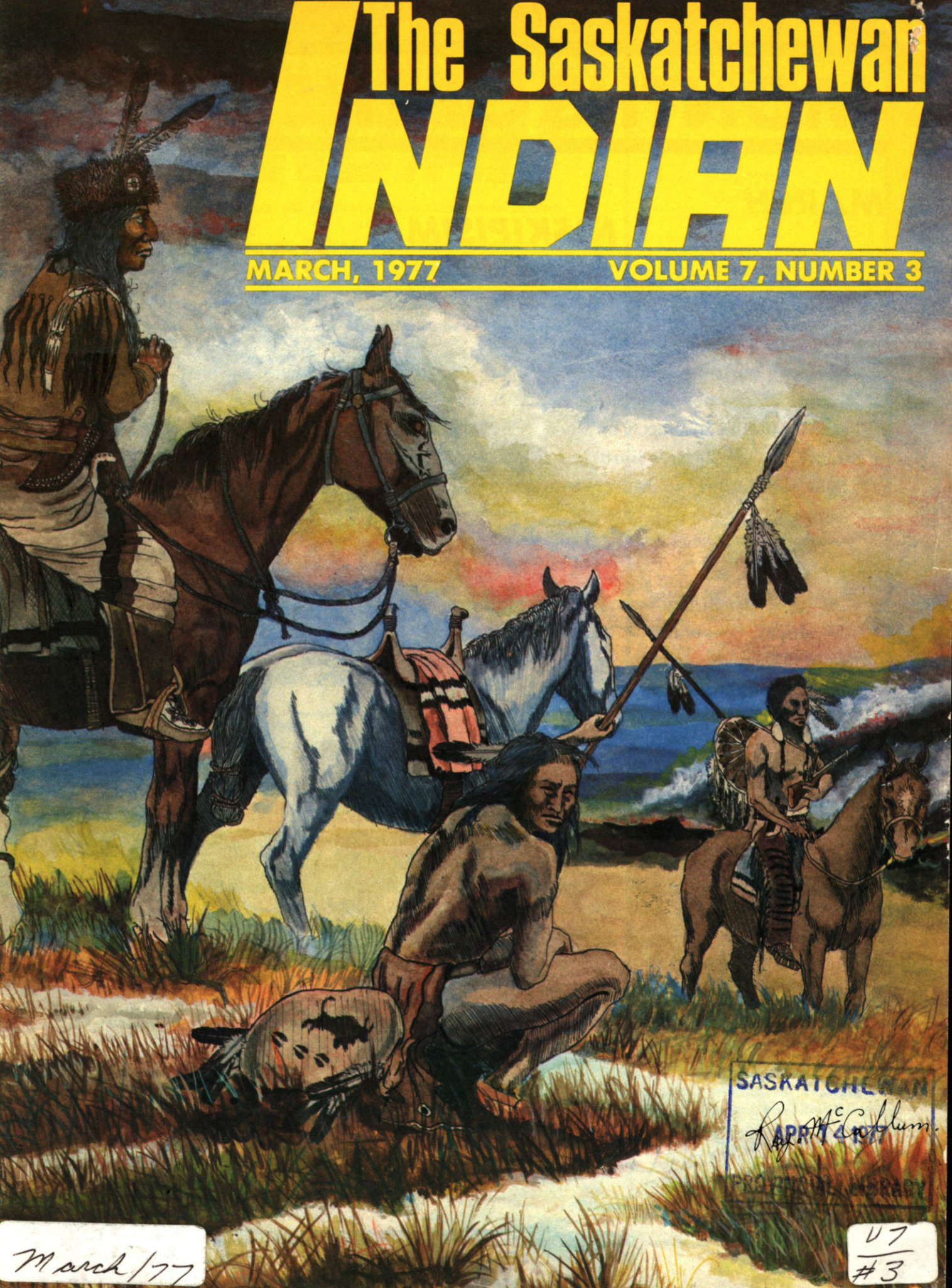


The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

MARCH, 1977

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 3



SASKATCHEWAN
Ray McCallum
APR 1977
PROFESSOR

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MONTHS OF THE YEAR

MARCH

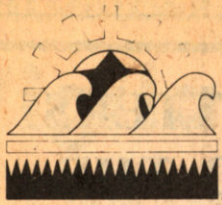
NISKIPISIM

GOOSE MOON

To the Cree, the month of March means the return of Spring. The sound of geese as they head northward is a sign that new life will appear on earth again. As the geese honked over Indian camps of long ago, the people would stand outside to watch and say "Pimatisiwin petamawin" (bring me life). The winters were always hard and there were times when the Indian people were near starvation, so March brought with it hope for a better life and good hunting.

One last storm usually occurs during this month. The Cree people call it "Kiweytin [keewatin]". Kiway means "go home". Kiweytin, therefore, means that the northwest wind is going back to where it originated.





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The happiness visible on the faces of these two Red Earth boys does not reflect the health hazard which may exist on their reserve [See Page 5].

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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.

SASKATCHEWAN

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PROVINCIAL LIBRARY



A Great Time

Dear Editor:

Recently we had 25 of the Gordon Student Residence dancers in Stanley Mission. We had a great time while they were here. I would like to thank the principal Karen Desjarlais of the Stanley Mission school for helping the students' representatives council invite the dancers here.

I would like to express many thanks to a number of people. They are Mr. and Mrs. Bill McNabb (Big Bill), Jason Tootoosis, Billy Briton, Ron Buffalo, Melvin McNabb, Jody Hanson, Rose Mineau and, most of all, the dancers of the Gordon Student Residence.

We would also like to invite the dancers up again in the future.

Sincerely,
Genny McLeod
Stanley Mission, Sask.

Guns Are'nt Toys

Dear Editor:

I appreciate reading your publication for it is important for us to be kept informed of news and events concerning the Indian people and Indian reserves.

But it's usually the same thing about the same people, and yet you are supposed to cover the whole province,

The paper has never said anything about gun control concerning the natives and their children. Sure we must have rights to hunt, but we mustn't trust our young boys with guns. There have been so many accidents with guns among our

young boys who are too young to hunt yet.

They play with guns like toys and they are dangerous. Then there is usually someone shot by accident.

There should be a stronger law among Indians concerning guns, especially for the sake of our children. I see kids with guns pretending to go out hunting and all they do is shoot dogs for fun. Or target tin cans, or scare other children and think that's funny.

This is a serious cause. Children shouldn't be allowed with guns until they're over 16 or even older. Natives shouldn't have guns unless they're registered. Kids should get a fine if they get caught with a gun. It's best for everybody.

There's been two deaths in this area within two weeks over carelessness concerning guns in the hands of our young boys. And this happens all over in other reserves. People should do something about matters like this in their big meetings.

This is better than having our children brought home in a casket when one of their playmates is allowed to play with a gun.

Too many children run their parents' lives and do as they like.

A Very Concerned Mother,
Gordon Reserve

Dirty Play

Dear Editor:

The Gordon Band and particularly the Gordon Golden Hawks senior hockey team wish to register these complaints about the F.S.I. tournament which was held in Kam-sack on February 26 - 27, 1977.

The sportsmanship of the other team in the final game was very poor. The Hawks were very lucky to have survived the game without anyone

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.

receiving serious injuries. Hockey is a rough game and no one from Gordon's would complain about injuries received in the course of play, but the hooking, spearing and other dirty techniques in Sunday's final game were unbelievable to watch. A penalty did result when one of our players was clubbed to the ice with a stick, but another opposing player escaped without a penalty after spearing three of our boys in the crotch, a move that isn't allowed in any sport in any league. The Hawks have played clean hockey all winter, as their fellow teams in the Last Mountain Hockey League will testify and have not had to participate in this kind of dirty tactics.

Although there is no excuse for this flagrant abuse of rules, we would like to point out two possible causes. The draw required our opponents to play four straight games in one afternoon. This reflects badly on the organization of the tournament. The officials seemed ignorant of many basic rules and regulations or else simply ignored them. Throughout the tournament the referee was too lenient in calling plays.

Since no one from your sports committee was in attendance at all times to watch these games, we thought we would bring these factors to your attention, as sponsors of the tournament. Better organization and a number of impartial competent officials would do much to improve the tournament in the future.

A Concerned Sportsman
Gordon Reserve

Vigilance Will Assure Safety

The danger to the health of residents of the Red Earth Reserve posed by the presence of radioactive radon gas in drinking water must not be underestimated.

Already some government authorities and health experts have seen fit to minimize the danger which may be associated with the levels of radiation found at Red Earth.

Surely if the tests are correct, and the radiation levels exceed the federal water quality standards by 70 times and the provincial standards by 225 times, it can only be accepted there is a serious environmental problem there.

The provincial and federal standards were presumably set in accordance with some principles of logical thinking. It can only be surmised that the authorities believed that any amount of radioactivity which exceeded the standards could possibly pose a long-term danger to human health.

Remedial action must be taken now. The chief of the medical services branch for the department of national health and welfare in Saskatchewan undoubtedly was correct when he recommended that reserve residents stop drinking the water.

But that is not enough. The source of the contamination must be found and insulated from reserve water supplies.

In this case, government vacillation must not be tolerated once the source of the problem has been identified.

The record of the Ontario government at White Dog and Grassy Narrows reserves was malevolent in its refusal to recognize the effects of mercury poisoning there.

The federal government is negligent in its failure to act on the substantial evidence of arsenic poisoning at Yellowknife.

Efforts of the authorities to minimize the threat to health posed by the Red Earth situation must be treated with skepticism.

After all, neither health and welfare officials nor medical authorities in Saskatchewan have yet given conclusive evidence that radon gas dissolved in water is not a health hazard. In fact, they say they do not know.

It is known, however, that radon gas breathed in dusty mine environments is responsible for an epidemic of lung cancer among Ontario uranium miners.

It is also known, that the Saskatchewan government considered the collection of radon gas in Uranium City buildings serious enough to warrant immediate action to clean up the contamination.

Only vigilance will ensure that the authorities do not neglect the situation at Red Earth.

A People's Self-Reliance

If any further proof is necessary to put finally to rest the stereotyped image of the native welfare chiseller, one need only turn to the FSI's newly-published report on the socio-economic impact of the proposed Wintego Rapids hydro-electric development on the Churchill River.

The report's researchers determined that fully 58 per cent of the total value of all goods and services for the people of the Lac La Ronge and Peter Ballantyne bands, was produced by the people themselves for their own domestic use.

In other words, the gathering of food, the manufacture of clothing, the building of houses and boats, and the fabrication of tools represent the mainstay of the Churchill River basin economy.

Probably more than any other group in Saskatchewan society, the treaty Indians of the Churchill provide for themselves. The FSI study noted that only 14 per cent of total goods and services took the form of transfer payments such as welfare, unemployment insurance or family allowance.

In the light of this evidence, the authorities in

Regina must be made aware of the devastating impact the proposed Wintego Rapids dam would have on these largely self-reliant people.

As the report points out, the dam, if constructed, would seriously disrupt the economic base from which the basin people so diligently extract their livelihood.

And instead of vaulting the region into a brave new world of modern economic development, the dam would only serve to aggravate its present relative underdevelopment.

The dam would generate no new permanent jobs.

In the construction stage, it would provide very few new skills to local residents.

It would not provide the infrastructure or capital expansion for any spin-off industries.

And it would extract from the area, during the dam's lifetime, electric power valued at \$1.5 billion while pumping back virtually nothing.

From the point of view of the 5,000 people who together make up the Peter Ballantyne and Lac La Ronge bands, the plans for the Wintego Rapids dam should not proceed.

Tapwe

By Doug Cuthand

Was it something we said? On a recent trip to Ottawa two FSI staff members were approached by an obviously distressed Cam Mackie and asked the million-dollar question, "Why is Saskatchewan so paranoid?"

On February 24 **Cam Mackie** gave a speech in Toronto on Community Development and its history in the department. One statement was particularly revealing.

"Farrell Toombs", as a result of great insight on the part of Rudnichi and Valentine, had been recruited from the mental health field to provide training for Indian Affairs people.

When Indian Affairs is recruiting Indians you can bet they need it for propaganda purposes or they want a figurehead.

Headquarters is currently recruiting two Indians to sell the housing program. The program relies heavily on mortgage money and has been either rejected or reluctantly accepted by most Indian organizations.

The two recruits will be handsomely paid for their efforts.

As far as figureheads go the department is looking for an Indian to fill the regional director general's chair in Saskatchewan.

A few years ago the FSI pressed for and got the position of associate regional director who would be an Indian and would take over the position of regional director in a couple of years.

The FSI and the department selected Albert Bellegarde to take the position on a training basis. Bellegarde was never put on salary as a full-time employee. Instead, he was placed on contract. A year later, the department simply chose not to renew his contract and the position and plans died right there.

So now the department is looking for an Indian regional director after sabotaging the FSI's choice and method of training.

Under the present system Indians in senior positions are figureheads with the real power held by long time - trusted - white civil servants. If an Indian is to be placed as director of the Saskatchewan region he must have the support of the chiefs and Ottawa must meet our conditions for his power and authority. Otherwise, forget it!

The election campaigns are running full tilt with numerous band elections completed or currently underway.

How do you rate Indian leaders? There are many ways, but one of the best is to draw a line with a scale from one to ten marked out on it.

For number one, give the definition of what Indian Affairs sees as a good leader: Someone who follows orders, adheres to government guidelines, balances the books at all costs and respects and obeys departmental rules and regulations.

For number 10, give the definition of what our elders and former chiefs see as a good leader: Someone who provides leadership, adheres to the spirit and intent of the treaties, who works to make those treaty rights a reality and who practices Indian government by involving all the people in the decisions of the band.

The higher the score the better.

It's been quite a month, if you follow the white press. First Margaret Trudeau took a trip to New York (Who cares?). Then a bunch of baby seals were clubbed to death near Newfoundland raising the wrath of the middle class bleeding hearts. (The type who would love to own a seal-skin coat). And finally Canada's defence department is going to spend two billion dollars (2,000,000,000.00) on fighter planes (the difference between men and boys is in the cost of their toys).

A few years ago Indians were hot news items in the white press but over the years they have placed second to earthquakes, terrorism, separatism, famine, pestilence and the dedication of new manhole covers. It appears that we are no longer news, but our situation has changed little if any.

We still suffer the highest unemployment rates (79 per cent), the highest rates of infant mortality and the lowest standard of living in the country.

My message to the press is this: We don't want pity or sensationalism. We want help!

The latest rumor going around in the department is that the assistant deputy minister, Cam Mackie will take leave this fall.

So far two names have surfaced as possible successors: Fred Kelly, the regional director general in Ontario and Alex Deedam the former executive director of the Union of New Brunswick Indians.

70 To 225 Times Standard

Test Detects Radon In Red Earth Water

Concentrations of radioactive radon gas 70 to 225 times higher than the level considered safe for other radioactive elements, have been discovered in drinking water on the Red Earth Reserve, 60 miles northeast of Nipawin.

A survey by the minerals division of the department of Indian affairs discovered concentrations of the gas averaging 675 picocuries per liter.

The federal government considers 10 picocuries per liter the maximum allowable level of radioactive radium in water. The provincial level is three picocuries per liter.

A picocurie is a measure of radiation, a process in which the structure of certain substances break down, emitting tiny, invisible particles. Radiation has long been considered a health hazard and has been linked to the development of cancer in humans.

Dr. Pip Bentley, director of the medical services branch of the department of national health and welfare in Saskatchewan, was informed of the Red Earth situation in a letter from Indian affairs' regional director Joe Leask.

Bentley said the Red Earth band council was informed and advised that reserve residents be asked to stop drinking the water.

Band chief, John William Head said Sunday, March 20, he would tell residents to stop using the water during that week.

The well in which the abnormally high radiation levels have been discovered is located at the reserve's co-operative lumber mill.

William Head said 36 people in adjacent houses were using the water and they would now be asked to take their drinking water from Red Earth Creek.

The well has been in use since the

mill was built seven years ago, the chief said.

Al Taylor, an environmental health officer for the medical services branch, had earlier denied the well was used for drinking water. Taylor said a branch employee who visited the reserve was told residents only used the well for washing because the water tasted bad.

But residents interviewed by the Saskatchewan Indian said they preferred the water for drinking because of its clarity.

William Head said lower levels of radon gas have been found in all seven of the reserve's wells, but he did not have the precise figures.

On March 20, only three of the wells, including the mill well, were operating. The other four were frozen and William Head said he was trying to get Indian affairs to repair them.

Because the level of radon gas in the mill well is "almost unbelievably high", Taylor said, a sample was sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) for further testing.

Dr. Gene Smithson who performed the test said the SRC has no facilities to test for radon gas in water, but discovered only small

[Continued Next Page]



The mill well at Red Earth Reserve where high levels of radioactive radon gas were discovered in a survey done by the minerals division of the department of Indian affairs. Thirty-six people use the well for drinking water.

NEWS

amounts of other radioactive materials normally found in conjunction with radon. No radium was found and only 0.5 picocuries of lead 210. Radium and lead 210 are respectively the "mother" and "daughter" products of radon.

Smithson said the results would seem to indicate the source of the radon gas is not far beneath the ground.

Authorities are uncertain what effect the contaminated water could have on the health of those drinking it.

Any of the radon absorbed by the bloodstream would be deposited in the bones, said Stuart Houston, a scientist at the University of Saskatchewan's College of Medicine, who is interested in the effects of radiation on the body.

On the basis of current evidence, Houston said the amount of radon gas found in the water was approaching a hazardous level for adults, and was certainly hazardous for children.

If the radon gas source is close to the surface of the Red Earth Res-

erve, Taylor said there is a danger it will seep through the soil and collect in buildings—most notably the new school being built in the mill well vicinity.

Generally, however, he minimized the danger. "Right now we don't think it's a problem and the people we're talking to don't think it's a problem."

"But when it comes to radiation everybody's a little hedgy including myself, primarily because I don't really know enough about it."

Radon gas is known to have produced lung cancer among miners breathing the gas in dusty mine environments.

The source of the radon gas on Red Earth has not been identified, but officials are speculating it might betray the presence of a radioactive ore body which might—despite the current health hazard—yield economic benefit for the 500-member band.

The reserve is not located in a geological zone which scientists would expect to yield uranium or any other form of radioactive ore body, however.

All Saskatchewan's known uranium ore bodies have been discovered further north in the pre-cambrian shield.

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The Saskatchewan Indian

Onion Lake Youth Honor Indian Elders

ONION LAKE — The Onion Lake Youth Club recently held a special night for their elders and honored Senator Sinclair of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association.

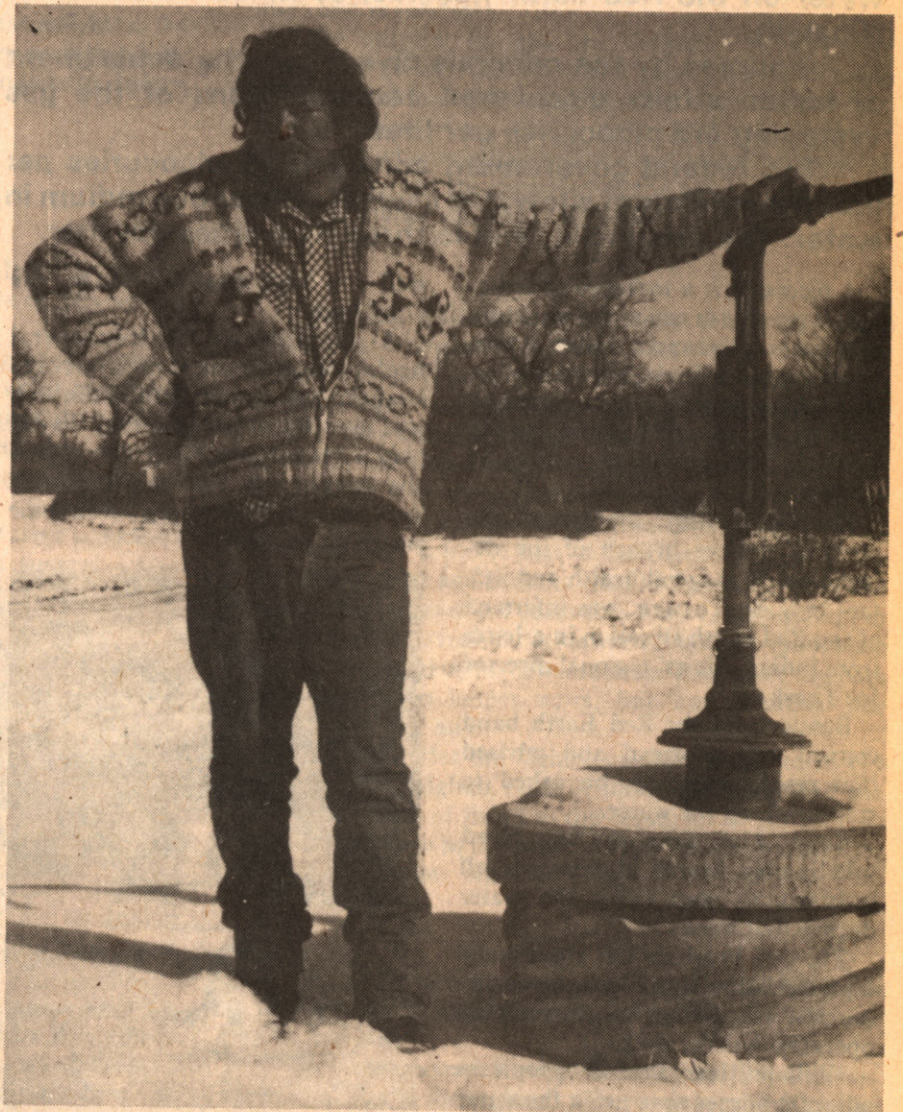
Youth club president Vernon Chocan presented Sinclair with a plaque.

The re-organized Onion Lake old-timers led by Charlie Chief were the feature of the post-luncheon powwow. Following an honor song performed by the group, Sinclair expressed her gratitude to the youth club.

Elder Ed Fox praised the effort displayed by the youth in putting the show together and 89-year-old Jimmy Chief reminisced about old forms of transportation.

Jimmy Cannepotato ended the meeting with a closing prayer.

About 200 people attended the meeting organized by the 40-member youth club.



Chief John William Head of the Red Earth Reserve leans on one of the reserve's well pumps. The chief said he was asking the people using the contaminated mill well to take their drinking water from Red Earth Creek. The well in this picture is frozen.

FSI Study Challenges Official Report

Dam Will Demolish Churchill Economy

The proposed Churchill River hydro-electric power development will offer no benefits to treaty Indians living in the area, according to the recently published report of the FSI's socio-economic impact study of the project.

The proposed dam at Wintego Rapids "will only contribute to the destruction" of the Crees' way of life, the report concludes.

The 475-page report is the product of 16 weeks of field research among the people of the Peter Ballantyne and Lac La Ronge bands conducted between January and May 1976. The work was undertaken on behalf of the bands by the FSI with the assistance of a \$50,000 grant from the department of Indian affairs.

The study says none of the criteria for economic development is met by the proposed project.

The low-skill jobs offered during the construction phase will not improve local skill levels.

The installation will require no significant work-force after construction and will have no economic spin-off effects, the report says.

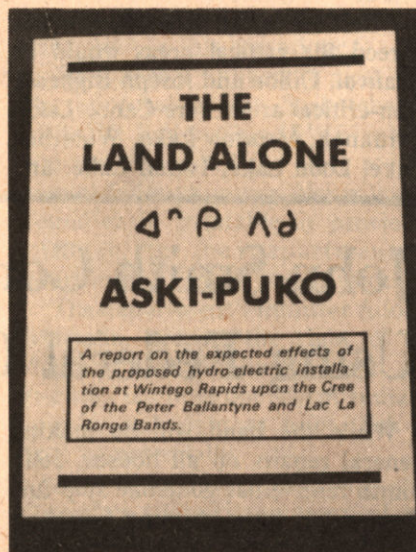
"In its expected lifetime, the dam will produce power valued at up to \$1.5 billion, almost all of which will accrue outside the Churchill River basin. . . The dam does not generate investment capital for the area, nor does it improve the area's investment potential."

Finally, degradation of the environment will reduce productivity of hunting, fishing and trapping and further the impoverishment of the Cree, it says.

"The hydro-electric installation proposed by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation represents a severe blow to the basin Cree. On the one hand it will damage the environment and the productivity of

domestic production, and it will drain massive wealth out of the basin with no benefit for the people."

The report argues that local production of food, shelter and clothing for domestic use is still the chief mainstay of the basin Cree economy.



Domestic production represented fully 58 per cent of the total value of production in the area. The report estimates the average household annually produced food for domestic use worth \$10,377, forming the major component of total domestic production of \$13,556.

Welfare payments, family allowance and other transfer payments represented only 14 per cent, or

\$3,303, of total income, while wages represented 27 per cent, or \$6,366 per household.

These figures contrast sharply with those of the official Churchill River Study which estimated the value of domestic food production as only eight per cent of total income. The FSI study calls this figure "a gross underestimate."

The Churchill River Study is taken to task in several places in the FSI study report.

Besides underestimating the value of domestic production, the Churchill River Study's cost-benefit analysis also refuses to recognize the prospects for higher returns to trappers and fishermen for their produce.

"It describes environmental effects in terms of levels of returns to fishermen and trappers when it is clear that these earnings do not begin to approach the real value of fish and fur resources," the FSI study states.

"At the very least, these effects should have been valued in terms of the ultimate consumer prices paid for fish and fur, which is many times greater than the prices paid to the producers."

The impetus for the development of the FSI study was generated from the dissatisfaction of the Churchill bands with the conduct of the Churchill River Study. Fieldworkers from the provincially and federally-funded project were refused entry to the bands' reserves.

The bands questioned the official study's methods and its terms of reference and objected that it refused to study the crucial issue of treaty

[Continued Next Page]

La Plonge High School Students To Get Sex Education, Chiefs Say

by Richard Martell
of the Saskatchewan Indian

MEADOW LAKE — Meadow Lake district chiefs have decided to introduce a course of sex education to students in the Beauval Indian Student Residence.

The decision came during a board of directors meeting called to discuss the critical areas of capital construction, absenteeism and sex education.

Nurse Don Brown of the Buffalo health centre explained to the chiefs why sex education should be offered and how it should be offered.

Brown stated that a course in sex

[Continued From Last Page]

rights. They also charged the study refused to involve local people.

From a series of interviews with band elders, the FSI report concludes that the separate understandings of the meaning of Treaty Six held by treaty Indians and whites differ substantially. The bands were adhered to Treaty Six in 1889.

"Cree knowledge has it that all they ceded by treaty was the dry surface of the land and nothing else. The Indian way of making a living and the resources upon which their lifestyle was based were to remain theirs for all time."

The report's title, "aski-puko" (the land alone), reflects the notion that only the dry land surface was ceded by treaty.

"The oral history of the present generation of Churchill River basin Cree makes it clear that the treaty's signators were explicitly attempting to protect their economy by assuring unbroken and unimpeded access to the very resources from which they drew the entire economic substance of their lifestyle. From their point of view, it would have been irresponsible to insist upon anything less than complete control of resources."

education would give the students a better understanding of what sex is all about.

He told the chiefs that if any of them were uncomfortable regarding this subject, they could discuss the curriculum with Father Lavoie beforehand.

He asked that the Chiefs give this matter some consideration and reach a decision on this issue.

After some discussion among the chiefs, a motion was made that the La Plonge high school offer a course in sex education. All the chiefs were in favor.

Morris Trischuk, District Superintendent of Education, asked the Chiefs where priorities should lie for Capital construction for the year 77-78.

After a lengthy discussion it was agreed the critical areas would be Beauval, Dillon and Joseph Bighead. Non-critical areas were Canoe Lake, Patuanak, Meadow Lake, Waterhen Lake, Loon Lake, Island Lake, and

La Loche, listed in order of importance.

Cliff Semoliski told the chiefs attendance is considered normal at 92 to 95 per cent. Beauval has a rate of only 81 per cent. He went on to say that this would reflect poorly on Beauval and its success might be questioned by Ottawa.

Trischuk suggested that there be an admission policy whereby the student remains in the residence and leaves only once a month - either when the parents pick up the student or when the students leave in a group organized by guidance counsellors.

Chief John Iron of Canoe Lake suggested that the residence send a designated group to each reserve to speak to the parents and explain this policy.

The group will consist of Frank Merasty, Semoliski and Tony Leonard.

It was also suggested by Chief Jerry Nooltchos that a letter be sent out to the parents before this group makes their trip to reserves.

John Smith Constructs Pre-Fabs Using Federal Grant Money

While the band will be making general repairs on all houses, John Smith reserve has gone one step further and is busy building four pre-fabricated houses with federal labor incentive program (FLIP) monies.

Even though the money they receive from the department of Indian affairs will not touch the cost of building material, it will at least cover labour costs for 11 men.

The material for these houses is being used from their 1976-77 capital funds. The labour costs for the houses will total \$6,944. The

labour and material for house repairs will come to \$4,655.

Another project undertaken by the band is sanitation. In this area, two men were hired to build 60 enclosed garbage stands as well as maintaining a garbage disposal area.

Repairing the curling rink and general maintenance of the rink kept two other men busy, while 11 others had to cut 100 cords of dry and green wood which was then hauled to house sites for pensioners, widows and the handicapped.

The total amount of dollars allotted to the band was \$25,000.

Prairie Indians Call For Rights To Commercial Hunting, Trapping

The right to hunt, fish and trap commercially and for food on all unoccupied Crown land is asserted by the Indian organizations of the three Prairie provinces in a jointly-prepared position paper recently released.

The paper also asserts the primacy of Indian hunting over all other hunting activity by non-Indians, whether for recreation or commercial purposes.

Indians by treaty. . . are only properly subject to the laws which restrict hunting in settled areas," the paper states. "Otherwise their hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activity, whether for commercial or domestic purpose, is properly subject to no restriction by boundaries, or seasons, in terms of hunting methods or type of game."

The paper argues "treaties with prairie Indians assured the Indians continued access to the full range of benefits to be derived from wildlife utilization. These assurances constituted a guarantee that their hunting, fishing, gathering and trapping rights would always be distinct from and paramount to the rights of non-Indians."

The three Indian organizations also insist on the right to hunt on all lands which are not actually inhabited. The latter would include game reserves, wilderness areas, and national and provincial parks.

"In the Treaties the Indian people accepted the fact that the area of land open to them for hunting and trapping would be reduced by the occupation of land by settlers. They did not accept the right of any government to unilaterally declare tracts of land as occupied if these lands were not in fact inhabited."

Parks, recreation and wildlife conservation areas are currently classified as occupied.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and the Indian Association of Alberta prepared the paper for future submission to their respective provincial governments.

In Saskatchewan Indian hunting

practices have been under study for several years by an ad hoc tri-partite committee of the FSI, the department of Indian affairs and the provincial attorney-general's department. The position paper will be submitted to this committee.

The paper is unlikely to meet with the approval of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) which has recently called for more regulation of Indian hunting. Nor will it be found easily palatable by provincial officials in the department of tourism and renewable resources.

The department's minister Adolph Matsalla, accepts the right of Indians to hunt for food without restriction, but does not accept Indians' unrestricted right to hunt, fish or trap commercially.

According to the position paper, "neither the written texts of the Treaties nor the verbal negotiations gave any indication the Indian rights would be restricted to hunting, fishing and trapping for food only.

"In fact, the treaties determined that the Indian people would be able to continue the hunting, fishing and trapping practices to which they were accustomed. That the Indian hunted and fished as a commercial activity is borne out by the records of the Hudson's Bay Company, explorers'

accounts, and the fact that for more than a generation after the signing of the Treaties, these activities were the chief source of revenue for most bands."

The only restrictions on hunting which the position paper says the three Indian organizations will accept, is the right of the federal government "to limit the rights of treaty Indians to harvest a particular species, and then only where the harvesting of this species by the non-Indian has been entirely prohibited."

A limitation of this kind should be ordered as "a last resort to be exercised only where proven necessary for the conservation of the species and after all other conservation measures have proven to be inadequate," the paper says.

The paper charges that by not giving priority to Indian commercial trapping and fishing, non-Indians engaged in these activities have reduced the opportunities for Indians to make them viable ways of life.

It calls on the federal and provincial governments to consult with the Indian organizations in developing "programs for the participation of Indian people in the formulation and implementation of conservation objectives."

And it urges aid for the development and stabilization of Indian commercial fishing and trapping.

[MORE ON NEXT PAGE]

Culture Grant Awarded

Loon Lake Recreation Board has been awarded a Community Cultural Project grant of \$180.00 by the Department of Culture and Youth. The award was among 24 grants announced by Culture and Youth Minister Ed Tchorzewski.

The funds will offset the expenses of reviving the pow wow and sun-dance ceremonies.

Indians, Hunters Square Off

Indians, white hunters and provincial officials agree on one thing about hunting—no species of big game in Saskatchewan is currently endangered.

Why then have the province's recreation hunters so suddenly lost their cool over treaty Indians' hunting rights?

At its annual convention in February, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF), which represents

27,000 hunters, fishermen and assorted outdoorsmen, called for the cancellation of Indian hunting "privileges."

Edward Begin, the wildlife federation's executive director, betrays a certain embarrassment over the hard-line taken by the sportsmen and the inflammatory language which expressed their view (see box, this page). When stocks of game are depleted in some areas, "there is a tendency to blame the Indian hunter," Begin said in an interview.

David Ahenakew, FSI chief agrees. The recreation hunter is using the Indian hunter as a scapegoat. The sportsmen "should stop hunting for five or ten years, and then they would see it is not the Indian who is creating this depletion."

The biggest sore point between Indians and sportsmen is night hunting—probably the single most important factor in provoking the latest assault on Indian hunting rights.

The SWF claims to have received complaints about night hunting by Indians from all areas of the province.

The SWF argues that the bright spotlights used to stun animals at night is unfair to game and gives the night hunter an excessive advantage over his prey. The wildlife federation also says the practice poses dangers to people or livestock which might be in the area and struck by stray bullets.

But Adolph Matsalla, minister of the department of tourism and renewable resources, says night hunting is permissible under treaty rights.

Although the SWF claims the practice is widespread, Matsalla said he does not know in fact how common it is.

As night hunters usually fire their weapons from the boxes of half-ton trucks, they could be prosecuted for having a loaded firearm in a vehicle. But he said he was not aware of any prosecutions of this nature.

A case could be made, the minister said, that the use of motor

vehicles, spotlights and high-power, long-range rifles is not consistent with traditional hunting practices and is therefore forbidden. But he said he does not intend to press this argument at this time.

Matsalla said he has no objections to Indians' hunting provided it is solely for the purpose of obtaining food for themselves and their families.

But both he and Begin would like Indian hunters to co-operate in providing game officials with lists of the number and type of game they kill. According to both men, the lists would enable game officials to keep an inventory of the number of animals in the wilds and help them plan game management programs for the future.

Begin said recreation hunters could even be persuaded to reduce their kill if a game inventory showed it necessary to accommodate legitimate Indian hunting.

Ahenakew, however, expressed vehement objections to any attempts to regulate Indian hunting.

When Indians signed the Treaties "The Queen's commissioner assured us we could continue our livelihood from hunting and fishing for all time," the FSI chief said.

"When interest groups begin to press to take away a 'privilege', then they better start beginning to understand our rights," he said.

Recreation hunters' opportunities to hunt are diminished the more animals are taken by Indian hunters. This is the fact which motivates the current attack on hunting rights, Ahenakew said.

The predominantly middle-class and affluent hunters who make up the SWF should seriously examine themselves, "if they can't find better recreation without depriving our people of their rights."

As for conservation, the chief said "people exercising their treaty rights will exercise responsibility."

The reserve people know when animals can be killed and when, to protect the stock, they should refrain from killing, he said.

Two Solitudes

Members of the Nipawin branch of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) hold strong views about Indian hunting.

They want "the uncontrolled hunting privileges granted the Natives of our province and Canada to be cancelled."

"Social aid and welfare no longer make it necessary for the Native to depend on our game for food," argue the Nipawin sportsmen (emphasis added).

And surely the 100-year-old treaties which guarantee these hunting "privileges" should be updated "as is being done to other treaties and legislation."

"The White Man is being discriminated against" if "Natives" can hunt all year round, while the white hunter can only shoot in season, say the hunters of Nipawin.

These statements were part of a resolution the Nipawin (SWF) branch submitted to their provincial body's annual convention in February.

The 27,000-member organization of hunters, fishermen and conservationists agreed Indian hunting "privileges" should be cancelled.

Pressed For Decision, Chiefs Go For Grade 12

by Richard Martell
of the Saskatchewan Indian

MEADOW LAKE — At a Board of Directors meeting held recently here, the district chiefs decided to proceed with grade 12 at the Beauval Indian student residence.

Cliff Semoliski said 23 students are presently in grade 11 and he was wondering what information he could pass to them regarding grade 12 next year.

Semoliski said a decision was needed soon as it takes time to staff and to get books for grade 12. That decision was important, he said. Out of the 23 grade 11 students, hopefully 16 will be graduating this year.

As proposed grade 12 would develop programs such as business courses and industrial arts to meet the needs of some of the students.

Some other education programs that would be implemented by specialized people in the residence include music, arts and crafts, Indian culture, sports club activities and tutoring.

It was also suggested by Fred Martell, FSI district representative, that some of the older students be trained in leadership skills and be given wider responsibilities.

A science lab would also be pro-

vided in the form of a mobile lab which would cost \$15,000 and would have \$7,000 worth of equipment.

The chiefs were informed by the department of Indian affairs that when Phase II has been completed they will not need the lab anymore so Patuanak would be able to use it.

A motion was then made by Chief Philip Kahpeepatow that the department of Indian affairs implement a grade 12 in La Plonge high school for

the school year 1977-78.

It was also suggested that the residence and the high school which have been operating as two separate programs in the past combine to form one complex.

This would leave the effect of coordinating and expanding the educational education programs.

It was agreed that the chiefs organize resources and get these programs going as soon as possible.

IS LACK OF MONEY PREVENTING YOUR GROUP FROM PREPARING A BRIEF FOR THE CLUFF LAKE INQUIRY?

We may be able to help.

The Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry will soon announce dates for public hearings. The Board was set up to investigate the health, safety, social, economic, and environmental effects of a proposed uranium mine and mill at Cluff Lake. It will also examine the broader question of expansion of the uranium industry in Saskatchewan.

To encourage maximum public input, Environment Saskatchewan is providing a total of \$50,000 to assist Saskatchewan public interest groups who wish to make a submission to the Inquiry, but who lack the money to do so. Funds are available for:

1. gathering information
2. preparing and presenting briefs
3. administrative and travel requirements

A Review Panel has been set up to receive applications and recommend funding, based on the following criteria:

- The interest group must show that its presentation will make a necessary and substantial contribution to the Inquiry.
- Those seeking funds must have an established record of concern for the interest they seek to represent.
- Financial need must be proven.
- The applicant must clearly indicate the manner in which funds are to be used, and must account for all funds spent.

Groups representing any and all viewpoints on this important subject are encouraged to apply. Applications to be considered in April must be submitted no later than March 31, 1977. Application forms may be obtained by writing:

Dr. J. A. Brown, Chairman
Financial Assistance Review Panel
Cluff Lake Inquiry
P.O. Box 1625
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Environment Saskatchewan

Band Forms

Health Committee

PRINCE ALBERT — The Little Red River reserve has recently appointed a six-member health committee to augment the reserve's community-centred health approach.

The health committee members are Dorothy Merasty, Thomas Charles, Christie Bird, Eunice Merasty, Tony Naytowhow, Ernie Stewart and Don Merasty.

Kids are all Special

All kids are special. Because childhood is a special time . . . a time of exploration and discovery and growing awarenesses of life that can give parents fresh insights too.

But some kids are more special than others. They are more special because they have needs that demand greater amounts of love and understanding; more patience, support and encouragement. They may have handicaps that make it tougher for them to get on in the world. They may be older children, or a family group that should stay together.

We call them special needs children. And if their special needs are coupled with the added handicap of not having parents, REACH takes a very special interest. REACH is Resources for Adoption of Children, a Saskatchewan government program designed to find parents for kids with special needs.

To adopt a child or children through REACH, you don't have to be an expert in child psychology. You will need patience, perseverance and understanding to get through the difficult times. But you will grow with these experiences and your community may have people and programs to help you meet your child's special needs — and your needs as well.

And you don't have to be young or financially well off. REACH is looking for very ordinary people with a concern and desire to adopt a special needs child. REACH is especially looking for native parents who would like to adopt.

If you would like to learn more about REACH and special needs children, contact the REACH worker in any Department of Social Services regional office or any Social Services branch office, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, or write: REACH, 2240 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2Y3. Phone: 523-6681 in Regina / 800-667-3678 (toll-free for residents outside Regina)

REACH
RESOURCES FOR ADOPTION OF CHILDREN



Michael, Youngest Beardy's Chief Wants Band To Express Its Goals

by Louise Cuthand
of the Saskatchewan Indian

It was a landslide victory for Andy Michael who was elected as Chief of Beardy's Reserve during their elections held recently. He won by a clear majority over the other two candidates - incumbent Chief Ernie Mike and Leo Cameron.

Both Mike and Cameron have served two terms as chief. Mike became chief in 1965 and was elected again in 1975.

Cameron was chief for two consecutive terms, first elected in 1971 and defeated by Mike in 1975.

On his landslide victory, Andy said the votes came from the silent majority - people who are concerned and dissatisfied with the lack of progress for the reserve. His top priority, he said, is to sit down with the band members, find out "where they're at" and then find out what they want.

Six of the ten councillors who retained their seats are Charlie Bighead, Harvey Cameron, Gerald Gamble, Harvey Gardipy, Harry T. Michael and Dave Seesequasis. The newly elected councillors are Richard Gamble, Peter Gardipy, Jake Mike and George Mike.

Indian leadership is slowly changing as more and more young people are taking an interest in reserve politics. Michael, 27, is the youngest chief ever to be elected on Beardy's Reserve.

Michael, his wife, Rosalyn and their two children have made Prince Albert their home. But any future plans to move from or stay in P.A. will depend on the band members, he said.

Currently employed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Andy has come a long way since graduating from Business College in 1971. His first job with the FSI was in 1972 when he was hired as a clerk-



Andy Michael
...Beardy's chief

typist.

One year later, he was promoted to a community development (CD) fieldworker for Red Earth, Shoal

Lake and Cumberland House. His job under the community development program was to help the people help themselves and get them motivated.

After being a fieldworker for two years, he was again promoted and this time as Supervisor of CD for the Prince Albert district. He had four staff members to supervise.

This was the position Andy held until as recently as February of this year when he was made supervisor of band development for both Prince Albert and Saskatoon districts. The band development program has incorporated part of the old community development program.

Having been a CD fieldworker and later a supervisor of band development, and having worked with all the other Saskatoon district reserves, Michael is expected by many to be a great asset to his band.

FSI Community College Plans Summer Session

The Saskatchewan Indian Community College is now scheduling its summer session courses for the months of July and August.

The courses have been designed to be of special interest to associate teachers, Indian language instructors, guidance counsellors and child-care workers, but are open to anyone interested.

All the courses offered will be accredited by either the University of Saskatchewan or the University of Regina.

Definite locations for the classes are Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Beauval, Onion Lake, Thunderchild, James Smith and Pektokahanopewin School at Little Pine-Poundmaker. Also being considered as class locations are Black Lake and Cote or

Keeseekoose.

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College at the U of R will also be offering two classes.

Rod McLaren, the community college's summer school program coordinator, said brochures outlining and explaining the classes will be available in the near future.

Registration and admission application forms will be available at district offices of the department of Indian affairs, FSI offices, band offices, the community college and from college field co-ordinators.

When completed by an applicant, these forms will be sent directly to the university which is accrediting the particular course.

For further information contact McLaren at 343-1682.

Treaty Indians Not To Be Harmed In Hunting Reform, Matsalla Says

Any adjustments in Saskatchewan's game laws will not be made at the expense of the Indian people, the minister of tourism and renewable resources said in March.

Adolph Matsalla said in an interview the province is interested in increasing the stock of big game to provide more recreation for sportsmen and to assure a supply of food for Indian people.

A tri-partite committee of the FSI, the department of Indian affairs and the attorney-general's department

now exists to examine legal problems associated with Indian hunting.

"We are very keenly interested to have the parties get together at an early date and carry on discussions with a view to resolving the problems of law we are now faced with," Matsalla said.

Whatever subsequent action is taken "won't be at the expense of the Indian in essentially obtaining his food, but with a view to protecting and maintaining our wildlife for both

Indians and recreation hunters."

The FSI submission to the tri-partite committee is reported elsewhere in this issue of the Saskatchewan Indian.

Among other things, the submission disputes the minister's contention that treaty hunting rights are limited only to the killing of game for food. It contends as well that the right to hunt, trap and fish commercially without restriction is also guaranteed by the treaties.

Mistawasis Works With Grants

During the winter months, many reserve men are employed with funding from local initiative projects (LIP) and the federal labour incentives program (FLIP).

This year was no exception for Mistawasis reserve as approximately 50 men have been working since the beginning of February.

The reserve received close to \$60,000 from LIP and was able to employ 30 men.

The foreman, Harris Matheson, said the men have been busy clearing

a swath 60 feet wide around the reserve. The swath is to be used as a fire guard.

When the clearing is finished, the men will then start logging. The lumber will be used in the sports grounds for building of bleachers and other structures. Any lumber left over will be used on the pow-wow grounds.

FLIP allocated \$25,000 to the band, \$20,000 of which is to be used for labour and \$5,000 for material. Twenty men have been hired to work

on two projects, one of which is to renovate the band hall. A porch has been built and the inside of the hall painted.

The other project is the building of corrals as well as completing the cattle sheds which were started last summer.

The \$5,000 which was to be used for material might go into the renovation of houses. However, with the cost of material, only minor repairs will be made.

Brass, Dubois Get College Seats

Sterling Brass of Norquay and Peter Dubois of Fort Qu'appelle have been appointed to the board of the Saskatchewan Indian Community College (SICC), it was announced late last month by Continuing Education Minister Don Faris.

Brass and Dubois are FSI district representatives from the Yorkton and Touchwood - File Hills - Qu'appelle districts respectively.

A former FSI vice-president and former chief of the Key Reserve, Brass has attended the Saskatche-

wan Technical Institute, the Prince Albert Technical School and the University of Saskatchewan, where he specialized in professional counselling and social work. He was employed by the department of Indian affairs for six years and was district superintendent for Island Lake, Man. when he resigned.

Dubois studied theology at the Prairie Christian Training Institute in Edmonton. He is founder and past-president of the Fort Qu'appelle

Urban Indian Association, founding president of Native Metal Industries in Regina, past secretary of the Saskatchewan Association on Human Rights and served three terms as first vice-president of the FSI.

Other members of the SICC board are FSI Chief David Ahenakew, Philip Morin, chief of the Peter Ballantyne band at Pelican Narrows, Fred Martell of Meadow Lake, Gordon Albert of North Battleford and George Peace of Saskatoon.

#350000
lib Dept

Portraying Treaty Six Centennial SICC Film Has Premiere Showing

In *In The Spirit of Our Forefathers*, a 31-minute documentary film commemorating the signing of Treaty Six, premiered to an appreciative audience in Saskatoon March 14.

The film, produced by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC) at a cost of about \$30,000, was shot last summer at Treaty Six commemorations at Onion Lake and Beardy's reserves.

Activities depicted in the film range from the formal commemoration ceremonies near Fort Carleton to sporting events at the centennial summer games; from gatherings of elders advising the young to the less serious parleys of hand-game gamblers.

Film director Bob Troff, with the aid of assistant director Harvey Whitecalf and cameramen Brian Tootoosis and Bob Howard, have captured some unforgettable moments on celluloid.

In The Spirit of Our Forefathers opens with a brief history of the signing of Treaty Six. The voice of narrator Gordon Tootoosis is supported by footage derived from old photographs showing the original treaty signatories.

The film then breaks to 1976 at the Treaty Six commemoration on Beardy's reserve near Fort Carleton close to the site of the first signing.

Deftly moving past the speeches of that ceremony, selecting only as many of the words as are necessary to enhance the scene's solemnity, the camera then takes the viewer to camp festivities.

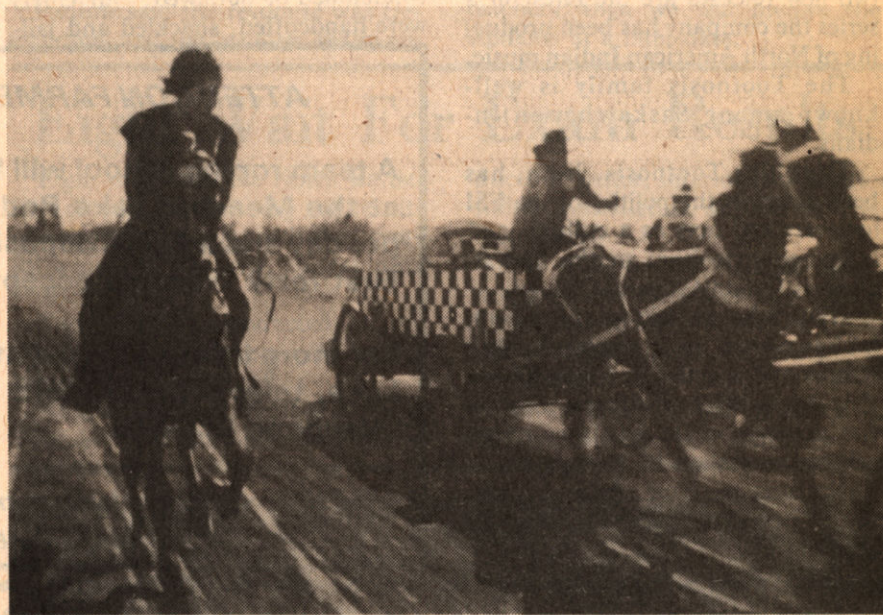
Jigging, canoe races, foot races, soccer, the chuckwagons, singing and drumming—the excitement and vitality of the summer festivities have all been captured by this film.

One of the highlights of the film occurs during the footage of the Beardy's commemoration ceremony, As Lucky Man chief Rod Okemow decorously shatters ceremonial pro-

ocol by making a special plea for his 48 landless band members, the cameras cut away to capture the disconcerted expressions of former prime minister John Diefenbaker and Iona Camagnola, who was then the parliamentary secretary for Indian affairs.

The producers of the film intend to show it at band halls throughout Saskatchewan and it will also be available through the SICC library.

Viewers of the premiere showing of *In The Spirit of Our Forefathers* were treated to an evening of traditional Indian entertainment.



Scenes from *In The Spirit of Our Forefathers*, a Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College [SICC] production, commemorating the signing of Treaty Six in 1876. The film was shot at Treaty Six celebrations last summer at Beardy's and Onion Lake reserves.

Tootoosis Family Record Tribal Music

Seven members of the Poundmaker band have just released two records of grass dance and round dance songs on the Canyon Records label.

The Tootoosis family—father John, and brothers Wilf, Austin, Eric, Arsene, Gordon and Leonard—recorded the collection of songs partially in recognition of the centennial celebration of Treaty Six.

Canyon Records is a United States firm based in Phoenix, Arizona. The two new releases are the latest in a series the company has been producing of North American Indian music.

The Tootoosis family is well-known among Saskatchewan Indians.

The elder Tootoosis, John, has been active in the politics of the FSI for years and acts as a cultural and language consultant to the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

Wilf, who authored the album jacket notes, is a championship dancer and is active in tribal affairs. Eric counsels for an Alberta alcoholism program while Austin is a high school counsellor in Saskatoon. A Saskatoon student, Arsene commutes between Saskatoon and the reserve.

Leonard has been employed in ranch and livestock work. Gordon, an actor and painter, performed the role of Almighty Voice in the film Alien Thunder, which also starred Donald Sutherland and Chief Dan George.

Of the entire family Wilf writes: "Today many trophies and awards glitter in the homes of the family. . . . This may sound very boastful. Why not? From the earliest days of European settlement our traditions were condemned or outlawed. Our chiefs were handcuffed, shackled and jail-

ed. Their warriors were hanged by the neck. They were confined to reserves and many suffered and died from European diseases for which their bodies did not have natural resistance. Our people have lived through poverty, but we are still alive, children of Poundmaker, Big Bear, White Cap."

To celebrate the 100-year anniversary of the Treaty Six signing, John Tootoosis composed a song heard on the album: We should be very happy that we've lived to see the 100 years.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND RANCHERS

A team roping school will be held on May 5 - 6 - 7, 1977 at the Meadow Lake Rodeo Arena. Tuition is \$25.00 per day and a \$25.00 deposit is required by May 1, 1977. First forty students accepted.

For more information contact Don Morin in Meadow Lake, telephone 236-5872 or Ken Hardy in Livelong, telephone 842-2683.

NOTICE: If less than ten entries are received, the school will be cancelled.

Canyon Records ANNOUNCES THE "THE DRUMS OF POUNDMAKER"



Two record albums, consisting of Cree Round and Grass Dance Songs and Special Treaty Six Centennial Song by John B. Tootoosis

Recorded by the

JOHN TOOTOOSIS FAMILY of Saskatchewan

For name of nearest dealer contact:
PRAIRIE CRAFTS
215 Wall Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Available on LP, 8 - Track or Cassette

Meet May Give Teachers Insight Into Indian Ways

PRINCE ALBERT — It has been said that when Indian children attend an integrated school, they are expected to learn and understand the white man's ways.

But as often as Indian children are perplexed by the customs of white society, their white teachers are equally confused about the Indian way of life.

These teachers are not expected to learn about Indian ways in the manner their students are expected to learn about theirs, however.

After talking to several teachers, Pauline Munroe, guidance counsellor from the John Smith reserve, found this is the case with teachers who were supposed to teach the reserve's children.

She said, "The teachers don't really understand the Indian students. Also they would often ask about the Indian Act, the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, the Saskatchewan Indian Community College and so on."

Faced with this situation and animosity between Indian and white students, Munroe approached the principals of three schools to try and set up a teachers' institute for one day with the idea of building a better understanding between student and teacher.

Pauline said the principals were really receptive to the idea and so on January 28, an institute was held for approximately 60 teachers from Riverside School, Carlton High and King George School.

Gail Bear, who is the head of the Curriculum Department, and Anna Crowe, another staff member, were the resource people from the Cultural College. They explained the Indian Cultural and Community colleges. They also explained the Indian Act and Curriculum studies.

Esther Hoiland and Sharon Mitchell, both from the department of Indian affairs were the other resource people. They presented their views on counselling Indian students.

Pauline said the response was tremendous and the teachers really en-

joyed the session.

Following the success of the institute, plans are underway to hold another session before the school year is over. Pauline said, "Our intention, first of all, is to work on the teachers; then we will involve the students at a later date."

Eight Wait For Exam Results

Eight men from the North Battleford district are awaiting the results of a carpentry exam which they wrote following a 13-week course this winter.

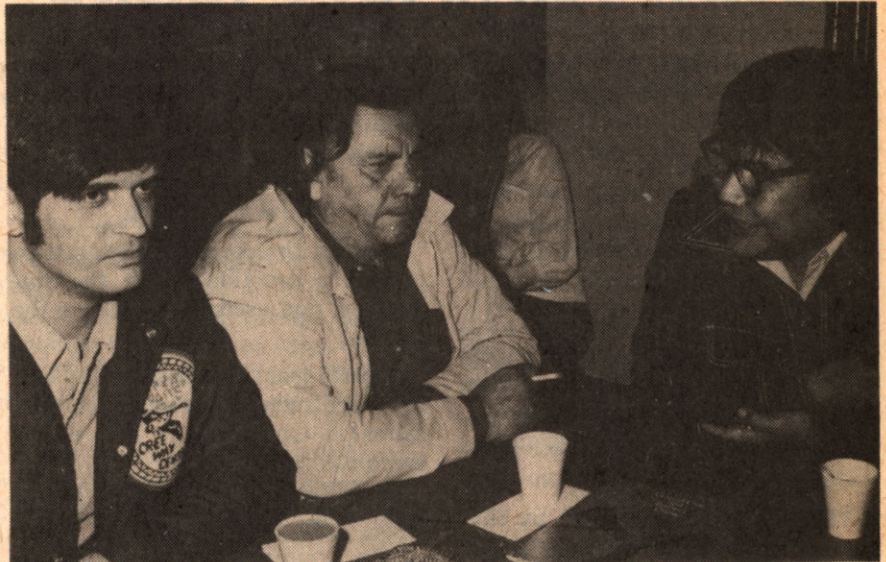
The class was conducted on the Thunderchild Reserve 12 miles northeast of Turtleford.

Running from November through February, the students were intro-

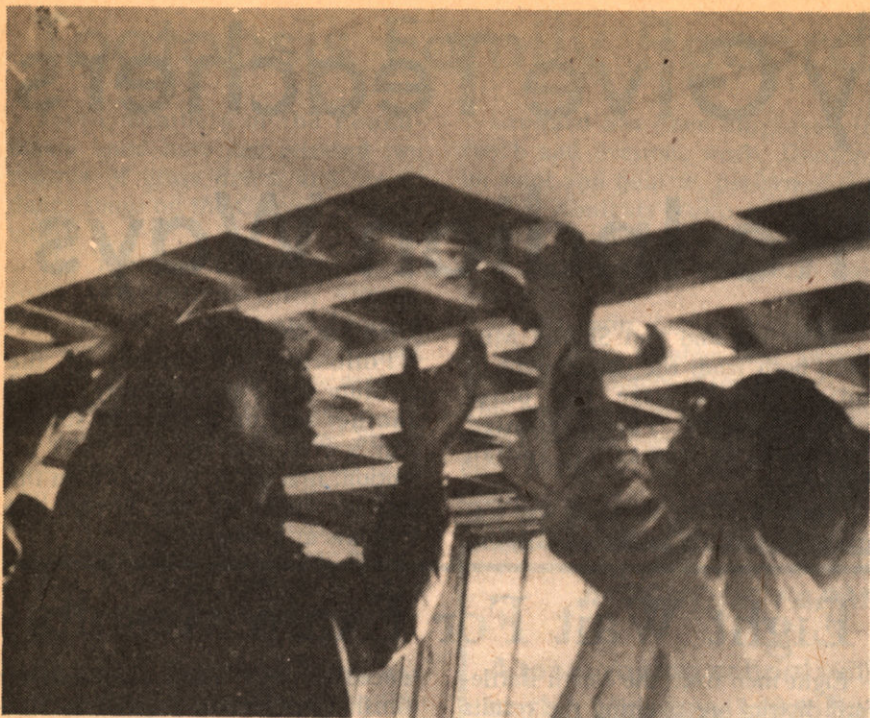
duced to rafter, interior and exterior finish construction as well as concrete work.

The students also had an opportunity to tour Nelson Homes Ltd. in Lloydminster and the Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Saskatoon.

Jim Swindler of the Sweet Grass Reserve was the class instructor.



The National Indian Brotherhood held a three day workshop on Indian education at the University of Saskatchewan in March. Among the participants in the workshop were [from left to right] John Murdoch, principal of the Cree Way Centre in the James Bay area of Quebec, John MacLeod of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and George Manuel, former president of the National Indian Brotherhood. Workshop attracted participants from across Canada as well as the United States.



Little Red River students mount ceiling tile as part of a basic skills course in carpentry and house maintenance. The course was sponsored by the P.A. Canada Manpower Centre and the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

Little Red River Students Learn Carpentry Basics

PRINCE ALBERT — Maintaining a home in good repair can be costly if one must rely on skilled tradesmen to do the work.

Twelve students from the Little Red River Reserve have begun a basic course in carpentry which may free them from the worries of home repair bills.

The idea behind the course, which began in January and will end in April, is to provide a basic knowledge of carpentry and home maintenance.

The course is designed by the Saskatchewan Indian Community College and is funded by the Canada Manpower Centre in Prince Albert.

In an interview, Gordon Brown, a department of Indian affairs instructor, said the students will learn the reasons for different types of carpentry methods.

"These participants learn why they are doing this type of work. Some of them have worked on construction but never learned the whys of carpentry," Brown said. "It's logical they learn by doing."

He said the course is designed to provide instruction which the student will find useful in his life on the reserve.

The students have learned to build furniture such as coffee tables and cabinets. One student had nearly completed a baby crib.

Field trips are now planned for the class, including an outing to a carpentry exhibition in Saskatoon.

As part of the course, equipment valued at thousands of dollars were purchased. The equipment, which includes electric rotary saws, augers and other items, will become the property of the reserve and will be accessible to the band's members.

Social Work Student Bound For Guyana

A 22-year-old student of the Indian social worker education program at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC) has been selected for the 1977 overseas program of Canadian Crossroads International.

Barbara Johnstone, a native of Debden now living in Saskatoon, will arrive at Linden, Guyana in May to work at a school for handicapped children. Guyana, South America's only English-speaking country, is on the Carribean Sea.

Johnstone is in her first year as a social work student and intends to designate her four months in Guyana as the practical experience she requires to obtain her social work certificate.

Like all other students selected for the program, she is required to raise \$750 to cover part of her expenses. To do this she and other participants in Saskatoon are selling raffle tickets.

The program is partly funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and private donations.

Since 1958, Crossroads International has been sending volunteers to Third World countries to promote intercultural understanding and cooperation.



Sask. Bands Go To Polls

OKANESE — Art Walker was elected chief of the Okanese band March 4, defeating three other contenders.

Others who ran for the position were William Creely, John Stonechild, and Richard Yzicape. The former chief, Michael Yzicape, did not run for the position as he is now living in Alberta.

Among the nine candidates seeking election as councillors, Remie Tuckanow and John Dumont were elected. The unsuccessful candidates were Bill Dumont, Pauline Creely, Faith Stonechild, Ken Stonechild, Ernest Tuckanow, Francis Tuckanow and Michael Tuckanow.

The new band council took office March 6.

STARBLANKET — Irwin Starr was elected chief of the Starblanket band March 8 in a two-way contest which resulted in the defeat of Cliff Starr, executive director of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The vote in the new chief's favor was 28 to 26.

A third candidate, Gerald Starr, withdrew from the running before the election.

Elected as councillors were Christopher Starr and Mervin Bigknife. Others in the race were Gerald Starr, Lindsay Starr and Willard Starr.

STANDING BUFFALO — Elections for Chief and Councillors for the Standing Buffalo reserve were held on Friday, February 18, 1977 at the band hall, with nearly all the old council retaining their seats.

Chief Alex Buffalo won his position by 23 votes over his only opponent Mr. Wayne Goodwill.

There were 13 candidates running for the five councillor positions. Elected were Melvin Isnana, Lloyd Isnana, Susan Yuzicapi, Max Goodwill and Russell Redman.

The Band Council will take office on March 13, 1977.



The new band council at John Smith reserve [from left to right] includes newly-elected Chief Andrew Bear and councillors Billy, Eric and Mervin Bear. Missing from the picture is Charlie Crain. Chief Bear was elected by only a two-vote margin over his nearest contender.

Bear, John Smith Leader In Record Voter Turnout

This is the biggest turnout of voters this reserve's ever had," said Wilfred Bear, Band Administrator of John Smith Reserve. Wilfred had just finished counting a total of 109 votes cast for the three candidates running for chief during their elections March 10th.

When the count was over, Andrew Bear, welfare administrator was declared the new chief of John Smith reserve having edged out his closest opponent by a mere two votes - 39 to 37. The third candidate, Walter Bear ran a close third with 33 votes.

The incumbent Joe Bear did not seek re-election. He is employed in the city of Prince Albert and was unable to devote the necessary time to the band.

He said, "Being a chief is a full-time job in itself and one can't expect to do two jobs at the same time with-

out neglecting one of them."

Four councillors were elected, with Eric Bear Jr., the only councillor to be re-elected, making it a third term for him.

The new councillors are Mervin John Bear, William G. (Billy) Bear and Charlie Crain. A total of 11 band members ran.

Andrew Bear, the newly elected chief, is not new to band politics having been the chief of John Smith for a total of 24 years. He was first elected in 1949, also in a close race, tying Dave Knight. However, he came out victorious after a re-election.

In an interview, Chief Bear said he will strive to get more employment, more agriculture, and more and better housing for the old people of John Smith reserve.

NEWS

[Continued From Last Page]

Chief Jerry Noolchos was declared Chief by acclamation at the nomination meeting held at the Peter Pond band hall on January 31, 1977.

Nominations for chief were opened at 1:00 p.m. and the only one nominated was Jerry Noolchos; more nominations were called for Chief by the electoral officer, John Michaels, but at the end of one-half hour and after considerable discussion by the band members, a motion was made that nominations cease and that nominee Jerry Noolchos be declared elected by acclamation.

MUSCOWPETUNG — A new chief and council were elected for the Muscowpetung band near Edenwald February 28.

Peter Dubois was elected chief, defeating his three opponents Ron Rosebluff, David Bonjoe and Thomas Cappo.

Of 17 candidates running for councillor the four elected to the available positions were George Poitras, James Keepness, Glen Anquod and Wilfred Tota.

The election has been appealed to the department of Indian affairs alleging persons not eligible to vote cast ballots.

PASQUA — A new band council for the Pasqua band was elected February 28.

Alvin Strongeagle was re-elected as chief, defeating his only opponent Stanley Pasqua. Harvey Ironeagle withdrew his name from the running before the election.

For the six councillors' positions, there were 18 people on the ballot including the victors Maurice Agecutay, James Piegan, William Piegan, Richard Cyr, Austin Keepness and Clayton Cyr.

The defeated candidates were Lindsay Cyr, Mervin Missins, Larry Pasqua, Edward Chicoose, Elmer Strongeagle, William Gordon, Randy Cyr, Michael Piegan, Lawrence Chicoose, George Kahnpace, Alex Cyr and Ronald Piegan.

The new council takes office March 28.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

ACCOUNTING CLERK

for

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

This position offers opportunity to improve upon and increase presently held accounting skills.

Previous bookkeeping experience would be an asset.

Experience related to Indian traditions, customs, language and belief system would be given special consideration.

Salary commensurate with qualifications.

SECRETARY

for

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

This position requires the following:

1. the ability to take and transcribe dictation with accuracy and at a reasonable speed; the ability to type from copy, or a dictating machine, materials requiring judgment in the selection or format;
2. the ability to communicate easily with the public;
3. experience related to Indian traditions, customs, language and belief systems would be an asset.

For appointment and interview, please contact:

Mr. Alex Greyeyes

244-1146

Or, write:

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

P.O. Box 3085

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

S7K 3S9

Muskowekwan Chief Desjarlais Planning Band Cattle Operation

MUSKOWEKWAN — A band-operated cattle project which will use land currently leased to the federal government is one of the goals of the newly-elected chief of the Muskowekwan band.

Interviewed here at the recent official opening of the new band office and renovated band hall, Chief Harvey Desjarlais said he hopes to initiate the operation with 200 head of cattle in the spring of 1978.

A Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) lease on seven sections of band land will expire this year. And Desjarlais said the band plans to use about four sections for its cattle operation.

He said the project will employ about 10 reserve residents.

Desjarlais was named chief of this 529-member band following elections March 3. About 300 band members live on the reserve.

Before becoming chief, Desjarlais worked for the band as either welfare

administrator or band manager for nine years.

One of his projects will be to convert the former band office to a recreation centre for reserve youth.

He told band members attending the official office and hall opening the band council will be equipping the recreation centre with a pool table, juke box and color television.

The only publicly available pool table in the district has been in the hotel bar in nearby Lestock.

Lestock Mayor and former MLA Frank Meakes said he hoped the new facilities would help unite the reserve community.

And he also expressed his desire for closer relations between the reserve and town communities.

Napoleon Lafontaine, a director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNIS), said the chief and council have "made a start toward co-ordinating things to bring things here for

people."

"This can be a real true beginning of people determining their own destination in this community," Lafontaine said.

The new band office was built using \$9,500 in band revenues collected from land leases and \$7,500 from a local initiatives project (LIP) grant. The project employed seven men for three months.

The hall renovations were completed with the aid of a \$14,000 federal labor incentive program (FLIP) grant. The work also employed seven men for three months.

The reserve situation has improved in recent years, Desjarlais said. Some reserve people obtained sewer and water facilities for their homes for the first time last year.

But further improvements can only be made if "we start getting together and doing things for ourselves."

"We built this hall," he said. "No whiteman came in here and told us what to do. And we're proud of that."

Ashdohok Re-elected

CARRY-THE-KETTLE — After the polls closed on Monday, February 28, on the Carry-The-Kettle Indian reserve, near Sinaluta, the former chief Tony Ashdohok was declared re-elected for another two years.

There were 208 eligible voters and 126 people cast their ballots.

Chief Ashdohok received 78 votes while his only opponent William Grey had 47.

For councillors, there were 13 people running for eight positions.

Topping the list were Vincent Ryde with 97 votes, Jim O'Watch Sr. - 95, William S. Thomson - 88, Ivan Thomson - 82, Phyllis Thomson - 78, Doug O'Watch - 77, Andrew Ryder - 75, and Art Adams with 68.



Chief Harvey Desjarlais speaks at the official opening of the Muskowekwan band office and hall. With Desjarlais at the head table are [left to right] Pearl Lavallee, FSI education liason officer, Napoleon Lafontaine, director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan [AMNIS], and Frank Meakes, mayor of Lestock and former MLA for Touchwood.

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National—International

NOMINEES SOUGHT FOR TOP INDIAN POST

WASHINGTON, D.C. — U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has asked Indian leaders to recommend nominees "to head the nation's highest post relating to Indian affairs."

Andrus said the position had formerly been that of the commissioner of Indian affairs, but would be raised, according to departmental plans, to the rank of assistant secretary of the interior for Indian affairs.

In a letter to tribal officials, the secretary cited President Jimmy Carter's promise to consult with tribal leaders on issues of concern to Indian people.

Carter made no changes, however in the fiscal year 1978 budget request for the bureau of Indian affairs submitted by former President Gerald Ford. The Carter budget did add about \$6 million to the amount requested for the Indian health service in order to implement training programs for Indian health professionals.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRESSES MAINE LAND CLAIM

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The U.S. department of justice told a federal court last month it will pursue Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian claims to millions of acres of land in the state of Maine.

The justice department was acting on a report from the department of the interior which asks for the return of land as well as trespass damages.

The claims include five to eight million acres of mostly unpopulated forest land. The Maine tribes have voluntarily abrogated their claims to populous areas of the Maine coast, and also agreed not to press suits against small property owners on the condition they could obtain monetary compensation.

INUIT ATTACK JAMES BAY SETTLEMENT

OTTAWA — The James Bay native land claims agreement will destroy the culture, lifestyle and future of Inuit in northern Quebec, an Inuit spokesman says.

The agreement, signed and awaiting federal legislative approval, will not be recognized by people in three of the 14 Inuit communities involved, Eliyassie Sallvaluk of Povungnituk, Que., told the House of Commons northern affairs committee.

There are roughly 1,000 Inuit at Povungnituk, Ivuyivik and Sugluk, settlements on the northern tip of

the Ungava Peninsula. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of them oppose the James Bay settlement.

The 3,200 people in the other 11 communities, plus a small number of people in the three dissenting settlements, are represented by the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, one of the signatories to the agreement.

The agreement gives about 6,500 Cree and the 4,200 Inuit \$225 million over 20 years, ownership of small parcels of land for their communities and exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights over large tracts of land.

DAKOTAS, MONTANA INDIAN RANCHERS GET DROUGHT AID

Indian livestock ranchers affected by the drought in Montana and the Dakotas are being helped by a government grant of \$2.6 million to a consortium of 15 tribes.

Low interest loans are being provided to about 350 cattle operators to be used for winter feed and future expansions of cut-back herds. Loan repayments will be placed in an interest-bearing account which the consortium will use to assist Indian cattlemen with financial problems in the future.

DANGEROUS MERCURY LEVELS FOUND

OTTAWA — Dangerously high blood levels of toxic mercury have been found in two Tuktoyaktuk, NWT residents, indicating that mercury contamination is general across the Arctic.

Federal health department tests show the two residents of the Beaufort Sea Inuit village have blood-mercury levels between 130 and 139 parts per billion (ppb). The department considers zero to 19 ppb the normal range for toxic mercury in the human bloodstream.

The Tuktoyaktuk tests are the first solid indication of mercury pollution in the Western Arctic. Earlier tests revealed abnormally high blood-mercury levels among people in the central and eastern regions.

Severe mercury poisoning is irreversible and attacks the nervous system, causing crippling and death. It is called Minamata Disease after the Japanese chemical town in which thousands were horribly crippled and hundreds died from eating mercury-contaminated fish.

Huge Transfers Anticipated

Will Indians Obtain Land Ottawa Owes?

by Geoff White
Editor

Hundreds of thousands of acres of Saskatchewan land could pass into the hands of Indian bands as a result of current land claims negotiations between the federal and provincial governments and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI).

The land transfers would meet commitments made by the federal governments to Indians in the Treaties—commitments which to date have not been wholly fulfilled.

Of the 25 bands which the FSI contends have unfulfilled land entitlements, the department of Indian affairs has now recognized 15 as legitimate, although the department and the FSI have not yet settled on the size of each respective claim.

But the FSI treaty research program now estimates more than 780,000 acres of additional reserve lands are involved in the claims Indian affairs has recognized. And the amount might exceed one million if further entitlements can be proved.

Both the provincial government and Indian affairs minister Warren Allmand have agreed to a formula which will be used when calculating the land each band is eligible to receive. The formula is: the band population as of Dec. 31, 1976 multiplied by 128 (acres per person) minus the land already received.

But Allmand told FSI and provincial officials at a recent meeting in Ottawa the formula must also have formal cabinet approval.

The land transfers may involve large sums of money, and before the federal Treasury Board will approve expenditures to meet unfulfilled entitlements it must first have a formal cabinet decision, Allmand said.

The minister told FSI officials he

would try to get a cabinet decision by March 1, but to date no word has been received.

The chief obstacle in the path of a full settlement of outstanding land claims may be who will pay for the privately-held lands which may have to be purchased in southern Saskatchewan.

Under the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement of 1930, which transferred natural resources to provincial from federal jurisdiction, the province is obliged to supply from unoccupied Crown lands, the land necessary to fill treaty commitments.

In northern Saskatchewan, where unoccupied Crown land abounds, the province is prepared to hand over whatever land is necessary to fulfill the Treaties.

In a letter to FSI Chief David Ahenakew last August, Ted Bowerman, the minister responsible for land entitlement negotiations, said the province wants "to satisfy claims of northern bands as expeditiously as possible. . . . The province is prepared

to consider all reasonable requests for land.

At the Ottawa meeting Bowerman told Allmand Saskatchewan is prepared to transfer lands of substantial economic value, including those having hydro-electric potential or mineral reserves. He said the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement does not oblige the province to relinquish lands of value, but it is willing to do so in the interests of Indian people.

In southern Saskatchewan, the situation does not as readily offer a solution.

The provincial government has pointed out there are virtually no unoccupied Crown lands in the southern half of the province. In fact, there was nearly none in 1930 when resources control was passed to the province.

Where unfulfilled land entitlements must be settled in southern Saskatchewan, the province has proposed that federal and provincial Crown lands be made available. These lands could include community pastures, timber reserves or other government-owned land of economic value.

However, where Crown lands are not available, the purchase of privately-held land will be necessary.

The province has taken the position that the federal government is solely responsible for the purchase of private lands to meet its treaty commitments.

But Allmand told the Ottawa meeting "we agree that where Crown land is not available, land should be purchased. But this should be negotiated between Canada and Saskatchewan," . . . and a cost-sharing agreement worked out.

[Continued Next Page]

"I have to work with people who'll say it's a lot easier to give Crown lands than it is to commit tax dollars," Allmand said, defending his initiative to first obtain a formal cabinet decision.

In turn, Bowerman said any proposal which calls on the province to cost-share land purchases would have to be discussed by the provincial cabinet and result in further delays to the claims settlements.

Technical Aid Plan Proposed

As unfulfilled land entitlements in Saskatchewan are settled, Indian bands will require technical assistance in selecting the hundreds of thousands of acres of land for which they will be eligible.

Anticipating the difficulties involved in the land selection process, the FSI has drafted a two-part proposal aimed at alleviating these problems.

The FSI is proposing that a small staff comprising a geographer, a resource economist and a librarian-secretary be hired and form a land

[Continued on Page 28]

The department of Indian affairs has recognized the following bands have unfulfilled land entitlements, but they have not yet accepted the size of each claim as calculated by the FSI's treaty rights and research branch.

	Population	Current Reserve Size [in acres]	New Land Claimed [in acres]
Canoe Lake	418	9,627	43,877
English River	465	15,631	31,262
Fond du Lac	713	22,001	69,263
Keeseekoose	797	18,616	83,399
Muskowekan	540	24,192	44,928
One Arrow	494	10,240	52,992
Peter Ballantyne	2,019	32,986	225,446
Piapot	743	37,412	57,692
Red Pheasant	668	24,320	61,184
Stoney Rapids	590	48,051	27,469
Witchehan	203	4,121	21,747
Lucky Man	48	No reserve	111,616
Little Pine	713	17,280	73,984
Nikaneet	164	3,040	18,080
Thunderchild	855	37,191	72,249

The department of Indian affairs has not yet recognized the following land claims.

	Population	Current Reserve Size [in acres]	New Land Claimed [in acres]
Lac La Hache	314	27,288	12,964
Lac La Ronge	2,522	107,147	215,669
La Loche	351	23,394	21,534
Poundmaker	570	19,200	53,760
Sakimay/ Little Bone	591	33,253	42,395
Yellow Quill/ Fishing Lake	574	22,707	50,765
Kinistino	353	10,135	35,049
Nut Lake	988	14,464	112,000

Sask., FSI Reach Claims Accord

The stand taken by the province in current land claims discussions is one that FSI officials involved in the process find gratifying.

Above all, the FSI is pleased Saskatchewan government officials now recognize the need for reserve land to form an economic development base for bands.

At the moment, few if any differences exist between the province and the federation on the subject of unfulfilled land entitlements. But relations have not always been as amenable.

On Sept. 10, 1968, the late Premier Ross Thatcher said in an interview with the Regina Leader Post the province would turn over no lands for creation of Indian reserves.

"We'll not give Ottawa one more square inch (for reserves) except under the most extenuating circumstances," the Leader Post quotes Thatcher as saying. The then premier went on to say it is basic government policy to integrate Indians, not segregate them.

Thatcher told his department of natural resources to inform Ottawa Saskatchewan would not agree to turning over any more lands for reserves.

During 1972 and 1973, provincial officials attending band meetings at Pelican Narrows, Black Lake and Fond du Lac made it clear the province would not give up any land which had tourist or hydro-electric development potential. They also specified that occupied Crown lands would not be set aside for reserves, including lands under timber, grazing or mineral leases.

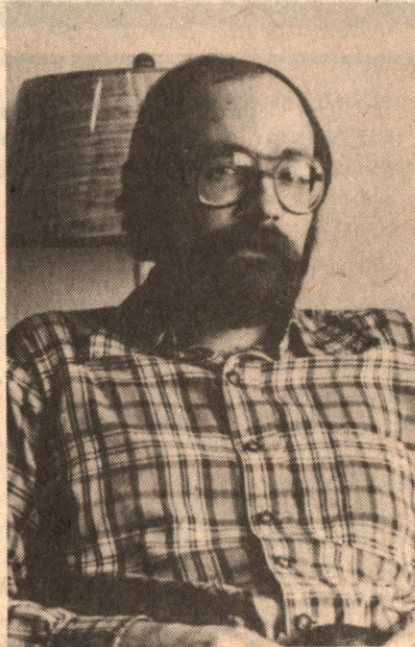
It seemed clear at that time the policy of the new New Democratic Party government elected in 1971 did not differ significantly on this issue from that held by Thatcher's Liberal government.

In January, 1975, the FSI presented to the provincial cabinet a position paper which outlined a formula for settlement of outstanding land entitlements based on the population of a band at the time of future land selection.

The formula called for 160 acres per person, corresponding to the treaties' provision for one section of land per family of five.

But the province refused to commit itself to any formula until it had been informed of the full extent of Saskatchewan Indians' claims. In accordance with its wishes, the province received a summary of the FSI's research late in 1975.

Last June, the 25 bands seen by the FSI as having a possible additional land entitlement met in Prince Albert and decided the band popula-



Rob Milen, provincial employee who represents Saskatchewan during land entitlement talks. A negotiated settlement here may set a precedent in Canada, he told the Saskatchewan Indian.

tion to be used to calculate the entitlements should be the number of band members as of Dec. 31, 1976. This date was determined in anticipation of the expected reluctance of the province to accept, for the purposes of the formula, band population at an indefinite date in the future. After all, the Indian population was growing faster than the population of the province as a whole. Formed the FSI the cut-off date was

acceptable. And breaking from its previously stated position, the province indicated it might be prepared to transfer to bands, lands currently subject to timber, grazing or mineral leases.

Transfer of lands of economic value to Indian bands will increase the economic development potential of many reserves whose present economic legacy is slight.

Rob Milen, the official responsible for the province's end of the claims negotiations, said if a satisfactory settlement is attained, it will set a precedent in Canada.

It will be the only agreement reached in the area of native land claims without the threat of litigation, Milen said in a recent interview.

He said the province, in agreeing to make occupied Crown lands available, is exceeding its obligations under the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement which only requires the province to relinquish unoccupied Crown lands.

But Milen said the province will insist the federal government pay the full costs of any private land it must purchase to fulfill federal treaty obligations.

The former minister of Indian affairs, Judd Buchanan, did not inform the province of the full extent of unfulfilled land entitlements until August of 1975. And for the federal government "to expect the province to pay when it has taken so long to advise us of outstanding claims is ridiculous."

The Treaties are now more than 100 years old, and the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement almost 50.

The province's obligation to provide unoccupied Crown lands might have been more palatable had there been significant tracts of such land in southern Saskatchewan when the transfer agreement was signed, Milen said.

But in 1930, there were few if any unoccupied lands in southern Saskatchewan where many of the current claims will have to be settled.

Shellbrook Agency Undertakes Preventive Alcoholism Program

by Louise Cuthand
of the Saskatchewan Indian

For many years reserves have been concentrating their efforts on Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) programs and rehabilitation centres. While these programs are most certainly worthwhile and needed, nothing has been done for the people who haven't as yet developed a serious drinking

problem.

Possibly the first department of Indian affairs-organized groups aimed at preventing alcoholism, have been set up in Big River and Chitek Lake Reserves. The community affairs branch under the Shellbrook Indian agency has undertaken the responsibility of delivering alcohol education programs to these two reserves.

The lack of follow-up counselling after patients are released from rehabilitation centres is often responsible for the failure of treatment.

Dave Knight of Indian affairs said they have been holding information meetings and workshops. They've had resource people from different AA groups attend their meetings to relate their personal experiences.

The purpose of such meetings is to show people just how serious and damaging alcohol can get.

Older people with wisdom born of experience have also been called to talk to these groups.

Knight said these resource people don't expect to get paid for their

services. He said they are doing it from their hearts and this is the old Indian way.

Films, like "Bitter Winds" are shown during the workshops. These films are available through Saskatchewan Media in Regina and can also be ordered from the National Film Board.

Knight also said that many of these people didn't know that there were places such as the rehabilitation centres and AA groups.

Also he said "too often when a person gets out from a treatment centre, there is nothing for him to do and no place for him or her to turn to for help. This is where groups such as this could come in."

This particular program is also geared to the school age students. Films have been shown and elders have been called in to talk to the students.

Dave said "By reaching out to this young age group, hopefully we can make them see that drinking is a very serious problem, and they will not fall into the same trap that so many of our people are getting into."

RCMP Probe N. Battleford Dept. Staff

Suspected fraud and theft by employees of the North Battleford office of the department of Indian affairs are currently under investigation by RCMP.

An RCMP officer familiar with the case said the activities under investigation involve the disappearance of building materials originally destined for Indian affairs' construction projects in the district.

The officer said there was no evidence which indicated any North Battleford district Indian band administrations or private businessmen were implicated in the investigation.

The investigation will "take considerable time" to complete, he said.

It was initiated upon receipt of a complaint from the North Battleford district superintendent of Indian affairs, Alec Pinter.

The RCMP said the investigation includes an analysis of numerous business transactions conducted during a lengthy period of time.

ALONG THE POW-WOW TRAIL

PIAPOT INDIAN BAND POW-WOW

AUGUST 19, 20, 21, 1977

28 MILES NORTH EAST OF REGINA, SASK.

Competitions in Traditional, Fancy for:
Men, Women, 13 - 16 boys, 13 - 16 girls, 12 and under boys, 12 and under girls.

prizes To Be Announced Later.

GEORGE OBEY - CO-ORDINATOR Phone: 545-0795

TROPHIES TO BE AWARDED.

[Continued from Page 25]

selection consulting group.

The services of this group would be available to bands on request for meetings and consultations on land selection matters and to undertake specific band projects.

However, the FSI also proposes that the Saskatchewan region of the department of Indian affairs be allotted a budget which can be used by bands to hire land selection consultants. These consultants would provide expertise in technical, economic or financial areas relevant to the selection process.

According to the proposal, it would be "highly impractical" for the FSI alone to provide a broad range of specialist services. "To attempt this would, in fact, be an attempt to create, within one group, a range of first class expertise presently spread among dozens of private consulting firms. Given an adequate regional budget, these private firms can be employed directly by the bands as and when they require."

The chief questions bands will have to answer when their land entitlements are settled are what kind of land they want, what they want to use it for and where they want it.

The answers will require accurate and detailed information, including maps, resource inventories, and land use and feasibility studies.

As proposed, the technical services for land selection should:

- help bands get access to lands and resources information held by governments and other agencies;
- develop, if necessary, a data center containing relevant information of the land selection process;
- provide consultation and advice to bands;
- co-ordinate, if necessary, provincial and federal involvement in the land selection process, and;
- provide bands with independent, consulting services to advise on technical, economic or financial issues as they arise in the selection process.

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

CO-ORDINATOR

Program in Indian Management and Administration

Duties:

- to co-ordinate the investigation, development and implementation of both credit and non-credit courses for Band employees concerned with the financial and social administration of Indian Bands;
- to co-ordinate the development of both Certificate and Degree programmes of study at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

Additional Information:

- applicants will be required to meet any additional criteria as may be set down by the Selection Committee;
- the applicant must be prepared to attend at least one interview with the Selection Committee.

Qualifications:

- the ability and willingness to work with personnel from a variety of agencies, institutions and levels of government;
- a good knowledge of Indian history and culture;
- a specific knowledge of the management and administrative procedures currently practiced by Band governments and the ability to suggest alternative approaches;
- a demonstrated ability to work both individually and co-operatively with others;
- a working knowledge of an Indian language and/or the English language;
- a minimum of three years' experience as a Band Administrator or equivalent experience.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Commencing Date: April 30, 1977.

Closing Date: April 10, 1977. (Applicant will be accepted April 15).

Please submit letter of application with curriculum vitae to:

**Ms. Ida Wasacase,
Associate Director,
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,
University of Regina,
Classroom Building, C-4,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4S 0A2**

Telephone: 584-8333 or 584-8334.

Sacred Circles Revolve Around Kansas City

What is purported to be the largest collection of North American Indian art ever collected under a single roof, will be exhibited at Kansas City, Missouri from April 16 to June 19.

The display, entitled **Sacred Circles: 2000 Years of Indian Art**, was first exhibited in Great Britain last year and attracted 200,000 visitors during a three-month period.

The exhibition has been gathered together from more than 90 private and public collections throughout Europe and North America.

For example: two shell-and-porcupine quill wampum belts, made by the Abenaki and Huron Indians in Quebec were lent by Chartres Cathedral in France where missionaries sent them in 1678 and 1699; on

loan from the Linden Museum in Stuttgart, Germany is a painted buffalo hide collected by Prince Maximilian during his trek up the Missouri River in 1883; a Northwest coast mask, representing a warrior, and on loan from the British Museum, was collected by Captain James Cook on his third voyage to the Pacific in 1776 to 1780.

The oldest objects in the exhibition date back to 1500 B.C.

In conjunction with the Sacred Circles exhibition, the Indian community of Kansas City is planning an international pow-wow May 27, 28 and 29. It is anticipated the celebration will attract Indians and visitors from throughout North America.



Bella Gervais
...health liaison worker

Meadow Lake Health Liaison

Job Filled

The health liaison position which was open for quite sometime was filled on March 1 by Bella Gervais.

Bella comes to the FSI from the Meadow Lake Regional Vocational Centre where she has worked for the past five years. She worked as a secretary for four years and as an accounting clerk for one.

Some of her previous jobs included ward aid at the North Battleford Indian Hospital and posting-and-payroll clerk in British Columbia before moving to Meadow Lake.

Bella attended the first seven years of grade school education in Beauval and the Meadow Lake reserve day school. She then attended high school in North Battleford at the Assumpta Academy.

She also took Business Education at Success Business College in Regina.

Bella is divorced, has three children and lives in Meadow Lake.

Message From Stanley

A resident of Stanley Mission wrote to the Saskatchewan Indian to tell us about the work the local school committee is doing for the community.

Stanley Mission School is a small one, we have 185 students from K-9. Yet, even with this small enrollment we have been doing all sorts of exciting things this year. These things would not have happened if it weren't for our school committee which gives it's approval for our activities, our teachers who work lots of extra hours and our students' representative council (SRC) which is very active and hardworking.

Some of the things which have happened this school year because of everybody's hard work are these:

We had a great Hallowe'en party for parents and students. The school was really full. The party lasted till 5:00 in the afternoon.

At Christmas time we used the new band hall for the first time and

had a Christmas concert. Santa Claus, of course, was there with gifts for everyone.

In January, Humphrey and the Dumptrucks put on a concert. Unfortunately, we couldn't use the big hall so a lot of people couldn't get to hear them but, for those who got in, it was a terrific concert. We hope they will come back to Stanley Mission soon.

On Feb. 12 and 13, the school SRC invited the Gordon Indian Dancers to Stanley Mission for a Pow-wow. This was the first time one was held up here and there were a lot of people who attended. The students in the school here have talked about nothing else since the dancers left.

The Regina Modern Dance Works is coming to Stanley Mission under the auspices of the SRC. They will be here for a week.

That's all from Stanley Mission.

Allmand Pushes Provincial Services. . .

Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand recently outlined the alternatives for provision of social services to Indian people. Speaking to the All-Chiefs' Conference of the Indian Association of Alberta February 24, Allmand said either the province could provide these services from existing facilities and with provincial programs; or, with revisions to the Indian Act and with a large capital investment in duplicate facilities, Indian Affairs could provide the services itself. It is clear from the notes of his speech printed below, which of the alternatives is favored by the minister.

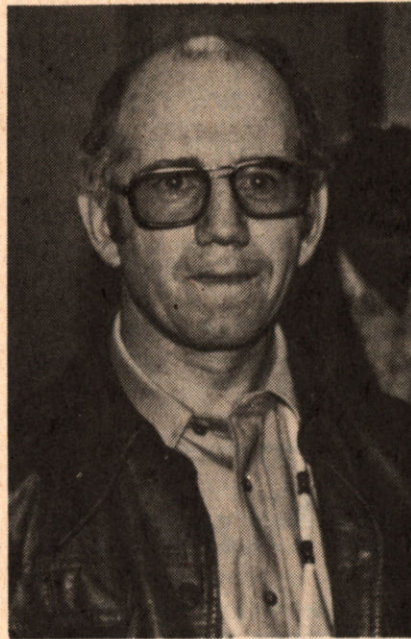
Since becoming Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, many Indian leaders have spoken to me about my trust responsibility to the Indian people. This is a continuing responsibility that I exercise on behalf of the federal government. It is a responsibility extending to a wide range of concerns and expectations on the part of the Indian people.

This federal responsibility for Indians and their lands dates from the first contacts and communication between the Crown and the aboriginal inhabitants of this country. It is enshrined in the British North America Act, which gives the federal Parliament the necessary legislative jurisdiction to carry out that responsibility. It is signified by the special rights accorded to Indian people through their treaties, the Indian Act and other legislation.

This relationship between the Indian people and the federal Crown is one that the government fully accepts, it seeks to strengthen through joint working arrangements, it wishes to continue in ways and means chosen by the Indian people themselves. The present Indian policy is one of continuation, not termination. It is one of safeguarding Indian status and identity, not assimilation. It is based on jointly agreed objectives, priorities and methods.

As the minister responsible - your

minister in the federal government - I am fully committed to maintaining the responsibility and the kind of relationships that exist today, between the Indian people and the federal government. In saying this, I want to reassure you that the policy stated in 1969, i.e. the "White Paper" is not being pursued and will not be pursued.



**Warren Allmand,
minister of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development**

When I talk to band chiefs, however, I am not as much concerned with policy as with the very serious and very real problems faced by Indian bands in all parts of the country. Even before becoming the minister of Indian affairs, I was appalled at some of the statistics relating to the condition of Indian people in our society.

Mortality is higher among the registered Indian population than among the Canadian population at large. Statistics show that not only do Indian people need to have greater access to health facilities, but every effort must be made to improve significantly their standard of living. Too many Indian people are dying of diseases that could be prevented by better health care, better social ser-

vices, better living conditions.

These are the kinds of problem we must deal with urgently. Through close consultation and careful planning we must jointly decide courses of action that will correct the situation.

To do this we must move forward as quickly as we can in certain key program areas - housing, education, health and social services. Undoubtedly the provision of improved social services is one of the most pressing needs.

About a year ago, Mr. Buchanan and certain Alberta ministers agreed to undertake a review of social services to the Indian people of Alberta. At that time you were promised a discussion paper outlining the problems, needs and methods for improving the delivery of such services. At the end of December the Honourable Bob Bogle and I jointly sent you the paper on this subject.

I hope it provides a useful basis for discussion at this All Chiefs Conference. I need to know your views on the issues involved and on the ways of improving social services. Above all I want to move in directions desired by you and at a speed acceptable to you.

I am leaving the door wide open for discussion because this is essential to the policy of joint planning we have chosen. Together the chiefs of Alberta and the federal government may decide to involve the provincial government in social services, or to work solely through the department of Indian affairs and northern development.

My basic objective is to ensure that the Indian people have ready access to the same range and quality of social services as do other Albertans. I want to achieve this as quickly as possible so as to remedy the deplorable conditions for Indians I mentioned earlier.

The kinds of program available to other citizens of Alberta include:

- preventive social services such as day care and senior citizen services, community and family services, home care and youth services;

. . .Claims Ottawa Not Dumping Duties

- opportunity corps programs, vocational programs and school lunch programs;
- services for the handicapped, public assistance and child welfare services, senior citizen supplementary benefits and treatment of mental illness.

As you know, Indian affairs social service programs are not nearly as extensive. If together we were to choose direct delivery by the department, there would need to be substantial improvements in the standard and variety of services available. While the department has made some improvements in recent years, especially in preventive social services, much remains to be done.

You should know that there are some difficult problems in the path of improving social services through the department:

- In the case of child welfare, for example, the present processes cannot be altered without special legislation by Parliament for the protection of Indian children, because this is an area not covered by the Indian Act. Such legislation would be a lengthy process, and I have no idea how it would be viewed by governments or by the Indian people.
- The needed improvements in social services directly delivered by Indian affairs would require large numbers of additional staff in the department, at a time when the government is trying to hold the line on staffing and government spending.
- The additional costs could be very substantial, more than if we were to agree on some joint approach with the province.

These are reasons why the second alternative has been mentioned in the discussion paper you have received - that of providing social services to Indian people of Alberta through provincial delivery systems. It is seen as a means of getting better services quickly for Alberta Indians, from provincial experts already in business, and without the high overhead costs of duplicate services from the

department.

You may ask what would happen to the social services staff now employed by band councils, if the province were to deliver services. I can assure you that if together we should decide to enter into an arrangement with the province, we would seek an agreement ensuring the continued employment of social service staff now employed by bands.

I should add that in the event of such an agreement, bands would still be free to decide whether they wished to have provincially-delivered services or continue under the present system. Social services would not have to be delivered in the same way to all bands and changes could be made by stages.

I want to put to rest any speculation that such an approach seeks to diminish the federal responsibility for Indian people. This is simply not true. We are talking about a joint arrangement involving the federal and provincial governments and the bands who choose to take advantage of it. We are talking about an arrangement that provides the best vehicle for the delivery of badly needed services.

It would be an arrangement similar to that which we have had with Ontario for the last ten years. There we have an agreement under which the province provides the Indian people with a comprehensive program of welfare services. During the ten years since the agreement was signed there has been no transfer of federal responsibility and no dilution of the special relationship between the federal government and the Indian people - and there will be none in the future.

As I emphasized at the outset, the federal responsibility for Indian people continues undiminished and undiluted. There would be no transfer of constitutional authority or jurisdiction. Just as there has been no transfer in Ontario. In effect, the federal government would employ the province as its agent for carrying out an acknowledged federal responsibility and objective.

In the absence of receiving your views on the joint arrangement, we have not talked to Alberta about cost-sharing. You may agree that we should go on talking to the province about joint arrangements so that if some band councils decide that their people will be best served through the provincial delivery system, we can proceed to implement that decision without delay. I hope that you will agree to participate in any discussions that would take place, either through your association or some other means of your choosing.

It seems to me that all this offers a significant opportunity for cooperation among the Indians of Alberta, the province and the federal government. A good example of the kinds of service which might result can be seen in the Blackfoot band experiment.

We have recently appointed a number of Indian people to senior positions. In doing so we are not merely polishing the image of the department. We have tried to appoint the best people available. We are also making changes that are consistent with the point of view of Indian people and changes in which the Indian people participate fully. They are changes that carry conviction with me and clearly reflect the current course of the government's Indian policy.

In line with this policy we appointed Fred Kelly as regional director general in Ontario. More recently Elijah Smith was appointed in the Yukon. And now Harold Cardinal has been appointed in Alberta.

I am confident that Harold's move to the department will enable him to support moves in the direction the chiefs of Alberta wish to take in future. He will need your support and advice as he takes on this challenging task. He will certainly have mine.

I have touched upon a number of points on which you undoubtedly have comments or questions. I know that you will feel free to raise them with me - I look forward to a good discussion.



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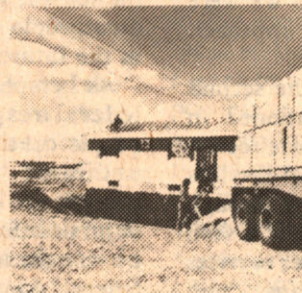
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MARCEL LESSARD, minister

Lloyd Realty Guilty Of Discrimination

Discrimination on the basis of race, color and ancestry was the cause of denial of accommodation to a Regina woman by Lloyd Realty Development of Regina, the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission has ruled.

The commission ordered the company to pay \$300 to Bernadette Lavallee, a treaty Indian, to compensate her "for general damages suffered by way of humiliation, insult and hurt feelings caused by the act of discrimination."

The commission also ordered that Lloyd Realty conduct a proper investigation of Lavalee's qualifica-

tions as a tenant if she applies for housing accommodation during the next 12 months. If her record proves to be acceptable, the commission says that suitable accommodation must be made available to her, providing such accommodation is within the power of the company to lease.

During a commission board of inquiry in December, evidence revealed that Lavallee had been refused a four-bedroom apartment by the company in circumstances closely resembling those in which a white woman had been accepted.

Lloyd Realty claimed Lavallee had been refused because the company

was unable to locate the United States landlord whom she had provided as her only rental reference.

But the board determined that the white woman who obtained the apartment had also been unable to provide references of previous landlords. She was accepted on the basis of character references alone.

Both women were residents of Transition House in Regina when their rental applications were made. The house helps women separated from their husbands find new homes for themselves and their children and assists them in otherwise adjusting to single life.

CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH



"I intend to order a watch I saw advertised in a magazine. Is there anything about buying by mail that I should be aware of?"

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- to determine the reputation of the company by obtaining from it a list of customers in your area. Then, contact some of these people and find out if they were satisfied.
- to find out all the facts about a product before making a purchase. Don't rely only on information provided in an advertisement.
- to see if a satisfactory equivalent to the product is available locally.

REMEMBER:

Never send full payment by mail in advance unless you are satisfied with a company's reputation. A small down payment should indicate your sincere intention to pay for the merchandise when it arrives C.O.D. at your home. **It is questionable if any money should be sent to only a box number.**

If you are unable to resolve a consumer problem, contact:

THE SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1753 Cornwall Street,
REGINA. 565-5550.

#308 - 230 - 22nd Street East,
SASKATOON. 373-3433.

Or write to BOX 3000, REGINA.



Winter Festival Breaks Routine

PRINCE ALBERT — Left-right, left-right, or you all fall down!

That was the scene at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence winter festival as groups of four students tried to negotiate their way to the finish line, their feet tied to boards. The smooch race, it was called.

It was a perfect winter day for the festival and students took part in 13 different events.

The gymnasium housed the bowling ring game, jiggling, the sack fight, the hula hoops and the tire and ball games.

At the three-legged race both the children and the on-lookers were having fun. If your partner fell, you fell also.

The skating rink took the sled races and the tug-o-war on ice.

Each boy won a ball and the girls each won skipping ropes.

The school principal said competition is avoided in all the events.

The festival is just a way of breaking the regular routine and there are a lot of enjoyable things for the children to do, the principal said.

Chiefs Protest Hospital Close

The decision to close the North Battleford Indian hospital by June 30 has been strongly criticized by the North Battleford district chiefs.

The department of national health and welfare has decided to make a grant of about \$2 million to the Battleford Union Hospital, rather than to renovate the 32-bed Indian hospital.

The district chiefs are now preparing a submission to be made to Marc Lalonde, minister of national health and welfare, protesting the planned

closure.

According to Gordon Albert, the FSI district representative, the renovations now being made at the Battlefords Union Hospital will not increase the number of beds there. The Indian hospital closure will therefore be a serious blow to Indian health care in the North Battleford area, he said.

But the director of national health and welfare's medical services branch in Saskatchewan, Dr. Pip Bentley, said the number of available hospital beds will be increased in the renovations. All the chronic nursing home beds have been removed from

the hospital and accommodated in an expanded nursing home sector in the community, Bentley said.

He said the Indian hospital is now obsolete and no longer suitable as a hospital. It is old and was never built as a hospital, he said.

The hospital is a converted air force building located at the Battlefords airport.

Albert said the chiefs want the hospital to be renovated rather than closed.

Indian patients "will feel much more comfortable being in our own environment among our own people," Albert said.

THE LAC LA RONGE INDIAN BAND is accepting applications for teachers. Schools are located in Stanley Mission on the Churchill River, Grandmothers Bay on Otter Lake, Sucker River on Lac La Ronge and the town of La Ronge.

The Band has recently assumed control of education and is seeking teachers for all grades to Division III.

Applicants must make a commitment to Indian Control of Education and work within the philosophy as set up by the Chief and Council.

Submit applications to:
John Stobbe
Education Developer
La Ronge Band
P.O. Box 480
La Ronge, Sask.
S0J 1L0

Unwanted Dogs Picked Up

The University of Saskatchewan veterinary college will pick up unwanted dogs from any reserve accessible by road.

Environmental health officers in the various districts will act as coordinators and make arrangements with the university to have unwanted dogs picked up.



Alex Greyeyes and his wife Vicki recently celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. Greyeyes is director of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

Muskoday Students Seek High School Certificate

MUSKODAY — In the past, many students who had dropped out of school for one reason or other didn't get a second chance to further their education.

But to combat this problem, many bands are taking advantage of upgrading courses offered through the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada Manpower and now through the Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

One reserve which has taken an interest in offering something for their unemployed people is John Smith.

Starting January 4, the reserve has been holding upgrading classes for 12 students financed by the department of Indian affairs. The money received was used in purchasing supplies and paying the two teachers' salaries. The students themselves are not paid.

The course these 12 students are taking is the general educational development (GED) testing program through which an adult may receive a high school equivalency certificate.

It is recognized that many adults who did not complete a formal high school education may have acquired, through years of experience, an educational maturity equal to or above the level of a high school graduate. The GED testing program is designed to help determine that level.

These classes are held every Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and cover subjects such as English, Social Studies, Natural Sciences, Literature, and Mathematics.

As Pauline Munroe, a guidance counsellor, said, many of these students may have given up any hope of furthering their education. But now Munroe said, these students are seeing things in a different light.

Many are now expressing their

wish to take the Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) and the Indian Social Work Program (ISWEP) through the Cultural College.

Still others are talking about taking secretarial courses, joining the police force and even taking electronics.

The course will end April 14 after which time Munroe will order application forms for High School Equivalency Diploma from the Department of Education through the Saskatchewan Indian Community College. The college will then set the date for the exam.

The equivalency Diplomas are recognized in different institutions and universities such as the Saskatchewan Technical Institute; Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences; Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences; the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan.

The Diplomas are also accepted in places such as banks, some city police forces, the RCMP, crown corporations, and Federated Co-op-

eratives Ltd.

Students who have obtained GED diplomas are eligible to apply for programs at the institutes mentioned.

However, applicants may be required to complete certain subject prerequisites for programs in which these are considered necessary.

For university entrance, a GED diploma is one factor given consideration under the Mature Student or Special Admission Program. But here again, each application is considered on its own merits and a special entrance test may be required.

The GED tests provide an opportunity for adults to earn high school equivalency standing which may assist them in qualifying for better jobs, for promotions within their own organizations and for admittance to post-secondary educational institutions.

For many students all they need is the one chance and they're on their way. And this seems to be that one chance for these 12 students from Muskoday.

Understand Local Needs Chief Tells Counsellors

Julia Pitzel was unanimously chosen president of the Saskatchewan Indian Guidance Counsellors (SIGC) at a meeting in Prince Albert in February.

At the meeting Austin Tootoosis, co-ordinator of the Indian guidance counsellors' training program, said it is important to understand the needs of communities in order to provide counsel to individuals.

One chief told the counsellors "Indian identity has to be the foundation of living in today's society if an Indian is to compete in the white-man's education system."

FSI Chief David Ahenakew said Indian guidance counsellors are all working for the future because the future is the Indian child now living on the reserve.

Library Department

SASK. INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

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Phone: 244-1146 [Ext. 41]

Hours: Monday - Friday [8:30 - 5:00]

DID YOU KNOW. . . the library has materials for all ages? This month we are featuring material for children at the primary level.

STORIES TO READ OR TELL:

The Dancing Stars: an Iroquois Legend. Retold and illustrated by Anne Rockwell, New York, Crowell, 1972. "When the stars we call the Pleiades appeared in the autumn sky, the Iroquois Indians of four or five centuries ago knew it was time to gather in their harvest and make ready for the cold weather to come. Later, in their longhouses in the winter evenings they re-told the age old tales of the origin of the universe, among them, this story of the dancing stars."

Earth Namer, A California Indian Myth. Retold by Margery Bernstein and Janet Kobrin. New York, Scribner's, 1974. This story, first told by the Majda Indians in California, is a tale of how Earth Namer made the world, including the sun, the moon and the animals.

Indian Bunny, by Virginia C. Cultice. New York, Lathrop, Lee and Shepard, 1975. A young Eskimo boy tells of a time of hunger, and of his people's joy when the hunters finally catch a walrus.

FILMS:

Christmas At Moose Factory - 13 min., color, N.F.B.

Children's crayon drawings, and the voice of a little girl telling what the pictures are about, create a charming study of life at Christmas time in Moose Factory. At the close we see portraits of the young artists.

Geronimo Jones - 21 min., color, Marlin

A story of modern Indian youngster's emotional conflicts in a mixed society. Geronimo is caught between the traditional stories of his grandfather and the future his schooling is preparing him to face.

How The Earth Was Made - 5 min., color, I.T.E.

The Sun rescues a small girl falling from the sky. He adopts her, giving her a raven to fly on, with the admonition that she not go below the clouds, as there is only water below. She disregards this warning . . .

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Cowboys Question Metis Rodeo Status

by James Thunderchild
of the Saskatchewan Indian

ONION LAKE — Metis participation in Indian rodeos was the chief item of contention at a recent meeting here of the Saskatchewan Indian Rodeo Cowboys Association (SIRCA).

It was said that some reserves live close to Metis communities and have had a lot of Metis participation in their rodeos in the past. But with the new organization formed, this would discontinue because membership is limited to treaty Indians only.

After a lengthy discussion, a motion was made stating that Metis participation should be supported by a band council resolution before allowing entry. But Metis will not have the voting power and will be governed by the S.I.R.C.A. board of directors.

President Floyd Pooyak stated that the entry fee in the rodeos should be kept low in order to have younger participants, and all Indian rodeos should be approved by SIRCA before being held.

Chief Sterling Brass suggested that the organization should request time at the All-Chiefs Conference in April, ask for support from the chiefs and find out what legal barriers SIRCA might be faced with.

The ladies of Onion Lake served dinner for the cowboys at noon, and some of the cowboys volunteered entertainment. Chief Sterling Brass was one of the entertainers. He played his violin and did a vocal number.

All the Executive for SIRCA were present for the meeting and most of the reserves in the province were well represented.

Floyd Pooyak said some white

cowboys believed SIRCA might not be successful. But Chief Jimmy Myo said "We'll show them with all the

reserves backing us up." There was applause to support Chief Myo from the cowboys.



Art Frances was nominated as the SICRA first vice-president, while Linda Frances of Piapots became the secretary-treasurer.



[Left-right] Clifford Wuttunee of Red Pheasant, second vice-president; Floyd Pooyak of Sweet Grass, president; and chief Sterling Brass, the association's representative at the SICRA's first meeting at the Last Oak Park.

After Two Years In Exile, Hawks Re-Capture Crown

By Lloyd Brass
of the Saskatchewan Indian

There was speculation that the Indian hockey dynasty of the Gordon's Golden Hawks had fallen two years ago. But the Golden Hawks disproved this as merely idle gossip by skating to their third Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) Senior A Hockey Championship at Kamsack.

In this eight team double-knock-out provincial championship series, the speedsters from Gordon's victimized champions of the last two years, the Cote Selects on two occasions. The two teams met in the A side championship and the A and B side sudden-death confrontation final.

The well conditioned and disciplined Golden Hawks opened up against the Muskeg Lake Blades eliminating them by a score of 7 to 4. In the meantime, the Standing Buffalo Sabres retired La Ronge by an overwhelming 11-to-1 score to give them the right to test Gordon's in the A-side quarter finals. La Ronge packed up their gear in the second period against the Sabres.

In the A-side quarter finals, the Gordon's Golden Hawks competely mastered the Standing Buffalo Sabres in a lopsided scoring game.

Garth Geddes, the Golden Hawks goal-tender, yawned his way through this one as the Sabres managed to fire only one weak shot on goal. It was really only an icing shot from one end to the other.

The Standing Buffalo entry wisely called off the game, conceding to Gordons at the end of the second period at 9 to 0.

In the other side, the Cote Selects did their thing against their next door neighbors Keeseekoose by defeating them 10 to 6.

A team from Whitebear were also no match against the Selects as they

too were sent to the B side by a score of 9 to 3.

This gave the Cote Selects the right to be matched against the Gordons Golden Hawks in the A side championship.

That February 27, 1977 afternoon, the Kamsack arena was bulging to the rafters with excited fans. The game they were about to witness was a confrontation of two championship teams.

The Golden Hawks held the title in 1972-73 and 1973-74 while the Cote Selects reigned as champs the last two years. The loser of this game would be sent to the B side facing possibly four games back to back to meet the A side winner again.

In the opening period, the Cote Selects opened up by scoring two goals from Lloyd Cote and Charlie Cyr with Howie Anderson replying

for the Golden Hawks. For this brief time, the Cote Selects looked like they were about to repeat their provincial championship act.

It was then that Eddie Bitternose took over the Gordon's attack and inspired his teammates on to victory. He was as cool as a cucumber rushing the puck to the Selects zone time-after-time and beating Presley Shingoose of the Cote Selects on two occasions.

To add fuel to the fire, Garth "One-Shot" Geddes was outstanding for Gordon's as he robbed the Selects time after time.

Although the brilliant center Charlie Cyr of the Selects penetrated Geddes' defense on two occasions, Cyr was stopped cold by Geddes on three or more clean-cut breakaways which eventually turned the game

[Continued Next Page]



Ed Bitternose, of Gordon's Golden Hawks receives outstanding player award from FSI senator, John Gambler. Bitternose was also chosen most gentlemanly player.

Rangers Win Nut Lake Tourney

The St. Philip's Rangers of Kee-seekoose knocked off the defending champions of the Nut Lake Annual Hockey Tournament at Rose Valley.

To have the right to meet the Gordon's Golden Hawks the St. Philip's Rangers easily handled the Cote Broncos by a score of 11 to 4.

The Golden Hawks in the meantime drew against the Piapot Eagles.

The Gordons speedsters came into the tournament as the defending champions and like champions they blinked the goal light seven times to

[Continued From Last Page]

around for the consistent Golden Hawks.

The game ended with the Gordon's Golden Hawks over the Cote Selects by a score of 5 to 3.

This then threw the Cote Selects to the B side to fight their way back to meet the waiting Golden Hawks. Right away the Cote Selects squared off against Standing Buffalo who just defeated White Bear by a score of 7 to 2. The Cote Selects bombarded the Standing Buffalo Sabres by a score of 10 to 3.

Upon completion of this game, the Cote Selects faced the Muskeg Lake Blades who also eliminated the James Smith entry by a score of 6 to 3 that morning. In spite of Muskeg's long lay-off, the Cote Selects came out on top in the B side finals winning by a margin of 8 to 3.

The Golden Hawks and the Selects once again squared off — this time for the championship. The Cote Selects were contenders only in the first period with the game tied up with one goal apiece.

After playing three games back-to-back, the Cote Selects had no zip as the Golden Hawks swarmed all over them for the kill.

If it wasn't for the second effort of Presley Shingoose, the Selects goaltender, the score could have been much higher than the 6-to-1 Golden Hawks victory. This win gave the Golden Hawks their title as the FSI's Senior A Hockey Champions, making them the best Indian hockey team in Saskatchewan for this year.

Piapot's two.

It was then the St. Philip's Rangers came into the picture blotching Gordons hopes of repeating last year's championship.

The main force that stopped the Golden Hawks cold was St. Philip's goalie Marten Steele. The Golden Hawks' snipers fired everything at Steele but penetrated through his well-guarded pipes on four occasions only.

"Only" is right because the Golden Hawks needed three more goals to top the Rangers.

Leslie Stevenson for the Rangers came up big by scoring on two occasions while singles came from his teammates Guy Cote, Henry Desjarlais, Joey Cyr and Arthur Shingoose to defeat the Golden Hawks 6 to 4 in the "A" side semi-finals.

The Muskeg Lake Blades led by the inspirational leadership of Bruce Wolfe knocked off the Rose Valley Merchants 14 to 4 in the first round and the Rose Valley Eagles 8 to 2 in the "A" side semi-finals.

The Blades then faced a fired-up St. Philip's Rangers team who had just polished off a win over Gordons.

This was the finals in the "A" side and the Blades were in it all the way until Joey Cyr's hat-trick performance put the Rangers over the top. The final score was St. Philip's 6 and Muskeg Blades 4.

After suffering a loss to the Gordon's Golden Hawks, the Piapot Eagles showed no mercy in defeating the Cote Broncos 14 to 4 and the Rose Valley Merchants 12 to 2 in the "B" side finals.

The Rose Valley Merchants were sitting ducks as the Piapot Eagles swooped down on them again and again picking them apart in the "B" side finals.

The Merchants showed very little in the line of offence as they meekly scored on the Piapots goalie Ray Kaisowatum.

The Piapot Eagles went on a scoring spree for the two periods. The Merchants wisely called off the game by throwing in the towel at the end of the second.

On the individual awards, Bruce Wolfe of the Muskeg Lake Blades was declared most valuable player.

In the scoring title race, Wolfe had to share the top-point-getter award with Leslie Stevenson of the St. Philip's Rangers. They each had 5 goals and 6 assists for the entire tournament.

The top defenceman award went to the hard-working defenceman. Mike Quewezance of the St. Philip's Rangers. The best goalie award was given to Marten Steele of the Rangers who was unquestionably exceptional in this tournament.

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SASKATOON

Waterhen Blues Defeat Loon Lake

Waterhen Blues defeated the Loon Lake Ice Kings by a score of 2 to 1 to win the Five-R League championship trophy.

Due to the limited ice time, four teams played off to see who would be this year's Five-R champions. Facing off in the first game were the Meadow Lake Friendship Centre team against the Waterhen Blues.

Waterhen proved to be the stronger club as they scored late in the first period on a goal by Edward Runningaround at the 15-minute mark.

Waterhen then went ahead with two quick goals early in the second period, one by Lawrence Mistickokat unassisted, and the other by Martin Fiddler, assisted by Armand Fiddler.

The score stayed at 3 to 0 for Waterhen until the buzzer blew to end the game. This game was played with only two 20-minute periods, 15 minutes straight-time and five-minute breaks, due to the shortage of ice time.

The second game saw Loon Lake defeat Ministikwan by a score of 1 to 0. This game ended after one period.

It was agreed before the start of the game by both teams that if Loon Lake was leading after the first period they would win the game but if Ministikwan was leading they would have to play another period to decide the winner.

Loon Lake had already won one game and the reason again was the limited ice time. This then gave Loon Lake the right to play against Waterhen for the trophy.

This game was also played with only two periods. The game started off fast and exciting for both the fans and players with neither side giving an inch.

Finally late in the first period Waterhen's Alex Fiddler popped the puck in behind Loon Lake's goalie - who was nevertheless outstanding throughout the game - to take the lead game and the period.

This lead was shortlived in the second period as Loon Lake came roaring back to tie the game on a goal by Daniel Huff.

At the 13-minute mark, Waterhen's defenceman Clarence Fiddler let a hard wrist shot go from the blue

line to put the Blues ahead, and for the final seven minutes Waterhen held Loon Lake scoreless.

Both teams showed the strain of the game as they shook hands and congratulated each other on a well-played game.

This will be the second year in a row that Waterhen Blues have captured the Five-R League trophy.

20 Rinks Join In At File Hills

LEMBERG — Twenty teams competed in the File Hills bonspiel here March 5 and 6.

In the first event the Pat Desnomie rink walked away with top money and a trophy donated by the department of Indian affairs.

The team defeated George Desnomie's rink comprising Enock Poitras, Linda Stevenson and Evelyn Desnomie.

In the second event Keith Bellegarde's rink was victorious over Douglas McKay's.

The third event saw Donald Koochicum's rink squeezed out by the Harry Desnomie foursome.

In the fourth event Lionel Desnomie downed the Bill Bellegarde rink for top prize.

Muskeg Lake Bantams Reach Top In FSI Finals

BALGONIE — Muskeg Lake won the FSI provincial bantam hockey tournament March 19 and 20 here demonstrating a total team effort.

With seven teams competing for the championship, tournament spectators were treated to some very exciting hockey.

In a close-scoring victory over the Lebre Student Residence, Muskeg Lake came close to winning the top-scorer award. But Kelly Redman of Lebre took it with a total of 18 points to his credit.

Duck Lake edged out Little Pine three to one to advance to the semi-finals, leaving Little Pine in fourth place.

Duck Lake's valiant effort wasn't quite enough to defeat Lebre who scored a 6 to 5 victory vaulting themselves into the finals.

Regina district representatives, Chief Peter Dubois, presented the team and individual player awards.

These were:

Top scorer - Kelly Redman, Lebre

Most valuable player - Joey Ledoux, Muskeg Lake

Best defenceman - Cameron Kennedy, Little Pine

Best Goalie - Barry Longneck of Muskeg Lake.

Pewap Foursome Wins Bonspiel

The Gerald Pewap rink were the victors in the bonspiel sponsored recently by the Poundmaker Recreation Club.

To win Pewap defeated the Watson, Marshall Bear, Baptiste and Villeneuve rinks.

The bonspiel was played at Cutknife with a total of 16 teams competing.

P.A. Saints Indomitable As Basketball Champions

When the Prince Albert Student Residence ladies came to Broadview, they saw and they conquered all opponents quite handily at the FSI Annual Basketball championship.

The Prince Albert ladies team, who call themselves the Saints, were riding high in the seventh cloud of heaven as they rained basketballs into their hapless opponents cages.

The Saints combined a total of 179 points while teams such as Cowesses, Saskatoon, Cote and Carry-the-Kettle replied with only 48 points all together.

The Saints so completely mastered the court that an all-star team made

up from the other teams couldn't have possibly touched them.

They were well organized and played a tight, stingy formation of defensive basketball.

In their opener Cowesses fell victim to the Prince Albert hot shots by a score of 36 to 8. Saskatoon also fell by the way as they meekly replied with only one basket to the Saints' 44.

On the A side finals, Cote scored identically against Gordons and Prince Albert. Against Gordons the score was 22 to 10 in a winning cause but against Prince Albert the score was 32 to 22 in a losing one.

On the B side, Carry-the-Kettle came out on top with a win over Cowesses 19 to 6, and a walk over Gordons who failed to show up for

the B side winners showdown.

In the finals Sarah Charles, Genny Starblanket, Joyce Cook, and Karen Marion supplied all the scoring punch for the Saints as they clearly defeated Carry-the-Kettle for the 1977 FSI ladies championship title.

There was no question and no real competition to the Prince Albert Saints. Their opponents were swept by a tidal wave. The Saints were awesome and proved themselves worthy of the annual FSI championship title.

The three top scorers throughout the two-day tournament on March 5 and 6, 1977 were Sarah Charles with 37 points, Genny Starblanket with 31 points and Joyce Cook with 29 points. All three played for the Saints.

Onion Lake Organizes Tournament

Onion Lake recently sponsored a Minor Hockey Tournament at Onion Lake arena.

The final A side championship game was played between the border city teams, the Wolves and the Bobcats; the Wolves edged out the Bobcats by the score of 7 to 6, winning the hockey tournament.

The Pee Wee hockey tournament involved four teams. In the opening game, Onion Lake A's played the Lashburn entry. The Lashburn team outplayed Onion Lake and won the game by the score of 6 to 2. The next game Lloydminster met another Onion Lake team. Again, Onion Lake lost by the score of 7 to 3.

In the A side championship finals of the Pee Wee tourney, Lashburn played the Lloydminster entry. Lashburn won the game by the score of 4 to 3.



P.A. Saints were undefeated in basketball action at Broadview. Above, Saints' Elaine Cote dribbles toward Gordon's hoop.

P.A. Defeats Duck Lake In Basketball

Out of five entries in the Midget boys 1977 FSI Basketball Championship at Marieval, Prince Albert and Duck Lake met each other in the opener and ended off the two-day tournament in the sudden death final against each other.

In the first game they were separated by only one point. Lester Buglar and Winston Buglar supplied Duck Lake with 26 points but it was all in vain against the more balanced Prince Albert team.

In the meantime Lebret and La Ronge had a seesaw battle to see who would tackle Ochapowace who received a bye.

Patrick Smith of Lebret and Mike Bird of La Ronge, in a scoring feud marked up 11 and 14 points respectively.

But La Ronge eventually edged Lebret by a score of 23 to 22.

The contest between La Ronge and Ochapowace also yielded another close finish.

This time it was Wesley George of Ochapowace and Smith of La Ronge who engaged in a scoring contest, each scoring 10 points.

But Smith's scoring efforts was all in vain as Ochapowace edged out La Ronge by a score of 18 to 16.

On the B side Lebret was no match against Duck Lake, losing by a score of 48 to 34. This win for Duck Lake led them to their bid for the championship once again.

Ochapowace then came into the limelight against Prince Albert. But their hopes for a provincial title were dimmed as Prince Albert darkened them by a score of 54 to 32.

In the finals Harry Cook led Prince Albert to victory by scoring 18 points. Duck Lake received a severe thumping in a lopsided 54-to-29 score. This made Prince Albert the champions for the 1977 FSI midget basketball champions.

Stevenson Leads Cote To FSI Dribblers' Prize

Who would have thought that the Cote men's basketball team would end up being the 1977 champions after receiving an embarrassing thrashing from the highly-rated Prince Albert Student Residence in their game opener at the annual Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) championship held at Broadview.

The Prince Albert Student Residence team had a field day against the Cote entry as they swarmed all over the court directing baskets into the Cote cage.

By the time the first half was over Warner Goodvoice and his charges from Prince Albert had amassed a total of 41 points to Cote's 10.

It was in the last half of the game the big centerman from Cote's Norman Stevenson started to find his range by sinking 26 points for his disorganized crew.

But for the rest of his teammates it was too late. Prince Albert walked away with an 87 to 44 victory.

Cote had a second chance to redeem themselves of this big loss. They marched their way from the B side to eventually take the coveted title of basketball kings for this season.

Norman Stevenson seemed to control the court with his presence as he

guided his teammates to crucial victories over Keeseekoose 44 to 36 and over Starblanket by a close margin of 54 to 51.

On the A side, it was Prince Albert and La Ronge locking horns to a thrilling finish. But first Prince Albert had to eliminate Muskeg and La Ronge walked over Ochapowace who failed to appear on court.

It was a seesaw battle for Prince Albert and La Ronge as they both played solid positional basketball. La Ronge took that all-important extra point at the end of an exhausting game to defeat Prince Albert 61 to 60.

In the A and B sudden-death finals, La Ronge put a man on Cote's Stevenson but failed to contain Harvey Cote who led his teammates with 22 points. La Ronge couldn't seem to do anything right as the Cote team covered the court bringing the La Ronge attack to almost a standstill.

The score ended 50 to 37 in favour of the fired up team.

Stevenson took the top scorer award with a total of 97 points. He was followed by Warner Goodvoice of P.A. with 62 points. In third was Cote of Cote with 56 points, followed by Marvin Tuckanow of Starblanket with 46 points.

Goodwill Powerful Contender

Sharp-shooting Karen Goodwill was the devastating weapon in Lebret's triumphant winning of the Annual FSI Midget girls championship held at Marieval.

In all three games Lebret played, Karen Goodwill made all the difference on the score board. Her points alone were enough to win the Midget girls title.

In the finals, Duck Lake's second attempt to try for the title was all in vain as Lebret slaughtered them by a score of 68 to 14.

With the scoring power supplied by young Karen Goodwill, Lebret were clearly the FSI midget girls basketball queens for the 1977 season.

The top scorers of the two-day tournament on March 5 and 6, 1977 were Karen Goodwill (Lebret) 70 points, Theresa Desnomie (Lebret) 36 points, Thelma Daniels (Duck Lake) 28 points, Kathy Watson (Ochapowace) 16 points, and Beatrice Merasty (Prince Albert) 14 points.

4-H ROUNDUP

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

Coming Events

March 30 and 31 - Tentative 4-H arts and crafts workshop in Mistawasis.

April 5 and 6 - Patuanak 4-H achievement day.

April 6 and 7 - tentative dates for 4-H arts in crafts workshop in Meadow Lake.

April 11 to 16 - Youth-elders conference, Prince Albert Indian Student Residence.

4-H Agriculture

General agriculture presentations have been given at reserves throughout the province. They include: Joseph Bighead, Cote, Sakimay, Starblanket, Piapot, Pasqua, and Carry-The-Kettle.

The purpose of these presentations was to give participants the opportunity to become familiar with the Indian 4-H program. As well, 4-H can be an opportunity for adults to provide leadership in an area of interest on their reserves.

Motto Translation

Thanks to Samuel Buffalo of Prince Albert who provided the Indian 4-H program with a Sioux translation of the 4-H pledge and motto. Any translations in Cree, Saulteaux, Chipewyan or Assiniboine would be greatly appreciated.

Fund Raising

Poundmaker 4-H Club seems to have what it takes to raise money.

A raffle, bingo, potluck supper and a 'guess-how-many-candies-there-are-in-the-jar' contest have been used to raise money for the club recently.

Start-Up Grant

A 4-H start-up grant is available to a reserve which wishes to initiate a 4-H club.

It is a flat rate of \$10 plus \$1.50 per 4-H member registered. Application forms are available from the Indian 4-H office.

Patuanak 4-H

Multiclub

Eighty-four members are involved in nine different projects at Patuanak. Leaders are: Cecile Blackburn, Carol Estralshenen, Mary Jane Campbell, Andy Blackburn, Anna Frim, Mary George, Ed Gunn, Marjorie Paul, Alan Hamaliuk and Morris Hryniuk. April 5 and 6 are the dates for the Patuanak 4-H achievement day.

Youth-Elders

Workshop

The regular students at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence will leave just as 100 Indian youth arrive—suitcase in hand—for a Youth-Elders Workshop April 11 to 16.

It is hoped that Indian youth, 13 to 16 years of age, from rural and urban areas, will make a point of attending the workshop. For more information contact Sharron Johnstone at 343-5600 or Linda Opoonichow at the Saskatoon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre, 244-0174.

Arts and Crafts

Workshop

Successful workshops were held at North Battleford, the Marival Students' Residence and Fort Qu'appelle in February and early March.

The purpose of the workshops was to provide information about the 4-H program and to provide arts and crafts skills to adults who are interested in working with youth in their communities.

Ochapawace Beef Club

Members of the Ochapawace band have established a 4-H beef club, having recently purchased some calves.

Adults providing assistance to the club are Chief Louis Henry, Denton George, Cameron Watson, Clayton Watson and Sam Watson. Agricultural representative Jim Armstrong was of assistance in purchasing the calves.

N.B. Crafts Workshop



Agnes B. Simaganis, Poundmaker.



[L-R] Agnes A. Simaganis [Poundmaker], Amy Tootoo-
sis [Poundmaker], and in background, Sharon Baptiste.



[L-R] Sharron Johnstone [4-H office], Irene Tootoo-
sis [Poundmaker], Cecile Standinghorn [Sweetgrass].

4-H Youth Poster Contest

Hi! The Indian 4-H Program would like to have some posters up showing what 4-H is. We think that there are some Indian youths who are very good (or maybe just 'Good') artists who would like to get in on the fun. If so, Read On!

Here are some suggestions for making the poster:

- use 8½" and 11" white paper
- use black ink or pencil
- any drawings and messages should be easily seen and understood
- some possible themes could be: Indian youth, Indian youth and adults, Indian c u l t u r e, learning, working together, helping others, homemaking, agriculture, recreation, etc.

Mail your entry in a large envelope reinforced with cardboard or use a mailing tube.
Avoid folding.

PRIZES, PRIZES, PRIZES

Money awards will be given to the winners as follows:

Ages 10-13	Ages 14-18
1st - \$25	1st - \$25
2nd - \$15	2nd - \$15
3rd - \$10	3rd - \$10

Entries to be sent by April 29, 1977 to:

Poster Contest
Indian 4-H Program
Sub. P.O. #6
SASKATOON, Sask.
S7N 0W0

Enclosed is my entry into the 4-H Poster Contest

Name

Address

Birth Date

Reserve

Children's Page

In this issue, we feature a legend from the Sioux people. As with the Assiniboine people, the name they give to the spirit is Inktome.

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

Inktome and the Seasons

Once upon a time, the earth was all covered with snow. The spirits in the sky knew that the snow made life very difficult for the Indian people so they asked Inktome to get rid of it. If he did this, the Spirits promised him the abilities to fool people and to make all things talk except for water. Inktome agreed to help.

"To the east, past the snowfields, is a man who has the summer," said one of the spirits. "Try and steal the summer from his lodge. But be careful because he has bird servants who keep guard for him and tell him whenever anyone approaches the lodge. The summer will belong to this man until someone steals it from him."

Before Inktome set off to the east, he asked for the power to be able to speak to birds and animals. The spirits granted him his wish and he set off with the promise that he would return with the summer.



He called a jack rabbit over to talk to him.

Inktome travelled for many miles and finally arrived at the top of the highest hill. It was very cold so he decided to build a fire. As he was warming up he noticed a jackrabbit hopping nearby. Inktome called to him and asked, "Have you seen any animals around here?" "Yes" replied the jackrabbit, "I have seen Wolf, Coyote, Red Fox and some birds."

"Tell them to come here," said Inktome.

Jackrabbit went to get the others and when they arrived the next morning, Inktome

[Continued Next Page]



Inktome wore a fox-skin cover.

[Continued From Last Page]

told them of his plans and asked for their help. They agreed to help and everyone set off for the east. After travelling for many miles, they finally reached the end of the snow-fields. Inktome stuck a long pole into the ground and on it placed a fast-flying bird called a Tceda.

Katapknadan, which is an owl-like bird, Fox, Wolf, Coyote and Jackrabbit stood in a line in front of the pole. Inktome told Katapknadan to fly to the lodge and peek inside to see if the summer was there.

Katapknadan did as he was told but the man saw him and hit him on the nose with some burning wood so he flew away.

The owner told his bird servants to watch very carefully for more enemies who might try and steal the summer.

Meanwhile, Katapknadan had flown back to where the others were. He told Inktome that the summer was tied up in a bag inside the man's lodge.

The next plan was for Fox to sneak into the lodge and steal the summer while Inktome distracted the bird servants. Inktome was wearing a fox-like cover as a disguise. But one of the birds recognized him so he had to kill it.

Inktome warned the fox, "The owner will chase you, but run between my legs and go to the other animals. Pass the summer on to the next animal.

While Fox was passing between Inktome's legs, the owner caught hold of Inktome's fur cover. He thought he was catching the fox.

Inktome pretended that he was helping the man and yelled, "I've got him! I've got

[Continued Next Page]

CHILDREN

[Continued From Last Page]

him!" But all they had was the fur skin cover. They decided that the fox must have taken his fur skin off and must be hiding somewhere on the ground. They searched the ground but could not find him so they both sat down and smoked a pipe.

As they sat there thinking and smoking, the owner looked up and saw the fox giving the summer to wolf who in turn was giving it to Coyote. Coyote then ran and gave it to Jackrabbit who carried it to Tceda, who flew away as fast as he could. The man tried chasing the animals but they ran underground where they could not be caught.

The bird servants went after Tceda but he managed to get away. They came back and the owner went with them to find Tceda, but again without any luck.

Inktome was still sitting and smoking. He pretended to look worried and asked, "Did you catch the thief? I looked too, but could not find him! But if I do I will kill him!!!

"We did not find him," replied the owner, "But I'll keep looking. Maybe he's in the house."

While the man was looking inside, Inktome quietly ran back to where his friends were and opened the bag. The snow started disappearing, plants began to grow and there were leaves on the trees. Everyone was very happy because everything looked so much nicer and it was so warm!

All this work had made them hungry and tired, so after a good feast they all went to sleep.

The next day, Inktome thanked the animals and told them they were all going home. Inktome put the summer back into the bag for the journey home but all the snow came back. So while they were walking, he would take summer out every now and then

[Continued Next Page]



When he arrived he gave the bag to the Spirit.

CHILDREN

[Continued From Last Page]

to melt the snow so they could have a path to walk on.

When they reached the high hill, Inktome had to go where the sky spirits lived. When he arrived there, the spirits took the bag and called together all the plants, birds, animals, the snow and the rain, to discuss the weather. The Frost, who is the snow's helper, also came along.

"Let winter be for forty months," said one.

"Long winters are no good," said another.

A third animal wanted no winter at all, but there were many who disagreed.

"Let us have both winter and summer," said Frost. They all agreed to this but they would have to decide how long each season would be.

"Let there be six months of summer and six months of winter," said the frog.

Someone else said, "Winter and summer should each be about three months long, we should give them three months to get here and to leave."

Everybody agreed and that's why we have three months for each season: spring, summer, fall and winter.

FILL IN THE BLANKS - use the missing words that are at the end of this story. Some of the words may be used more than once.

For the last five months, we have read - - - - - from each of the five language groups in - - - - - . Now that Spring is here, we must not tell any more legends until next - - - - - , otherwise - - - - - and - - - - - will bother us.

We learned that most legends are about a spirit and his adventures as he roamed the - - - - - . He was able to do many things and could take on any form at will. This - - - - - called everyone he spoke to "brother or - - - - -" and he is always referred to by us as "OUR ELDER - - - - - ."

Each of the five - - - - - groups have a name for the spirit. The Cree people call him - - - - - , the Saulteaux call him - - - - - , and the Sioun people (Sioux and - - - - -) call him - - - - - . The Dene people of the North have two spirits whose names are - - - - - and - - - - - .

Each legend is told for three - - - - - : to explain the - - - - - , to teach about values and - - - - - , and to provide - - - - - through - - - - - and exaggeration.

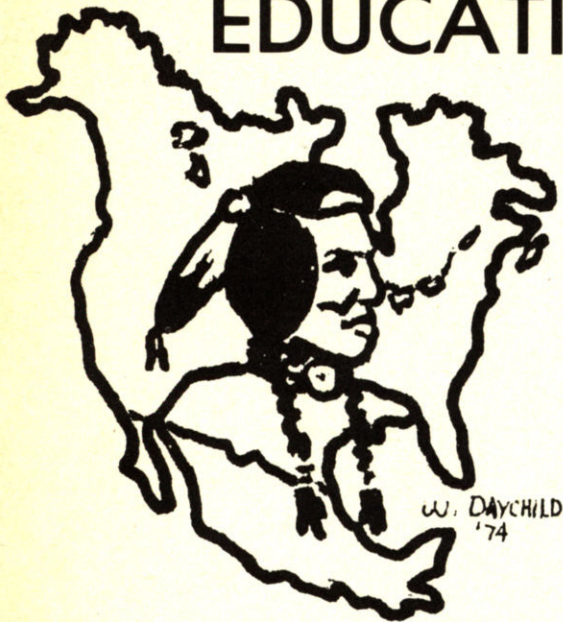
We hope that you have enjoyed reading these legends. We'll be back again next winter with more!

Assiniboine
beliefs
brother
Crowhead
earth
entertainment
frogs

humor
Inktome
language
legends
lizards
Nanabush
reasons

Saskatchewan
sister
spirit
Spreadwings
Wesakachak
winter
wonders

NATIVE AMERICAN BILINGUAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE



FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

CENTENNIAL AUDITORIUM

SASKATOON, SASK., CANADA

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

May 16, 17, and 18, 1977

PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9
Telephone: (306) 244-1146

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Hotel Registration: Myrna Yuzicapi
Displays: Gail Bear
Programme: Ida Wasacase (306) 584-8333
Entertainment: Austin Tootosis and Janet Deiter
(Pow-wow and social events)

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407 Rio Grande Blvd. N.W.
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GOALS

- To provide opportunities for participants to acquire greater skills and knowledge that will enable them to influence the direction of Indian Bilingual/Bicultural Education.
- To create a greater awareness of an involvement in Indian Bilingual/Bicultural Education.
- To identify the developing leaders from Indian communities and aid them to implement educational processes.
- To provide opportunities for the participant to examine programs as they relate to teaching practices and teacher preparation.
- To broaden communications within the areas of Bilingual/Bicultural Education.
- To make participants aware of the various approaches to Bilingual Education.

OBJECTIVES

The Bilingual/Bicultural Education programme is designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children where programmes could be identified, developed and implemented to develop two language systems. That these Indian children become proficient orally and literally in both languages (the Indian Language and the English language).

Bilingual Education programmes should be encouraged in the Mother tongue if that is the functional language of a particular community. It will be used as the medium of instruction.

In communities where the Indian students have lost their language; Second Language Teaching, Immersion, and Maintenance programs could be implemented, whatever approach the community desires.

In the United States, Title VII programmes affirms the primary importance of English. It also recognizes that the use of the children's Mother tongue in school can have a beneficial affect upon his education.

In Canada, monies are made available to develop and implement Language programmes in Indian schools and communities.



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