

Metis and the Saskatchewan Indian

JUNE-JULY, 1977

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AGREEMENTS IN CO-OPERATION
GOVERNMENT SET
"FEDERAL
ESTABLISHED
IMPLEMENTED

June/July 1977

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MONTHS OF THE YEAR

JUNE

HATCHING MOON

PASKAWEHOWPISIM

This is the time when duck eggs are gathered, boiled and eaten. Ducks lay their eggs in nests close to the water so gathering them is easy. The eggs are fit to eat only during the earlier part of the month.

Strawberries, saskatoons and other berries are ripening. People all over are busy preparing for the summer's activities.





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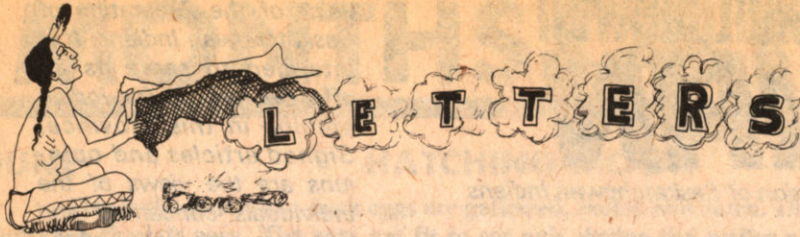
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A Fond-du-Lac boy gives the camera his gaping smile. His life may be affected by mining development [See story, Page 5].



No Recognition

Dear Editor:

After reading numerous articles and hearing many accounts of the recent forest fire situation in northern Saskatchewan, there are a few comments I feel I should make.

Apparently about half a million acres of forest land were burned and according to various reports it may have cost the provincial government millions of dollars.

Many compliments were given to the 450 Armed Forces personnel, called in from Alberta, who fought the fires. A Prince Albert radio station commended the army men for their efforts. Soldiers are paid by the government of Canada whether they are practising military exercises or fighting fires.

I have yet to hear anyone commend the efforts of the many native people who were involved in the fire fighting. It is ironic our people can be employed in such a situation and not at other times.

Furthermore, they are fighting forest fires for the benefit of corporations whose only concern is not the native people but the resources of the north. The following incident well illustrates this.

Near Wollaston Lake, fire threatened a large Gulf Minerals fuel supply. A helicopter was readily made available to bring men into the area. After four days, it rained and the fire was put out.

The men, two of whom were sick, were left in the area without a sufficient food supply. Transportation was there to protect the fuel supply but not to take the men out. Many ended up walking the ten miles home.

Even in newspaper reports, little mention was made of the native people who were evacuated in some areas. However, there were many

reports on the number of acres of timber land burned, the provincial parklands, and the cost of fire fighting operations.

The point I want to make is that our people are always judged on negative things and never on our accomplishments. The military and others did a good job but so did the native people who were involved and they should also be recognized for this.

Donna Pinay,
Regina.

Appreciation

Following is a letter sent by Premier Allan Blakeney to FSI Chief David Ahenakew concerning the work of Indians in quelling the recent outbreak of northern forest fires.

Dear Chief Ahenakew:

All the fires that ravaged our northern woodlands in May appear to be out or under control. It seems an appropriate time, therefore, for me to extend my thanks on behalf of the Government to the organizations and individuals who have earned the gratitude of the people of Saskatchewan by fighting these fires.

I know that Indian people are always quick to respond to fire calls, and I am told that during the recent emergency the bulk of the firefighters were drawn from the northern reserves. I understand the southern reserves also offered to send as many as 300 men, but these turned out not to be needed.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians may feel justly proud of this fine response to the call for volunteers. The Indian people have made an important contribution to the

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.

preservation of the lives and homes of their fellow citizens and of an important natural resource.

Allan Blakeney,
Premier.

Hard Ground

Dear Editor:

I would like to congratulate the four young cowboys who attended the rodeo school this spring from Red Pheasant and Sweet Grass.

I don't know the lads personally but I used to ride in rodeos with their fathers a few years back. When you get older the ground gets a little harder, so I decided to quit.

I'd like to know the address where I can get in touch with the Saskatchewan Indian Cowboys Rodeo Association (SICRA). Also if there are posters advertising SICRA rodeos this summer.

I hope to see you behind the chutes to talk over old times, boys.

Clifford Wunter,
Punnichy, Sask.

Perhaps a SICRA member among our readers could help Mr. Wunter out — The Editor.

Child's View

Dear Editor:

My name is Ruby Ann. I am ten years old in grade 3.

I finished the contest in the news book and I like your stories, pictures and word puzzle games.

Good-bye.

Ruby Ann,
Leask.

[Continued Page 12]



EDITORIAL

Recent prospects for mining development on several Saskatchewan reserves have made desperately clear the need to give band councils the kinds of governing power which are justly theirs.

In May, officials of the department of Indian affairs tried to get the agreement of the Red Earth band to a reserve surrender which would permit private mining companies to search for helium and uranium on reserve land.

In June, Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. wanted a similar agreement from the Fond-du-Lac band so the company could extend its exploration for uranium on the south shore of Lake Athabasca. (see story, page 5).

Both these matters are still under consideration by the bands, but it is clear that the manner in which mining development would take place under each of the proposed agreements would undermine the authority of the band councils involved.

Mining development on Indian reserves in Canada has traditionally occurred according to a pattern established by arbitrarily-formulated Indian Act mineral regulations and the Indian Act itself.

Before any development takes place, Indian bands agree to surrender to the federal government the power to negotiate on their behalf mineral leases for exploration and development on their reserves.

Without due care and attention to formulating terms and conditions to the surrender, a band can very simply vote itself out of the process of development of its own resources.

Indian affairs argues that a band can simply write into the surrender agreement any terms and conditions which it wants mining development companies to abide by. Department personnel self-righteously insist that the band council will be closely consulted throughout the entire development process and that its every wish will be the mining companies' command.

If this is so, is it not then logical to ask why the surrender is necessary in the first place?

If the band is going to be able to control the development process even under the surrender agreement, why can't the band simply enter into a direct lease agreement with a mining company in the first place without ever signing a surrender?

Well, Indian affairs claims a band is not a legal entity and cannot on its own enter such agreements.

We beg to differ. Band councils are the duly constituted and elected representatives of Indian people and they must be recognized as having the power to direct the development of all those resources which are collectively owned by band members.

Development cannot be directed through Indian affairs' much vaunted consultation process. Indian people in Canada can attest to a long and sorry history of hollow consultations leading to arbitrary bureaucratic decisions.

And a surrender document signed in advance of all development cannot in its terms and conditions take into account all the possible contingencies associated with mining exploration and development.

It is now time that Indian band councils assert the power and authority of Indian government.

They must be directly involved in economic development on their reserves.

Tapwe

By Doug Cuthand

Last month this column created quite a fuss by publishing the proposed changes in the administration of Indian affairs, particularly in the Saskatoon district.

A letter outlining the changes was sent to Cliff Starr by Emil Korchinski. It was labelled restricted and confidential. Naturally it was passed around and discussed without any confidentiality. After all, we're all Indians.

The reason it was kept a secret was to keep the Indian affairs staff calm. Once again the department was more concerned with their own self-preservation than they were with the welfare of Indian people. Sometimes I think we have only survived in spite of Indian affairs and not because of them.

At the recent Indian government conference, theories and ideas were flying around thick and fast.

Senator John Tootosis observed that after World War II Germany, although defeated, was given aid and allowed to rebuild by the right that Germany was a nation.

Gerry Hammersmith, an F.S.I. staff member, then suggested that if Indians wanted their nation rebuilt, they should surrender.

Who benefits from Indian affairs?

In this year's budget, the department will pay out \$13,000,000 for their employees pension plan while at the same time treaty annuities will cost only \$2,700,000.

Last month the Native Bilingual Education Conference (NABEC) was held in Saskatoon. The staff of the Saskatoon Indian affairs district office were not permitted to go. A few broke rank and attended anyway. The result — the remaining staff called them "Indian lovers".

Overheard in Ottawa recently — **Phil Fontaine**, the head of the local government branch, former chief of the Fort Alexander band in Manitoba, son-in-law to **Ahab Spence** and personal friend of **Cam Mackie**, assistant deputy minister of Indian affairs, said, for what it's worth "... Noel Starblanket will not run unopposed next time the National Indian Brotherhood holds their elections."

In the May 3 meeting of the standing committee on Indian affairs, Mackie was asked the following question by Holmes, Indian affairs critic "... have any regional directors-general been appointed without Indian participation on the staffing boards?"

Mackie replied: "No, sir, not to my knowledge; not in the last 18 months."

A year ago, Joe Leask was appointed regional director-general and I don't recall any selection board or stamp of approval from the Indian community at that time or since.

The Centre for Training, Research and Development in Prince Albert (CENTRAD) has been developing training packages for bands much to the displeasure of our community college. Their training package reflects narrow Indian affairs thinking.

The latest training package from CENTRAD is called "training band education authorities for Indian control of Indian education". Remember the local government authorities outlined in the local government guidelines of 1975? It appears that CENTRAD is institutionalizing the philosophy of the municipalization of Indian reserves and the destruction of band government.

In the training package one important chapter is missing. It should be called, "Indian control of CENTRAD".

Why all the fuss? The pressure to close down the North Battleford Indian Hospital has come largely from the department of national health and welfare. The original capital cost to build the hospital came from health and welfare, but all operating costs were financed by the provincial hospital services plan. In 1976, the province paid \$665,632 for operating costs. Health and welfare paid just over \$110,000, but this corresponded to an average cost overrun which a provincial municipality would be expected to pay.

National health and welfare has no right to shut down a hospital they aren't even paying for. All the North Battleford Indian hospital is, is a provincial hospital which accepts Indians.

And the same holds true for the Fort Qu'appelle Indian Hospital.

Fond-du-Lac Band Hesitant

Eldorado Negotiates For Uranium Rights

FOND-DU-LAC — Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. is trying to persuade the Fond-du-Lac band to give it the right to search for uranium on one of the band's reserves.

But the band is reluctant to give the company this right and has postponed a decision until at least the end of June.

Eldorado officials visited this far-northern community of about 400 June 14 in an attempt to convince the residents exploration would benefit the band.

Eldorado spokesman Dave Fountain told a band members meeting the least the band could expect would be payment of rent and compensation for environmental damage caused by exploration crews.

But were the company to discover a uranium deposit which could be mined, the band could receive — from a high grade deposit — as much as 45 per cent of Eldorado's profit in royalties. And that, Fountain claimed, could amount to as much as \$2 million annually.

Since 1975 the band has received more than \$5,500 in rent from Eldorado for exploration on reserve land immediately adjacent to the land which the company now wants to explore.

Fountain said "encouraging" results indicating the presence of some uranium have been obtained from exploration to date. But he said privately only better results on the property on which Eldorado is now seeking exploration rights would lead to mine development.

Eldorado obtained exploration rights on the adjacent reserve land when the Fond-du-Lac band received it as part of its unfulfilled land entitlement in 1975.

A subsidiary of Amok Ltd., which is developing a uranium mine at Cluff Lake about 100 miles southwest of here, was guaranteed it could

maintain its mineral exploration rights when the land was transferred to the band. These rights were guaranteed by the federal and provincial governments and the band.

Under Canadian foreign ownership regulations the French-owned Amok invited Eldorado to become two-thirds partner in the exploration venture.

John Goddard, spokesman for the department of Indian affairs' (DIA) Indian minerals division, told band members reserve exploration "is a good idea if you are interested in money and job opportunities."

But "if you want to preserve the land in its natural state than it is a bad idea," Goddard said.

Chief August Mercredi replied that he didn't feel the band was ready to sign an agreement for exploration.

Mercredi said the band council would have to set an appropriate rent and Eldorado would have to guarantee that band members would be given the first opportunity for jobs.

The reserve where the exploration would take place is located on the south shore of Lake Athabasca directly across from Fond-du-Lac village.

Traditionally, when a band wants mineral development, DIA has insisted that the band agree to a conditional "surrender" which would give the department power to negotiate with the interested company the terms and conditions of development.

[Continued Next Page]



Members of the Fond-du-Lac band attending a meeting in that northern community discuss Eldorado's proposal for uranium exploration on reserve land.

NEWS

[Continued from Last Page]

Goddard said the department would negotiate nothing without full consultation with—and approval of—the band.

The federal government interpreting the Indian Act does not recognize a band council as a legal entity for purposes of negotiating mineral exploration and development agreements.

A similar surrender proposal for mineral exploration rights on the Red Earth reserve east of Nipawain caused consternation among FSI and band officials earlier.

Goddard told Fond-du-Lac residents Eldorado would make a proposal to the band council and DIA would assist the council in evaluating whether payments and compensation are "fair or not high enough."

Although several councillors expressed interest in the jobs the development might create, some band members were critical of the proposed project.



Dave Fountain
... seeks approval

One of the younger band members attending the meeting said after exploration and possible development "all that will remain will be scars and remains."

He asked how many Indian people will have supervisory roles and charged that the people will be left without jobs once the project is completed.

"I think the land will be destroyed, the lakes will be polluted and the people will be left with nothing."

Eldorado and Amok have budgeted \$750,000 for exploration along 40 miles of the south shoreline of Lake Athabasca. The area is similar geologically to those areas where the Collins Bay, Key Lake and Cluff Lake ore bodies have been discovered.



Fond-du-Lac chief August Mercredi told Eldorado the band was reluctant to grant immediate approval of exploration rights. Mercredi said a decision would be made soon.

N.B. Magistrate Tries To Streamline Justice

by Archie King
of the Saskatchewan Indian

NORTH BATTLEFORD — An attempt is being made by Magistrate Ray Blais to streamline the delivery of court services to the three Indian communities surrounding the small white community of Cutknife.

Blais visited the Poundmaker and Little Pine reserves and met there with Indian leaders.

"Fines and jail terms are not the answer," said Blais. On many occasions Indian people will come before the court and plead guilty to a charge they do not understand and may be able to defend themselves against.

Blais, who wrote a controversial ruling earlier this year criticizing what he called Indian hunting abuses, told the reserve leaders he is interested in hearing their complaints and suggestions for improving the administration of justice on their reserves.

Chief Henry Favel of Poundmaker said there is a need to reform the fine option program which he claimed was not working on his reserve. The program allows offenders to pay their fines through work in the community.

Favel said offenders have abused the program, failing to report to work at the specified place and time.

"Are you going to pick up these offenders and deliver them to the sites?" Favel asked.

The chiefs also cited the need for interpreters at court sittings. Many of the elderly, not understanding charges made against them, simply plead guilty, the chiefs said.

Blais said native court workers could play a major role in alleviating this problem. He also suggested that fine option staff from the reserves should also attend court sittings.

At Little Pine band officials called for more training for fine option staff.

Powers For Indian Government Demanded

FSI Advocates Nation's Status

Indian band councils must take the initiative in grasping sovereign political powers which they still possess as representatives of Indian nations, according to an FSI report on Indian government recently released.

"Indian leaders must not only accept, but also advance their status as heads of state, recognizing that they head a form of government with greater power, jurisdiction and authority than that of a provincial government," the 130-page report states.

The report argues that Indians have derived their sovereign powers from their status as nations at the time of the signing of the treaties. Indian nations encountering the Canadian nation on an equal footing did not, during treaty negotiations, give up their right to self-government, it states.

The report on Indian government represents for the FSI a significant step in the development of a comprehensive political theory on which to base future action.

It incorporates past pronouncements on treaty rights and the federal-Indian trust relationship, but introduces these concepts in the new context of Indian nationalism.

The report was released at an Indian government workshop held in Saskatoon in early June. More than 250 individuals from band councils throughout the province and the FSI's staff participated in the three-day seminar.

The workshop was intended as the first in a series which will be held at district levels province-wide. An FSI commission on Indian government will also be holding public hearings during the next 12 months.

"It is urgent that Indian leaders act now to secure our position as self-governing Indian nations," the report urges.

"The general conditions of deprivation and underdevelopment existing in our communities are simply symptoms of the Canadian govern-

ment's deliberate rejection and lack of recognition. . . for the authority and jurisdiction of Indian government."

The report says "Indian leaders are obligated to ensure that Indian rights are maintained intact for all future generations of Indians."

Contrary to the view held by the federal government, Indians have complete jurisdiction and control over reserve lands, it argues.

"By treaty, Indians reserved lands for themselves—since it was their own land. Canada did not reserve lands for Indians since Canada did not have land to give until after the treaties were signed."

Under the present Indian Act, reserves are viewed as federal Crown property held in trust for Indians. The Act does not recognize Indian ownership of reserves.

The paper says Indian bands are qualified to exercise powers of self-government, including the power to:

- determine their form of government;
- define conditions for membership in the nation;
- regulate the domestic relations

of its members;

- levy and collect taxes, and;
- administer justice and enforce laws.

The need to pass legislation "in order to authorize the expenditure of funds to fulfill treaty obligations has been broadly interpreted and abused to give the (federal) government the power to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian governments," the paper contends.

"Indians did not give the Canadian government the right to usurp the authority and powers of Indian governments. They simply exchanged land for the guarantees of special rights, status and assistance."

The paper says the treaties established an implied trust relationship between the federal government and Indian nations. And by the nature and definition of trust, the trustee, the federal government, is obliged to act always in the best interests of Indian people.

"Under no circumstances can Canada in furtherance of other obligations, act in competition with the Indians or in derogation of their rights."

"If Parliament were to carry out the policy of exercising its power over Indian affairs in the most beneficial manner for Indians, parliamentary actions would strengthen Indian sovereignty.

"An Indian Act revised to enable Indian governments to exercise their inherent sovereign powers more fully is the mechanism by which the federal government's trust responsibility could be fulfilled.

"In short, Parliament has the power, the responsibility and the obligation to grant Indian people the resources to become more self-governing."

[Continued Next Page]

Principles Of Indian Government

The following principles of Indian government are outlined in the report on Indian government recently released by the FSI.

1. Indian rights to nationhood and self-government are backed by historical evidence that Indian governments existed long before the founding of Canada and that those governments had the allegiance of thousands of people.

2. The British North America Act gives the federal government authority to legislate and regulate Canada's relationship with Indian nations in the same way they have authority to regulate Canada's relationship with other nations. The Act does not give the federal government authority to manage the internal affairs of Indian nations.

3. Through treaties, parliamentary legislation and the administrative actions of the Canadian government, Indian governments have lost or surrendered the exercise of some of their inherent sovereign powers.

4. The authority and jurisdiction of Indian governments is greater than what is presently being recognized or exercised.

5. The direction, status and nature of Indian government will be decided and acted upon by Indian people.

6. The government of Canada, as trustee for Indian rights and lands, must abide at all times by the rule that it act in the best interest of the beneficiaries, the Indian people, even if such action is to the trustee's own detriment.

7. When Indians signed treaties, the signatories held back or reserved certain lands for Indian people. It was, and still is, Indian land.

8. The signatories also held back or reserved certain rights and powers of Indian governments. These are not mentioned in the treaty articles because they were not subject to negotiations.

9. Canadian constitutional doctrine and constitutional misconceptions have played, and continue to play,

a role in distorting the pattern of governmental response to obligations to Indians.

10. The BNA Act refers to "Indians and lands reserved for Indians," not to "Indians on lands reserved for Indians." The relationship between Indians and the federal government, as well as the jurisdiction of Indian government, extends to Indians whether they are on lands reserved for Indians or not.

11. The words "lands reserved for Indians" refer, not only to Indian reserves, but to all lands reserved, upon any terms and conditions, for Indian occupation.

12. Indians retained title to their lands and the role of trustee played by the federal government is simply to hold that title in trust for future generations of Indians. Canada does not have any proprietary rights in lands reserved for Indians.

13. The government of Canada had, and has, no right to take title through surrenders of lands reserved for Indians, nor to make grants of such lands. The titles held by those who were granted such lands, as well as the titles held by their successors in title, are invalid.

14. The agreements concluded between Canada and the provinces to facilitate the alienation of surrendered reserve lands are in direct violation of Indian treaties with the Crown.

15. Since Canada does not have any proprietary rights to Indian lands, and since Indian treaties were made with Canada and not the provinces, Indians retain these proprietary rights and the accompanying legislative authority with respect to lands.

16. Since it is clearly recognized in Canadian legislation that "all laws of general application from time to time in force in any province" are subject to the terms of any treaty, it is equally clear that the terms of the treaties take precedence over all legislation—federal or provincial—and that Indians retain legislative authority. This authority includes, but is not limited to, such areas as: justice; trade and commerce; taxation; education; health; economic development; social services; citizenship; housing; policing; corrections; government, and; land use management.

[Continued from Page 7]

Instead of promoting this goal, however, the federal government has continually obstructed Indian government, the paper says.

"Behind the refusal of administrative officials to allow a meaningful measure of self-government is an attitude (primarily racist) that Indian people are unable to govern

themselves without external supervision."

"The federal government—and the provincial government—must stop treating band governments as if they were fellow civil servants or else simply municipal governments.

"And some band councils must stop acting as if they were just civil servants or just municipal govern-

ments.

"They must recognize that they are representatives of an Indian

nation and that they are also obligated to assure our trustee

carries out the responsibilities of the trust—which is always to act in the

best interest of Indian people even when that is not in the best interest of the Canadian public."

Major Implications For Elected Bands

Indians Must Reside On Reserve To Vote, Band Told By Ottawa

REGINA — A band council election on the Muscowpetung reserve has been overturned by the federal Privy Council in a ruling which may have wide implications for other Saskatchewan reserves.

The Privy Council, which is the only body which can adjudicate band elections, said the Muscowpetung election of Feb. 22 was improper because band members voted who were not "ordinarily resident" on the reserve.

The ruling was based on Section 77.1 of the Indian Act which declares only "a number of a band who is of the full age of 21 years and is ordinarily resident on the reserve is qualified to vote".

An estimated 26 non-resident band members voted in the election.

Peter Dubois, who is deposed as chief as a result of the ruling, said "it appears there is no alternative" but to challenge the ruling in court. Dubois said the matter is now in the hands of his lawyer.

The ruling could immediately affect six other Saskatchewan reserves where recent elections have been challenged by band members on the basis of the residency requirement. The six bands are Mistawasis, Kinistino and Nut Lake in the Saskatoon district, and Pasqua, Peepeekeesis and Okanese in Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'appelle, according to department of Indian affairs regional staff.

But the ruling may have wider implications for all Saskatchewan bands which conduct their elections in accordance with DIA regulations.

The ruling directly challenges the standing policy of the FSI which calls for participation of off-reserve Indians in reserve affairs.

And it is also a source of annoyance to Paul Jaiswell, director of band management in the DIA's regional office, who said the Indian Act



Peter Dubois
...no other choice

and election regulations must be revised to permit off-reserve voting.

The Muscowpetung ruling has resulted in a complete stand-still in band business since mid-June.

With no elected officials, the band's programs are in limbo and no band employees can be paid.

Dubois said the situation may have irreparably damaged a proposed joint program between Muscowpetung and the neighbouring Pasqua band for construction of a school to serve both reserves.



Paul Jaiswell
...personally objects

According to Jaiswell, once an election has been overturned, there is no provision in the Indian Act or regulations for maintenance of government or management of the reserve.

And it is unknown, particularly with Dubois' court challenge, when the minister of Indian affairs will decide to call a new election.

It is also not known when the Privy Council will deal with the six other election challenges which have been forwarded to Ottawa from regional office.

Jaiswell said there have been more election challenges in the first six months of 1977 than there have ever been during any similar period.

These challenges, he argued, represent a positive development among the populace of Indian reserves.

In the past, many bands have disregarded election regulations with no objections from the band membership, he said.

"But now they are becoming more aware of their responsibilities and authorities, and are exercising them. . . It is a people development."

Contaminated Drinking Water Prompts Thoughts of Relocation

by Florence Poorman
of the Saskatchewan Indian

PELICAN NARROWS — Inhabitants of a Peter Ballantyne band reserve on Amisk (Beaver) Lake are considering relocation of their community to gain access to better water sources.

About 100 band members now live near tourist sites on Amisk Lake about 12 miles south of the mining town of Flin Flon, Man.

A fish plant located immediately in front of the current Indian settlement makes the lake water unsuitable for drinking.

Local residents discussed the problem at the band's treaty day in mid-June and decided a new site near the Sturgeon Weir River about 20 miles south on the east shore of

Amisk Lake would be an appropriate site.

It was suggested that land could be selected there as part of a settlement of the Peter Ballantyne band's unfulfilled land entitlement.

Band members said the selection of this land would enable them to continue a traditional lifestyle based on hunting, trapping and fishing.

The special meeting of the Amisk Lake community was only part of a full schedule of events on Peter Ballantyne's treaty day.

More than 2,000 treaty Indians are members of the band which is spread across five reserves in north-eastern Saskatchewan. The communities are Pelican Narrows, the largest with a population of about 900, Deschambeault Lake, Sandy

Bay, Amisk Lake, Southend-Reindeer and Sturgeon Landing.

Fishermen, guides, campers and local Metis attended treaty day at Southend-Reindeer, where in addition to the usual issue of treaty money and status cards, a trout fry was held.

Canoe races, flour-packing contests and a dance near the tents set up for the treaty party highlighted treaty day activities the following day at Pelican Narrows.

Indian special constable Cecile Merasty, the first woman to graduate from the special RCMP program and a native of Pelican Narrows, attended the festivities. Merasty is stationed in La Ronge.

Sandy Bay residents came to Pelican Narrows by car and taxi to attend the celebrations.

Two days later the treaty party drove to Sturgeon Landing about 60 miles west of The Pas, Man.

Once noted for its boarding school, the community has been sending its children to a joint provincial-federal school since the boarding school burned down in 1953.

The Peter Ballantyne treaty days were completed in five days. Once, in the early part of this century, it would have taken six months to travel to all the communities.

Albert Ballantyne, an elder from Deschambeault said in the early 1900s the treaty party consisted of an Indian agent, an RCMP officer and a doctor.

They travelled by freighter and canoes while the Indians did all the paddling, Ballantyne said.

The party would leave Montreal Lake in the early spring to visit La Ronge and the Peter Ballantyne reserves. Snow would be flying by the time the party returned to Montreal Lake six months later.

Primrose Weapons Range

Meadow Lake MP Claims Compensation Books Shut

MEADOW LAKE — The minister of national defence will refuse to pay further compensation for loss of access of local residents to the Primrose Air Weapons Range, Meadow Lake MP Bert Cadieu said in a prepared statement recently.

"In a letter to me on April 19, 1977, the minister's assistant informed me that the department feels all its obligation to persons or to corporations have been met under the 1952 agreement," Cadieu said.

"The original agreement which was signed in 1952 by the federal Liberal government and the provincial CCF (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, forerunner of the NDP) sold out the people that made their livelihood in this area.

"The compensation was both insufficient and coercive," Cadieu said. "It would appear that the people were forced to accept the compensation that the government

deemed fit."

"Many of the people in the area did not understand the terms of the agreement and accepted the offers of the government because they were afraid that if they did not accept those offers, they would receive nothing.

"I am informed by the minister that the agreements require adjustment at regular intervals to reflect current economic conditions. The provincial government and the DND should re-open negotiations immediately with the fishermen, trappers and other people in the area who have been severely affected for about 25 years without any recourse to adjustment of the low compensation payments that have been made.

The Progressive Conservative MP said "the NDP provincial government should give an account of where the annual rent from the range is being spent."

Out-Of-Province Hunting For Indians Ruled Legal

The right of treaty Indians to hunt for food in provinces in which they do not live was upheld in late May by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Supreme Court overturned a ruling by the Supreme Court of Alberta which had found Alex Frank, a resident of Saskatchewan's Little Pine reserve, guilty of hunting for food in Alberta contrary to the provisions of the Alberta Wildlife Act.

Frank had been apprehended for killing a moose near Nordegg, Alberta in January, 1974.

The Supreme Court ruled that both Treaty Six and the 1930 Natural Resources Transfer Agreements permit Indians to hunt for food in provinces where they do not live.

In his written judgement supported unanimously by the eight other Supreme Court justices, Mr. Justice J. Dickson asserted that paragraph 12 of the Alberta Natural Resources Transfer Agreement gives all Indians within the boundaries of the province the right to hunt for food. It does not only apply to resident Indians, the judge said.

"It would appear that the overall purpose of paragraph 12 of the . . . agreement was to effect a merger and consolidation of the treaty rights . . . enjoyed by the Indians. But of equal importance was the desire to re-state and reassure to the treaty Indians the continued enjoyment of the right to hunt for food," Mr. Justice Dickson wrote.

He noted that it was suggested in argument before the court that if application of the paragraph was limited to only resident Indians, non-resident treaty Indians would have an unrestricted right to hunt under the terms of Treaty Six. The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement limited their right to hunt for food only.

"This would place non-resident Indians in a more favored position than resident Indians, the activities

of the latter being confined to hunting for food alone," Mr. Justice Dickson said. "I do not believe that paragraph 12 was ever intended to place Indians resident in Alberta in a position of advantage or disadvantage (in relation to) Indians normally resident elsewhere, or to fragment

treaty areas by provincial boundaries."

"It is perhaps of interest that of the 11 numbered treaties which were entered into by the government of Canada with the Indians, virtually all cross provincial boundaries."

Crookedneck Expresses Communications Lack

by Richard Martell
of the Saskatchewan Indian

Chief Peter Crookedneck of the Ministikwan Reserve recently expressed his concern over the lack of communication between himself and the social assistance administrator who looks after his reserve.

Chief Crookedneck stated that the worker for his area does not speak nor understand Cree and many band members do not speak English.

A communication barrier between the reserve residents and department of Indian affairs employees is a continuing problem, Crookedneck said.

He also complained of extensive child abuse on his reserve and said he wished that something could be done about it.

The child-care worker for his reserve doesn't stay long enough, he said.

"She's just here for a short while then she's already headed back home.

"We have three or four young people here that have completed a high enough grade to be working as social assistance administrators and would like to have some training.

"They would also get across to the people better, especially to someone who doesn't talk or understand English."

The chief said he would like to see something done about the problem before it gets worse.

Bella Gervais, FSI health liaison officer, has also expressed her concern.

"I'm always mistaken for someone else. The ladies who have lost their children to foster homes are always blaming me for taking their kid away."

Most of the child-care workers have been simply appointed to social assistance administrator positions without prior consultation with chiefs, the chiefs alleged.

Phil Morin Re-elected Band Chief

Philip Morin was re-elected chief of the Peter Ballantyne band in recent elections.

Councillors elected were Tony Custer (Beaver Lake); Cornelius Ball (Deschambeault); Jonas Sewap, Henry Morin, Angus Ball and Charles Jobb (Pelican Narrows); and Joe Custer, Jr., James Sewap, George Linklater, Alphonse Dorian and Gilbert Michelle (Pelican Narrows).

A tie between candidates for councillor at Sturgeon Landing means a by-election will be held at a later date.

P.A., N. Battleford New Centres

As \$60,000 Added To Urban Study

SASKATOON — The Saskatchewan urban Indian study has received \$60,000 from the department of Indian affairs to extend its work to the cities of North Battleford and Prince Albert.

The study was previously limited to Saskatoon and Regina where

study employees have been conducting a survey of urban Indian families since early spring.

The Saskatoon and Regina studies are expected to be completed early this fall.

Meanwhile, treaty Indians living in urban centres met here recently and

called on the FSI to press for policy changes regarding services for Indians living off reserves.

At a two-day meeting at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College the group urged the FSI to accept a proposed constitution for a province-wide urban Indian organization.

Objectives of the proposed provincial body would be:

- to recognize the FSI as the primary voice of all Saskatchewan treaty Indians;
- define the responsibilities of chiefs and councils to band members living off reserves;
- to ensure the protection of local interests, and;
- to ensure urban Indian control over resolution of urban issues.

Larry Ellis, a consultant to the FSI urban Indian study, said the FSI is the voice of all treaty Indians in Saskatchewan "come hell or high water."

Ellis said chiefs should give support to band members living off reserves.

The per capita funding received by the province's bands is after all based not just on the reserve population but the total band membership, he said.

Ed Bear of Saskatoon said treaty Indians in urban centres will be approached and urged to participate in the proposed province-wide organization. Local urban Indian associations would become affiliates of the large provincial body.

Bear said the federal and provincial governments must come to an understanding of their various responsibilities to Indian people.

He said further meeting will be held in July. He said he hoped a larger representation of Urban Indians could be obtained.

Only representatives from Saskatoon and Regina were present at the June meeting.

[LETTERS Continued
From Page 2]

Out Of Prison

Dear Editor:

Before I begin, please allow me to take this opportunity to introduce myself. My name is Narcisse W. Thundershield, chairman representing the membership comprising the American Indian Cultural Group (AICG).

On behalf of my present administration (executive-body) and the entire membership of the American Indian Cultural Group (AICG), I wish to reach out and extend my hand in friendship and gratitude for your animated attitude, involving the affairs which affect Native Americans' on the mutual basis that we are ~~app~~, who have and possess the determination and spirit, which will inevitably re-arrange and set a transition from the image that has been the phenomenon of our passive character.

We, the American Indian Cultural Group membership, will endeavor to develop a constant form of awareness and contact with Native American people, groups, and organizations, such as your institution, which has perpetuated a perseverance of the "Human Right's" that have been neglected/denied to the sovereign force and demands that we will strive to attain as Native Americans!

Your parallel attitude with other Native Americans, who likewise seek the same objective and purpose is a trait that is recognized and should be

commendable performance in this self sacrifice, which you've chosen to devote your time and energies in providing a unique form of a publication

- The Saskatchewan Indian - that circulates the blood-life, which projects the positive signification that Indian people are here economically, politically, and socially!

We, the membership comprising the American Indian Cultural Group (AICG), acknowledge and appreciate your publication in every form of its aspect, concerning material that is certainly worthy to acclaim the title as the Saskatchewan Indian!

Narcisse W. Thundershield,
Chairman,
American Indian Cultural Group,
California State Prison,
San Quentin, California (94964)

Matching Value

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Big Sisters Association of Saskatoon, I would like to thank you and your colleagues for the support you have provided for our program through the inclusion of an advertisement in The Saskatchewan Indian.

We believe very strongly in the value of our matching program. We are sure it can be enhanced for girls of native ancestry if they can be matched with women with whom they can identify culturally.

We very much appreciate your efforts toward making this possible.

Joanne Orton,
Saskatoon.

Reserves Reflect Pelly Trend**Keeseekoose, Cote Swept By NDP;
Key Swings Over To Collver Tories**

Two Indian reserves swung strongly to the New Democratic Party while a third went heavily to the Progressive Conservatives in the early June provincial by-election in the Pelly constituency.

The Keeseekoose reserve gave 122 votes to NDP candidate Norm Lusney, but delivered only 27 to the PCs and 39 to the Liberals. In the 1975 provincial general election the Liberals and New Democrats ran neck-and-neck.

The Cote reserve made the most significant swing to the New Democrats giving Lusney 77 votes, compared to 49 for the Tories and 32 for the Liberals. In 1975 the NDP captured only 25 votes on the reserve while the Liberals won with 45.

Only the Key reserve broke the pattern, trading its 1975 heavy Liberal support to the PCs in the by-election. PC candidate Barry Johnson took 68 votes, New Democrat Lusney 32, while Liberal candidate Donn Walsh trailed with 27 votes.

In the 1975 general election the Liberals topped the reserve poll with 81 votes, leaving the NDP and Tories far behind with 33 and 24 votes respectively.

The reserve vote generally reflected the overall picture in the June 8 by-election which saw a convincing win for the NDP. Vote totals were 3,716 for the NDP, 2,312 for the Tories and 1,675 for the Liberals.

The strong NDP showing, particularly at Keeseekoose, has been attributed to the provincial government's favorable stand on the settlement of unfulfilled land entitlements.

The government has indicated it believes a settlement of land claims will strengthen the economic base for many Indian bands.

The Keeseekoose band is one of the most far advanced in the land claims process, preparing to negoti-

ate for transfer of Crown-held community pasture land to the band.

It is evident from the election results that the visit of Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand to the reserve swung no votes to the Liberals, and in fact may have been detrimental to the Liberal effort.

Only Chief Sterling Brass of the Key reserve met with the minister while Chief Tony Cote failed to meet with him calling his visit a "purely political" trip.

Indian reaction to a PC radio advertisement read by leader Dick Collver may also have damaged the Tories chances on the reserves.

Collver accused the NDP of trying to grab votes by promising new facilities to "the reserve". The Tory leader said the promises might not be fulfilled, but if they were the new facilities would channel money

away from the predominantly white communities in the constituency.

"In order to gain votes on the reserve, the NDP has promised that the government will provide money for a recreation centre, a new air-conditioned office building, an ice arena and a workshop for building pre-fabricated homes.

"If the promises are meant to be kept all the other communities in the area who have fought for just such facilities and have been told there is no money, will be neglected."

The ad was interpreted by the NDP, local Indian leaders and several independent observers as an attempt to create a white backlash against the NDP which would rebound to the Conservatives' favor.

Reg Parker, an NDP public relations officer, called the ad "racist", and "an attempt to set whites against the Indians and stir up resentment."

**Bird Investigation Takes
Metals Security Contract**

REGINA — The security services at Native Metal Industries Ltd. has been contracted to Bird Investigation and Security.

Before this contract, this firm employed and paid their own guards.

But management has now decided to contract security to an outside firm.

This would make the guards responsible only to management, and would eliminate problems with other personnel.

There are five security guards employed at Native Metal Industries under Bird Investigations and Security. These people were employed by Native Metal Industries as guards prior to joining the security com-

pany.

Their main job is to observe and report any incidents that may be detrimental to the company. They are all licenced through the department of the attorney-general.

These guards are classified according to training and experience in different ranks. They are: Staff Sergeant Andrew Gordon; Sergeant Bob Maryfield; Corporal John Moosemay; and Guards Stanley Pasqua and Raymond Bellegarde.

These security positions need approximately three months for proper training and it is hoped Native Metal Industries will become a training centre for native guards in the province.

University Of Regina Awards Ahenakew Honorary Degree

by Lyla Lavallee
of the Saskatchewan Indian

REGINA — Chief David Ahenakew received an honorary doctorate degree, on Friday May 27, at the annual spring convocation of the University of Regina at the Centre of the Arts.

Ahenakew, chief of the 42,000 member FSI, has worked and strived to encourage Indian people of Saskatchewan to unite and work as one group.

He received his education at the Sandy Lake Residential School, on his home reserve.

As a young man, Ahenakew joined the Canadian Armed Forces and served in Korea, Egypt and Germany.

His stalwart stature, brushcut, and a look of determination appear to be reflections of the training he received.

Following his army career, he worked for the provincial Indian and Metis department for some time. He was involved in establishing adult education and special training for employment on Indian reserves.

Since then Saskatchewan people have been aware of Ahenakew's involvement and dedication to Indian politics as directed by chiefs and band councils of the province.

He has been re-elected FSI chief five times, twice by acclamation.

As leader, he claims not to have forgotten the advice of Indian elders who preserve the philosophy of their great grandfathers who signed the treaties.

Largely through his efforts and honesty in speaking to governments, along with the support of Saskatchewan's chiefs, Saskatchewan Indians have made long strides forward in culture and education as evidenced by the establishment of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College curriculum training programs, the Indian community college, and the Saskatchewan Indian Federa t e d

College.

Other programs of development in social needs, aided by Ahenakew have been recreation, drug and alcohol, agriculture, and local band government.

Chief Ahenakew can be credited for his dedication to Saskatchewan

Indian politics and developing a strong identity for Saskatchewan Indians.

The honour was presented to the Chief by Ida Wasacase, dean of the Indian Federated College and the university chancellor Everett Leslie.

Chief Says Culture Lost Without Schools Control

REGINA — Indian culture will be lost if Indians do not regain their right to educate themselves and their children, FSI Chief David Ahenakew told graduands at the spring convocation of the University of Regina.

Indians must control their own education from early childhood to university in order to transmit their culture, values and traditions to younger generations, Ahenakew said.

He said attempted reforms of the present school system are only limited. But only when there is recognition that over-all direction must come from Indian people with non-Indians filling a supporting role, will the educational programs work.

It does not mean that Indians reject white values and knowledge, but

Indians will learn from both cultures, the chief of Saskatchewan's 42,000 member Indian organization said.

In 1975 the United States Congress passed an act that all development and education programs for Indians flow from Indian self-determination. This act points out that government programs in the past did not enhance Indian development and thus Congress had an obligation to support Indian self-determination, said Ahenakew.

In Canada, steps have also been taken to recognize this principle. Indians are on their way to Indian-controlled institutions such as the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, the Saskatchewan Indian Community College, and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

Indians have a special status under the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Fathers of Confederation confirmed this status and recognized that Indian rights in the country should be protected, he said.

Indians did not immigrate—they were already here, he said.

They had their own governments, legal systems, cultures, languages and histories long before the arrival of the French or English.

Indians are the original peoples of Canada; it is their only homeland. This is why we are special status Indians, he told the graduands.



David Ahenakew
... Indian control

Ballantyne Band Completes Study Of Graphite Mining Proposition

A study of the socio-economic impact of a proposed graphite mine near the community of Southend on Reindeer Lake has recently been completed by the Peter Ballantyne band.

No details of the study have yet been released but the study will be used in negotiations if the band decides to participate in the mine development.

Peter Ballantyne chief Philip Morin said the proposed mine could provide employment for band members for 30 years or more, with annual income from jobs amounting to \$1 million.

Morin said the mine could employ from 40 to 50 people, and with spin-off service industries would potentially provide employment opportunities for the entire Southend community.

But the chief said the band will want to consider the proposal carefully to ensure the band gets the best possible deal.

The private company proposing to develop the mine is Superior Graphite Ltd. of Chicago. The Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC), owned by the provincial government is a partner in the venture.

If the band became a full partner in the venture, it would benefit not only from the wages generated but also from the profits, Morin said.

When the Whitesand Dam was built more than 30 years ago, some reserve land was flooded. The band has never taken new lands offered in compensation and Morin said it may select land where the graphite ore body is located.

Before making any decision on the development, the band will examine the long-term financial benefits to the band, the environmental effects and some of the health hazards associated with mining, he said.

"Our general contention is if it is not good for the community, then

we're going to have second thoughts about supporting development."

The mine would be an open-pit operation which would require a relatively small capital outlay, Morin said.

Superior Graphite has done a marketing survey and has told the

band graphite buyers are available.

To date, neither the company nor the provincial government have demonstrated any objections to band participation in the project. But the terms of participation are still very much an open question.

Bighead Hall Opened On Band's Treaty Day

BIGHEAD RESERVE — Treaty day was held on June 2 at the Joseph Bighead reserve and the band used the occasion to officially open their band hall.

Chief Philip Kahpeepatow welcomed all the people from the department of Indian affairs and the FSI for the official opening of the band hall.

Joe Whitehawk, superintendent of the Meadow Lake district, told the people that Joseph Bighead reserve had one of the finest band halls in the area.

"I'm sure the people will find many uses for this band hall and should be proud to have a band hall as fine as this one is."

Chief Kahpeepatow said the band hall would have many uses, not only for recreation, but also for activities like workshops, band meetings and other functions.

"But I want to make it clear that the band hall was made for the people and it will be up to the people to make it last by showing it some respect.

"If shown respect, this band hall will last us for a long time," said Kahpeepatow.

The chief thanked the people for attending the band hall opening.

The ribbon was cut by Kahpeepatow and Whitehawk to officially open the band hall.

Then the chief invited the people

into the new band hall where treaty money was to be paid.

The band hall cost a total of \$35,000 with funds coming from the band's capital revenue and royalties from natural gas.

Election Loser At One Arrow Makes Appeal

A resident of the One Arrow reserve about 50 miles north of Saskatoon has appealed the recent election of Chief Henry Sutherland alleging corrupt election practice.

In an affidavit filed with the department of Indian affairs Robert Daniels alleged that Sutherland offered four reserve residents including himself liquor if they would vote for him.

Sutherland has replied to Daniels' charges in an affidavit now at Indian affairs headquarters in Ottawa.

In an interview, Sutherland, an employee of the Saskatchewan Indian Community College in Saskatoon, dismissed the charges as completely false.

He said he is waiting word on the appeal from Ottawa.

Daniels lost to Sutherland in the election for chief.

Four Indian Students Graduate From Bert Fox Composite High

FORT QU'APPELLE — Graduation exercises held recently at the Bert Fox Composite High School at Fort Qu'Appelle saw four Indian students graduate from a class of 46 students.

Completing their high school studies were Delmar Quewezance of Keeseekoose, Darryl and Dwayne Bellegarde of Little Black Bear and Garry Whitecap of Carry-The-Kettle band.

Quewezance has attended this school since grade 10. He plans to attend the University of Regina this fall and will enroll in education.

Darryl Bellegarde attended this school for the last two years and he is presently taking his training in the Special Indian Constable program. He will complete this course at the end of June and will be stationed at Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

Dwayne Bellegarde spent the last three years at Bert Fox and plans to enter Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw in a motor mechanics course.

Whitecap also attended this school for the last three years. He will enroll in a heavy duty equipment course at Saskatchewan Technical Institute at Moose Jaw this fall.

5 Indians U Of R Graduates

REGINA — Five Indian students received certificates or degrees at the annual convocation of the University of Regina at the end of May.

Receiving certificates for completion of the Indian Social Work Education Program (ISWEP) were E. Louise Ahenakew of Sandy Lake, Bernice Fox of Sweetgrass, Frank Stuart Munroe of Muskoday and Thelma Mabel Tootoosis of Poundmaker.

Phyllis Margaret Naytowhow of Sturgeon Lake, and formerly of Little Black Bear received a bachelor of arts degree. She is now on a summer employment program with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

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For more information: Call 845-2662, ask for CHRIS SORENSON, Principal of the Thunderchild Community School, or write to: Thunderchild School Committee, Box 39, Turtleford, Saskatchewan, S0M 2Y0

Councils Federal Government Arm Controversial Court Ruling States

The Federal Court of Canada ruled in June that it has jurisdiction over Indian band councils and that councils are an arm of the federal government.

The ruling signed by Associate Chief Justice A.L. Thurlow said band councils "are a somewhat restricted form of municipal government" on federally-controlled Indian reserves and should therefore come under the court's jurisdiction.

The Federal Court, established to

rule on disputes involving the federal government and its various agencies, was asked to solve a dispute among members of the Oka reserve, about 30 miles west of Montreal.

Louis Gabriel and six other members of the Kanasatakeronon Indian League for Democracy have asked the court to rule that the election of the existing band council was illegal.

The defendants are Peter Canatounquin and eight other band chiefs

calling themselves the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy.

Gabriel's group has asked the court to rule that the system of electing the band council was changed illegally in 1969 and that Canatounquin and the others were illegally elected as hereditary chiefs.

The group asked that the election be declared null and void and that a new vote be ordered within six months.

DAY CARE Subsidies Increase

Provincial government subsidies for working parents with children in day care centres and family day care homes have recently been increased.

Subsidies are payable at different levels of adjusted family income based on different day care fees charged by either the day care home or centre.

Adjusted family income is the total amount of gross family income minus: Canada Pension Plan contribution, Unemployment Insurance Premium, Registered Pension Plan contribution, union or professional dues and other allowable deductions such as alimony, work related expenses, and family maintenance support. You are also allowed to deduct \$100 for each dependent child in the family whether or not each of the children attends day care.

Following are tables providing examples of subsidies which are payable.

Day Care Centre

Monthly family income (after adjust)	Monthly day care fee				
	\$100	\$115	\$130	\$145	\$155
	Subsidies for one child in a day care centre				
\$825	\$90	103.50	117	130.00	139.50
975	57	70.50	84	97.50	106.50
1000	32	45.50	59	72.50	81.50
1100	0	11.50	25	38.50	47.50

Day Care Home

Monthly family income (after adjust)	Monthly day care fee				
	\$90	\$100	\$110	\$115	\$125
	Subsidies for one child in a day care home				
\$825	\$72	\$80	\$88	\$92	\$100
900	47	55	63	67	75
975	22	30	38	42	50
1050	0	5	13	17	25

Under the program, the Day Care Division also provides grants for the establishment of new day care centres or family day care homes. For further information contact:



**Day Care Division
Department of Social Services
2220 Albert Street
Regina, S4P 2V2
Phone: 565-3856**

You can also contact the day care development worker at your Regional Social Services Office in Prince Albert, Saskatoon or Regina.

Thunderchild Students Awarded Skill Development Certificates

THUNDERCHILD — Presentations of certificates were recently made to the graduating class of the basic training for skill development (BTSD) course here.

The course was sponsored by North Battleford's Canada Manpower Centre and was delivered by the Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

A total of 12 adults completed the

six month intensive course which raised the students' educational standing to the grade 10 level.

The students were full-time adult learners, aged 17 to 30, who studied at least six hours a day.

Gary Atimoyoo, community college treasurer was on hand to present the graduates with their certificates.

Awards to the students included

best attendance (Doris Weekusk); most improved student (Justine Starr); most valuable student (Leo Paddy); highest final exam (Lester Meetoos); most helpful student (Linda Noon) and highest grade average (Bernice Frenchman).

The awards presentation took place at Bright Sands Lake about two miles north of this community.

12 Pre-Schoolers Visit Reserve

Twelve kindergarten students from the One Arrow reserve made a trip recently to the school in the town of Wakaw.

These kindergarten students will be attending school in Wakaw next school term and made the trip to acquaint themselves with their next school.

On June 10, the kindergarten class from the school of Wakaw then reciprocated the visit and attended the class at One Arrow.

The class was conducted in the usual manner but there was some time for fun and games. They were given lunch which included cookies and chocolate milk as well as

bannock.

The classroom was decorated for the occasion. The kindergarten class entertained their guests by dancing pow-wow.

The guests were also presented with headbands made by One Arrow teacher, Christine Paul.

Sturgeon Lake Students Tour North

Nine Sturgeon Lake students in grades 8 to 11, and two teachers took a canoe trip through parts of northern Saskatchewan recently.

The trip began when they travelled to Pelican Narrows about 300 miles northeast of Prince Albert.

From Pelican, the young voyagers made a 170-mile canoe trip to Frog Lake and back.

Eli Custer, a guide and lifetime hunter and fisherman, accompanied the travellers.

The canoeists made four portages and paddled about seven hours a day. They used six canoes and carried sufficient supplies to last them seven days.

The weather for the trip was excellent except for the last day which was windy. But the wind helped speed their return to Pelican Narrows.

Participating in the wilderness adventure were Darlene and Donna Kingfisher, Bonnie Sanders on, Sherry Bird, Joyce Johnson, Hazel Daniels, Darlene Charles, Eugene Ermine and Elmer Ballantyne.

During the course of the journey the students saw bald eagles, but no fur-bearing animals.

Teacher Chris Clinton described the trip as an enjoyable experience for the students.

Red Earth Students Make Historical Tour

Twenty-one grade 7 students from Red Earth travelled south for a social studies field trip to historical points such as Duck Lake, Batoche, Fort Carlton and Saskatoon.

Four supervisors — Cathy Merasty, the bilingual and bicultural teacher, Jim Connor, teacher, Roy

Head, sports and recreation director, and Duncan McKay, the librarian for the school — accompanied the children.

Students saw the site of the Riel rebellion of 1885 at Batoche and one of the sites of the signing of Treaty Six - Fort Carlton.

Amok Mine Necessary To Provide Jobs For Northerners, Bayda Told

REGINA — The general manager of the Northern Contractors' Association, a Metis from northern Saskatchewan, told the Bayda inquiry in June the proposed Cluff Lake mine will provide a needed employment

alternative for native people.

Norman McCallum, who will become the native employment coordinator for Amok Ltd. in July, said private mining development is necessary in the north as an alternative

to government projects, such as road construction and housing, which may not always be available.

If the proposed Amok mine at Cluff Lake is approved by the provincial government, northerners will be able to look forward to other new mining projects in the north.

McCallum's remarks were made under questioning before the provincial government-appointed inquiry examining the implications of the proposed mine 50 miles south of Lake Athabasca. The inquiry's chairman is Mr. Justice E. D. Bayda.

The executive director of Amok, Marcel Tabouret, said the company believes northern native people must be involved in recruitment and training at the mine-mill site.

Tabouret said Amok has employed native people at the exploration site for several years, and they have formed from 25 to 37 per cent of the work force since 1974.

McCallum said the company has conducted more than a dozen meetings in northern Saskatchewan west-side communities to inform residents of the kind of operation planned at Cluff Lake.

"Hopefully, the people of the north should be given information and notified of exactly what Amok plans to do at Cluff Lake," he said. "And as long as I've been associated with the company that's what we've tried to do."

McCallum said some northerners had expressed concern about the radiation hazard from uranium mining, and the company informed them of the precautions which will be taken.

He said some concern was also expressed about the ultimate uses of uranium.

But the need for economic alternatives outweigh these concerns, he said.

"I can't see myself surviving on trapping and fishing alone. . . If we continue to live the traditional way we will never survive."



Norman McCallum, general manager of Northern Contractors Association, tells Bayda inquiry he favors Amok mine at Cluff Lake. Marcel Tabouret, executive director of Amok [left], listens.

Standing Assures Band Reserve Soon Declared

FOND-DU-LAC — Final confirmation of a 60 square mile reserve for the Fond-du-Lac band will soon be achieved, FSI secretary Cy Standing said here recently.

The proposed reserve on the north shore of Lake Athabasca, including the village of Fond-du-Lac, will be part of the land to which the band is entitled under the terms of Treaty 11.

Once the reserve has been officially confirmed, the band will still have another 48 square miles of land to select to complete its land entitlement.

The land entitlement is being made in accordance with the formula

negotiated between the FSI and the provincial and federal governments.

That formula calls for the award of 160 acres for each member of the band population as of December 31, 1976—minus the land already received in previous entitlements.

Standing told a band members meeting the delay in confirmation of the reserve was due to a question of who should have jurisdiction over the village airstrip and the road.

He said it has now been agreed the federal ministry of transport will be responsible for maintenance of the airstrip, and the province for the road.

Saying It For Saskatchewan Indians

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

CJNB

North Battleford
Sunday, 5:00 p.m.

CKBI

Prince Albert
Saturday, 6:00 p.m.

CFAR

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



CJVR

Melfort
Thursday, 6:00 p.m.

CJGX

Yorkton
Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

CKSA

Lloydminster
Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

CKRM

Regina
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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LOGO CONTEST

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

The Federated College is looking for a design to be used as its official symbol. The design must be Indian and a meaning or motto should be given to it. Prizes will be given for the best designs. The last day for entries is August 15, 1977.

Please send all entries to:

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
Classroom Building C-4
University of Regina,
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

Mistawasis Drop-out Rate Continues High

MISTAWASIS — Drop-outs of Indian students from this reserve are continuing unchecked, with 11 reserve children having turned their backs on school in the 1976-77 school year.

The drop-outs were mostly in grades seven and eight and ranged from 14 to 16 years of age.

Upset over what is happening, the Mistawasis band called a two-day workshop in which members of other bands came to tell them how they got control of their own reserve schools.

The Mistawasis school committee has talked to parents who have expressed their desire for a school on the reserve.

"For too long the drop-outs have been ignored. Nothing was done to help them and it is obvious that the joint school system is not working," one band member said. "We have to

look at what's happening to our children. There is no future for them."

The parents also expressed concern that their children were losing their language. They said the students go to school at Leask and there is no Cree language course offered there.

Ida McLeod, Cree language instructor and John McLeod, coordinator of education liaison at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC) were the resource people for the first day of the workshop. Sol Sanderson, Chief from James Smith reserve and Chief Harold Kingfisher from Sturgeon Lake reserve also attended.

Both Sturgeon Lake and James Smith reserves now have control of their own education system.

Pehtokahanopewin Presents Second Annual Grad Awards

PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN — A banquet and presentation of awards highlighted the second annual graduation at Pehtokahanopewin Junior High School.

No Indian gathering is complete without its blessing by an elder. The graduation was no exception as Robert Muskwa of Little Pine Indian reserve gave his blessing for those that attended.

Master of ceremonies, Delvin Kennedy, with his colorful introductions never allowed a dull moment.

Speakers paying tribute to the young graduates included the principal, Gwen Watson; retired teacher, Norman Mapes; Indian leaders, Josephine Kennedy and Lorna Too-toosis; and, from the department of Indian affairs, Marv Hendrickson.

Humor played a major role when Pammy Kennedy read the valedictory.

Top students in divisions 3 and 4 were Moreen Sapp and Merlin Kam respectively. Master teachers, Valentine Nightraveller and Peter Johnstone, each awarded the plaques.

Top teacher aide for the school term was not decided until that evening. A surprised lady, Darlene Weenie, came forward to accept the award from principal, Gwen Watson.

Presented also were pen sets to each graduating student by the social committee represented by Joan Nightraveller and Galvin Baptiste.

Making an unexpected presentation was a local politician, Miro Kwasinca.

A pin symbolizing Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee was presented to each graduating student.

The evening was concluded by a dance. Kwasinca and combo provided the toe tapping music.

National—International

PELTIER GETS TWO LIFE TERMS

Fargo, North Dakota — Indian activist Leonard Peltier has been sentenced to two consecutive life terms in prison for the murder of two FBI agents in 1975.

The sentence, delivered June 1 by Chief U.S. District Judge Paul Benson means Peltier, 32, would be eligible for parole in 30 years.

Defence lawyer Elliot Taikeff of New York immediately filed notice of appeal.

Peltier was found guilty by a district court jury April 18 of two charges of first degree murder in the deaths of FBI agents Jack Collier and Ronald Williams.

LAURIN PROMISES LANGUAGE EXEMPTION

MONTREAL — Quebec Cultural Development Minister Camille Laurin promised James Bay Cree and Inuit leaders in early June their bands would be exempt from proposed language legislation to promote the use of French.

Quebec government sources were quoted in the Montreal Star as saying a special committee will be formed to prepare amendments to the language bill taking the bands' concerns into account.

Under the James Bay agreement concluded two years ago, the bands are guaranteed the right to attend school and receive social services in their own language or in English.

Laurin said Inuit would be able to communicate with government departments in English if they wished.

While a spokesman for the Grand Council of the Cree indicated general satisfaction with Laurin's promises, Charlie Watt, president of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, demanded written guarantees in law of Inuit rights to their own language and culture.

Meanwhile Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand has said a federal bill ratifying the James Bay agreement will not be proclaimed until language issues are settled.

The agreement is scheduled to lapse if not proclaimed by Ottawa by Nov. 1.

Proclamation of the bill has been opposed by Harry Daniels, president of the non-status Indian and Metis Native Council of Canada, who claims the agreement "would perpetuate a gross injustice if it were used as a model for future agreements between the government and native peoples."

OJIBWAYS LAUNCH MERCURY SUIT

TORONTO — Discouraged by what they call seven years of irresponsibility, northwestern Ontario Ojibways announced plans in June to sue the Ontario and federal governments over the mercury pollution problem.

The suit will be pursued by a team of five lawyers and will be directed at government refusal to close the mercury-contaminated English-Wabigoon river systems to all fishing.

"As long as our governments continue to allow people to catch and eat mercury-poisoned fish from the system, we will continue to be faced with a potential Minamata disease disaster," said John Kelly, Grand Council Treaty No. 3 president.

Norman Zlotkin of Toronto, one of the five lawyers, said the suit will seek damages and will break new legal ground.

Zlotkin also confirmed a report that the Ojibways will sue Reed Ltd., the company whose Dryden, Ont. pulp and paper plant was responsible for contaminating the river system.

Announcement of the suit against the federal and provincial governments was taken in direct response to the recent tough stand of the Ontario cabinet on the mercury issue.

During the recent Ontario election campaign, some cabinet ministers said the river system would not be closed, contrary to the Indians' wishes.

DEPARTMENT REVERSES STAND ON PAYMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In a last minute switch, believed to be instigated by President Jimmy Carter's office of budget, the Interior Department withdrew last month its support of a bill to pay Oklahoma Indians \$177 million for the bed of the Arkansas River.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian nations have the rights to coal and natural gas, as well as sand and gravel in the riverbed.

Interior appraised the value of these resources at \$177 million.

Cherokee Chief Ross Swimmer expressed disappointment with Interior's stand but added: "I believe Congress eventually will agree to pay us. . . The only thing in the long run that could be a stumbling block would be a presidential veto."

John Smith Students Graduate From First-Of-Kind Training Class

Six students from the John Smith reserve have graduated recently from a training program which may be the first of its kind.

Instead of waiting two years to get an adult training program through the Saskatchewan Indian Community College, the band council has accepted a training package never tried before.

This training program has been taken from the government curriculum and modified with Indian content. The students studied the Indian Act, the British North America Act, the meaning of culture and historical contributions made by Indians throughout the world.

Sharon Mitchell of the department of indian affairs (DIA) said curricula must be trimmed to fit the people.

The training program received \$3,500 for the two teachers' salaries and for supplies. The students were not paid nor did they receive allowance.

Training started January 4 with two classes per week for a total of 15 weeks. Sharon Kvinlaug, one of the instructors, said the course placed a heavy emphasis on English, literature and composition.

As part of their reading assignments, the students read books like *How A People Die* and *An Owl Called My Names* — books of primarily Indian content.

Mathematics and social studies were also taught.

After the students completed the course, they then took a government equivalency examination. The exam provides an opportunity for adults to earn high school equivalency standing which may assist them in qualifying for better jobs, promotions within their own organizations or admittance to post-secondary educational institutions.

The graduating class consists of Joyce Bear, Louis Bear, Leona and

Joe Munroe and Louise Bear, who has children going to the University of Saskatchewan and who has just recently become a grandmother. Most of these students are planning to go to university. Joe Munroe has

joined the city police in Prince Albert.

Pauline Munroe was the education counsellor for the program and Kvinlaug credited her organizational skills.

FARM TALK

by art irvine

Lack of soil moisture will result in increased summerfallowing this summer. Summerfallow should be worked early so that heavy weed growth will not remove the moisture supply. Later tillage should keep weed growth down and trash cover at the surface. Good trash cover reduces run-off, soil drifting and evaporation.

Summerfallow tillage should be with cultivators except when trash is exceedingly heavy. Cultivators keep the trash cover at the surface. This reduces wind and water erosion, improves moisture penetration and prevents surface crusting. Discers should be used sparingly since they pulverize the soil, bury trash cover and set up soil drifting conditions.

The average annual precipitation in Saskatchewan is around fifteen inches, half of which falls as rain during the growing season. Good summerfallow ensures that half of the stored moisture is available for crops the following year. The extra moisture increases yields. Summerfallow conserves moisture and controls weeds.

Weed control is improved by timely chemical spraying of grain crops. Effective chemical spraying, in some instances, enables the harvest of a reasonable crop where a crop failure would have been inevitable. Weeds have considerably more leaf surface than cereal crops and use much more moisture.

Clean seed should be used at all times. Seeding weed seeds is expensive, time consuming in the long run, and reduces crop yields for years to come.

Machinery moved from one field to another should be clean. Road-sides and other non-crop land should be kept free of weeds.

Native pastures should not be grazed until the middle of May. Waiting until the middle of June will double grazing capacity. An effective way to maximize grazing capacity is to sow Russian Wild Ryegrass or other suitable forage for early spring and late fall grazing.

Good agriculture practice requires continued study and training. There is no such person as a specialist who has nothing more to learn. Every farmer should continually be acquiring the latest information in bulletins and pamphlets from his nearest Ag. Rep. office. . . and putting this information to practice. Use this service, it is for your use and benefit.

Library Department

INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE
BOX 3085
SASKATOON, SASK. S7K 3S9

Summer Games are on their way and SICC Library has what you need to help learn the rules of many different sports.

BOOKS

Canadian Hockey: Agincourt, Ont., Sportbook, 1975. Developed by Hockey Canada, this three volume work sets out a beginner's program, a hockey development guide and lessons in dynamic skating. Perhaps this would be useful in conjunction with the *Howie Meeker Hockey Series*, 25 films available at the library.

The Baseball Handbook for Coaches and Players, by Jim Depel. New York, Scribners, 1976. A guide to baseball strategy and playing technique.

SOCCKER: Coaching to win, by Donald Y. Yonker. South Brunswick, N.J. A.S. Barnes, 1976. Although this is primarily for high school coaches it is readily adaptable for younger groups.

FILMS

Basketball 6597. 27 min., color, UEVA. For intermediate grades, this film demonstrates how to teach a unit of basketball to children and offers a variety of instructional techniques for physical education teachers.

La Crosse. 14 min., color, NFB. The fastest summer game in the world, one played by North American Indians long ago, is regaining popularity. The film demonstrates how the game is played, how the sticks are made, and how the Canadian Lacrosse Association helps to instruct teams.

Soccer: Head to Toe. 14 min., color, UEVA. For students and teachers who have never played soccer. The history of the game is explained. Basic rules and skills are shown in a comprehensive display of visuals ranging from elementary to high school and professional players.

It's Winning That Counts, 55 min. 24 sec., color, NFB. Have children's hockey teams become too organized, too high-pressured, too competitive? This film follows one team - The Shopsy Pee Wees of Toronto, through a season of triumph and heartbreak, to the ultimate test: participation in the Annual Pee Wee Hockey Tournament held in conjunction with the Quebec Winter Carnival. Advantages and disadvantages of the pee wee hockey system are discussed by well-known sports figures.



I.O.D.E.
NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST 3

Writers of Indian or Eskimo ancestry who are residents of Saskatchewan may enter original stories dealing with some aspect of native life, to appeal to native children and teenagers.

Four prizes of \$200.00 each will be awarded to the winners and their manuscripts will be published.

• Deadline for entries is October 31, 1977

Send all manuscripts to:

NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST 3
c/o PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
1352 WINNIPEG ST.
REGINA, SASK.
S4R 1J9

(A panel of representatives from the I.O.D.E., the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, Department of Culture and Youth and the Provincial Library will judge all manuscripts.)

Sponsored by the I.O.D.E. and the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Federated College Drafts Indian Studies Program

REGINA — The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) will be well on its way to providing a full program in Indian studies by the fall.

By September, the beginning of the University of Regina's winter session, the college will be offering four Indian studies courses.

These will be:

- an introductory survey course;
- traditional foundations of Indian societies in Canada, emphasizing the oral tradition of Indian culture and a view of how Indian people perceived their own societies before European contact;
- principles of Indian law, outlining the legal basis of Indian rights as they now exist, and;
- a senior course on contemporary Indian societies of Canada, dealing with current Indian issues.

These courses represent the embryo of what will eventually become the first North American Indian studies program offered by an Indian-controlled institution.

It is expected that by the winter of 1979, the college will be offering a full degree program of at least six courses in Indian studies.

Requirements for obtaining a bachelor of arts in Indian studies will be the same as any other arts faculty at the University of Regina. SIFC is affiliated to U of R.

Students will need a minimum of six courses in their major subject (in this case Indian studies), and a total of 15 full courses for a three-year degree.

College officials are pleased with the response the college has received since it went into operation last fall.

Admissions and counselling officer Doris Greyeyes said the college expects more than 300 students will be registered in courses by September.

These would include the more than 100 students registered in ten university courses to be offered on reserves this summer.

In a complicated administrative

arrangement the federated college offers U of R classes in subjects such as English and mathematics on a number of Saskatchewan reserves. Delivery of these courses is co-ordinated by the Saskatchewan Indian Community College based in Saskatoon.

Any reserve resident can take at least one of these courses, and possibly more, depending upon the individual's educational standing.

Because most Indian people currently do not meet university admission standards, provision has been made for them to take the classes on a "special-conditional" basis, Greyeyes said.

The admissions officer said the college plans to offer 90 per cent of

its courses on reserves.

Rather than encouraging a further Indian migration to the cities for schooling, offering university classes on reserves will meet the educational needs of Indian people more adequately, Greyeyes said.

Indian students will now be able to avoid many of the urban problems suffered by many of their peers living in the province's larger cities, she said.

At the centre of development of the Indian studies program is an ad hoc committee bringing together FSI staff, elected officials and Indian elders.

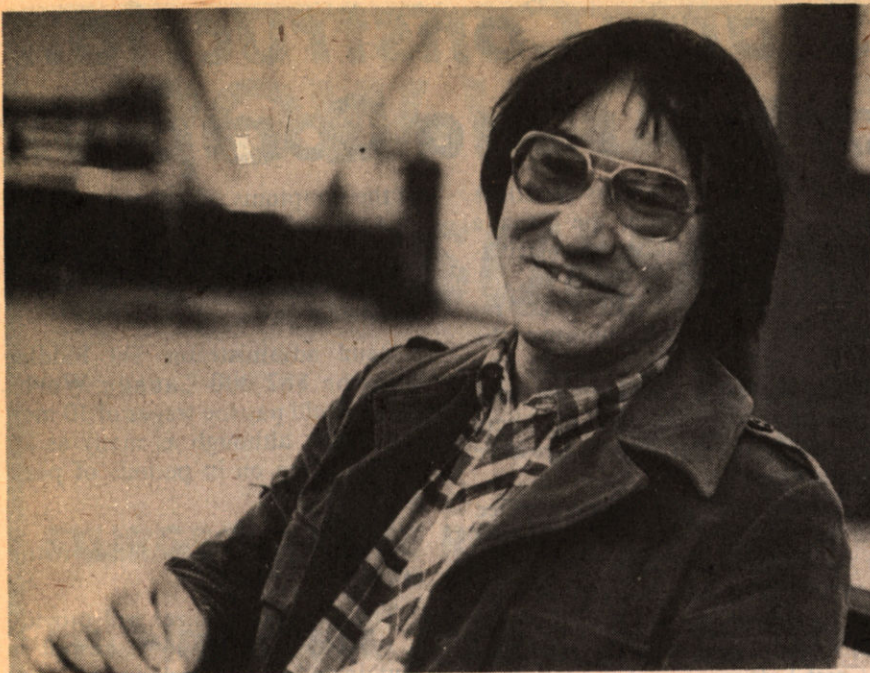
This committee proposes general outlines for new Indian studies courses and appoints spokesman to negotiate approval of the courses by U of R authorities.

Several course ideas are now on the drawing boards, and the 1979 winter session could see courses on subjects such as Indian psychology.

[Continued Next Page]



Doris Greyeyes, admissions and counselling officer of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, said the college plans to offer 90 per cent of its courses on the province's reserves.



Alex Stonechild, Indian studies developer, is at the centre of development of the college's Indian studies program. He sits on an ad hoc committee of which brings together FSI staff, elected officials and elders to discuss new course offerings.

[Continued From Last Page]

personality, culture and politics offered to students for the first time.

The role of the ad hoc committee on Indian studies is "to draw together people in touch with the educational needs of Indian communities," said SIFC Indian studies developer Alex Stonechild.

The committee can recommend both the kind of courses to be offered and the resources which can be used,

Stonechild said.

He said the college is now receiving inquiries from students across Canada.

And he said college officials hope to meet with officials from non-Indian-controlled Indian studies programs this fall to discuss mutual concerns and interests.

Stonechild said the college wants to generate an interest in its activities throughout North America.

Ida Wasacase Heading Committee On Reading

The associate dean of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Ida Wasacase, has been named the head of the International Reading Association's committee on native North Americans and reading.

The committee is designed to "promote the awareness of the problems and needs of the native North American in relation to reading," Wasacase said in a press release.

The committee will prepare guidelines for the depiction of native

North Americans in educational materials.

Wasacase was named to head the committee during the recent annual convention of the reading association in the United States. The association, with 70,000 members, is a major professional organization for classroom teachers of reading, reading specialists, researchers, administrators and others involved in reading education around the world.

PAISR Site Of Sports, Talents

Child care workers of the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence (PAISR), sponsored an awards night June 10.

Presentations of medals, trophies for academic and sports activities were made to individuals and teams. Progress of outstanding athletes was given recognition.

A special banquet was served for the Prince Albert district chiefs who were in the city for a general meeting.

In attendance were about 400 participants including chiefs, senators, teachers, child-care workers, special guests and children.

Wall plaques made by female students of 12 to 16 years were presented to the Prince Albert district chiefs and representatives.

The Third Annual Prince Albert Indian Student Residence talent show was held June 10 with some 200 people in attendance.

This fund raising event was organized by the student representative council, comprising Hillery Cook, Sharon Marion and Samuel McKenzie.

The applause was tremendous after the performance of each contestant. The funds raised were used for the residence's field-day.

The grade one students started out the show with two plays — Little Red Riding Hood and their version of the Three Little Pigs.

There were about 15 entries in the contest.

Ida Charles was the first prize winner.

Contestant Bobby Custer won second prize.

Alice and sister Caroline Ratt were the third prize winners.

Waterhen Starts Construction Of New Sports Arena Complex

by Richard Martell
of the Saskatchewan Indian

WATERHEN RESERVE — Chief George LaRocque joined hands on the shovel with Dawson Young of the department of regional economic expansion (DREE) in early June to officially initiate work on the reserve's new \$245,800 arena complex.

The occasion was the reserve's treaty day.

The 24,000 square foot arena will have dressing rooms, washrooms, a canteen and a lobby as well as its 85 by 200 foot ice surface and 1,000-person seating capacity.

A second storey will contain 4,000 square feet of recreation and office space.

The project will be funded completely by federal agencies, 60 per cent of the capital costs being paid by DREE and 40 per cent by the de-

partment of Indian affairs (DIA). A grant of \$82,000 from the Canada Works program will cover construction labor costs.

According to a DREE press release "the arena will improve the quality of life and improve the delivery of human development activities not only to local band members but also to the surrounding reserve communities."

"Besides providing hockey and ice skating facilities, the arena will also be part of the school activities and be used for athletic activities such as volleyball, indoor tennis and track and field."

Chief LaRocque said the new facility will add to the band's potential for social development.

LaRocque said realizing the project required a united band council. "This unity can make things happen and bring the band closer together."

"In strengthening the band's identity, the people's pride is rekindled."

Joe Whitehawk, district superintendent of Indian affairs, called construction of the arena "an event that is going to start things."

Past experience has shown that things have improved on reserves that have similar facilities, he said. "The variety of uses for which it is designed will mean everyone will be using it."

Young said the kinds of project DREE will develop in concert with either the province or DIA is indefinite under the current northlands agreement. He said a new agreement will be negotiated next year and he expects the process to be more clearly spelled out.

The DREE official said his role is not to become directly involved with economic development, but to improve transportation and communication, providing the necessary infrastructure for development.

This infrastructure also contributes to a general improvement in the quality of life and an alleviation

of the symptoms of isolation, Young said.

The new arena will provide a focus of activity where none existed before, he said.

Band administrator Sid Fiddler said the \$82,000 Canada Works grant would pay the wages of 10 men for a year, although as many as 20 will be taken on in periods of peak activity.

Work has now begun on levelling of the site.

The work the project will provide is welcome. The band's sawmill is shut down for long periods each year and local improvement grants are about the only other source of employment on the reserve.

To Raise Funds Piapot Holds "Walk-athon"

PIAPOT — The pow-wow committee hosted a walk-athon on this reserve in early June.

It was held to help raise funds for the annual Piapot pow-wow.

Everyone in the pow-wow committee was asked to participate. If they could not participate, they were asked to have someone walk in their place.

This walk-athon started at 8:30 a.m. at the crossroads on the reserve.

It went to Miller's store on Highway 6 and back again — a 15 mile trip.

Everyone had completed the walk by 2:15 p.m. Lunch and drinks were served along the way, by the pow-wow committee.

The annual Piapot Pow-wow will take place on August 19, 20 and 21.

The walk-athon raised a total of \$3,200. There were 37 participants and several ladies raised as much as \$200 each.

Pine Grove Jail Holds Pow-Wow

About 100 people attended a pow-wow at the Pine Grove Correctional Centre June 2.

Resource people from the Native Rehabilitation Centre attended and Rita Parenteau, an employee from the Native Alcohol Centre spoke about disadvantages of the drinking habit.

The pow-wow was organized by President Marge McDonald, with the help of Joan Starr, an employee of the centre.

Dancers from the area participated in the pow-wow. Singers from the Prince Albert Correctional Centre were invited also.

Pow-wow competitions gave Mary Wardman first prize, second to Betty Clyde in the women's division.

In the girls division, Ida Toth was first, Brenda Raccette won second, and Mary Rose Campbell came third.

In the young girls division, Sandra Starr was first, and Karri Clyde second.

POW-WOW DATES, SUMMER, 1977

STURGEON LAKE RESERVE, SASK.	JULY 15,16,17
THUNDERCHILD RESERVE, SASK.	JULY 22,23,24
MANITOLIN ISLAND, ONTARIO	JULY 22,23,24
SIOUX VALLEY, MANITOBA	JULY 22,23,24
FORT TOTTEN DAYS, NORTH DAKOTA,	JULY 29,30,31
WOLF POINT, MONTANA,	JULY 29,30,31
SARCEE INDIAN DAYS	JULY 29,30,31
MORLEY, ALBERTA	AUGUST 1,2,3,4,5,6
KENORA, ONTARIO,	AUGUST 4,5,6,7
PIAPOT, SAKATCHEWAN,	AUGUST 19,20,21
CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,	AUGUST 19,20,21
POPLAR, MONTANA,	AUGUST 25,26,27
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA,	SEPTEMBER 2,3,4,5

**ALL INDIAN RODEO AND POW WOW
DAYS AT ONION LAKE TO BE HELD AUGUST 4th, 5th,
6th, 1977. PLUS A HAND GAME TOURNAMENT. PRIZES
TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER. POSTERS WILL BE SENT OUT.**

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

POSITION: *Indian Art Co-ordinator - Saskatchewan Indian Federated College*

- DUTIES:** - To co-ordinate and administrate the Indian Art department of the Sask. Indian Federated College
- To be the principal representative in administrative undertakings
 - To teach and assist in courses relating to Indian American Art
 - To be responsible for the identification, development and implementation of the certificate and degree program within the Indian Art department
 - To oversee the promotion of the Indian Art department and to be responsible for recruiting students.

- QUALIFICATIONS-** degree in fine arts or equivalent experience
- extensive knowledge of Indian American Art (traditional and contemporary) is necessary
 - teaching experience an asset
 - knowledge, understanding and appreciation of concerns and aspirations of Indian people
 - the ability to assist staff in establishing and defining goals within the Indian Art department
 - knowledge of culture and history of Indian people in Saskatchewan an asset.

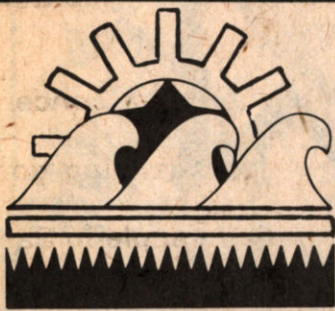
SALARY: Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: JULY 31, 1977

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*

CULTURE SPORTS NEWS PEOPLE POLITICS



The Saskatchewan INDIAN

Rated as one of the best Indian publications in North America, "The Saskatchewan Indian" is the united voice of the Indian people in Saskatchewan.

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Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

I am enclosing \$6.00 by cheque or money order for a one-year subscription.
Free to Indian people in Saskatchewan, please include your Band and Treaty Number.

Please send it to:

Name: _____ Treaty No.: _____

Address: _____

Cote Reserve Gears Up For '77 Summer Games

Organization of the 1977 Saskatchewan Indian Summer Games at the Cote reserve north of Kamsack is well underway, games co-ordinator Lloyd Brass said recently.

With less than a month to go before the official games opening July 26, most of the facilities and officials have been lined up, Brass said.

He said the officials for the track and field events—mostly university physical education instructors—will be of the highest calibre available in Saskatchewan. By hiring these officials, charges of favoritism common when local recreation directors officiate will be avoided, he said.

Basketball and volleyball events will be held in the gymnasias of the Kamsack, Cote and Keeseekoose schools and the Cote sports complex.

Brass, who is on leave as a reporter for the Saskatchewan Indian, said a fleet of eight buses has been arranged to transport the athletes between the gymnasias which are as much as 15 miles apart.

Meals for the athletes will be provided in the town of Kamsack through the efforts of the Cote Ladies Cultural Club.

Late in June a permanent rubberized asphalt track was being installed on the Cote reserve. The new track, which will mean events will not be hampered by rain, was constructed in accordance with blueprints obtained from the Saskatchewan Track and Field Association.

Brass said about 25 individuals will be working as scorekeepers and timekeepers and their work will be co-ordinated by Margaret Cote who is in charge of the results room.

News media will be able to obtain results from the results room within minutes of completion of each event, Brass said.

Response from the media to the Indian summer games held in 1974 at Cote was poor although all major outlets were informed, he said.

The summer games this year are made possible through a \$60,000 grant from the department of Indian affairs and a \$40,000 grant from the provincial department of culture and youth. Construction of the new track and provision of food to the athletes together will consume \$70,000 of this money.

For the first two days of the games track and field events will take place from 9 to 12 a.m., fastball and soccer, from 1 to 5 p.m. and volley-

ball and basketball from 6 to 10 p.m.

On the final day of the meet track and field will again be held from 9 to 12 a.m., fastball and soccer at 1 p.m., volleyball at 3 p.m. and basketball at 6 p.m.

Participants for the games will be selected from the best contenders in the events in the various Indian affairs districts.

The competitors will be in the bantam class. They must have turned 14 by Dec. 31, 1976.



Lloyd Brass, organizer of the 1977 Indian Summer Games at Cote reserve, says preparation for the games is well underway. Brass is a Saskatchewan Indian reporter who is on leave from the paper to co-ordinate the major athletic event.

SANDY LAKE SPORTS DAY



12 Miles West Of Canwood OR
9 Miles North Of Mont Nebo

Starts 10:00 a.m. each day

GOOD FISHING AND GOOD CAMPING
AT NORTH END OF SANDY LAKE

SAT. - SUN. JULY 16 & 17 1977

SOFTBALL

MEN'S SAT & SUN with 5 inning games FINAL 7 INNINGS A & B SERIES
WOMEN'S SAT & SUN A & B SERIES PLUS TROPHY

1ST - \$500.00	1ST - \$350.00
2ND - \$350.00	2ND - \$200.00
3RD - \$250.00	3RD - \$150.00
4TH - \$150.00	4TH - \$100.00

1st 12 Teams accepted
 Entry Fee \$25.00 by Money Order - No Refund
 NO 4th PRIZE PAID UNLESS 12 TEAMS ENTERED IN SOFTBALL
 DRAWNS Made Thursday, July 14th Teams will be notified
 ENTRY DEADLINE DATE JULY 13th



SOCCER GAMES

SATURDAY & SUNDAY
 A & B SERIES Entry Fee \$25.00 Not Refunded

1ST - \$400.00	2ND - 300.00
3RD - \$200.00	4TH \$100.00

Plus Trophy
 No 4th prize paid unless 10 teams entered in soccer.



★ —
 TALENT SHOW
 Sunday
 EVENING
 —★

Old Time Fiddler Contest & Red River Jig

TROPHIES FOR OLDEST FIDDLER, YOUNGEST FIDDLER AND FIDDLER FROM THE FURTHEST DISTANCE

\$600.00 IN PRIZES

Fiddlers
 BEST WALTZ, BREAKDOWN, 1st CHANGE, RED RIVER JIG. \$5.00 entry fee

MEN & WOMEN **Dancing 1ST - \$20.00**
2ND - \$10.00 3RD - \$5.00
2 DAYS

Pillow Fights BOTH DAYS
1ST - \$25.00 and 2ND - \$15.00
 both days

★ All Entries Phone Wayne Ahenakew
 763-8940 764-2411 Prince Albert, Sask.
 468-2815 Canwood, Sask. ★

President - Russell Ahenakew
 Vice President - Wayne Ahenakew
 2nd Vice President - Walter Ibsinger
 Sec. Treas. - Ivy Ahenakew

ADMISSION

ADULTS \$2.00 CHILDREN (12 & Under) \$1.00
 PRE SCHOOLERS - FREE
 ★ Management Not Responsible For Any Accidents On Grounds -

MEN'S FOOT RACES DAILY

1/2 Mile Good Prizes - Relay Race

1ST - \$15.00	1ST - \$12.00
2ND - \$10.00	2ND - \$9.00
3RD - \$5.00	3RD \$6.00

Ladies & Mens 100 Yard Dash
 1ST - \$5.00
 2ND - \$3.00 3RD \$2.00
 Full Line Of Races For Men, Women & Children

Free For All Races

BIG DANCE

SATURDAY NITE

★ BINGO GAMES

GAMES OF CHANCE - MIDWAY RIDE FOR KIDDIES ★

Future Indian Olympic Games In Chief's Plan

ONION LAKE — FSI first vice-president Sol Sanderson said he hopes in the near future Saskatchewan Indians will be able to compete in an international Indian olympics.

Sanderson was guest speaker at the Onion Lake banquet and awards night in late April.

The Onion Lake people honour their athletes each year by presenting them with trophies for their year's accomplishments in hockey.

Sol Sanderson, chief of the James Smith band, congratulated the Youth Club and Homemaker's Club for the wonderful job and the pains they took making this night a memorable evening for their athletes.

Sanderson stressed the aspects of sports which affect a persons mind, fitness and character.

Not only do sports bring together acquaintances of bands, they also contribute unity and co-operation within a band, he said.

Sanderson issued a challenge to the band for hockey tournaments in all categories next year when the James Smith rink is in operations. The challenge was readily accepted.

Eighty-one-year-old Archie Miller was also an honorary guest. Miller has been a long time supporter of many of the events within the Onion Lake band.

In the past, Miller was made an honorary chief of the band and was presented with a headdress along with the name Chief Big Bear.

Chief Big Bear presented a picture of himself to Chief Ed Wolfe which will be hung in the band office. He expressed his faith in the continuing unity the band and wished them the very best of luck in their future endeavors.

Miller is a resident of Lloydminster.

Awards were presented by Sol Sanderson to the winners in different hockey categories.

In the Tom Thumb category, Sandy Chocan was presented with the most valuable player award with Adrian Whitstone receiving the best defenceman trophy.

It was David Muskego from the Mites division who received the most valuable player award.

In the Pee Wee Division, Dunlop Muskego received the most valuable player award.

Lazarus Mason was chosen the most valuable player for the Bantams.

For the Gold Eyes, Dennis Wolfe received the most valuable player award with Elliot Stanley receiving the best defenceman award.

Gary Dillon was the most valuable player for the Braves and Noel Cook was the best defenceman.

For the Border Chiefs, Randy Whitstone received the high scorer award while Walter Pathayken received the most valuable player award.

Ray Chief was chosen best defenseman, while Ray McDonald was chosen the rookie-of-the-year.

The most improved player award was presented to David Chief; Camerson Muskego, who is presently playing for the Lloydminster Blazers was presented, also with Ronnie McDonald, the memorial trophy.

The "Best Sportsman of the Year" went to the master of ceremonies, Raymond Whitstone.

With all these events happening, another strange thing was happening outside the hall.

A hand game tournament was in progress and the people who were dominating at the time were a group of girls from the Onion Lake band. There were competitors from Saddle Lake and other reserves in Alberta.

Sinclair Victorious In Metals Tournament

REGINA — The annual Native Metal Golf Tournament was held at Murray Golf Course in Regina in late May, with 36 participating for the championship trophy and prize money.

All golfers paid a \$10.00 entry fee and their own green fees.

Jim Sinclair topped the golfers with a 79 and won the championship trophy and prize money of \$100. Roland Desjarlais, with a score of 88 placed second and received a trophy plus \$50.

The winners were:

First Flight - Fred Schoental - \$60 and trophy. Second - Dave Greyeyes

- \$40 and trophy.

Second Flight - Clarence Pratt - \$50 and trophy. Second - Roy Goodwill - \$30 and trophy.

Third Flight - Louis Sinclair - \$40 and trophy. Second - Glen Cyr - \$25 and trophy.

Fourth Flight - Allan Asapace - \$30 and trophy. Second - Dennis Klein - \$20 and trophy.

Fifth Flight - Gerald Haynes - \$20. Second - Leon Goodwill - \$10.

Sixth Flight - Tony Sparvier - \$20. Second - Mike Klein - \$10.

Seventh Flight - Alec Bellegarde - \$20. Second - Fred Starr - \$10.

Eighth Flight - Alice Pratt - \$20. Second - Gerald Starr - \$10.

CANADIAN NATIVE FASTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

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AUGUST

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Duck Lake Top Scorers At Residence Field Day

LEBRET — The annual track and field day was held recently at the Qu'Appelle Student Residence.

The Duck Lake Residence topped the other six residences with a total of 316 points. The Lebret Student Residence placed second with 199 points, followed by Muscowekwan, Beauval, Prince Albert, Marieval and Gordons.

The winners in each division were:

Squirts - Leon Lonechild of Marieval and Carrie Merasty of Duck Lake.

Tom Thumbs - Merle Gamble of Duck Lake and Sonia Littlecrowe of Duck Lake.

Pee Wee - Keven Daniels of Duck Lake and Linda Nashacappo of Muskowekwan and Veronica Moosewaypayo of Muskowekwan.

Bantam - Harvey McAdam of Duck Lake and Thelma Daniels of Duck Lake.

Midget - Lester Buglar of Duck Lake and Theresa Desnomie of Lebret.

Juvenile - Marvin Tuckanow of Lebret and Glenna McNab of Gordons.

Junior - Mike Poorman of Lebret and Beverly Fiddler of Beauval.

One of the outstanding students in this meet was Thelma Daniels from the Duck Lake Student Residence. She competed in five events and took first in all of them.

She will probably be one of the competitors again for the Summer Games to be held at Cote Reserve.

Following close behind was Elaine Daniels from Duck Lake who placed

second in the same events.

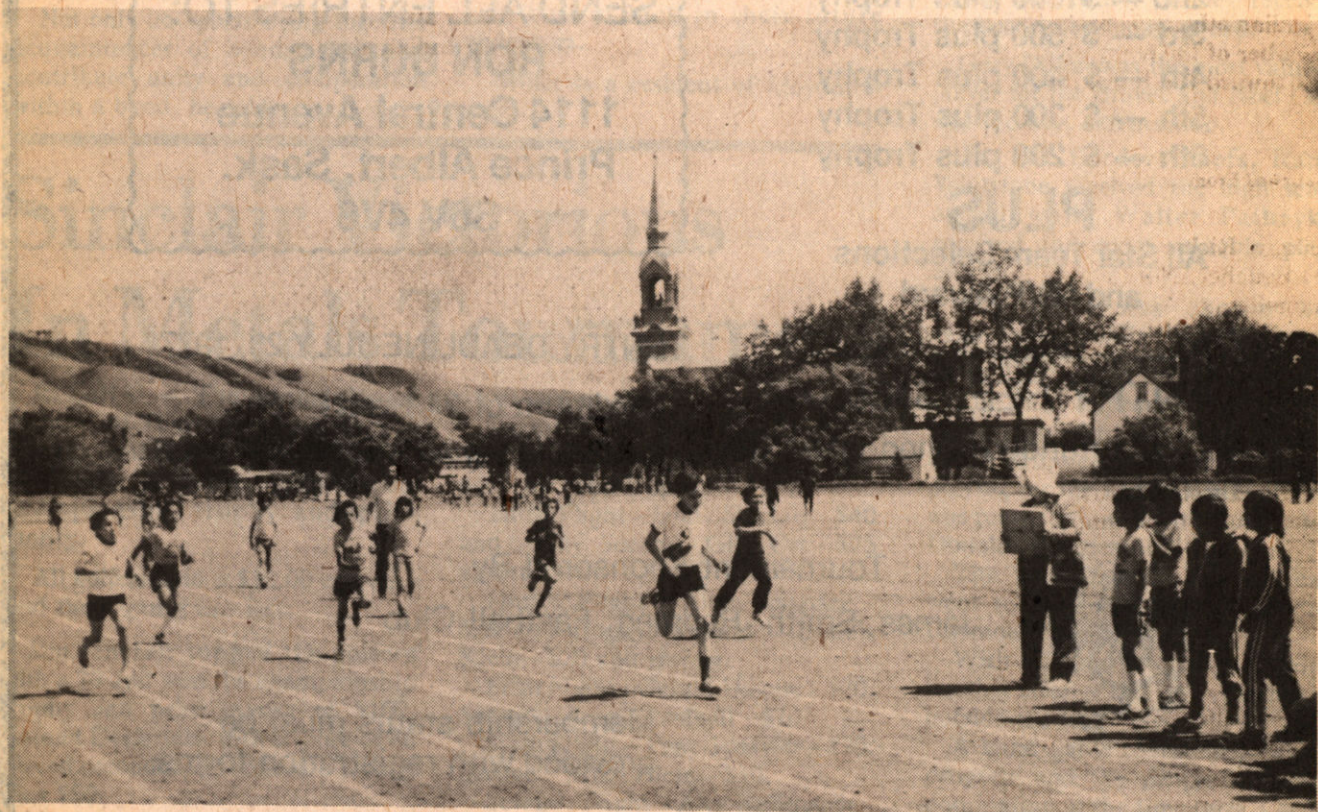
Another outstanding athlete was Merle Gamble from Duck Lake in the Tom Thumb division who placed first in the 50 and 75 meter races and the high jump and long jump.

With many fast runners, Duck Lake took the relay races in the Tom Thumb division for both girls and boys.

In the Midget division, it was Lester Buglar placing first in the 100 and 200-meter races, and the triple jump. This boy competed in the Summer Games last year held at Duck Lake.

The Beauval Student Residence received all their points in the Juvenile and Junior division. These points came from athletes like Jerry

[Continued Next Page]



Duck Lake Indian Student Residence emerged the winner in the annual, province-wide residence track and field day at the Lebret student residence near Fort Qu'Appelle. Young athletes here race toward the finish line.



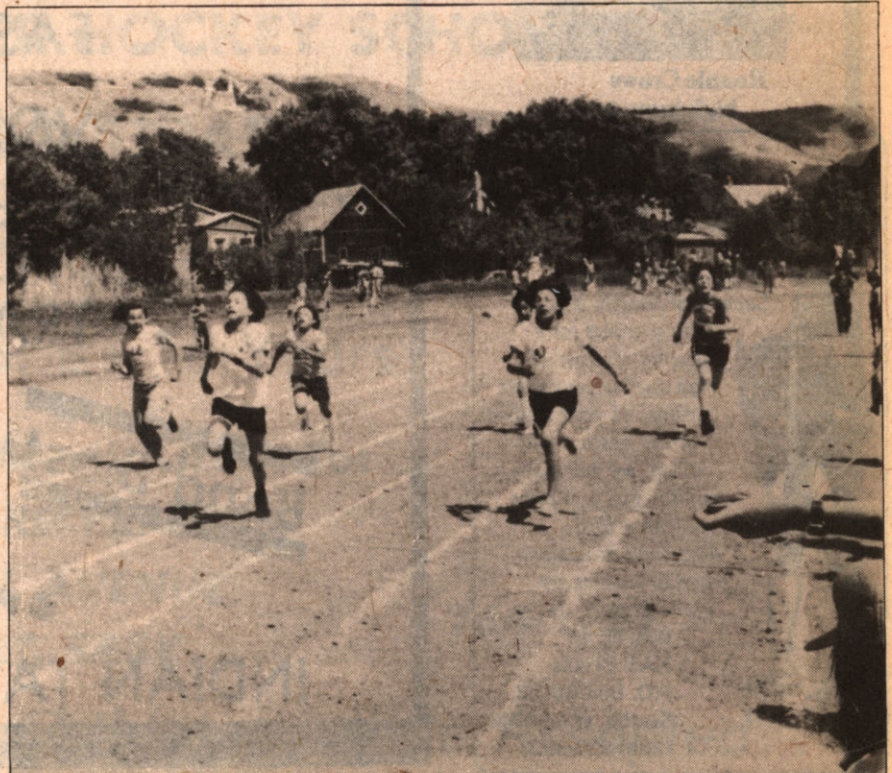
An Indian athlete from the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence gasps for air after completing grueling race. She is a member of the team which topped the residence standings this year. Below, Indian students show the strain as they press toward the finish line.

[Continued From Last Page]

Merasty, Richard Opekokew, Charlene Boucher, Norma Fiddler, Louis Chamolquay, Alex George, Shirley Chanolquary, Beverly Fiddler, Dora Montgrand and Rose Mary Morrison.

Another point-getter was Glenna McNab from Gordon Student Residence. She placed first in the 100-meter race, high jump, long jump and triple jump.

Marvin Tuckanow from Lebret took first in 100 meters, high jump and triple jump. He is no stranger to anyone as he received eight gold medals at the first Summer Games at the Treaty Four commemorations at Cote reserve. He holds two Summer Games records.



Ron Crowe Takes High Jump Honor

REGINA — Regina separate schools held their track meet on June 16 at Douglas Park and Ronny Crowe from St. Augustine topped all students in the high jump.

Crowe has attended St. Augustine for the last three years and he is now in grade 8. He attended school in Lebret, Kitchener, McNab and Sacred Heart in Regina, along with Piapot and Onion Lake Indian day schools.

His mark in the high jump was 5 feet, 3 inches.

Crowe just turned 14 on May 4 and will probably be one of the competitors at the Summer Games to be held at Cote reserve.

He is a member of Piapot band and a son of Roland and Anna Crowe.



Ronnie Crowe
...high jumper

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Only First 130 Children Will Be Accepted

100 Youth Attend 4-H Workshop To Improve Rodeo Skills, Ability

by Archie King
of the Saskatchewan Indian

ONION LAKE — Onion Lake Indian reserve, situated about 26 miles north of Lloydminster, was the center for a three-day Indian 4-H rodeo workshop.

The 4-H workshop, sponsored by the Onion Lake Indian band, attracted approximately 100 enthusiastic, rodeo-oriented youngsters from the nine Indian reserves in the North Battleford district.

Billed as an Indian rodeo workshop, the organizers were concerned that the young boys and girls receive a more meaningful exposure to rodeo activity.

They stressed that the children should develop a growing appreciation for rodeos and increase their own abilities.

Organizer Henry Whitstone, a recreation worker for the band, was impressed by the youngsters' eagerness to learn more. The three days were not enough for the youngsters "to really get the rhythm of things," he said.

The workshop included various rodeo events where the young people learned the 'do's' and 'don'ts'. Included were barrel racing, junior steer-riding, junior bareback bronc riding and also calf-roping. Some of the teaching sessions featured various aspects of riding techniques including calf-roping, 4-H leadership, horsemanship, and cattle grooming.

Among those performing and teaching were the Canadian Cowboy Association (CCA) winner, Don Morin; Billy Morin, western Saskatchewan's winner; George Mann, all-around CCA cowboy; and Mike Furro, 4-H leader.

Also among the instructors attending were Sharron Johnstone and Les Ferguson from Indian 4-H in

Saskatoon. Several adults accompanied the youngsters to the rodeo workshop.

The first day was highlighted by the introduction and speeches of the instructors.

In the afternoon, the dust began flying and rodeo methods were taught.

Meals were served at the recreation site providing a menu of an assortment of food for the young and old.

The second day began with a very, eager youth response to riding.

Steers and horses raised the dust

as they tossed the youngsters for spills. It was unfortunately marred by a minor injury to Johnstone as she tried riding a frisky, young steer.

The third and final day was devoted to riding and racing. Among the exciting events were junior and midget bareback riding, open half-mile, wild horse race, pony chariots, and chuckwagon races.

The balance of the day was the staging of a mini-rodeo. Among the exciting events were the barrel race, pony half mile, and the ever-exciting chuckwagon races. The three fun packed days concluded with the presentations of trophies.



Young cowboys at Onion Lake prepare themselves and their equipment behind the chutes at a recent 4-H rodeo workshop. The workshop is conducted to improve the youths' rodeo skills.

Bighead Band Provides July 18-22 Rodeo School

MEADOW LAKE — Three Meadow Lake district chiefs got together several months ago to discuss the possibilities of starting a rodeo school.

The three met with department of Indian affairs and FSI staff, and Les Ferguson of the 4-H program to discuss the matter.

They wanted to find out if people are interested in a rodeo school and how many students would be able to attend.

A committee was formed comprised of two members from each of the three reserves. After some research the committee found some people showing considerable interest.

After hearing the report and some

discussion the chiefs agreed that they would sign a band council resolution approving the school.

The three reserves involved are Joseph Bighead, Ministikwan, and Loon Lake.

The committee agreed that the rodeo school be held on the Joseph Bighead reserve from July 18 to 22.

The chiefs negotiated with Gary Meekins of DIA and it was agreed that Meekins would set aside some funds for the school.

Instructors for the school are as follows: Don Morin, who has been riding for some years, would instruct bareback riding; Bill Morin, saddle bronc riding, and Clint Morin, the bull-riding event.

Wagoneers Promoting More Meets

NORTH BATTLEFORD — District chuckwagon drivers are exploring the possibility of organizing more chuckwagon competitions.

Henry Whitstone of Onion Lake, a director of the chuckwagon association, said he is asking drivers from the surrounding reserves for support in organizing more meets.

Whitstone said "the interest is very high among local drivers. We have a total of ten Indian and two Metis wagons prepared to participate."

He said there appears to be a high degree of interest among other reserves in the province with inquiries coming from Fort-a-la-Corne, the Key and other reserves in the south.

The first wagon meet of the season will be held at Fort-a-la-Corne July 9 and 10.

Whitstone said about ten wagons will participate. North Battleford district entries will include Clifford Wuttunee of Red Pheasant, Steve Pooyak of Sweetgrass, Henry Whitstone of Onion Lake and Philip Crookedneck of Island Lake.

Steve Pooyak, a member of the Saskatchewan Indian Cowboys Rodeo Association, said an excursion will be made to southern reserves to generate interest in possible wagon meets there.

The FSI sports and recreation program is now in charge of organizing most sporting activities among reserves in the province.

"If our request for sponsorship to the FSI is accepted the provincial trophy for the top wagon driver will be based either on a point system or on timed runs," Whitstone said.



A young cowboy rides a steer at recent 4-H rodeo workshop at Onion Lake. Steers like this have caused their share of spills and one minor injury during the three-day affair.

Piapot's Dubois, Obey Achieve Perfect Scores At Pasqua Track

PASQUA — Pasqua band hosted the annual track and field day held on Friday, June 3.

This is an annual sporting event with all Indian day schools in the File Hills - Qu'Appelle district participating for trophies. Schools taking part were File Hills, Pasqua, Piapot, Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung and Carry-The-Kettle.

Each student was allowed to take part in only five events.

Two students, Oral Dubois of Pasqua and Linda Obey of Piapot both had perfect scores, winning first in all their events. Other students who won in their divisions were Sheldon Chicoose and Heather Peigan (six years and under); Mike McKay and Lucy Adams (seven and eight); Tod Peigan and Bonnie Missens (nine and ten years); Tracy Francis and Hazel Desjarlais (11 and 12 years); and Lorena Pinay and Madeline Benjoe (15' and over).

Sheldon Chicoose received first prize in standing broad jump, running broad jump and the 50-yard dash. In the girls, it was Heather Peigan coming first in the 60-yard dash and running broad jump.

Mike McKay came first in the 50 and the 60-yard dash. Lucy Adams received first prize ribbons in the 50 and 60-yard dash and the running broad jump.

Tod Peigan placed first in the 50 and 75-yard dash, high jump, and running broad jump. Bonnie Missens came first in the 50 and 60-yard dash, running broad jump, ball throw, and standing broad jump.

Tracy Francis came through with first prize in the running broad jump, 100 and 75-yard dash and hop-step-and-jump. Hazel Desjarlais received first in the running broad jump, standing broad jump and high jump.

Oral Dubois received first in hop-step-and-jump, running broad jump, ball throw and 100 and 220-yard dash. Linda Obey had first in high jump, running broad jump, standing

broad jump, 100 and 60-yard dash.

Lorena Pinay came first in the 60 and 100-yard dash and received a tie score with Madeline Benjoe who came first in standing broad and high jump.

The Pasqua school topped the other schools with 233 points. Piapot was second with 201 followed by File Hills with 56, Muscowpetung, 50, Standing Buffalo, 46, and Carry-the-Kettle with 6 points.

In the six and under age group, other winners were Donny Strongeagle, high jump; Larry Wesaquate, ball throw; and Dion Yuzicappi, 60-yard dash. In the girls division, Joanne Adam was champion in high jump, Sonya Kaisowatum in standing broad jump and 50-yard dash and Danita Poorman in ball throw.

In the seven to eight age group; first prize ribbons were received by Tyson Kaisowatum in standing broad jump, Sheldon Desjarlais in ball throw, Timmy Keepness in running broad jump and Bradley Cappo in high jump. In the girls division, Lana Missens was first in high jump, Sharon Desjarlais in the ball throw, and Donna Mantee in the standing broad jump.

The nine and ten age group - first place winners were Brad Cyr in ball throw, and Byron Goodwill in hop-step-and-jump. In the girls division, it was Della Chicoose in high jump.

In ages 11 and 12, other first prize winners were Richard Cappo in high jump and Alphonse Lavallee in ball throw. With the girls division, Melissa McKay in 75-yard dash, Beverly Missens in 50-yard dash and Susan Gambler in ball throw.

In the 13 and 14 age division, Elroy Keepness came first in high jump and Diane Obey received first in ball throw.

In the 15 and over category, Shirley Stonechild received first in the running broad jump and ball throw.

The day ended with ball games and Pasqua school topped each school by winning each division.

127 Students Join Pelican's Track Meet

Pelican Narrows school hosted a track and field meet in early June.

Five other communities were involved including Sandy Bay, Deschambeault, Red Earth, Southend Reindeer, and Black Lake.

About 127 competitors took part for this meet.

Black Lake and Southend Reindeer participants travelled by plane.

It was the first time for competition for many of these children, due to their normal isolation.

A large group of spectators gathered to watch the events. One of the big attractions was the canoe races held each evening.

Chief Phil Morin presented trophies to the age division winners.

The staff of the Pelican Narrows school were hard at work putting in long hours to make this meet a success.

Visiting staff also worked for long hours, also supervising their children at night.

The concession booth was a busy place, where school standings were posted.

The first annual meet for these northern communities should be the beginning of more meets of this sort.

Lack of training facilities in the north, and the major costs of transportation in the north are the reasons these children have never had meets like this before.



Children's Page

THE SWEAT LODGE

The following story is about two aspects of Indian life. The first is about humor and how Indian people are able to see and appreciate the funny side of life. The second is about a ritual which is important to the Indian people of the Plains.

The sweat lodge is used to cleanse the minds and bodies of those who take part in it. It is used by those about to join in religious ceremonies and by those who seek cures for illnesses. Long ago, only men were allowed to enter the lodge at any time. Women and girls could enter only if they were sick. The sweat lodge was used only during the summer months and the first thunderstorm was the sign that "sweats" could begin. Nowadays, they are held throughout the year and females are allowed to join in whenever they wish to.

The sweat is like the modern sauna bath. The same principle of throwing water on rocks within an enclosed area, is used. The frame for the lodge is made by shaping and fastening branches into a dome-like structure. Heavy hides, blankets or canvas cover the frame and keep in the steam. The stones are placed in the center and those who take part sit in a circle.

It has always been the duty of young men who have not yet become warriors to act as servers at rituals and social gatherings. During a "sweat", they are responsible for the setting up of the lodge, making sure that the stones are kept hot, and that there is enough water.

The following story is a humorous account about several old men and what happens as they sit inside a sweat lodge.

We would like to thank George Seesequasis of Beardy's Reserve who is the original story teller. It was retold to me by my father Wilfred Chocan of Onion Lake. Though this ritual is sacred and treated with respect, we hope you will appreciate the humor in the story.

ANNA CROWE

One day, several old men were in a sweat lodge. A young man named Achapeese sat outside the lodge ready to attend to their needs. As Achapeese sat there, he could hear the old men talking about their aches and pains and how they wished to be rid of them.

Suddenly, Achapeese heard a noise. Oh! It was an angry buffalo and he was racing toward them. With a yell, Achapeese jumped up and ran into the woods.

From his hiding place, Achapeese could see the bull heading straight for the lodge. He watched in horror as the bull pulled the hides off the frame with his horns. The hides landed on his head so he could not see where he was going.

It was beginning to look funny and Achapeese laughed as he watched the bull running around in circles, not able to see anything. Finally, the bull shook the hides off and with one last angry snort, went running off into the woods.

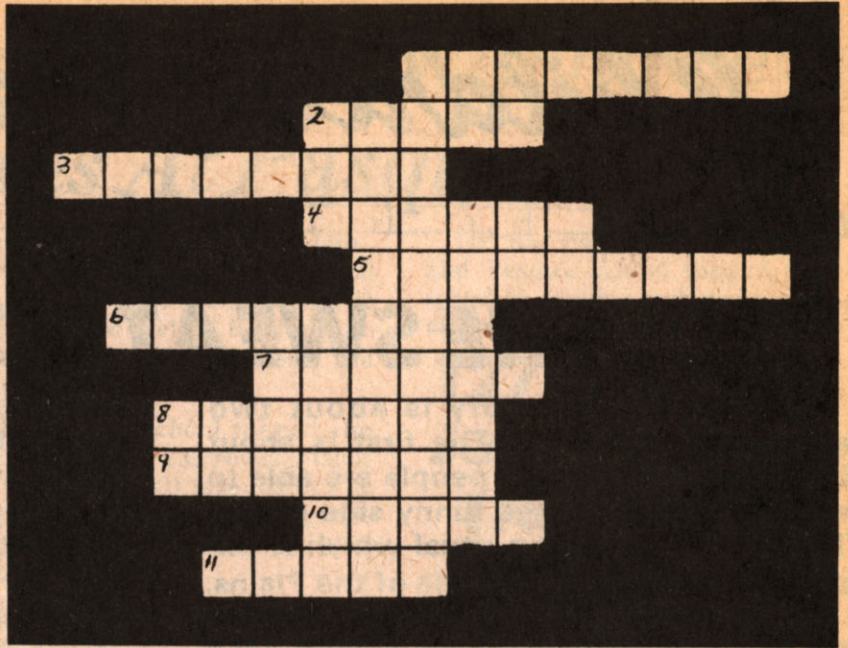
Meanwhile, the old men did not know what was happening. They had their eyes shut and could not see anything. They were also so busy talking that they did not hear all the noise the buffalo was making.

Suddenly, they began to feel chilly. One by one, they opened their eyes. Imagine their surprise when they found themselves alone and in the open!

CHILDREN

PUZZLE

The Cote Band will be commemorating their 100th birthday this year. They will also be hosting the 1977 Saskatchewan Indian Summer Games from July 26-27. The site for the games is located right on the reserve. To find the name of the village where the games will be held, you have to read the clues then write the answer on the blanks and on the puzzle. The answer can be read from top to bottom under the arrow. Remember each word is related to Indian life.



CLUES

1. Another word for leather or hide.

2. A covering worn by women at pow-wows.

3. What the Dene people call their spiritual hero.

4. Another word for teepee.

5. This is made out of many feathers and is worn by chiefs at important events.

6. What women used for cooking meals long ago instead of stoves.

7. A container for arrows.

8. What Indian people used to carry their belongings when moving camp.

9. This animals was very important to the Plains Indian people of long ago.

10. What men dancers wear on their legs at pow-wows.

11. Means of transportation on water.

4-H ROUNDUP

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

4-H RODEO WORKSHOP

JUNE 10, 11, 12, 1977

ONION LAKE, SASK.

Approximately 80 young people attended the 4-H Rodeo Workshop from the North Battleford District reserves. Resource people for the workshop were: George Mann (Calf Roping); Mike Farrell (4-H, Grooming and Horsemanship, Beef); Bill Morin (Steer and Bronc Riding); Ray Whitstone (Onion Lake Rodeo Coordinator); Vernon Chocan and Randy Whitstone (Registration, Sign-up for mini-rodeo events); Les Ferguson and Sharron Johnstone (Indian 4-H Program).

Mike Farrell - Did a presentation on "What 4-H Means to Me" and "How to Select a good calf". Mike also did a demonstration showing the young people the proper technique in grooming a horse.

George Mann - Demonstrated the proper method for roping and tying a calf. He gave each of the participants a chance to throw a lasso and tie the calf.

Bill Morin - was one of the busiest cowboys at Onion Lake! He instructed each steer rider and bronc rider how to hold, spur, and ride a steer. Some of us did better than others!

Besides the outdoor rodeo events the young people watched films, had a weiner roast, a dance, 4-H information session, a get-to-know-each-other games night. The riding and roping sessions each day were put on videotape. The young people sure enjoyed seeing themselves on videotape and it also gave them a chance to see what they had done wrong.

Saturday and Sunday evenings, several chuckwagon and chariot teams came to entertain the young people and the Onion Lake adults. Thanks to all the cowboys who participated in this. The kids appreciated this!



Sunday afternoon — A rodeo was held for the participants. Eldon Moosomin from Mosquito reserve won both the junior steer riding and bronc riding. Congratulations to him and all the other participants. Available names of other winners were: calf roping - Roy Bear (Red Pheasant), and chuckwagon race - Henry Whitstone team (Onion Lake).

Appreciation is sent out to Ray Whitstone and to the Onion Lake band for his work and the use of the

band's facilities. Ray put a lot of work and effort into making the rodeo workshop a huge success. The young people were asked if they liked the workshop and were there any changes they made. They were all satisfied with the workshop and hoped there would be another one like it next year. Also thank-you to the cooks who did a marvellous job of feeding the hungry cowboys and cowgirls!

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Signature of Parent - Guardian _____

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

JULY

MOULTING MOON

PASKOWIPISIM

The name of this month reflects another stage in the lives of birds - that of losing their feathers. Ducks begin this process about the middle of the month. When ducks moult they are easy to catch because they cannot fly. Even today families can be seen chasing for ducks through sloughs and marshes.

The month of July is a busy time for all Indian people. There are many traditional and modern activities to go to. Haying season is in full swing and berry picking keeps the whole family busy.



Danny Morrison '76
©

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