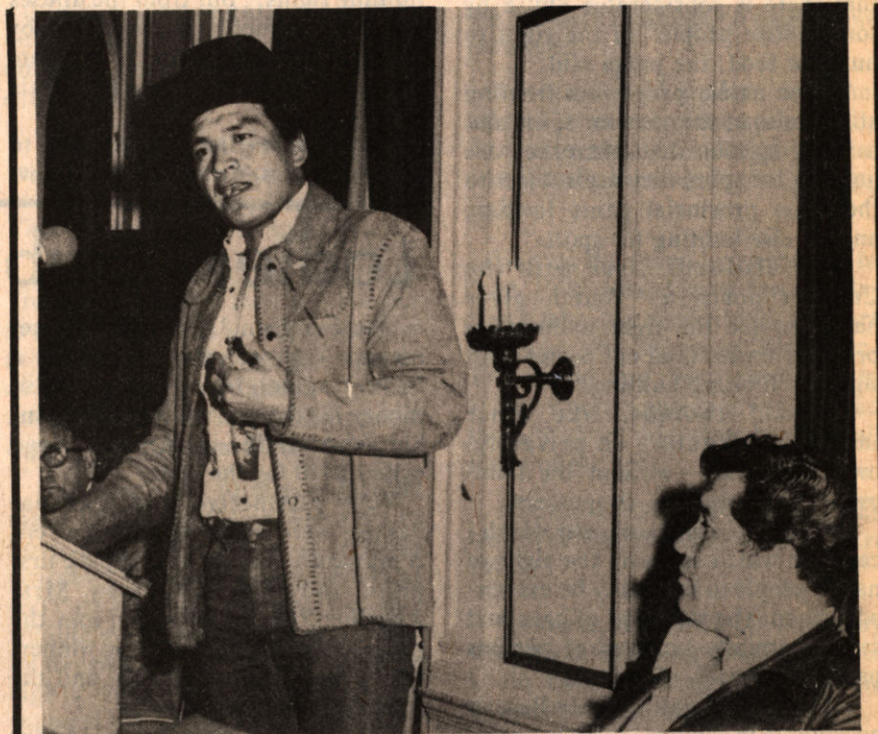
FSI second vice-president, Alec Kennedy said the "governments have to fulfill treaty commitments by treaty and by law."

Kennedy told the chiefs the formula agreed upon was the best formula which could be accepted by all parties.

He said the entitlement bands will now be seeking land with the best potential for economic development. These would include lands with agricultural, timber, mining and trapping potential.

To ensure the best lands are selected, expert advice will be needed, Kennedy said. He talked at length about a geographer who can study prospective new lands and give a positive answer as to their economic value. A librarian to compile the data will also be necessary, he said.

[Continued Page 15]



Alec Kennedy, FSI second vice-president, explains the formula for settlement of unfulfilled land entitlements which has now been approved by Ottawa. Bands will need technical assistance to make land selection, Kennedy said. George Peece is in right foreground.

# Convicting Man Of Firearm Abuse, Judge Takes Aim At Indian Hunters

**NORTH BATTLEFORD**— Judge R. J. Blais has charged Indians with "considerable abuse" of their right to hunt on unoccupied Crown land for food.

Blais made the accusation in a 14-page magistrate's court ruling in which he fined Neil James Tindall of Marsden \$1000 for firing a shotgun into the radiator of a vehicle occupied by several Indian men who had shot three deer while jacklighting. Jacklighting is the practice of hunting at night with lights.

Blais said he did not condone or support Tindall's vigilante-like action against the hunters, but he averred jacklighting "has become a very emotional issue among the farmers and residents of this entire area of the province."

"It is my opinion from circumstances I have been involved with that there is considerable abuse by some native people" of the right to hunt for food, the judge said.

"Some native people are hunting at all times of the year for sport and it is my opinion that when they are hunting for sport they are subject to the same provincial game laws as anyone else hunting for sport."

Blais also took issue with the Crown's position "Which gives native people the right to hunt on privately-owned land not posted with signs prohibiting hunting."

He said Indians, like other individuals hunting on privately-owned land are—without the landowner's permission—trespassers.

"Nor is there any authority which I can find which suggests the right of native people to hunt may be exercised without the standard of care and safety normally expected of persons using firearms."

He said jacklighting by Indians is acceptable providing "there is no one within a few miles whose life might be in danger."

Law enforcement officers should not automatically assume—as he

claimed they had done in the past—that Indian hunters are always hunting for food, Blais said.

"The issue of whether or not people are hunting for food is a question of fact to be decided in each and every case." In many cases with which the judge claimed familiarity, the food obtained "was only incidental to the main purpose of hunting for sport."

He warned that continued "abuse of their (Indians') right by some of them may lead to severe abridgement of that right."

"The result would be that those few who abuse the right may see the right be lost or suspended for some of their brothers who are in real need of this privilege."

"The sense of frustration" illustrated by Tindall's action against the hunters is generated not by Indian hunting rights, "but from the abuses and the apparent lack of initiative by the Crown in attempting to regulate and control these abuses," Blais said.

But where the law is inadequate to control abuses, "those levels of gov-

ernment responsible have a duty to all citizens to provide adequate legislation to protect their rights."

"All our rights as citizens of this country are subject to controls. . . No one, I am sure, will suggest that native hunting rights are in a class by themselves and not subject to legislative control."

The judge emphasized that the action Tindall had taken was "a very serious matter which could have had very serious consequences."

"It is important to note that none of these potential consequences would have done anything to solve the problem the accused was concerned about. . . This sort of conduct cannot be tolerated. It leads to reprisals, injuries to innocent third parties and eventual anarchy."

Tindall, who had no previous criminal record was ordered to pay \$1,000 fine or serve three months in jail. He was also ordered to pay \$250 restitution for repair of the damaged vehicle and has been prohibited from having any firearm or ammunition for two years.

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## Ladies' Club Holds Social

The Sturgeon Lake ladies homemakers club recently sponsored a basket social in efforts to raise money for the pee-wee hockey team. On February 16, a dance and bingo raised \$430 for the club.

Very distinctive and unusual baskets were made by the children. A miniature tee-pee basket took first prize and was bought by Mrs. Angeline Roberts for \$26. From the proceeds of the first prize the winner, Cecil Daniels, received \$15, and the remainder went to the club.

Second prize was won by Audry Kingfisher, nine years old, and was sold for \$15 of which Audry received \$10. The basket was a miniature Sturgeon Lake school bus.

Third prize was won by Candis Daniels, who made a miniature Indian tent full of goodies. It sold for \$16 and Candis got \$5. She made this tent with the help of her uncle Cecil Daniels.

The executive for the homemakers club is president Mrs. Marlene Daniels, vice-president Rose Daniels, secretary Sandra Ermine, treasurer Irene Ermine, and co-ordinator Angeline Roberts.

The women also raise money for the team by catering to meetings and workshops at the band hall.

Getting the children involved in these events has proved to be very successful, according to club members.



# P.A. Judge Upholds Indian Right To Hunt For Food In Wildlife Units

PRINCE ALBERT — The right to treaty Indians to hunt for food in the province's wildlife management units has been upheld here by a district court judge.

In a ruling handed down in early March, Judge K. Halvorson declared that wildlife management units are unoccupied Crown lands to which Indians have access under Treaty Six and the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement.

In making his decision Halvorson was overturning a magistrates' court

[Continued from Page 15]

"At the band level, co-ordinators could be hired to work full-time for the band. This person will try to get the people involved in arriving at the most informative and intelligent decision."

Kennedy suggested a field trip to Alaska, where Indian bands have been through a similar land selection process, might be helpful.

In a letter to FSI Chief David Ahenakew, Allmand said he is now awaiting a budget proposal from the FSI for funding the selection process.

Chief Felix Musqua of the Keeseekoose band said his band has already on its own begun to negotiate with the federal and provincial governments for settlement of its claim.

Chief Musqua said the band is now eyeing two specific land areas which would be of economic value to the Keeseekoose band.

The chief said he is planning a band meeting to iron out some misunderstandings which have arisen about the settlement.

Using population statistics from district offices, the FSI's treaty research program now calculates the lawful entitlement for the 16 bands to be 995,000 acres.

ruling which had found Walter Moosehunter of the Sturgeon Lake reserve guilty of unlawfully hunting in the Cookson Wildlife Management Unit.

Sol Sanderson, first vice-president of the FSI hailed the decision as a major step forward for Indian hunting rights.

But Sanderson also noted the court decision points the direction the province must take if it wants to put new obstacles in the way of Indian hunting.

In his written decision, the judge said the province could deprive Indians of the right to hunt in certain areas by declaring these areas game preserves.

Halvorson said the provincial government would be unilaterally altering the terms of Treaty Six "if a wildlife management unit within uninhabited Crown lands was determined to be an area where Indians cannot hunt."

"This would be tantamount to saying that the province is permitted to alter treaty rights by 'regulation'. . . This clearly cannot be so."

"It is interesting to note that Treaty Six specifies that 'it is subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by her government of her Dominion of Canada'. It does not state that it is subject to the regulations of the province."

Halvorson noted if regulations made under the Game Act were to apply equally to Indians as to other citizens, "the provincial government could declare the entire province as a wildlife management unit and thereby deprive Indians of their hunting rights under the treaty and the (natural resources) agreement."

However, the judge said if the province wished to deprive Indians of the right to hunt in specific areas, it could declare them game preserves.

This would be possible because of the existence of game preserves in Saskatchewan before the transfer of natural resources to provincial jurisdiction in 1930.

To combat further possible restrictions to hunting rights, chiefs attending the All-Chiefs Conference in Saskatoon passed a resolution calling on the provincial government to place a moratorium on any legislation directly or indirectly affecting hunting rights under treaty.

The chiefs also demanded that neither the province nor the federal government introduce any bills or regulations which purport to exclude Indians from unoccupied Crown land without prior consultation with Indians.

And they demanded finally that the province establish no more game preserves.

Sanderson said Indians must not allow the province to unilaterally designate restricted hunting areas and thereby threaten Indian hunting rights.

He said the federal government in June 1976 passed into law regulations which undermined a court ruling on the Migratory Birds Act. The ruling had been favorable to Indian hunters and in effect allowed them to shoot migratory birds at all times of the year.

But the subsequent regulations dissolved the authority of the court ruling.

Sanderson said he fears moves by the province to set up game preserves could have the same effect on the Moosehunter ruling.

"So we must lobby with both levels of government to make sure we're not restricted more from hunting areas," the FSI vice-president said.

# Chiefs Debate Hunting Policy Strategy

by Louise Cuthand  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

An eight-page position paper which reaffirms unrestricted treaty rights of Indians to hunt, trap, fish and gather on unoccupied lands for commercial and domestic purposes was presented at the All Chiefs Conference in April.

A product of three years preparation by the three prairie Indian organizations, the position paper is expected to form the basis for discussions between the federal cabinet and National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) officials.

The position set out in the paper provoked reaction by the Saskatchewan Trappers' Association and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation. Both groups have indicated treaty rights might adversely affect their own programs concerning trapping, hunting and fishing.

"Everybody knows that some special interest groups want the government to cancel treaty rights - I'm concerned they'll begin campaigning using the position paper (unless the treaty Indian organizations act promptly)," Ahenakew said.

Ahenakew also noted that as a treaty Indian, he would not like organization officials to discuss his rights behind closed doors.

The possibility of "too much confidentiality" coupled with that of giving the opposition time to run interference on the position paper poses a dilemma for the Indians, Ahenakew said.

Because the FSI co-ordinated the paper's production, and has already held an executive meeting where it was sanctioned, the FSI can take the lead, he said.

"We didn't have to go to our bands. I've been bitching about this

for years and they know what we're talking about," Ahenakew said. But Manitoba bands are apparently less familiar with the paper.

Alec Kennedy, second vice-president of the FSI, stressed the importance of prairie Indians presenting a united front when the paper's arguments are on the bargaining table.

Senator John Tootoosis agreed. A prairie approach would be the best one, Tootoosis said, because treaty boundaries affect Indians on both sides of the provincial boundaries. "We should stand together. We'll be that much stronger," he said.

Alberta and Manitoba organizations have not yet signed the paper. Chris Bealieu, vice-president of Manitoba Indian Brotherhood said he will personally get the paper signed and the Indian Association of Alberta will be meeting on the last week of April to sign the paper.

# Better Attitude Urged On RCMP In Meeting At Gordon Reserve

by Lyla Lavallee  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

GORDON — Greater trust between Indian people and the RCMP would develop if the RCMP approached Indian people on a more friendly basis, delegates to a conference on law and order told RCMP officers recently.

Delegates charged that RCMP officers are too defensive.

Because many Indians cannot express themselves well in court, resentment against the RCMP grows when arrests are made on reserves, the delegates said.

FSI Senator Henry Langan said representatives from the local RCMP detachment should be visiting reserves each month to meet with the band council.

During such meetings the police should report on all actions taken against band members during the month, Langan said.

Bill Fayant of the attorney-general's department explained the Indian probation program which is aimed at reducing Indian incarcerations by working with criminal offenders on reserves.

About 100 delegates attended the two-day workshop organized by the Indian special constable for the Touchwood district, J. MacLean.

The delegates agreed more workshops should be planned in order to develop a better understanding between reserve residents and police and court authorities.

Sydney Buffalo, the area justice of the peace, expressed a desire for greater co-operation from local

people.

Buffalo said many offenders do not pay fines, and he does not like to write the warrants resulting from these oversights or refusals.

Langan said too many offences are related to alcohol.

The Indian justice of the peace program was explained in detail.

The program provides judicial services in areas where there are large concentrations of Indian people.

The program is designed to be generally more sensitive to the particular needs of the community and the offender than that offered by a white magistrate on circuit.

There are now 14 justices of the peace in the province and five are expected to be added shortly.

# Starblanket Presses For Indian Involvement In BNA Act Talks

by Lloyd Brass  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

Indians want to be involved in any discussions aimed at bringing to Canada the British North America Act, the president of the National Indian Brotherhood told Saskatchewan chiefs in April.

Noel Starblanket said he fears the federal government will repeal the section of the BNA Act which outlines federal jurisdiction over Indian affairs if the act—Canada's constitution—is patriated.

Starblanket, a former FSI vice-president and former chief of the Starblanket reserve, said he wanted the Saskatchewan chiefs' support for

the NIB's efforts to get involved in the patriation discussions.

"The prime minister of this country who has been trying to sell the idea of bringing home the BNA Act is most probably the foremost expert in constitutional law in this country. He knows what he's doing."

If the NIB is successful in getting into the patriation discussions, Starblanket said he will ask the federal government to strengthen the section of the act dealing with Indians.

He said treaty and aboriginal rights should be written into the constitution.

The NIB president warned the 1969 white paper on Indian policy is

still being implemented.

As evidence he cited the transfer of Indian social services from federal to provincial jurisdiction in Alberta, the transfer of medical services in New Brunswick and the transfer of educational responsibility in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The '69 white paper was aimed at transferring responsibility for services to Indians to provinces and the eventual assimilation of the Indian people.

Starblanket said some government officials have charged he does not speak for all Indians. "And I tell them Trudeau does not have the backing of all Canada."

He made his remarks as guest speaker at the All-Chiefs Conference banquet in Saskatoon.

He said some Indians have charged that the financing of the NIB siphons off funds which would have been destined for Indian bands.

But Starblanket denied the charge, saying NIB funds do not in any way affect the money allocated to bands. He said Indian affairs public relations officials are responsible for this rumor.

Six items of interest to Indian people will form the major part of the NIB's work in the near future, the NIB president said.

These are: Indian rights, economic development, establishment of a policy secretariat, the MacKenzie Valley pipeline, revision of the Indian Act and patriation of the BNA Act, and taxation.

He said he has found it difficult to arrive at common ground between the treaty interests of Indians in Saskatchewan and other provinces, and the non-treaty, aboriginal interests of the Indians of the Northwest Territories.

"But there is one thing on which all Indian people hit common ground and that is Indian government. This is where I will work the hardest."



Noel Starblanket, president of the National Indian Brotherhood, speaks to a banquet audience on the second day of the All-Chiefs' Conference. Starblanket is a former FSI vice-president and one-time chief of Starblanket reserve.

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REACH, 2240 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2Y3  
Phone: 523-6681 (Regina residents) or 800-667-3678  
(toll-free for residents outside Regina)

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# Northwest Residents Want Primrose Range Inquiry

by **Richard Martell**  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

More than 100 people gathered on April 7 at the Canoe Narrows band hall and asked for a full public inquiry into the Primrose bombing range lease.

Lawrence Yew, chairman of the northern municipal council (NMC) explained that when the lease was signed in 1954, the local people, in many cases, could not read, write

or speak English. "The people did not understand what the lease was all about nor what the compensation was to be. As a result payments ranged from \$88 to \$3,000 with no explanation of why the large discrepancy," Yew said.

The lease gave the federal government a large tract of land for military purposes in the Primrose Lake area, just north of Meadow Lake Provincial Park and extending into Alberta. "The people have no access to forestry, fishing, trapping and

tourism resources," Yew said.

Bert Cadieu, Progressive Conservative MP for Meadow Lake, said what happened in 1954 could not happen today because the news media would inform the people of what was going on.

"The last payment totalling \$100,000 was made by the department of national defence in 1961. This was made up in varying amounts to individuals with no accounting of what basis was used to decide how much was to be paid to each individual," Cadieu said. "Alberta residents were paid different amounts than those in Saskatchewan."

In addition to these payments, the MP said the Saskatchewan government received more than \$3 million in lease payments over the past 23 years. "None of this has been used for developmental purposes in the north," he said.

In 1975 Ted Bowerman, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, rejected an aboriginal claim to the land by residents of the area.

Speaking for the FSI's treaty rights and research branch, Lou Lockhart explained the document signed between the two governments could not be called a lease because a lease expires. This agreement, at the end of 20 years, is automatically renewable on a year-to-year basis unless Canada gives notice of not renewing.

"Under the 'lease' Canada agreed to pay compensation for loss of fishing, trapping and settlement rights. Payment has been made only to some for loss of livelihood at fifty cents per acre," Lockhart said.

"The department of national defence claims those who received payment signed quit claims. However, when the people signed these they thought they were signing receipts for money received," Lockhart said.

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- applicants will be required to meet any additional criteria as may be established by the Selection Committee, and
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# Federal Response To Development Plan Almost Totally Negative, Kennedy Says

SASKATOON — The response from civil servants to the FSI proposals for a socio-economic development agreement has been "almost totally negative," FSI second vice-president Alec Kennedy told Saskatchewan's chiefs in April.

"When civil servants have shown an interest, it has been clear that interest arises largely from a desire to retain control over their own programs," Kennedy said in a report to the All-Chiefs' Conference.

The All-Chiefs' Conference of October 1976 had instructed the FSI executive to pursue interim three-year socio-economic development agreements with the department of regional economic expansion (DREE), Canada Manpower and the department of Indian affairs.

The socio-economic report noted that the Saskatchewan economy is now moving into a period of slow growth. The number of unemployed, including Indians on reserves, is expected to increase from 20,000 to 30,000 during the next year.

"The difficulties for Indian people attempting to find off-reserve jobs are thus increasing," the report states. "The greatest opportunities for job creation for Indian people for the immediate future centre on reserve-based projects."

The report identifies construction and service industries as the most promising sectors for on-reserve economic development.

"Indicators point to an ever-increasing possibility the government will be making a greater commitment to on-reserve housing and community facilities. . . The possibility exists for a significant increase in on-reserve construction over the next ten years."

The development of on-reserve services such as retail stores, service stations and restaurants will result in a recycling of incomes and social assistance payments on reserves, thereby creating extra income and

employment, the report states.

Agriculture holds the most promise for development in the resource sector, and the FSI is currently attempting to renegotiate a five-year agricultural development agreement with the department of Indian affairs.

"The focus for development in the foreseeable future must concentrate on reserve communities. Fortunately this fits well with the need to develop strong and somewhat independent reserve economies, in order to support the development of greater Indian political and cultural independence."

But bands must take major responsibility for development, making all strategies, plans and decisions at the reserve level, the report states.

The report calculates that it takes an investment of \$30,000 in plant and equipment for the creation of one permanent job. Having set a target of 700 new jobs in Saskatchewan during the next three years, a fund of \$21 million needs to be established, it said.

The report proposed that \$12.6 million be made available in the form of grants and a loan fund of \$8.4 million be also set aside.

According to the report, "the critical feature of the proposed socio-economic development agreement is that it brings various sources of funding support for reserve-based economic enterprises into an integrated, co-ordinated decision-making structure.

"Indian bands will be able to devote much less time and energy to chasing grants and other forms of assistance, and more time and energy to the community-based processes of development."

The basic objectives of such agreements would be:

- to simplify and co-ordinate the many socio-economic development programs;
- to pool development funds into a single Indian economic development

fund;

- to identify the needs for additional finances to support development projects;
- to develop a more effective system for providing specialized advisory services, and;
- to initiate planning for more comprehensive long - term agreements.

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## Perspective Society Executive Elected By P.A. Inmates

An annual meeting by the New Native Perspective Society, an organization at the men's correctional centre in Prince Albert was held in early April.

Elections were held by the members.

Ray Moosomin was elected first chief of the organization and said his efforts would be mainly directed to the Outreach program, which at the present time is having difficulties.

The program was sponsored by the Metis society and the Prince Albert Friendship Centre, and funded by Canada Manpower for one year.

The project is to hire inmates from the community to run the office, located at the Friendship Centre.

Billy Brass was elected second chief, and objectives are exclusively cultural activities, regular group meetings and developing a good working relationship with NNP members.

Alvin Starblanket was elected as secretary-treasurer and the councillors are; J. Dreaver, Dave McDonald, Tommy Roy, Alvin Brass and Lorne Umpherville.

To conclude the day's activities, a pow-wow was held at which time the well-known hoop dancer Bill Brittain was the chief attraction.

The entertainment was on for two and a half hours.

# Chiefs Give Full Support To Youth, Rodeo, Games

by Lloyd Brass  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

SASKATOON — Support of Saskatchewan chiefs for more youth-oriented programs was requested by two chiefs and one band councillor at the All-Chiefs' Conference here in April.

Chief Tony Cote of the Cote band obtained support for his proposal to host the Indian Summer Games on the Cote reserve. The games will commemorate the centennial of the Cote band's signing of treaty.

The Cote band hosted the first summer games in 1974 to commemorate the signing of Treaty Four.



Chief Tony Cote of Cote reserve stands on conference floor to solicit chiefs support for annual holding of Indian Summer Games. This year the games will be on the Cote reserve to commemorate that band's signing of Treaty Four.

Cote urged the chiefs to hold the summer games annually.

"If we can't meet the needs of our young people we may as well pack up and go home," he said.

"It's fine to talk about treaty rights and political issues, but it is just as important to stimulate reserve-level activity for Indian youth," the chief said.

He said the older people have too often been involved in their own affairs and have not thought sufficiently of the youth.

Narcisse Daniels, a Sturgeon Lake reserve band councillor also tried to motivate the chiefs into taking action to press the department of Indian affairs to finance more reserve recreational facilities.

Daniels said he was concerned about young people who find themselves in trouble with the law and who get drunk at an early age.

He said he has known of ten-year-old children who sniff gas.

"This happens because the young people have nothing to do and the recreation director has no facilities to carry out sports programs," Daniels said.

Speaking on behalf of the Saskatchewan Indian Rodeo Cowboys' Association (SIRCA), Chief Sterling Brass of the Key reserve sought FSI permission to use existing facilities to organize and promote rodeo events this summer.

SICRA was formed earlier this year at Last Oak Park and several chiefs have already thrown their support to this organization.

Chief Brass requested the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC) produce a small handbook of rodeo rules to replace the unwieldy briefcase full of ordinances which currently sets rodeo guidelines.

Brass said the association is determined to give youth an opportunity to participate in rodeo events.

SICRA president Floyd Pooyak

said an Indian rodeo circuit is needed because rodeos staged by non-Indians often discriminate against the Indian contenders.

Pooyak said the association would also bring rodeo events for the first time to many bands in the province.

He also noted the Indian chuckwagon association has now amalgamated with SICRA.

Some individuals have approached SICRA for funds to support rodeos on their reserves. But according to one SICRA executive member, the association is not a funding agency but is there to co-ordinate, organize and provide any information requested.



Narcisse Daniels, councillor with the Sturgeon Lake band, makes plea for more recreational facilities for Indian youth. Youth are getting in trouble because of a shortage of such facilities, Daniels told All-Chiefs' Conference.

# KĀTĀAYUK

## SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN ELDERS

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The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College is pleased to announce the completion of *KATAAYUK*, a book of special cultural and historic interest. This is an eight and one-half by eleven inch eighty-page soft cover book with 38 half-tone portraits of Indian elders from Reserves in North-West Saskatchewan. An English text with accompanying Cree syllabics appears alongside the photographs. *KATAAYUK* was published to help commemorate the 100th year anniversary of the signing of Treaty Six. The photographs and text together constitute a sensitive and provocative insight into the lives of Cree Indians whose experiences span the last 100 years of the prairie west.

Please send me --- copies of *KATAAYUK - Saskatchewan Indian Elders* at \$5.00 per copy.

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Phone: 244-1146





# National—International

## PELTIER CONVICTED OF MURDER

FARGO, North Dakota — Leonard Peltier, leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), was found guilty of first degree murder in the 1975 shooting deaths of two FBI agents on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

A United States District Court jury of nine women and three men deliberated for ten hours before returning its verdict.

Peltier, 32, formerly of Grand Forks, N.D. pleaded innocent to two counts of first-degree murder.

Defence lawyers said they would file an appeal.

Peltier was extradited to the United States from Canada in late December. Canadian AIM supporters opposed the extradition claiming the AIM leader would not receive a fair trial and that his life might be endangered by those who might take justice into their own hands.

The extradition order was signed by Justice Minister Ron Basford.

Peltier had been arrested by RCMP near Grand Prairie, Alta.

## INDIAN CAMP TO PRESS DENE CLAIMS

FORT FRANKLIN, NWT — The Dene Assembly of the Northwest Territories plans to bring 500 Indians to a tent city in northern Alberta in June to "settle once and for all" the land claims of the territories' Metis Association.

The gathering of Indians from the MacKenzie Valley is scheduled for the end of June at Fort Fitzgerald, Alta. near the NWT boundary.

George Kodakin, chief of Fort Smith, said the federal government and the oil companies "will try to buy us off, so we have to make a very strong statement by holding the meeting in Fort Fitzgerald."

George Erasmus of Yellowknife, president of the Indian Brotherhood and chairman of the assembly told delegates they must complete their strategy during the next three or four months because of impending decisions by U.S. and Canadian governments on the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

George Kurszewski, a Fort Smith Metis, said the June date for the gathering was selected because it would be close to the time the Metis association plans to present its land claim to the federal government.

The assembly agreed unanimously that no pipeline should be built in the valley for at least 20 years.

## JUDGE ACCUSED OF TAKING INDIAN FAVORS

The state of Washington accused U.S. District Judge George Boldt of accepting gifts and favors from Indian tribes and asked him to disqualify himself from further consideration of the Indian fishing rights case in the Northwest.

The state said the judge made efforts to acquire personal knowledge of facts in dispute in the case and had discussed matters pertinent to the case while visiting with and being feted by Indians.

The state mentioned certain luncheons with tribal groups and the acceptance of a gift of salmon and a hand-carved Indian-motif gavel.

## STONY BAND REFUSES TO DEAL WITH CARDINAL

MORLEY, Alta. — Chief John Snow said his Stony Band will not deal with the regional Indian affairs office in Edmonton because of the new regional director's decision to hire three American Indian Movement (AIM) activists.

The new director, Harold Cardinal, former president of the Indian Association of Alberta, hired the AIM members to evaluate Indian affairs projects on reserves.

One of the AIM activists was a Stony band employee who participated at an AIM-sponsored sit-in at the band offices last year to protest band administration and use of funds.

Snow said he planned to deal only directly with Indian affairs headquarters in Ottawa and not the regional office.

Meanwhile Cardinal was reportedly persuaded by Ottawa to return senior Indian affairs regional staff in Edmonton to their executive offices from basement rooms where he had assigned them to conduct studies in agriculture, employment, Indian-union relations and other areas.

Cardinal said if the basement rooms were good enough for Indian employees of the department and craft workshops for Indian women, they should have been good enough for the six senior staff who are paid between \$27,000 and \$36,000 a year.

An Indian affairs spokesman in Ottawa said the department fears by "acting rashly" during his first days as regional director, Cardinal "could seriously set back the series of attempts to get Indians into senior positions in the department."

[Continued Page 36]



# A BETTER WAY TO GROW

**Development  
... let's talk about it!**

DREE'S special ARDA program may be of interest to anyone involved in starting up or expanding an existing business. Applicants must be prepared to employ people of native ancestry.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

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Dept. of Indian Affairs and  
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Regional  
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MARCEL LESSARD, minister

# Program Endangered; Guidance Counsellors Get Chiefs' Support

SASKATOON — Delegates to the All-Chiefs Conference in April gave unanimous support to the Indian guidance counsellors program, which is jeopardized by the refusal of funds by the department of Indian affairs.

The Saskatchewan Indian Guidance Counsellors' Association received the chiefs' support for their bid for funds from the department.

Pauline Pelly, president of the association, said there are 62 guidance counsellors working on reserves in Saskatchewan.

A few of them are employees of Indian affairs or school units, but the majority of them are employed by the bands.

She told the delegation that they have been negotiating with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and the University of Regina regarding accreditation and these discussions have gone well.

She also explained that the training program leads to a three-year teaching certificate and eventually to a bachelor of education degree with specialities in guidance counselling.

The proposal will be considered by the university council on May 16.

She told the chiefs after four months of stalling, Indian affairs turned down their five-year funding

submission.

She also said that since April 1, the guidance counsellors have been working on a volunteer basis and have agreed to work until the end of the month. Pelly suggested interim funding until provisions for funding can be made in the federated college budget.

Pelly said the Indian affairs branch will not even consider their request until the Saskatchewan chiefs reaffirm their support for the program.

She asked the chiefs' support for attempts to finish the training of Indian guidance counsellors throughout the province.

She said her interests were in the

well-being of the children of today and tomorrow.

Supporting Pelly's presentation was chief Tony Cote who stated that the Indian guidance counsellors who work for the bands are more effective than the ones who work for Indian affairs.

Chief Cote stated you can never find the counsellors who work for Indian affairs when you need them. They are always on the road or just driving around, he said.

Chief Harold Kingfisher made a motion that the delegation support the guidance counsellors. Cote seconded the motion. The motion was carried unanimously by the entire delegation.



Pauline Pelly, president of the Saskatchewan Indian Guidance Counsellors, makes emotional plea to All-Chiefs' Conference. Indian Affairs has refused to review counsellors' funding.

## Lavallee Elected

PIAPOT — Elections for chief and band councillors for the Piapot band of Indians was held on April 6, at the Piapot recreational centre.

There were three candidates running for the position of chief.

Elected was Alfred Lavallee with a count of 59 votes, next was Roland Crowe with 42 and Lloyd Desjarlais with 25. The former chief Ken Carrier, along with Gerald Carrier, Joe Kiaswatum and Art Obey withdrew their names from the ballots.

# 16 Special Constables Graduate

REGINA — Another 16 special, Indian constables graduated from training at the RCMP depot in Regina March 31, marking the third troop of constables since the program began in 1975.

After ten weeks of training, each constable will be stationed in Indian communities across Canada.

There were six from Saskatchewan, five from Manitoba, three from Alberta and one each from New Brunswick and the Yukon.

The Saskatchewan constables are Lionel Poitras to be stationed at Loon Lake, C. Merasty stationed at La Ronge, H. Cameron stationed at Balcarres, H. W. Gardipy stationed at Big River, N. E. Henderson at Shellbrook, and E. Seesequasis at Cutknife.

From Manitoba they are A. M. Cameron - Brandon, G. D. Cochran - Hodgson, J. A. Constant - The Pas, J. B. Gabriel - Waterhen, A. M. Bittern, Barnes River.

The Alberta troop are W. B. Steinhauer - Edmonton, J. Red Gunn - Gleichen, and C. L. Potts - Ponoka.

From the Yukon it was R. M. Kay and C. F. Perley from New Brunswick.

Constable Cecile Merasty is the first women Indian Special Constable ever to graduate from the program.

From the first troop, Constable B. Bellegarde, who was stationed in Balcarres has been transferred to Meadow Lake detachment and Constable H. Cameron will be taking his

place at Balcarres.

There are now 16 Special Indian Constables across Saskatchewan working around Indian reserves.

There were 15 graduates before this troop and there are 10 left on the force plus the six that graduated this year.

The graduation exercises consisted of a banquet and dance at the training depot at RCMP barracks in Regina.

Words of congratulations were received from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Indian Association of Alberta, and the National Indian Brotherhood, along with other provincial government bodies.

## Opinions On Constables Voiced

MEADOW LAKE — A meeting to get opinions about the special Indian constable program was held at the Flying Dust band office in April.

Ken Jamont of the RCMP said the program was set up primarily to bridge the communication gap between the RCMP and the Indian people.

Mr. Jamont said 30 per cent of the constable's time was devoted to enforcement duties, 30 per cent to act in a liaison or public relations capacity, and 40 per cent to assist in the more complex investigations and to do office work such as making and typing reports.

Chief Frank Piche of La Loche explained that the special constable for

his reserve is not making any special effort to work with the people. All he does when he's on the reserve is make arrests, Piche said.

He also said the officer in charge of the detachment will talk good to you face-to-face, but is known to go against you when talking to the other policeman.

The officer is known to be a real two-faced person, he alleged.

Although asked to sit in when at band council meetings, he has failed to show, the chief said.

He asked Jamont to look into the problem and try to straighten it out.

The discussion then turned to the language gap that existed between the special constable and the Indian

people. Some special constables going to reserves cannot speak much Cree and this was one of the important things needed in bridging the communication gap, participants at the meeting charged.

Another question brought up was the age of special constables. Age does not matter as long as the person is willing to work with the people, Jamont said.

The general consensus at the meeting was that if the alcohol rehabilitation centre were re-opened, this would ease relations between the people and the RCMP.

Jamont stated that he would look into the comments that had been made and would take action on the problems expressed.

### NOTICE

The Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Lebret, Sask. will be holding a REUNION, July 29, 30, and 31, 1977 for all former high school students, graduates, staff members and teachers. Organized social activities, class get-together, discussion groups and reunion committees will be held. For further information, contact, Paul Poitras, Administrator, Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School or Fred Starr, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

# Young People Fleeing Political Responsibility, McNabb Alleges

PRINCE ALBERT — Young people under the age of 25 are turned off politically and retreating from participating in control of their own lives, Indian women were told here recently.

Isabel McNabb, president of the Saskatchewan Indian Womens' Association (SIWA) said "if we as mothers don't encourage our children and the other women of our communities, no one will."

McNabb was speaking to a conference of SIWA delegates from northern Saskatchewan.

FSI senator Kingfisher urged delegates to "get along with people, help one another and if we work together we will get there. We must keep our children clean; and we can combat alcoholism with prayer."

Senator Merasty reminisced about the Indian community before the use

of alcohol became common.

Senator Merasty said in her speech to the women, "I brought up 28 children and 17 of them my own; it was good then. Now if women drink, they cannot take care of their children properly."

Ida McLeod of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, spoke about seeking wisdom from the elders, sharing with one another and generosity among women.

Mrs. Kingfisher said, "Greater involvement in the affairs of your band can help women in the reserves."

Madeline Ermine and Ruth See-seequasis from the FSI Alcohol and Drug Abuse program outlined ways and means of extending the program to women in their communities.

The women recommended that Indian instructors from SIWA's home-making program be hired by the SICC for courses in knitting, sewing, upholstery, and other skills.

Resolutions urged that a newsletter through SIWA be initiated to keep the people informed of programs; a life skills program be held on reserves; and day-care centres be organized. SIWA also expressed support for Indian-controlled schools and Indian homes for high school children who attend city schools.

Myrtle Goodvoice, SIWA secretary, explained how the meeting had been organized.

She said one idea was not to use resource people for the meeting. "We don't want other people to tell us what we want. We, the executive of the SIWA, want you to tell us what you want."

Angeline Roberts said the meeting was a success and "through efforts of this kind we can get things done."

The women expressed their appreciation for the help they received during the three days of discussions.

## Lebret Indian Residence Board Convenes First Monthly Meeting

LEBRET — The first monthly meeting with the new board members of the Lebret Indian school was held on April 1, with elections held for the executive positions.

Elected were Henry Musqua as chairman, Cameron Oliver as vice-chairman and Mrs. Noella McKay as secretary-treasurer.

The board consists of 13 members from the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle and Yorkton districts. They are Gilbert Bellegarde from Little Black Bear, Henry Musqua from Keeseekoose, John H a y w a from Carry the Kettle, Fred Starr from Star Blanket, Noella McKay from Peepeekisis, Bill McNab from Gordons, Louie Whiteman from Standing Buffalo, Peter Severight from Cote, Art Obey from Piapot, Sidney Buffalo from Daystar and Thomas Favel from Poormans.

The board uses the portfolio system with the executive chairman a member of all committees.

On the education committee, Maryann Lavallee is chairwoman with Sydney Buffalo and Thomas Favel. For the finance committee, Cameron Oliver is chairman with Noella McKay and Gilbert Bellegarde on the planning and training committee, Fred Starr is chairman with Louie Whiteman and Peter Severight. On the cultural and recreation committee, Art Obey is the chairman with Bill McNab and John Haywahe.

Topics of discussion at the meeting were the vice-principal's report on grade 10. Attendance was very poor for the months of February and March.

The planning of a reunion of all students that attended St. Paul's high school is being planned this summer, with Fred Starr as the coordinator of this committee.

The board members meet every first Friday of the month.

**Blackfoot Confederacy, Sarcee and Stony Indians in Alberta will be celebrating centennial of Treaty Seven this summer.**

# *Liberal Politicians Eager To Obtain Chiefs' Support*

SASKATOON — Prominent federal and provincial Liberal politicians seemed eager to win the influence of Saskatchewan's Indian chiefs last month.

During the week of the FSI All-Chiefs conference no fewer than four Liberal shining lights—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Transport Minister Otto Lang, provincial Liberal Leader Ted Malone and Senator Dave Steuart—illuminated the Saskatchewan political stage.

And only the prime minister turned down an opportunity to address a full session of the All-Chiefs Conference.

Malone told the chiefs on the last day of the three-day conference he was in complete sympathy with the FSI's aims for Indian government.

The provincial Liberal leader said the most important goal for Indian people today is to establish "meaningful Indian government at the reserve level."

He said Indians will not solve any of their other problems until they have obtained the power of autonomous Indian government on reserves. Once that has been established "the other problems will start solving themselves."

Malone said the Liberal party, now the official opposition in the legislature, is willing to take up Indians' cause in legislative debate if the chiefs want that.

"We want to help you explain to the people of Saskatchewan your situation."

He urged the chiefs to contact him if there is any issue they want the opposition to raise in the legislature.

"If you believe the provincial government is interfering with your traditional hunting rights" the Liberals will raise questions on the legislative floor.

"But first you have to give us some indication you want us to take up your cause at the legislature."

Malone also said he would be willing to help the chiefs cut through red tape and see that doors are opened to the offices of the provincial authorities.

Senator Dave Steuart, provincial Liberal leader until last December, brought a similar message to the chiefs on the first day of the conference.

"The most important thing of all is to fight for recognition of your form of government," Steuart said. "That fight is just beginning and you're going to win it."

[Continued Next Page]



Saskatchewan Liberal leader Ted Malone [top] left his calling card at the All-Chiefs' Conference. FSI Chief David Ahenakew consults with Senator Dave Steuart. Liberal politicians were almost as common as chiefs at the Saskatoon conference. Indian reserves represent significant electoral blocs in many federal and provincial constituencies.

[Continued from Last Page]

He said money allocated by the federal government for the department of Indian affairs in the Saskatchewan region must be placed under Indian control and spent according to Indian priorities.

He praised the FSI for being "the most unified, the best Indian organization in Canada." But the senator warned against those who are intent upon breaking the unity of Indian organizations.

There have been efforts to break that unity in the past and they will continue in the future, Stuart said.

FSI Chief David Ahenakew praised Stuart for his support of the chiefs in their battle against Indian affairs' 1975 local government guidelines.

Stuart, shortly after his party's defeat in the 1975 provincial election, accompanied the chiefs to Ottawa to meet federal cabinet ministers and protest the guidelines.

# Lang Says Canadians Hear Indian, Minority Concerns

by **Richard Martell**  
of the **Saskatchewan Indian**

SASKATOON — Indians can be assured of fair treatment from other Canadians because many Canadians are themselves members of minority groups, Transport Minister Otto Lang told the All-Chiefs' Conference in April.

The Indian people of Canada represent one unique group in a country that has so many unique groups, Lang, the member of Parliament for Saskatoon-Humboldt said.

Canada is a great country, the minister said. And in order to remain great Canadians must try to understand and respect each other.

He said he had no reason to doubt the fair-mindedness of other Canadians.

When people condemn Indian rights and beliefs "it would be fair to assume ignorance rather than malice" on their part, Lang said.

He explained that as minister of transport he is not directly responsible for Indian issues and that he has no authority to deal with problems which involve Indian people on a day-to-day basis.

But because he is not directly involved does not mean that he has neglected Indians, he said.

"I'm constantly informed as to what's happening and what problems you face by the executive of the FSI."

He assured the chiefs he would not hesitate when asked to speak to the House of Commons on Indian concerns.

Lang noted that the federal and provincial governments and the FSI had recently agreed to a formula for settlement of unfulfilled land entitlements.

He said he would try his best in cabinet to see that these claims are satisfactorily settled.

"It's not always easy to push these kinds of problems through," the minister said. "We have people that don't understand the problems that the Indian people face."

"There must be more public debate on whether your treaty rights are being looked into. . . We must focus more on the problems and ask how we will sort this out."

In closing, Lang told the chiefs they needed constant communication with the federal cabinet. He urged them and the FSI executive to always keep him alert on any problems which they encounter.



Transport Minister Otto Lang, MP for Saskatoon-Humboldt, told the April All-Chiefs Conference he believes Canadians are tolerant and ready to understand the problems faced by Indians. Opposition to Indian objectives is more often based on ignorance than on malice.

# Little Red Reserve Students Graduate From Upgrading, Carpentry Courses

by Louise Cuthand  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

Twenty-four students from Little Red River reserve recently graduated from their up-grading and carpentry courses. These classes are funded through the Saskatchewan Indian Community College and Canada Manpower Centre.

The up-grading class, the second one to be held on the reserve, started the end of November, 1976, and continued until April 7.

This year's class numbered thirteen, four of whom were last year's students.

Some of last year's students are now employed in various fields. One is running the local initiatives program (LIP), while another former student is studying grade 12 in Prince Albert in preparation for work with the La Ronge band. Still another student is with the Alcoholics Anonymous Commission.

This year's students have been busy applying for jobs as well as applying to take other classes to further even more their education. Two students have applied for an art course through the community college; four would like to take the Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP), two applied as Cree instructors and one would like to take a trucking course, probably at Moose Jaw. Others have not yet made any plans.

This year's class also includes a father, mother and son team. The parents have been out of school about 20 years, but they said they are really enjoying the course.

Eleven of the graduating class have been taking a carpentry course which is funded through the Canada Manpower Centre.

This course extended from January 10 to April 1, but Gordon Brown, the instructor, said they have asked for a two-week extension.

These eleven students were taking basic carpentry and now will be

working for the housing program on the reserve.

The graduation started off with Pat Ermine and George Ermine, elders from Sturgeon Lake performing the pipe ceremony.

The ceremony was followed by a banquet which had been prepared by the students themselves. Everyone had their fill of turkey with all its trimmings and different salads.

Chief Miles Venne of the La Ronge band and Chief Allan Bird of the Montreal Lake band, both congratulated the graduating class and gave words of encouragement to the students to keep up the good work.

They also pointed out the importance of education.

The afternoon's activities were enjoyed by all those in attendance. A dance followed later on in the evening.

## Sutherland New Chief After One Arrow Vote

**ONE ARROW** — Leadership on the One Arrow Reserve has changed hands with the recent election of 28 year old Henry Sutherland as Chief. His only opposition came from Robert Daniels.

Incumbent Chief Gordon Napope did not seek re-election.

The council also made a complete change-over as four new council members were elected. The newly elected councillors are Richard John, Henry Baldhead, Louis Prosper, and Norman Paul. Two women councillors from last year, Dorothy Prosper and Rose Paul, did not seek re-election. Sutherland was on council during the last election.

Sutherland said his first task as Chief is to re-organize. He'll be meeting with his band, and from this meeting should have an idea what the people want and where to go from there.

Sutherland is presently employed with the Saskatchewan Indian Community College as field co-ordinator for the Saskatoon district and the Shellbrook Indian agency. His work as field co-ordinator has enabled him to work closely with different chiefs and councils, and school com-

mittees, within the Saskatoon district.

One of his job requirements is to determine each reserve's needs in adult education programs, which are then delivered through the community college.

His work record includes two years as Records Clerk for the Lands Branch of Department of Agriculture in Regina.

After two years in Regina, he moved to Saskatoon where he took a farm machinery mechanics course at Kelsey Institute at the end of two years. Sutherland received his certificate, after which time he worked in several places.

It was during this time that the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College first offered the Indian teacher education program (ITEP) and the Indian social work education program in Saskatoon. Sutherland applied and was accepted into ITEP, graduating in March of 1976. After his graduation, Henry joined the staff of the community college, where he is now employed.

Sutherland, his wife Margaret and their four children reside on One Arrow reserve.



# Deteriorating Classrooms Concern Montreal Band

by Florence Poorman  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

The Montreal Lake band council is concerned about the poor school programs and inadequate facilities for the students on the reserve.

J.J. McCarton Associates Ltd., a consulting firm hired by Indian affairs, concluded four classrooms were adequate and did not need major renovations.

But the lower-floor classrooms were totally inadequate because of lack of light, not enough windows, and poor ventilation. Two of these classrooms are in an open area and noise and heating problems exist.

The 200 students - 25 to each room - find the facilities extremely cramped.

The gymnasium now under construction, would serve as convenient space if divided into classrooms. This obviously would defeat the purpose of building the gymnasium, and would not provide proper classroom space.

There is great need for temporary classrooms for the Montreal Lake school.

By September, the band council will take over administration of the school. Programming has been inadequate and the band wishes to improve physical education and provide high school to grade 12 by 1978-79.

Space is required if a wider range of subjects is to be offered. Cree language and culture, special English and Math programs, and Indian history which is now offered on a minimal scale.

minimal scale are some of the subjects under consideration.

If children not now in school are attracted back by new programs, there would not be enough space to

put them in. Lack of a library is a serious handicap to any school, and particularly to Cree cultural and historical programs.

The new gymnasium will attract students by improving the sports and physical education programs. Expected school enrolment next year is about 203. Existing facilities will not serve the needs of a school population which is expected to expand even more.

There is a desperate need for two temporary classrooms until such time as the department of Indian affairs sees fit to provide a per-

manent structure. These classrooms could replace the two worst basement rooms. This would relieve the pressure for space.

The Montreal Lake band has taken the responsibility of providing an improved education for the young people on the reserve. Unless the department of Indian affairs is willing to provide even the minimal two temporary classrooms, it will be condemning students to a year of crowded conditions and frustration.

More meetings with Indian affairs are planned.

## Sask. Indian Ex-Editor Wins Journalism Award

The former editor of the Saskatchewan Indian was awarded a major journalistic prize last month — the second year in a row he attained distinction for his work.

Doug Cuthand, editor of the Saskatchewan Indian from late 1975 to January 1977, won first prize for

political reporting in a minority publication in the Unity Awards in Media.

Cuthand won the prize for his story in the October 1976 issue entitled All You Wanted To Know About The Task Force. The story described the struggle of Saskatchewan's chiefs against the 1975 local government guidelines, their subsequent trek to Ottawa, and the eventual establishment of the task force to study the conduct of Indian affairs in Saskatchewan.

This is the second year in a row Cuthand has won an award. In 1976 he won second prize for political reporting.

The Unity Awards in Media are presented annually by the department of journalism of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri.

The Saskatchewan Indian was both the only Canadian and only Indian newspaper to figure in the competition.



Doug Cuthand  
...wins award

# Band Takes Over Halfway House; Now Into Gas, Restaurant Business

by Florence Poorman  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

The Montreal Lake band has taken over the highway business at "Apetow" (Halfway) House on Highway 2 north between Prince Albert and La Ronge.

The business is now operated by band members.

To establish the business took a lot negotiating with the department of Indian affairs and other officials.

The Montreal Lake band have operated businesses before this on the reserve. The take-over of the Hudson Bay store five years ago and its' successful operation prove they have the ability to do so.

The Apetow House consists of a coffee shop, which serves full course meals, and a gas service.

Operating the business and training the participants are Robert Wilson and his wife. The trainees are Bob Bird as manager, and waitresses Flora Bird, Shirley Bird, and Doreen Bird from Weyakwin. Wilf Bird and Lanny Bird will be the gas attendants.

A spring cleaning was made by the staff, and some volunteers from the reserve helped to prepare the place for business.

The station represents an important economic achievement for the band.

Reserve residents have always had to depend on different means of employment, such as guiding and fishing.

This new venture brings employment and experience to the members of the band who otherwise wouldn't have the opportunity to run a restaurant and gas service.

The band council will have full control of the financial end of this business, so the band secretary will have some more work.

Owned and operated by the people of the Montreal Lake band, the service is superb. On your way to La Ronge, stop, have a coffee and relax.



Apetow [Halfway] House, located on Highway 2 halfway between Prince Albert and La Ronge, has been taken over by the Montreal Lake band. Above are Allan Bird [left] band chief and Bob Bird the new manager of the restaurant and gas station.

## Downbeats Collect \$150 As Winners Of Piapot Reserve Talent Show

PIAPOT — A talent show with eight contestants competing for top prize money of \$150 was recently held on the Piapot reserve.

It was sponsored by the pow-wow club to help raise funds for the Annual Piapot Pow-wow to be held on August 19, 20 and 21.

Stealing the show was the band from Muskowekwan, the Native Down Beats, who won first prize of \$150. This band has been together for some time and really deserve first prize. They consist of Philip Wolfe, lead; Julius Wolfe, vocalist; Marcel Wolfe; and Joseph Sayer on bass guitar.

Second prize went to Billy Anaquod who played instrumental

tunes backed by the Down Beats, with a prize of \$75.

Third prize of \$50 went to Bryce Wolfe and David Sayer with their instrumental "Black Velvet Waltz".

Fourth prize was split - John J. Cappo on his fiddle and Bryan Rainville vocalist, each winning \$12.50 each.

Other contestants were Barbara Anaquod, and Delbert Kiaswatum.

During intermission, Maurice Anaquod, the Saskatchewan king of fiddling, played many old tunes which made everyone feel like dancing.

The judges for this show were Maurice Anaquod, Grace Admas, and Pearl Bellegarde.

# Sanderson Urges Chiefs To Prepare Ways To Get Back Surrendered Land

by Richard Martell  
of the Saskatchewan Indian

SASKATOON — Chief Sol Sanderson urged chiefs to take a long hard look at the ways to regain surrendered land at the All-Chiefs' Conference here in April.

The FSI first vice-president and chief of the James Smith band said a series of workshops and seminars will do much to clarify the situation for the bands who will be pressing to get their lands back.

Because of the sensitivity of the subject, Sanderson refused to discuss details publicly but gave the chiefs a report on what he called "border activities".

Many bands surrendered to the federal government large portions of their reserves for non-white settlement, particularly during the opening years of this century. Bands were offered money and other inducements to give up their lands.

Sanderson told the chiefs the FSI treaty rights and research branch was finished with the first phase of work and was going into the second phase which included the bands in the Broadview, Touchwood, File Hills, Kamsack and Battleford areas. "We are concerned as to how the bands make their presentation", requesting the department of Indian affairs to take action on land claims.

"We are proposing the bands use a band declaration," Chief Sanderson said.

Band declarations would be based on treaty rights to land and the Royal Proclamation of 1763 guaranteeing protection against loss of Indian land by fraud.

He said the FSI will also be looking at the constitution. "There is a serious question as to whether a surrender is valid."

Doubts about the validity of surrenders have been shared by constitutional lawyers, he said.

Although the department of In-

dian affairs stands in a trust relationship to Indian people, Sanderson said there are several interpretations of how this trust should be exercised.

The government tends to interpret trust in a way which favors its interests, rather than those of Indian people, he said.

There have been many warped interpretations of Indian rights over the years, the FSI vice-president said.

And the Indian Act, which gives the minister of Indian affairs the right to dispose of Indian lands, has done much to undermine Indians' proprietary interests.

He said in talking to the elders researchers have found the Indian leaders of the past entrusted reserve lands with Indians for generations yet unborn.

This meant no Indians or government could surrender those lands, he said.

At workshops earlier in April, bands had discussed the many different ways "that our land was stolen from us."

Sanderson explained how to go about discussing the land surrenders issue among the bands. He recommended that any band which recaptures surrendered land, set aside those lands for at least five years and discuss on the band level its future use.

He said that the government had passed the Manitoba Act to protect the settlers. It not only protected their lands, it also guaranteed them funds if they developed those lands further for settlement. The country was wide open for any land grabbers and land speculation affected many reserves.

Sanderson stated if Indians are going to get their lands back they had better have as air-tight a case as if the claim was going to court.

He said there have been warped interpretations from government over the years and the Indian Act leaves a lot to be desired as it gives the minister of Indian affairs the authority to take the land away for public services.

## Sanderson Is Re-Elected Chief In Landslide At James Smith

JAMES SMITH — Chief Solomon Sanderson, first vice-president of the FSI, won a landslide victory for his third term as James Smith chief. Also running for chief was William Head and Marius McLeod.

Elected were last year's council members, James Burns, Jerry Constant, Walter Constant, Isaac Daniels, Lawrence Marion and Clifford Sanderson. The election also saw five new members voted into the council — Ruben Burns, Martha Constant, Roderick Head, Leonard White-

head, and Angus McLean.

In his campaign speech, Chief Sanderson stressed the important issues that lay before his band including land claims, securing of treaty rights and the recognition of Indian government.

"We are reaching a critical stage in the political development of our community," stated Sanderson.

Approximately 90 per cent of the eligible voters turned out to cast their vote in support of Chief Sanderson and the council.

# Saying It For Saskatchewan Indians

## MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

### CJNB

North Battleford  
Sunday, 5:00 p.m.

### CKBI

Prince Albert  
Saturday, 6:00 p.m.

### CFAR

Flin Flon, Manitoba  
Monday, 8:00 p.m.



### CJVR

Melfort  
Thursday, 6:00 p.m.

### CJGX

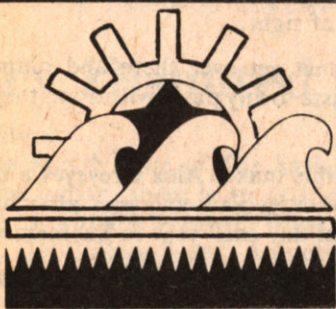
Yorkton  
Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

### CKRM

Regina  
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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\_\_\_\_\_

## TAPWE CONTINUED

Indian Affairs is currently out trying to sell the **Band Work Program** for the Saskatchewan region. A letter containing the program was sent out to the district offices on February 11.

A submission was made to the treasury board dated March 3 requesting the funds for the program. There is no guarantee that funds for the Band Work Program will be forthcoming, but be that as it may the treasury board submission does not ask for one cent for the Saskatchewan region!

The total program is only two million dollars but with no submission for the Saskatchewan region it can only lead me to ask, why is Indian Affairs wasting their time and our leaders time by selling a nonexistent program?

Lucky Man Chief **Rod King** received his copy of the new housing policy from Indian affairs recently but unfortunately his copy was in French.

He replied to Indian Affairs Minister **Warren Allmand** with a letter in Cree syllabics.

The letter said: "I had to get a translator to tell me what the new housing policy was all about, just as you are going to have to get someone to translate this."

"I'm just trying to emphasize the Indian fact in Canada," King said. "Besides it will give **Ahab Spence** something to do." Spence is special assistant to Indian affairs assistant deputy minister **Cam Mackie**, and former president of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

**Ed Foster**, the environmental health officer for the North Battleford Indian Health zone, had to make a trip down to Saskatoon this month before **Prime Minister Trudeau's** visit. His job was to check out the places where the Prime Minister would eat and check the pool at the Holiday Inn should the Prime Minister wish to take a dive.

This winter **Alex Greyeyes** and his wife **Vicki** travelled east across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered a whole new continent.

We warned him not to go because we were certain that the earth was flat and they would just fly off into a black void.

However Alex reports that he not only discovered a whole new world but there are also people living there. He stated that they appeared to be a generally uncivilized Pagan bunch who tend to lie around on the beaches in various stages of undress.

Alex and Vicki were looking for the Canary Islands when they discovered the new world so from now on the inhabitants will be known as Canaries.

We are currently recruiting for an expedition to conquer and pillage this new land so if you are a blood-thirsty killer or a soldier of fortune or just a plain old fashioned scoundrel, contact your nearest FSI office and sign up.

After this new world is conquered and the inhabitants subdued we will send over settlers to develop the land and Indian missionaries to teach Indian religion to the heathen savages who so badly need straightening out. Our Cultural College will play a major role here.

As the colonies become more developed we will have to reach some accord with the original people. **Walter Gordon** will be dispatched as a treaty commissioner to make sure that we gain legal title to the lands. While the final agreement has yet to be worked out there are considerable deserts and mountain ranges where reservations could be set up to protect their unique way of life and keep them out of sight.

But first we must get over there and plunder the new land and lay waste to any past civilization they might have had.

And of course this makes Alex Greyeyes a national hero. We will name cities and countries after him and even devote a special day each year to his memory.

## NATIONAL - INTERNATIONAL CONTINUED

### JUDGE CRITICIZES SURRENDERS DECISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A recent Supreme Court decision upholding surrenders of reserve land in South Dakota has serious ramifications for a large number of Indians throughout the U.S., a Supreme Court judge has said.

The Supreme Court determined by a 6 to 3 decision that the original boundaries of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation were legally diminished by acts of Congress which opened three-quarters of the reservation to non-

Indian settlement.

In the dissenting opinion Justice Marshall said the general rule in such cases had been that legal ambiguities were to be resolved to the benefit of Indians.

"Today, however, the court obliterates this distinction and by holding against the tribe when the evidence concerning Congressional intent is palpably ambiguous, erodes the general principles for interpreting Indian statutes."

[Continued from Page 2]

memories about our language are as follows:

1. "Upestsikehas" (young golden eagle). This is the one who has the black tipped tail feathers (called wuttune) in our language. He also has nice wide feathers for feather bonnets or bustles (dancing feathers). He continues to have wide feathers but they slowly lose whiteness as he gets older until he is known as the spotted golden eagle. In our language he is now a "kihao". He has a golden brownish head.

2. "Upestimik" (little or young bald eagle). This one is all black when it is young. His feathers are narrow in width and if you make bustles and all you have is these kind, you wish you had the golden eagle feathers. As it grows older the bald eagle turns white from its neck to its head and its tail feathers also turn white. This is the age when it is known as the "miksiw".

3. "Upisk" (giant eagle). This is the one we hear the stories about. It will carry away buffalo calves into the sky, perhaps to use as food—who knows? It may be mythical but we have the word in our history and our language.

Yours respectfully,  
Barry Limping Man Stop

## Story Disputed

Dear Editor:

In the March issue of The Saskatchewan Indian, there is an article on page 14, with the heading: 'Brass, Dubois, Get College Seats'. A quote from this article reads as follows: He (Peter Dubois) is founder and past president of the Fort Qu'Appelle Urban Indian Association. I would, in order to keep the records straight, like to point out that Peter was not the founder of the Urban Indian Association of Fort Qu'Appelle. He was not even present at the very first meeting but was the first elected president of the association and served in that capacity for a number of years, during which time I was secretary-treasurer.

Yours truly,  
Mary A. Thomas,  
Melville, Sask.

# Federal Civil Servant Tries News Manipulation

Letters urging editors to run remarks favorable to Alberta's new regional director of Indian affairs were sent by the Public Service Commission (PSC) to all native publications late in April.

The letter, from Gordon Miller, information adviser to the PSC's native employment program, said "it would be appreciated if you were prepared to help balance out some of the unfair publicity being directed toward Harold Cardinal."

"It is of special concern to the native employment program that unfavorable publicity... may have a detrimental effect on the future appointment of native people to positions of higher responsibility and authority," Miller wrote.

"Without some clearing of the air, an overflow of unfavorable reaction could also impair the efforts of prominent executives already appointed to similar positions of authority in other areas," he said.

Miller was referring to the appointments of treaty Indians Fred Kelly and Elijah Smith to regional director posts in Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Miller attached a news clipping from the Ottawa Citizen quoting Bill Shead, co-ordinator of the PSC's office of native employment. He urged editors to carry Shead's remarks which appeared in the daily column *The Bureaucrats*, written by Citizen staffers, Frank Howard and Kitty McKinsey.

The story said:

'Bill Shead, coordinator of the Public Service Commission's Office of Native Employment, feels the incident reflects worse on the six white public servants than on Cardinal.

'Shead concedes that Cardinal does have his own distinctive way of doing things and that part of the problem may have been poor communications: "I don't think they would have reacted this way if they had fully understood what Harold was trying to do."

'However, he feels that Cardinal's subordinates should have supported him rather than complaining to department officials in Ottawa and to the press.

'They (Indian Affairs) didn't hire a token Indian, they hired a person to do a competent job," Shead says. 'They (the six public servants) should have realized that and they should have been giving him the support that was required.'

'Shead feels the six have damaged their own credibility within the department by "airing their dirty linen in public. If they would do it to Harold, would they do it to Cam Mackie or some other white public servant?'

However, he feels the issue is not color: 'Now I would question hiring any one of these people on the grounds of disloyalty to their boss, any boss, I don't care what color he is.'

'One Indian affairs spokesman said Cardinal's actions 'could seriously set back the series of attempts to get Indians into senior positions in the government,' but Shead doubts the incident will have any long-lasting effects.

'He isn't worried about any repercussions on his office's programs to promote hiring of native people. 'It's on the front page today, but it will be insignificant in the total context of things,' he said.'

# FARM TALK

By ART IRVINE

Saskatchewan cropland is divided into four areas based on climate, vegetation and soil type. Dividing lines do not represent distinct changes over a short distance. The change from one area to another is gradual. The pamphlet, "Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan, 1977" provides details of which crops are recommended for each particular area.

Bread Wheat varieties are compared to Neepawa, a high yielding recommended variety. Canuck, Chester, Manitou, Napayo and Sinton are other recommended varieties. Glenlea and Pitic 62 are recommended utility wheat varieties which should be sown early to obtain high yields. The license of Norquay has been revoked because of problems in distinguishing its seed from bleached bread wheat seeds. Wascana, Hercules, Macoun and Wakooma are recommended Durum Wheat varieties. Winalta, Kharkov and Sundance are listed Winter Wheat varieties.

Bonanza, Betzes, Conquest and Hector barley are eligible for CW Grades. Malting companies prefer other varieties to Hector and very little of the Hector variety is being purchased for malting. Fairfield, Fergus, Galt, Kondike, Peguis and Windsor are listed Feed barley varieties.

Recommended Oat varieties are Harmon, Cavelle, Garry, Hudson, Kelsey, Random, Sioux and Terra.

Redwood 65, Dufferin, Linott, Noralta, Norland and Raja are recommended flax varieties. Frozen flax should be found free from Prussia Acid before using it for feed.

Recommended Fall Rye varieties are Puma, Cougar, Frontier and Kodiak. Torch, Span, R-500, Midas and Tower are recommended rape varieties. Recommended Field Pea varieties are Century, Trapper and Triumph. Good seeding

practices include:

- Regular use of certified seed;
- Careful seed cleaning;
- Chemical-seed treatment to control insects and diseases;
- Use of high-germination seed;
- Recommended fertilization;
- Testing soil moisture before seeding stubble;
- Careful and proper preparation of the seed bed;
- Selection of the right crop for the circumstances involved;
- Good seed placement at the proper depth;
- Seeding at recommended rates;
- Seeding only recommended varieties;
- Timely seeding.

Only soil applied granular, liquid and gaseous fertilizer materials have been found effective for field crops in Saskatchewan. Foliar or seed applied materials have generally been found ineffective and unprofitable.

Fertilizers contain nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and other elements essential for plant growth. They supplement available soil nutrients. Soils should be analyzed before fertilization to determine the amount and kind of fertilizer required.

Saskatchewan soils are generally deficient in phosphorus. Optimum nitrogen levels increase yields. Nitrogen-phosphate fertilizers are widely and effectively used throughout the province. Forty pounds of 11-48-0 fertilizer should provide a five bushel per acre yield increase on summerfallow wheat. A six bushel increase should be expected from 85 pounds of 23-23-0 fertilizer on stubble. These are rough guides only. Increases will be higher or lower depending on a variety of varying conditions and circumstances.

## OUR MISTAKE

Pearl Bellegarde, an FSI education liaison officer, was incorrectly identified as Pearl Lavallee in a caption under a picture in the March edition of the Saskatchewan Indian.

A story in the February edition of the Saskatchewan Indian mistakenly identified the principal of the Stanley Mission school as John Stobbe. In fact, the principal is K. T. Desjarlais.

In the story on partial land entitlements in the March issue Chitek Lake was left out of the list of bands which have been recognized as having a legal entitlement. In one instance the story also refers to 160 acres per person as part of the formula approved for settlement of claims. As indicated elsewhere in the story, the correct figure is 128.

A story in the March edition of the Saskatchewan Indian said equipment used in a carpentry course on the Little Red River reserve was owned by the band. In fact, the equipment is owned by the Saskatchewan Indian Community College.



# Golden Hawks Topple NW Angles In High-Scoring Hockey Tourney

KENORA, Ont. — The Gordon Golden Hawks once again topped the North West Angles No. 37 from White Fish Bay, Ontario by a score of 13-11 in the final game of the all native hockey tournament to win top prize of \$800, plus the championship trophy.

This was an eight-team invitationall two-day all-Indian hockey tournament sponsored by the Kenora Indian bands.

The tourney was a double-knock-out draw with teams from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

For the first game it was Shoal Lake defeating Sioux Lookout Thunderbirds by a score of 7-4. The second game saw Gordon Golden Hawks trounce Big Island 12-1.

In the next games, the Winnipeg Tobans downed Kenora Braves 11-8 and North West Angles No. 37 defeated Wabigoon 5-3.

In the second round, the Golden Hawks defeated Sioux Lookout 13-5 and they advanced to the semi-finals. Winnipeg Tobans played their second game against Big Island and won by a score of 13-3. The third game saw North West Angles No. 37 defeat Kenora Braves 8-2 and advance to the semi-finals. This ended the first day of the tournament.

On Easter Sunday morning, it was a fast and exciting game between Wabigoon and Shoal Lake, which ended in a tie and went into sudden death overtime. Shoal Lake advanced to the semi-finals.

The next game was another fast and evenly fought game between north West Angles No. 37 and the Winnipeg Tobans. The No. 37 proved to be a better team and downed the Tobans 4-2 and the North West Angles No. 37 proceeded to the finals.

In the semi-finals, the Golden Hawks defeated Shoal Lake by a score of 9-6, and moved into the

finals against North West Angles No. 37.

Besides winning the championship, the Hawks received two other trophies for their performance. Garth Geddes received the Best

Goalie trophy and Charlie Cyr was classed as the most valuable player of the tournament.

The Hawks performed at their best, scoring 12 short-handed goals.

## Midget Chiefs Down Poundmaker Raiders

The Cote Midget Chiefs defeated Poundmaker Midget Raiders by a score of 9 to 5 to win the FSI Midget Tournament held in Meadow Lake, March 26 and 27.

The game started off fast and furious with a lot of body contact. Then at the 8:43 mark in the first period, Orville Frank of the Raiders fired the puck in behind Cote's goal tender to put them ahead by one goal to the end of the period.

In the second period, Donald Shingoose scored on an assist from John Cote to tie up the game, but the tie was shortlived as Hugh Favel fired a blistering drive from the blue-line to put Poundmaker ahead again by one goal.

Cote then came roaring back with three quick unanswered goals which put them ahead by two goals until the second period ended.

In the third period, the Cote Chiefs showed the crowd why they have been champions for two years as they fired five goals behind Poundmaker's goalie while Poundmaker put three goals in the Cote net.

Scoring for Cote were Donald Shingoose with two goals, Leslie Whitehawk with one, Herman Severight, one and Fred Cote, one.

For Poundmaker, it was Lester

Favel with two goals, and Duane Tootoosis with one.

Late in the third period Poundmaker was starting to show the strain of playing two games in a row, but the Cote players seemed to have extra strength as they made some fast rushes finally playing out the clock to end the game in their favor.

A trophy was awarded to Donald Shingoose for highest point-getter. The most valuable player trophy went to Lester Favel of Poundmaker. The best goalie was from Duck Lake.

In other games played in the tournament, Beardy's defeated Pasqua 5 to 4. In their first meeting, Poundmaker defeated Cote 6 to 4.

Duck Lake won by default over Onion Lake who failed to ice a team. Flying Dust bombed Waterhen 14 to 1. Little Pine failed to ice a team so Muskeg was given the game. Cote and Waterhen faced off in the B side which saw Cote whop Waterhen 11 to 2, and in the A side Poundmaker, in a close game, defeated Duck Lake 7 to 6.

This then gave Cote and Poundmaker the right to meet in the finals to determine who would be the 1977 champions.

The well-organized tournament with some very fine hockey played was enjoyed by the fans.

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## Lamanite Generation To Tour Sask.

The Lamanite Generation, an Indian song and dance revue, will be performing in various Saskatchewan locations in May.

The 200-member troupe is composed of Indian students from throughout North and South America who attend Brigham Young University in the state of Utah.

BYU, is purported to have the largest and most successful post-secondary Indian education program

anywhere. BYU is supported and financed by the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon).

According to Mormon mythology, the Indians of the Americas are descendants of one of the lost tribes of Israel, the Lamanites. Hence, the troupe's name the Lamanite Generation.

The troupe's itinerary is as follows:

May 23: Cairns High, N. Battle-

ford, 1:30 p.m.; Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

May 24: Duck Lake Student Residence, 1:30 p.m.; Carlton High, Prince Albert, 7:00 p.m.

May 25: Cote Reserve, 1:30 p.m.; Carry-the-Kettle Reserve, 7:30 p.m.

May 26: Lebret Student Residence, 1:30 p.m.; Regina Centre of the Arts, 8:00 p.m.

May 27: Brandon.



The Lamanite Generation, an all-Indian song and dance revue, will tour Saskatchewan in May. The troupe has about 200 members, all students at Brigham Young University in the state of Utah.

# Urban Study May Go To P.A., N. Battleford

SASKATOON — The director of the FSI urban Indian study said in April financial support to extend the study to Prince Albert and North Battleford now appears likely.

Rod King did not elaborate on what agencies would provide the new funds. The \$100,000 study is now limited to Saskatoon and Regina.

King said one of the aims of the study is to find out how band members living off the reserve can be properly represented in the FSI.

He said he did not want urban Indian associations to challenge the FSI's authority. And any move by urban Indians to join non-status Indian or Metis organizations would play directly into the hands of the federal government's policy of assimilation, he said.

Members of the Saskatoon urban Indian association were to meet with members of the FSI executive April 29 to discuss ways in which the association could operate without jeopardizing Indian treaty rights.

The association had been rebuffed earlier in April when it asked the Saskatoon district chiefs for full representation at district meetings.

George Peeace, Saskatoon FSI district representative, said the chiefs felt the association was challenging the authority of elected band councils and reserve government.

The urban Indian study is now in full swing in both Saskatoon and Regina.

Willie Bellegarde, supervisor of the study in Saskatoon, said study workers have now abandoned their original method of finding respondents through referrals by friends or acquaintances.

Instead, Bellegarde said the workers are using the Saskatoon ward divisions and seeking respondents door-to-door.

He said he hopes the vast majority of Indians living in Saskatoon will

have been surveyed when the study is completed this fall.

Meanwhile, Saskatoon Alderman Helen Hughes is expected to present to council the interim report of the committee established to investigate the possibility of setting up a native-community liason committee.

Hughes told council in April she was still confident significant progress toward alleviating racial problems could be made if such a committee is put into operation.



**Sylvia McNab**

Sylvia Lauren McNab is a treaty Indian from Gordon Reserve. She has worked with the FSI as VTR production manager for treaty rights and research. After that, she returned to school and finished her grade 12 at Balfour technical school in Regina. "Returning to high school at my age was quite an experience," Sylvia says, "but I'm glad I did."

McNab plans to further her education but has not decided what to study. "I want to go into something where I can help Indian people in the future."

McNab is concerned with the problems of Indians living in the city claiming they have been virtually ignored by Indian affairs and the FSI.



**Elaine Pinacie**

Elaine Pinacie, originally from Piapot reserve is married with three boys and is now a band member of Muscowekwan. She received most of her schooling in Lebrét Residential School and completed grade 12 at ED. Feehan in Saskatoon. After taking a secretarial course at Success business college, she worked with various agencies, one of which was the alcoholism commission where she worked for four years. It was always her wish to work with Indian people and finally she received the opportunity to do so through the urban Indian study. After the study is completed, she would like to further her education in the area of social work and continue to work with Indians.



**Al Terry**

Al Terry is a treaty Indian from the Cowessess band. He was born in Brandon, Manitoba some 32 years

[Continued Next Page]

[Continued from Last Page]

ago.

Terry attended Lebret Residential School for his first year of primary education. He completed his secondary education at various schools in Regina.

Before coming to the FSI as a fieldworker on the urban Indian survey, Terry was involved in sales and various managerial positions throughout the city.

Since Terry has never lived on a reserve, he is aware of the problems facing the Indians living in the city.



**Richard Hoostie**

The supervisor of the Regina urban Indian study is Richard Hoostie. He is a member of the White Bear band.

Hoostie received his education in Bismarck, North Dakota and lived most of his life in the northern United States.

Before coming to the federation, he was employed as a field officer for the Saskatchewan Association of Human Rights for eight months and with a native employment survey investigating the history of employment of Indian and Metis living in Regina under a local initiatives grant.

Hoostie's interest lies in Indian problems.



**Debbie Keewatin**

Debbie Keewatin is a treaty Indian from the Peepeekisis band and has been living in Regina for ten years. She received her education in Balcarres and Regina. Before working with the FSI, she was employed as a youth counsellor at the native alcohol centre. Keewatin is quite concerned about the effects of alcohol on native people.

She was director of the women's activity centre and she also worked on a housing survey with the Regina Indian Society. She feels that it is important to have such a study for Indians living in urban areas.

## 11 Years At Indian Affairs

Vi Fiddler has been with the department of Indian affairs since 1966 when she went to work for the North Battleford office after completing a business course in Saskatoon.

She remained with the North Battleford office as a secretary until 1970 when she transferred to the newly formed district office in Saskatoon. Duck Lake agency and Shellbrook agency had amalgamated to form the Saskatoon district.

In December of 1975, Shellbrook

Indian agency re-opened its doors after the four bands of the agency became disillusioned with the Saskatoon district.

The four bands are Sandy Lake, Big River, Chitek Lake and Witcheakan Lake.

Ready to meet any challenge, Fiddler asked for a transfer. She was the only secretary until March when two trainees came on staff.

Now they have a total of six girls working out of that office and she said things are running smoothly.

Fiddler has recently returned from Ottawa where she took a two-week course in band membership training. This course dealt with everything having to do with band membership, including births, weddings, and divorces.

This course is an on-going two-week course training two to four people at a time.

She said no bands in Saskatchewan are looking after their own band membership lists. She is presently looking after the band lists for the four reserves.

Fiddler's work doesn't end here as she is also a payroll clerk for Daniel Sasakamoose. Sasakamoose is the construction supervisor for the agency and looks after all capital programs.

Fiddler, her husband Herb and their two children reside in Prince Albert. Herb also works for the Shellbrook agency as social services administrator.



**Vi and Herb Fiddler**

# 88 Youths, 14 Elders Gather In Conference

A Youth-Elders Conference was held at Prince Albert Indian Students' Residence from April 11 to 16.

In attendance were 88 young people from across the province, representing six districts. There were 14 elders, eight councillors and the co-operative staff of the PAISR.

This conference was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Indian 4-H program with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC).

Indian elders presented their experiences and knowledge of the Indian culture.

Allan Ahenakew said, "What matters most is to be a good Indian. No matter how rich you are, it will do you no good."

"Education is where you learn the good and the evil.

"Stand on your own two feet.

"The world has changed; it demands money.

"Welfare is spoiling the people today; hand-outs is all we get.

"Being a chief for two years, I know we end up with a bunch of confused people.

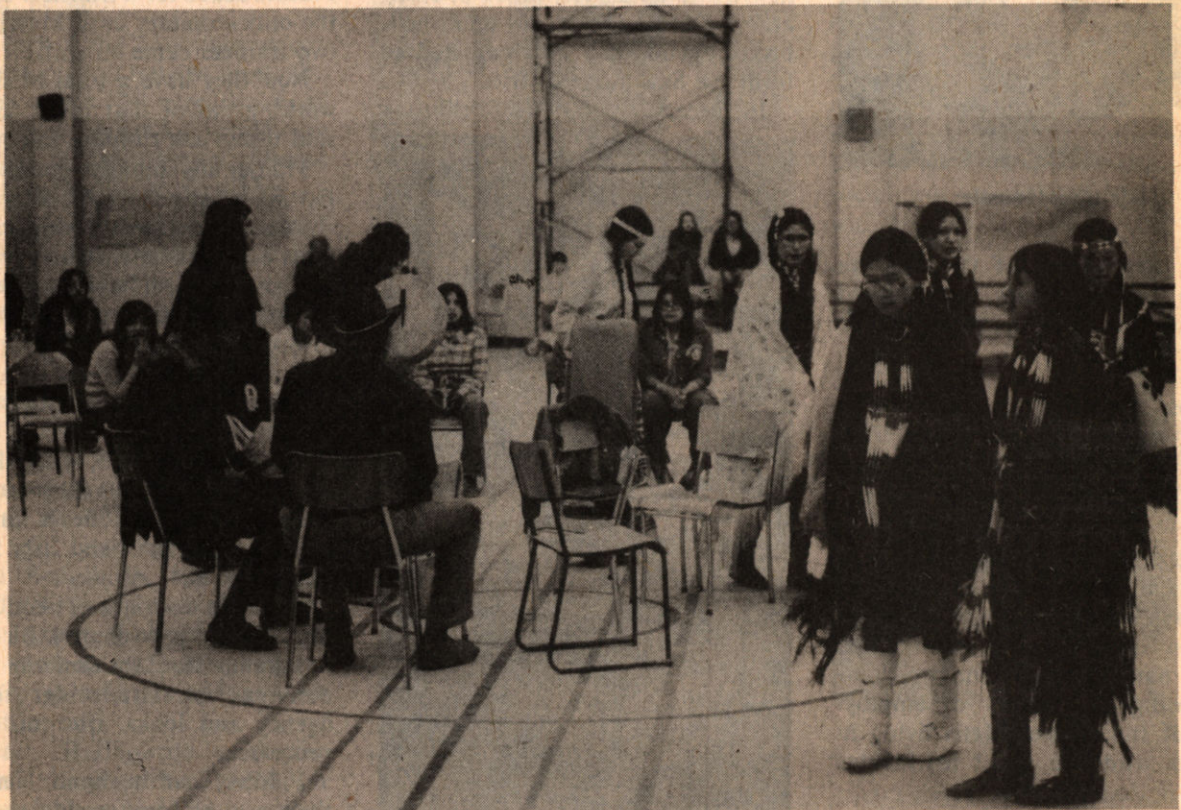
"I am 85 years old and it's a beautiful dream for me to talk to young people.

"What we need is great leadership."

It was an excellent time for the children to make new friends as they spent a week together. The students residence is equipped with many recreational facilities.



Philomene Gamble was one of the 14 elders who attended the youth-elders workshop. She evidently enjoyed herself as she watched the young people's activities.



Young people from throughout the province attended a youth-elders workshop at the Prince Albert Indian Student Resident recently. In the residence gymnasium, young people dance a pow-wow as elders provide music on hand drums.



# Children's Page

Keep sending in your stories, letters, poetry, artwork, criticisms, etc., to:

Anna Crowe

Curriculum Studies and Research Department

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

Box 3085

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

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## INDIAN RESERVES

A century ago, the Indian people of Canada signed treaties with the Queen's representatives. The treaty rights which were grants to the Indian people were in return for land and a way of life which had been theirs for hundreds of years and which they were now giving up.

"With the ceding of a huge tract of land came the promises of no taxation to the Indian people, free medical care, free education, hunting and fishing rights, payment of annuities (treaty money), agricultural implements, and the exclusion of sale of liquor on reserves. This can explain why promises made are so important to Treaty Indian people".

[*The Indian Family*, 1973, p19]

There are approximately 2,250 reserves in all of Canada. "Reserves" refer to the land on which bands of Indian people live. The American Indians call these tracts of land "reservations", but the Canadian Indians use the word "reserves".

There are more reserves than there are bands. Saskatchewan has approximately 133 reserves and 69 bands. In many cases, a band may have its members living on several reserves. For example, the La Ronge band members live on several separate reserves which have different names. Their affairs are handled by one band administration office and they are known as the La Ronge Band.

A reserve is owned by all its members and is held in the trust of the federal government (Department of Indian Affairs). No one member can own or sell any part of it, though individuals or co-operatives are encouraged in all types of enterprises such as farming, lumber mills and building construction. The chief and council, who are elected by the reserve members are the governing body and make all decisions, recommendations and actions concerning the members and the land, and according to the rights given to them in the treaties.

(Continued Next Page)

# CHILDREN

(Continued from Last Page)

A reserve, as stated in the treaties, is a place where Indian people can live if they wish to. It is theirs, no one can take it away from them, although Federal government policy papers of 1948, 1969 and 1975 are aiming at doing away with reserves and the special status of treaty Indian people.

Land on a reserve can be and is used in many ways: to grow crops, livestock, and to develop natural resources such as oil and timber. The reserve can also support a wide variety of recreational, commercial and industrial activities. Some reserves are more progressive than others and there are agencies to help individuals and groups to become more financially and economically independent.

## QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Place these words in alphabetical order, then look up their definitions.

ceding  
century  
implements  
individual  
co-operative

representatives  
treaty  
exclusion  
enterprise  
progressive

2. How many reserves are there in Canada? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How many reserves are there in Saskatchewan? \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many bands are there in Saskatchewan? \_\_\_\_\_

5. List some of the activities that go on your reserve.

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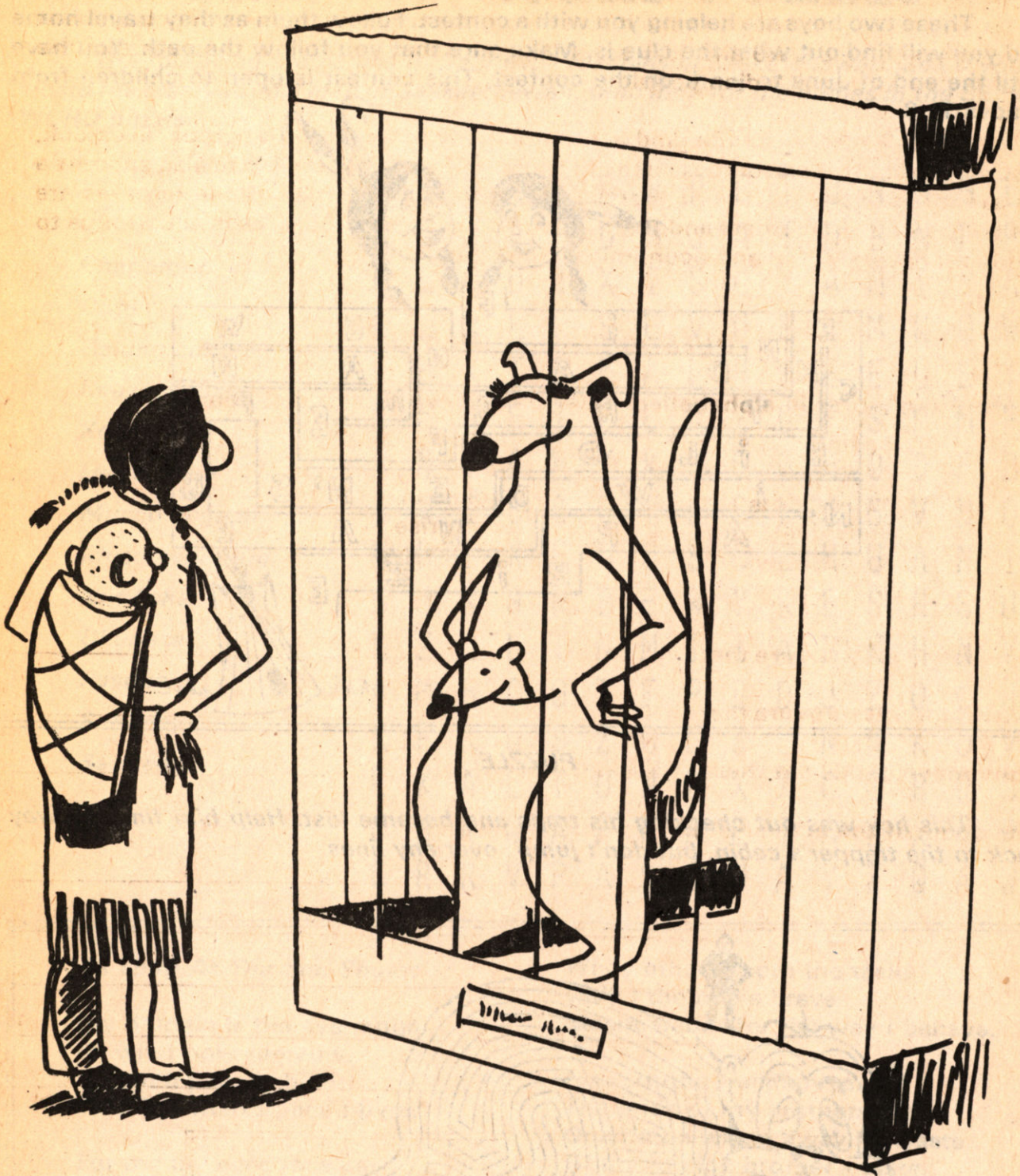
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- Q. Why do bumblebees hum?  
A. Because they don't know the words.
- Q. What goes putt - putt - putt - putt?  
A. An over par golfer.





**A SPEECHLESS PICTURE**

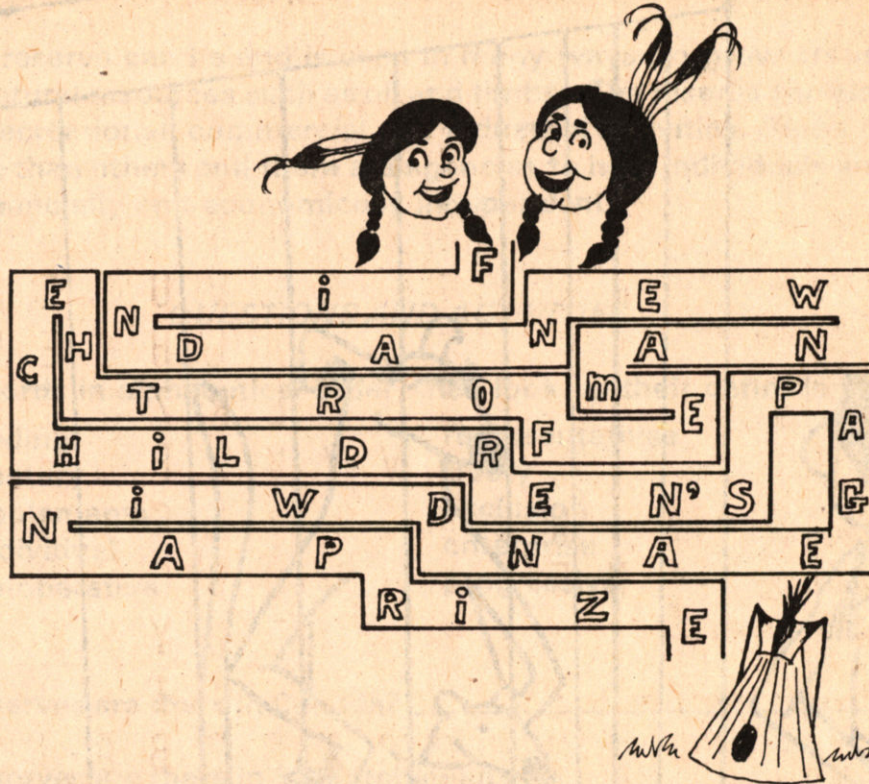
**LAURA IRON**

**CANOE LAKE, SASK.**

# CHILDREN

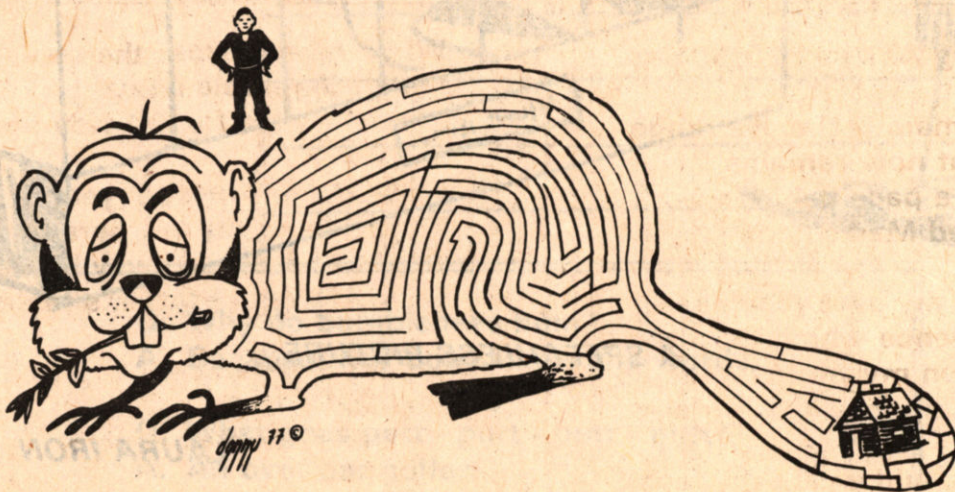
## CONTEST

These two boys are helping you with a contest. Follow them as they travel home and you will find out what the clue is. Make sure that you follow the path. You have until the end of June to work on the contest. This contest is open to children from Grades 1 - 8.



## PUZZLE

This boy was out checking his traps and became lost. Help him find his way back to the trapper's cabin, but don't jump over any lines.



# SEEK - A - WORD PUZZLE

The following are names of Saulteaux reserves in Saskatchewan. See if you can locate the reserves on a map of Saskatchewan, then look for the names in the SEEK - a - WORD puzzle.

Chagoness

Cote

Fishing Lake

Keeseekoose

Key

Leech Lake

Muscowequan

Muscowpetung

Nut Lake

Okanese

Pasqua

Sakimay

Saulteaux

B	M	U	S	C	Ø	W	P	E	T	U	N	G	G	L	M
D	F	J	A	P	D	H	J	A	T	D	B	N	F	R	Y
G	L	Q	U	I	X	I	S	C	Y	A	M	I	K	A	S
F	H	N	L	O	S	E	V	U	E	E	M	K	Q	W	C
I	R	K	T	E	K	A	L	H	C	E	E	L	E	T	O
S	M	U	E	T	E	E	R	Z	D	F	S	P	M	F	W
H	B	Y	A	V	Y	K	E	F	G	H	O	D	F	B	E
I	W	C	U	C	G	Y	L	S	L	J	G	V	D	O	Q
N	F	E	X	E	D	Q	S	C	E	H	U	A	N	I	U
G	J	X	G	W	B	E	W	Y	K	E	S	H	S	U	A
L	Z	O	L	T	N	M	I	I	A	B	K	H	N	Y	N
A	M	H	C	O	T	E	P	B	D	J	Z	O	C	J	E
K	P	K	G	S	Z	O	E	S	E	N	A	K	O	V	T
E	K	A	L	T	U	N	B	X	X	C	G	B	R	S	M
U	H	N	Q	A	F	N	A	E	I	A	L	X	F	P	E
C	R	R	V	P	A	S	Q	U	A	Y	Z	Q	A	W	K

*As Long As The Sun Shines*

My domain is the eye range  
Of what now remains.  
I roam a pace behind;  
This Red Man's pace I bind.

For me my eyes received  
A grievance which they perceived;  
Yet I don myself in colors adorn  
Drenching in a weary storm.

Only I could unveil my mask

While others scorn the task;  
Only I the noble brave  
Masquerades for the way I behave.

I mourn the freedom years,  
The pride of my brothers tears  
Only to be wiped away by waste  
Of my foreign brother's taste.

*Shirley Sanderson*  
Box 704  
Kinistino, Saskatchewan  
S0J 1H0



# 4-H ROUNDUP

By: INDIAN 4-H PROGRAM  
Sub. P.O. #6  
SASKATOON

## PATUANAK 4-H MULTICLUB



April 5 was the end of several months of 'work' for 4-H members and leaders at Patuanak. The nine different projects had worked to meet their goals. Peasant blouses were finished. The string-art decorated the school library walls. Leather purses lined one table, knitting and crocheting another. Hand stitching and advanced sewing groups proudly displayed their hours of efforts. Activity demonstrations such as hockey and judo added another interesting dimension to the club's activities. A cooking project was unable to complete their work but had met several times in the preceding weeks.

Several parents were at the afternoon display and activities at Patuanak School. Parents, club members and other students alike all appeared to enjoy this special day at school.

Achievement ribbons and 4-H club participation certificates were presented to all 84 of the clubs' registered 4-H members. Every member received equal award for their efforts. Les Ferguson, coordinator of the Indian 4-H Program represented the 4-H Office at the event.

A delicious supper of chili and bannock had been prepared by some of the 4-H leaders and parents. The several big pots of chili quickly disappeared after first helpings, seconds, thirds? . . . Films, and slides of the Indian 4-H Camp annually in August were shown.

Leaders and members of the Patuanak club are as follows:

[Continued Next Page]



**PATUANAK 4-H MULTICLUB****CONTINUED****LEADERS**

Morris Hryniuk, Andy Blackburn, Ed Gunn, Carol Estralshenen, Cecile Blackburn, Mary Jane Campbell, Anna Frim, Mary Gedre, Marjorie Paul, Alan Hamaliuk.

**MEMBERS**

Marlene Tcho, Sandra Wolverine, Rose Wolverine, Mable George, Doreen Wolverine, Georgina Maurice, Linda Wolverine, Doris Dawatzare, Margaret Maurice, Linda Campbell, Louise Wolverine, D'Jonaire, Rita, Roma Janvier, Brenda Aubichon, Theresa Janvier, Jeannine Hryniuk, Beverly Maurice, Deborah Maurice, Hazel Maurice, Lena Apesis, Margaret John, Eva McIntyre, Tiny George, Diane Apesis, Priscilla Tcho, Bernice Apesis, Rose Dawatzare, Lucy George, Mary George, Flora Gunn, Marlene Apesis, Aldina Maurice, Georgina McIntyre, Christopher Apesis, Paul Apesis, Craig Aubichon, Garry Black, Frank Gunn, Ron Gunn, Lariviere, Darcy; Darcy Lariviere, James Mispounas, Peter Wolverine, Zedman, Maurice; Mary Aubichon, Malvina Aubichon, Malvina Lariviere, Anastasia Gunn, Celina Maurice, Cecil George, Irene Wolverine, Leona Aubichon, Albertine Apesis, Margaret George, Sylvia Gunn, Fabian Campbell, Marlene Campbell, Veronica D'Jonaire, Bernice Aubichon, Clarise Aubichon, Rose Lariviere, Brenda Lariviere, Louise Maurice, Denise Janvier, Florence Lariviere, Louise Lariviere, Janet Roy, Ronald Campbell, Maurice Gunn, Victor Black, Lawrence D'Jonaire, David McIntyre, Robert D'Jonaire, Frank McIntyre, James Aubichon, Richard Maurice, Ernest Estralshenen, Jerry John, Alfred Dawatzare, Russel Black, Norbert Wolverine, Mervin Aubichon, March Lariviere, Larry Gunn.

**PATUANAK****4-H and the Volunteer Spirit**

My 24 hours spent recently at Patuanak was a rewarding time. People were good to me, taking care of me and concerned about my welfare there.

I can't help but think that the quip 'one has to feel good about themselves before they can feel good about other people' holds true.

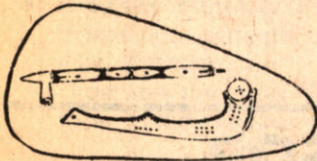
That 'good feeling' seemed to prevail during that time since the 4-H club there had just held their Achievement Day. Truly, there were many examples of good efforts by the 80 plus membership. Quality workmanship, bright colors and practical designs were common to any articles that the 4-H members had produced in their crafty projects. A 'group' feeling had developed among the sports groups such as judo and hockey. The adults who had volunteered as 4-H leaders seemed to be as pleased as anyone. Seeing a group of young people start and complete a project gives a helping adult a sense of satisfaction too. If it had not been for those adults, that particular day would not have happened.

Sure, there are days when a volunteer, 4-H or any other, thinks twice about what they are doing. "Do people really appreciate what I'm doing for them?", they ask. "The time I'm spending working with these 4-H'ers is time taken away from family or other interests". If funds are needed, dipping into one's own pocket may turn a volunteer off. Such are the disadvantages.

The advantages come in "mental" rather than in money wages. Nobody gets very rich as a volunteer 4-H leader! Contributing to the community is time well spent. Laying the need for young people to grow socially and in mind cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Seeing the smiles of 4-H members proud of their work is often enough of a "thank-you". 4-H kids are thankful to 4-H leaders for opening a new "door". Whether expressed or not, parents, too, thank the volunteer leader for helping their son or daughter. Being seen as a committed 4-H volunteer is proof of a helping person whom people respect.

Considering the "hills" and "valleys" of the 4-H leaders role, let's hope the "hills" win out. At least they seemed to at Patuanak.

# EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



**NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD**

1ST FLOOR, BANKAL BUILDING, 102 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5N4 (613) 236-0673  
TELEX 053-3202

## **NATIONAL INDIAN POLICY DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT**

*The Secretariat will be a team of technical experts providing reports, advice and recommendations for decision by the Indian Policy Development Committee of the National Indian Brotherhood. All former sub-committees and former National Committee activities will be under the direction of this Secretariat in order to provide the direction and support which will ensure quality reports and recommendations to the Indian Policy Development Committee. This unit reports directly to the Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood.*

### **A. DIRECTOR**

**ROLE:**

Under the direction of Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood the Director of the National Indian Policy Development Secretariat develops and supervises a program plan to produce quality reports and recommendations for decision by the Indian Policy Development Committee of the National Indian Brotherhood Executive Council. He/She supervises the work of the various committees of the National Indian Brotherhood. He/She serves as organizer and manager of the Policy Development Team and reports bi-weekly to the Executive Director.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:**

1. Directs, establishes priorities, co-ordinates and supervises the work of three (3) professionals and one (1) secretary and supervises the Indian Rights Research staff, the Indian Act Study staff and Indian Resource Information Centre staff. He/She also co-ordinates the efforts of the following committees chaired by the various program directors from the Program Branch of the National Indian Brotherhood: Socio-Economic Development, Housing, Indian Rights Processes, Indian Act Revision, and Education, et al.
2. Serves as Team Leader for the National Indian Policy Development Secretariat. He assigns responsibilities for performance to the Policy Development Advisor, the Policy Development Analyst and the Policy Development Writer to ensure rapid and efficient completion of studies and recommendations on tasks assigned to the Secretariat by the Executive.
3. Transmits reports to the Executive Director from the Secretariat Team and from the committees, ensuring that advice and recommendations on all major policy planning matters pertaining to Indian Policy are supported by submissions, statements, publications, and other texts.
4. Designs and implements arrangements that ensure input and feedback from the organizations of the National Indian Brotherhood.
5. Ensures that Secretariat Team activities are performed on schedule.

[Continued Next Page]

## ADVERTISEMENT

### KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:

This person is expected to relate well with professional and non-professional staff, to ensure clear understanding of work expectations on the part of staff, to develop and maintain excellent working relations with the Executive and with the member organizations. The Director will have a background in management and be willing to work as many hours as necessary to get a task done on schedule. Some travel throughout Canada is required. The Director will have some knowledge on the issues facing Indians as they seek self-determination. He/She will have first hand experience with reserves. He/She will have to objectively and succinctly report what management alternatives are possible at a given time to complete the multiple tasks assigned to the unit.

*SALARY:* Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

## B. POLICY DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR

### ROLE:

Under the direction of the Director, National Indian Policy Development Secretariat, the Policy Development Advisor conceptualizes and articulates models of realistic alternative approaches for policy development which assure collective Indian action and recommends samples of policies which will support collective Indian action. He/She will prepare forecasts of the predictable efforts of alternative decisions faced by the Indian Policy Development Committee in the specified task/issue areas. He/She develops recommended long range policies that will maintain collective Indian action on Indian Policy. He/She in co-operation with the Program Development Analyst and the Program Development Writer prepares Secretariat Team reports according to the schedule designated by the Director. He/She reports to the Director.

### RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. In co-operation with other Secretariat Team members designs a bi-weekly Secretariat Team plan of action.
2. Reviews all forms, procedures, materials of Indian government past, present and future, and utilizes these characteristics in designing policy alternatives.
3. Analyzes available information and recommends procedures to move idea or policy to action.
4. Reviews and analyzes continuously the Department of Indian Affairs and National Indian Brotherhood policies, procedures, time, schedule and plans and recommends actions that will assure appropriate impact and timing of policy alternatives and initiatives.
5. Prepares models and representations of concepts and ideas being suggested.

### KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:

This person is expected to be an experienced policy advisor with background in systematic and analytic forecasting techniques. He/She should have experience in developing policy papers for elected and representative organizations that must answer to their electorate. He/She should have a background in systems analysis, evaluation studies, and program development planning. He/She must have a demonstrated record of rapid and facile writing under pressure. He/She should be experienced in team research and report writing. He/She will have to get along well with professionals operating under heavy time and task pressures.

*SALARY:* Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

## C. POLICY DEVELOPMENT ANALYST

### ROLE:

Under the direction of the Director, National Indian Policy Development Secretariat, the Policy Development Analyst collects all information which will assist the Indian Policy Development Committee:

- (a) to understand and act on recommendations for alternative policy initiatives;
- (b) to clarify, identify, and select issues for policy study, analysis or action.

He/She will develop and operate the procedures for collecting, describing, and analyzing reliable information on topics assigned to the Secretariat by the Executive. He/She recommends procedures to ensure input by and feedback from member organizations. He/She in co-operation with the Policy Development Advisor and the Policy Development Writer prepares Secretariat Team reports according to the schedule designated by the Director. He/She reports to the Director.

[Continued Next Page]



# ADVERTISEMENT

## *RESPONSIBILITIES:*

1. In co-operation with the other Secretariat Team members designs a bi-weekly Team plan of action.
2. Organizes a system to collect and categorize information about Indian Policies issues from whatever sources exists; the system shall be designed to assure that the information is objective, reliable, valid and readily accessible.
3. Prepares tables, graphs, charts and other reports which present the information collected in a form which makes analysis rapid and efficient.
4. Collects, assembles, and analyzes information and prepares preliminary working papers.
5. Identifies information needed from sources internal and external to the National Indian Brotherhood and makes arrangements to collect and tabulate this information so that it can be utilized by the National Indian Brotherhood.
6. Organizes the Indian Research Information Center to make the information collected available in a useful form to the member organizations of the National Indian Brotherhood.

## *KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:*

This person is expected to be an experienced researcher with a strong background in social sciences. He/She should have been involved in large scale surveys and be familiar with questionnaire and telephone polling techniques. He/She should have experience in developing graphs, tables and other visual aids for data presentation. He/She should have experience in policy development. He/She must have a demonstrated record of rapid and accurate writing under pressure. He/She should have some experience in team research and report writing. He/She will have to get along well with professionals operating under heavy time and task pressures.

*SALARY:* Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

## **D. POLICY DEVELOPMENT WRITER**

### *ROLE:*

Under the direction of the Director, National Indian Policy Development Secretariat, the Policy Development Writer prepares understandable reports, studies and summaries of the reports and studies of the Secretariat for action by the Indian Policy Development Committee.

He/She will prepare written materials, review, rewrite, edit and prepare final copy of Secretariat working papers, reports and Executive Summaries. He/She will assure that the language of the reports is both of professional quality and useable by decision makers who are Indians. He/She in co-operation with the Policy Development Advisor and the Policy Development Analyst prepares Secretariat Team reports according to the schedule designated by the Director. He/She reports to the Director.

### *RESPONSIBILITIES:*

1. In co-operation with the other Secretariat Team members designs a bi-weekly Team plan of action.
2. Writes preliminary working papers which summarize the concepts, procedures and objectives of the Secretariat Team.
3. Writes, edits rewrites and prepares the preliminary drafts of studies and reports that state the models, and data collected in a clear, logical and related fashion.
4. Prepares status reports, on Secretariat studies in progress, for member organizations and the Indian Policy Development Committee.
5. Edits and recommends changes in materials prepared by other Secretariat Team members.
6. Edits and produces the Final Report and prepares the executed summaries of these reports.

### *KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:*

This person is expected to be an experienced writer with a background in social science research and possibly in newspaper writing. He/She should have experience in writing about complex social issues and some experience with policy studies. He/She should have experience in preparing Executive Summaries and identifying critical information for study and review by decision-makers.

He/She must have a record of quality writing for public consumption. He/She should have some experience in team research and report writing. He/She will have to get along with professionals operating under heavy time and task pressures.

*SALARY:* Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

[Continued Next Page]

## ADVERTISEMENT

**DEADLINE FOR ALL APPLICATIONS: 15 MAY 1977**

**Submit curriculum vitae to: Mr. Ron Albert,  
Executive Director,  
National Indian Brotherhood,  
First Floor,  
102 Bank Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario K1P 5N4**

## Heading Back Home



Chief and councillors attending the All-Chiefs' Conference are packing up after three gruelling days of working sessions. The chiefs are heading home to deal with day-to-day problems on their reserves. The conferences provide a forum where delegates throughout the province can exchange ideas, discuss new ways to tackle problems, and renew old friendships.



I.O.D.E.  
**NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST 3**

Writers of Indian or Eskimo ancestry who are residents of Saskatchewan may enter original stories dealing with some aspect of native life, to appeal to native children and teenagers.

Four prizes of \$200.00 each will be awarded to the winners and their manuscripts will be published.

Deadline for entries is October 31, 1977

Send all manuscripts to:

**NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST 3**  
c/o PROVINCIAL LIBRARY  
1352 WINNIPEG ST.  
REGINA, SASK.  
S4R 1J9

(A panel of representatives from the I.O.D.E., the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, Department of Culture and Youth and the Provincial Library will judge all manuscripts.)

Sponsored by the I.O.D.E. and the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

