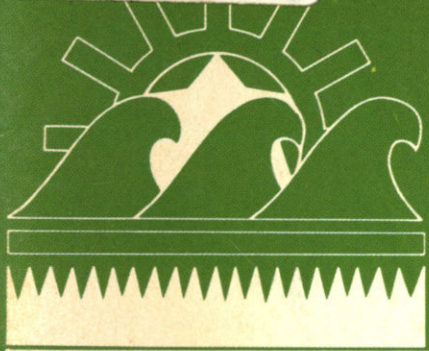


April / 79

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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

APRIL, 1979

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 4



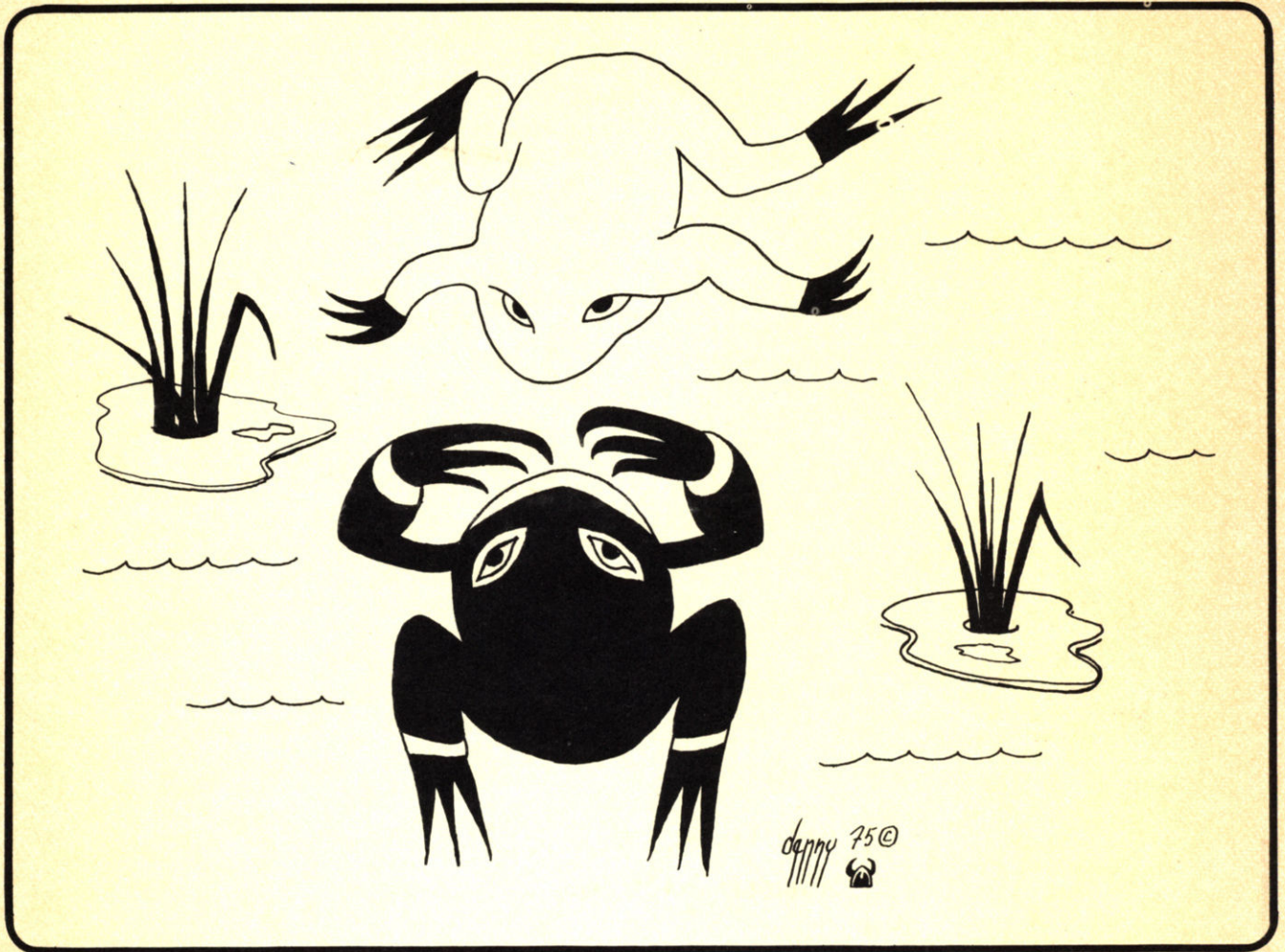
SASKATCHEWAN
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MONTHS OF THE YEAR

APRIL

AYIKIPISIM

THE FROG MOON



On the western plains, 'ayikisak' (frogs) appear on every pond or lake, croaking day and night. This is the month when buffalo hides thaw in the sun. Indian women begin the process of tanning the hide. When they finish, the cured leather is used for ropes, robes, clothing, and teepees. It is a long process, but eventually, all tanning is finished by the moon of May. Men sit outside in the sun while children play. Those who had a hard winter with much sickness sit in the sun. Winter is like a long dark night and spring is like the morning sun, when (life) nature springs up again. Preparations are made for the big summer hunt so that during the summer's festivities, there will be enough food for all. Babies are born and fresh moss from the swamps is gathered for the mossbag. Years ago, moss and soft fluffy cattails were used for disposable diapers (used once and thrown away).



The Saskatchewan Indian magazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The editorial offices are located at 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2. The magazine has a Second Class Registration, Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The news magazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the magazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation. Submit all materials for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, **The Saskatchewan Indian**, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2, before the 30th of each month for publication the following month.

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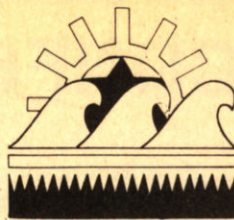
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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 4

APRIL 1979

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*This month's cover painting
was done by Max Morin*

SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 28 1979

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ALL CHIEFS CONFERENCE



SOLOMON SANDERSON

INDIANS TOLD TO BACK TREATY RIGHTS

Saskatchewan Indians were told Tuesday to become more assertive in getting treaty rights upheld by the Canadian government.

Speaking at the opening of a three-day all-chiefs conference of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI), Sol Sanderson, FSI vice-president, stressed the need for a strong Indian organization to raise treaty concerns in Ottawa.

He said action is needed on the adoption of a constitution for a sovereign Indian nation and also outlined the need for Indian institutions aimed at advancing Indian culture and facilitating government responsibility.

He called for three new acts of Parliament to uphold treaty rights and contribute to the financial administration of reserves.

He said one act would govern Crown and Indian relationships in respect to treaty rights and a parallel one would protect the treaty rights of Indians.

On the latter act, he said it would encompass a commissioner who would be charged with interpreting and policing treaty rights.

A financial administration act would oversee the money allocated to Indians so that most of it would not be spent on administration of the department of Indian affairs, as he claimed is now being done.

Sanderson estimated that \$201 million is available to treaty Indians in the province each year but the bulk of it is spent by the Indian affairs department on administration. He said the government should pay for the department's administration through other funds and funnel the \$201 million directly into Indian programs.

The FSI spokesman outlined a long list of areas in which he said treaty rights have been ignored by the government and acts of parliament which have been aimed at eliminating treaty rights.

He said along with rights to education, health, shelter, social assistance, hunting and trapping, Indians have resource rights.

"We're entitled to a share in those resources," he said.

Indians have been accused of abusing their rights by destroying wildlife but "the time has come we now will have to accept the responsibility over managing those resources. We can no longer leave those in the hands of government alone or special interest groups," he said.

He also said the Indians' rights to policing have been abused by the RCMP.

"The secret service in Canada has certainly suspected Indian people in the past in terms of being a security risk. I ask the government if it's a security risk when we want a piece of the action," he said.

He pointed to a number of acts spanning 1840 to 1976 which he claimed were aimed at "outlawing Indian tradition."

He said the acts have attempted to take power from Indian leaders and to do away with Indian lands, reserves and special rights.

A proposed Indian act for 1980 is aimed at transferring Indians from federal to provincial jurisdiction and at turning the Indian reserves into systems similar to rural municipalities with elected reeves and councillors, he said.

He said the next step would be taxation.

Sanderson said strong Indian band governments are necessary in order to assert the concept of Indian nationhood and said some bands are considering doing away with the system of elected councils and chiefs, which he admitted may eliminate some problems related to reserve administration.

He said there seems to be a growing anti-FSI attitude coming from Indian leaders and staff as well as ex-FSI staff and government sources.

He also said the FSI is under pressure from Communist-Marxist factions as well as both anti-development and pro-development advocates particularly dealing with the field of uranium.

—From the Star Phoenix



PAINTING OF DECEASED CHIEF BELLEGARDE OFFERED IN MEMORY BY NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD.



NOEL STARBLANKET

NIB CHIEF ADDRESSES SASK. INDIAN LEADERS

SASKATOON — Noel Starblanket, president of National Indian Brotherhood (NIB), speaking during the banquet stressed the importance of developing Indian Government in his address to the Indian leaders attending the Chiefs conference held in this city.

"I want to talk to you about strategies that have to be developed over the next six months, the variable situations that will have a bearing on that strategy, and the political discipline that will be necessary to carry out these actions," said Starblanket.

An Indian Government Development conference recently held in Montreal was attended by about 600 Indian organization representatives, Band Councils and Chiefs, Indian individuals and government officials in the hope of educating all involved about Indian Government and sovereignty.

A document on Indian sovereignty prepared for the Minister of Indian Affairs has recently come into NIB possession, "It is evident from arguments in the paper that the federal government is apprehensive about the emergence of Indian governments willing to exercise their sovereign authority on aboriginal lands," said Starblanket.

"The government is especially worried that Indian leaders will concentrate on entrenching the principle of Indian sovereignty in the proposed constitutional changes and fight to be recognized as full partners in Confederation," added Starblanket.

The document outlines a plan to undermine the growing re-assertion of Indian sovereignty and hopes to redirect these energies into revising the Indian Act.

"It is evident the government has contrived to promote a form of Tribal Government based on municipal models and hope that once Indians have

"civic sandboxes" to play in, there will be less interest in "arriving at mutually acceptable constitutional provisions that would secure the rightful place of original people in Canadian society. As the Federal Task Force on National Unity put it," said Starblanket.

Quoting from the government document, "The department's strategy should be to "sell" the Tribal Government proposals as a means of achieving many of the practical aims and objectives. . .while at the same time maintaining the constitutional and legal status quo."

The document further states, "Our strategy should not be to discredit the sovereignty agreement. . .but rather to attempt to neutralize it as part of the Indian Act process," added Starblanket.

Regarding the outcome of the federal election, "Indian people must continue to strive and assert Indian government and in this way our momentum will not be crushed by a set of new faces with new policies," he said.

About 335 Indian Chiefs and Band members are planning a trip to England to visit the Queen on July 1 to ensure that the amended and patriated Canadian Constitution must recognize the sovereignty of Indian Governments and that these rights be protected, entrenched, and enhanced in any new constitution.

Citing a future meeting with the Continuing Committee of Minister's on the Constitution (CCMC), "The NIB is prepared to enter into these discussions with the CCMC with a view to stating the basic principles, the concept, and the rationale of Indian Government and to state that this is the basic position upon which all future deliberations with any government will be based," said Starblanket.

In order to consolidate and co-ordinate Indian viewpoints on the Canadian Constitution the NIB has entered a proposal to the Canadian government called the Canadian Indian Constitutional Commission.

According to Starblanket the intention of the Commission is to show the Canadian public at large that Indians have more distinct, coherent approaches to achieving self-determination and a more realistic approach to implementing it than 6000 bureaucrats in Ottawa who have proven over the past 100 years that they don't understand a thing about Indians.

Pointed out earlier by Starblanket were the Canadian Constitutional debate and the Indian Act Revision process, which have and will continue to have everlasting effects on Indian Governments in this country.

"It must be realized that unless there is constitutional recognition for the special status of Canada's original inhabitants then the Indian Act is a mere legislative acknowledgement of how Indian Band Councils will continue to work as an extension of Department of Indian Affairs rather than an extension of responsibility and authority derived from Indian people," said Starblanket.

ARCHIE KING

ROMANOW WRANGLES WITH POLICING, WILDLIFE ISSUES

Attorney General Roy Romanow, on behalf of Premier Allan Blakeney, spoke to the delegates at the Annual Chiefs conference on issues of policing on reserves.

In the debate he spoke on the development of the Indian Constable's program saying that we should look on it with some pride, and work toward another development of the policing program.

The Attorney General said he was concerned with tackling one principal, the recognition of the special status of Indians in Canada through Treaties and the British North America Act.

In question period the Attorney General was asked why the policy of reserve policing was ignored. He refused to comment.

The Provincial Government is taking an example from the Ontario model for the Saskatchewan experience. "We are dealing with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the R.C.M.P. and the Attorney General to determine the education frame and the financial responsibility. Which is the responsibility of the Dept. of Indian Affairs which is the provincial responsibility?" he said.

Acting Chief Sol Sanderson of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians explained the progress of these meetings that have taken place with the Attorney General's officials. Some laws apply and some laws do not apply to Indians. Phil Morin, Chief of the Peter Ballantyne bands, questioned the migratory bird laws. Each year treaty Indians are harrassed by the Federal and Provincial authorities when hunting these birds in early spring. These resources belong to the Indian people according to Treaties and we should be able to harvest these resources. We (the Indian people) are not opposed to conservation.

In response to this question the Attorney General said, "This notice I have refers to the Migratory

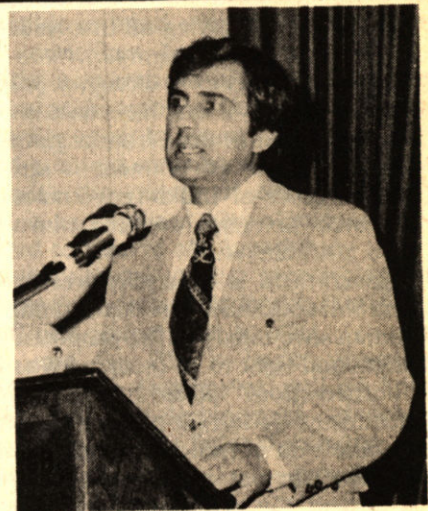
Birds Convention Act which reads NO person shall hunt migratory birds during the closed season."

The Attorney General said he was not familiar with the question on the floor but an employee of the Wild Life Federation came to the rescue and explained the situation. It is true that a protocol was signed by the U.S.A. Government and the Federal Government which will amend the Migratory Bird Convention Treaty and what that will do is to give the Federal Government the authority to change the Act. This signing between the two Governments will not change the legal position for the Indians, he said. But why was it posted in a band office on a reserve? We are trying to develop a mechanism and greater autonomy and power at the band council level for policing, with appropiate liaison with the R.C.M.P.

Chief Miles Venne, of the La Ronge Band expressed a dissatisfaction with the way all kind of laws are made to prevent the Indian to hunt birds which have belonged to the Indian before the white came to this country and it should stay that way, he said. He mentioned the importance of conservation and stated that we (Indians) should not taught by the white man how to conserve the wildlife of our country.

Mr. Dave Knight, Chief of the Muskoday reserve in support of Chief Venne stated, "When we signed the Treaties over 100 years ago we did not give the ducks away. Now with all the programs they call wild life, ducks unlimited and yet, they tell the Indian they can not shoot a duck. He asked for a resolution to be passed at the conference for Indians to be able to hunt ducks on their our reserves, not Ducks Unlimited or Wild Life, they have no jurisdiction on the reserves. 90% of the white people shoot ducks for sport and 100% of the Indian people shoot ducks for food.

Senator Mirasty asked the Attorney General on behalf of the Indian, "Why is the Indian always wrong in the court of law?" In answer, the Official said, I believe the British system of justice is the best



ROY ROMANOW

system devised, a system which works on the basic assumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty by a judge or jury.

We need to get Indian input in the laws of the country and Indian people on the Police Commission. Every one is bound to the system of the law and that's the beauty of the British system.

Mr. Cliff Starr commented on grid roads on reserves and made some reference to the research done by the F.S.I. in regards to a resolution made by the Chiefs. Are the Indian people going to receive compensation for the land? To this the Attorney General referred this problem to the Department of Highways to develop a committee to work on this issue.

Cliff Starr, on behalf of the Chiefs and delegates presented the Attorney General with a tomahawk, not as a source of defence but in appreciation for contributing to the Chiefs convention.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

POOYAK SEEKS SUPPORT TO LAUNCH S.I.E.M.P.

SASKATOON - Steve Pooyak, responsible for the portfolio of economic development under the FSI urged caution by the provincial leaders attending the recent Chiefs' conference.

According to Pooyak, since he was elected six months ago his staff has included only one worker which he was able to get on contract from the Indian Affairs department in Prince Albert.

Pooyak, underlining his recommendation to be cautious, pointed out that approximately one year ago Indian Affairs came out with a paper prepared by Bob Knox redirecting Indian economic development.

"In the paper, labelled discussion purposes, it stated that private enterprises or private companies should take over economic development from Indian Affairs," said Pooyak.

Evidences of the transfer of emphasis taking place are the National Indian Socio-Economic Development Committee (NISED) and the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (SIAP) were cited, to show that more and more money is being directed to these groups, allowing Indian Affairs to ease out of the economic development program.

The transfer of money made by the Indian Affairs was rejected by the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB), but it is still going on said Pooyak.

Better results would be realized if this money was being directly transferred to the Indian bands and Indian businessmen where financial support is required. We do not intend to permit government to continue to fragment or support to redirect Indian money at the expense of our developments," said Pooyak.

In order for Indian people to take control and implement economic development in sectoral programs,

special guarantees would have to be built in:

It must be controlled at all times by the Chief and councils, not by bureaucrats.

It must operate under policies set by Indian leaders, not somebody else's regulations.

Funding responsibility has to remain with the government of Canada.

Regarding the development of the North, Pooyak continued by saying that financial assistance is available from the Northlands Agreement, but due to poor internal co-ordination it is hampering development and the domination of the co-ordinating body is by civil servants from the department and the province.

Another area where extensive work has to be done is with Indian bands in establishing control over their land base, expansion of rights in the areas of water rights, territorial rights, hunting, fishing, trapping, and mineral rights must be promoted, Pooyak pointed out.

The Saskatchewan Indian Economic action/resource Management Program (SIEMP) which was designed and discussed during the February conference was intended to attack in a very comprehensive way the needs of Indian bands in the province.

A resolution calling for the FSI to be directed to implement the program in order that comprehensive Indian Economic Development may immediately begin as established under Treaty, was unanimously passed by the provincial Indian leaders.

Prior to Pooyak's Economic Development presentation, Walter Keyes, responsible for economic development with Indian Affairs in Saskatchewan, was in attendance but during the latter stages quietly made his escape and was unavailable for questioning by the Indian leaders.

Some of the questions raised by the Indian leaders dealt with the possible erosion of band council powers, administration of funds, shortage of staff, and availability of qualified Indian Affairs staff to help Indian bands identify resources for development.

—ARCHIE KING

INDIAN GOAL, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Steve Pooyak 2nd Vice-President of the F.S.I. stated that on the basis of Treaty, the Indian people have the right to an economic base, resource control and economic assistance. Many items were guaranteed by the Indian negotiators such as agricultural support, water, land, timber, minerals and so on. He stated that economic institutions and systems should be established.

In the past, the land and resources have been alienated by Canada and the province. Laws have encroached on Indian resources, governments haven't fulfilled their obligations to support Indian economies, and the means and support needed to be self-sufficient have been taken away, he said "All these issues have to be addressed and put back into place the way it once was - the way it was always in-

tended to be."

One of the four major principles upon which the constitution of this organization was based on is this "to promote the social and economic advancement of the treaty Indians in Saskatchewan." We must give this as strong an emphasis as is required. The Federation, with your direction, will attack this present dilemma systematically. We intend to exercise the jurisdiction we have over resources and to create that economic base we need to be self-reliant, and we will insist that Canada lives up to its commitments under the treaty.

One of the areas which is presently being addressed is, the "Beaver Board", as you know, Indian economic money now is in the hands of this board. We want this to be controlled by the Chiefs and councils. We want the Indian leaders to set the policies and most importantly we want to see that the government of Canada maintains the funding responsibility.

Taxation is another area. Its a treaty right that Indian incomes are tax exempt as are Indian revenues. A Canadian policy statement is in the making regarding Indian tax exemption and we will be pursuing this.

Northern Development - there is a fair amount of money available through the Northlands Agreement but this body is being dominated by civil servants both from the department and the province.

In Indian resources, extensive work is needed to support the bands in establishing control over their resources. A number of associations have been established to support the Bands, such as Indian Resort Developers Association, Indian Trappers Association and the Saskatchewan Indian Economic Action/Resource Management Program.

To get this really rolling, we require now, at this conference, a voice of support from the leaders here to begin this systematic attack.

At this conference a resolution #4 was passed that the executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians be directed to implement the program in order that comprehensive Indian economic development may immediately begin as established under treaty.

—NAOMI SEIB

HEALTH CARE DOLLARS DESTINED FOR RESERVES SPENT ELSEWHERE

During the Annual Chiefs Conference the subject of health care for Indians in Saskatchewan was an issue. Doug Cuthand, Secretary of the F.S.I. stated to the Chiefs that work is still going on regarding the health care issue. Findings indicate that the 50 million dollars allotted to Indians is spent on building hospitals close to reserves.

"We find that there is no policy for health care, just as there is no policy for social services for Indians. We had the same problem in education where the government was building schools off reserves with Indian monies to serve Indians. Each policy that exists is a provincial policy; all we do have is a shadow copy of what the province has." he said.



DOUG CUTHAND

The answer to this would be to have Indian control just like we have in education.

During the month of January 1979 health minister Monique Begin reinstated free universal health care for Indians for a period of six months. But since that time the Indian people are caught in a different bind; this time it's the direct billing by doctors of Indian patients. The people in the north are having a lot of problems, so are the Indian people in the Meadow Lake area. There are just not enough health centres in the communities.

"The F.S.I. is trying to recover the monies for the Indian health care and meetings will be conducted for the purpose to clear up the difficulties experienced by Indian people at this time," Doug Cuthand said.

Another trouble spot is transportation for patients to see a doctor. Dr. Prestage from Regina was there to answer some questions. Chief Alvin Head, of the Red Earth reserve spoke on the subject of a boarding home situated in Carrot River to service Indian people of the two reserves in the area. Chief Head, received another letter from the operator of the home which states the imminent closure of this home. Dr. Prestage replied that there a meeting scheduled about this matter next month.

There was a motion brought to the attention of the Chiefs on the hospital card situation. Treaty Indians receiving social assistance in a city are given a Y card and the R is eliminated, which totally exempts them from Treaty status. Roland Desjarlais, Chief of the Muskowekwan Reserve raised the subject and demanded that a full investigation be made.

The Meadow Lake area people received a sympathetic stand from the Chiefs expression of discontent with the kind of treatment given to the Indian patients. To this Dr. Prestage replied that the white people are subject to direct billing also and it is not only the Indians who have this problem.

There will be a meeting held in the near future on this Health policy as the Indian people have no policy, the Chiefs were told. —FLORENCE POORMAN



OWEN ANDERSON

OWEN ANDERSON CLAIMS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDIAN BETTERMENT

Owen Anderson, Director General of Indian Affairs, told delegates at the annual All Chiefs conference that the future for Saskatchewan promised more progress, change and more Indian control in the 1980's.

When mentioning all the great Indian leaders of the past he spoke of the passing of yet another great Chief, Albert Bellegarde. "The best tribute we can pay is to continue working toward those goals in education which he believed were important," said Anderson.

In the last few years there has been a greater realization of the contributions Indians have made to society he said. The Director General expressed the

need for educating the public about the treaties. This should also be taught to the young people by the schools maybe then society will understand the special status the Indian people hold and give more than minimum recognition of the treaties.

Land entitlement, Mr. Anderson says, is the most important issue and should be a priority. The selection of lands has been made but there is some confusion about the third party interests. All of these are crown lands and the Regional office is negotiating for the bands. A sum of 600,000 dollars is provided by the Department for a communications program. This program is to make the public understand the treaties and the government obligations to the Indian people.

Mr. Anderson spoke also on economic development and the wealth of Saskatchewan. Only now the department realizes the potential that exists for the betterment of Indians.

The Director General mentioned the Indian controlled education program achieved by the Indians themselves. All the students residences have Indian advisory boards and one out of seven is totally administered by Indian people, he said.

An increased number of Indian students are receiving higher education, he said the university population has increased from 100 to 400 and he assured assistance to support the students through higher education.

Permanent funding for the colleges in Regina and Saskatoon was also discussed by the Director. He was pleased to announce the Saskatchewan Region completed 1978-79 by balancing both person year and dollar budgets.

A delegate was interviewed regarding Anderson's speech. The reaction was, "If the Indian people received 6% of the amount he spoke of we would not be in the state we are in right now."

—FLORENCE POORMAN

COTE RECEIVES GREEN LIGHT TO DEVELOP INDIAN SPORTS COLLEGE

SASKATOON - Tony Cote, FSI Treasurer, was given the mandate to develop the proposed Indian Sports College as he addressed the provincial delegates attending the Chiefs conference held in this city.

Cote, responsible for Sports and Recreation with the FSI brought the Indian leaders up-to-date regarding the Sports and Recreation program of the FSI citing financial difficulties which arise from its political involvement, according to the federal government.

Looking back, to its beginnings the Sports and Recreation program of the FSI was first funded in 1972 for a five year period and was funded annually.

In its era the program created programs involving district play-offs, provincial play-offs, and was at the

same time able to hire area co-ordinators in the field of sports and recreation.

According to Cote the program was a try-out program to see what sort of reaction it would get from the reserve level, and it proved its positive nature by enabling the program to develop some successful training programs such as referees clinics, coaches clinics, hockey schools, and recreation workers.

"I have been working for the past two years to keep this program working and I have failed, due to the pressures of Sports Canada, who said it was getting too political," said Cote.

Iona Campagnolo responsible for Sports Canada, thought it would be a better idea if we were to put the Sports and Recreation program on some sort of independent footing, but it still would come under the FSI said Cote.

The bases for the establishment of a Saskatchewan Indian Sports College are: The FSI has 10 years in the field of Sports and Recreation already. A careful assesment of the successes and failures will

provide us with more than concepts of what will work and will not. A comprehensive program of sports and recreation contributes to the social development of our youth. The sports and recreation will be participation oriented, participants being defined as the people of all ages who wish to become involved in sports and recreation either as a competitor, coach, trainer, manager, co-ordinator, or member. That all of the activities of the college will be dedicated to a flexible policy of equal opportunities, to meet the total needs of the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

"Our primary concept of the Saskatchewan Indian Sports College is of the fundamental principle of belief in today's youth and the youth of tomorrow, who are our most valuable resource. If we are to assist and promote their development we must use every possible means to ensure their growth into happy and successful adults," said Cote. —ARCHIE KING

MR. DAY OF C.M.H.C. OUTLINES HOUSING UNDER MAJOR AGENCIES

On April 17 1979, Mr. Day addressed the Chiefs and Delegates. He stated that nothing CMHC offers will take the place of the present DIAND on-reserve housing program. Anything that CMHC is now able to offer must be an extra to those programs.

Housing assistance under the National Housing Act has not been available to Indian people on the reserves. Mr. Day said, "We think that Indian people should be able to utilize the appropriate NHA housing programs if they so desire." For this reason NHA was amended in 1973 to allow CMHC to make loans to Indians for housing projects. To further access the benefits of the act it was amended again in 1978-79 to broaden the services. Under the latest NHA amendment, if CMHC didn't have the available

WOMEN SPEAK OUT!!

During the recent Annual All Chief's Conference in Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association drew some attention from the C.B.C. in their re-organization program for the reserves in the province.

The topics chosen by the women to highlight the interview were the fight against crime, suicides and accidents caused by alcohol. Mrs. Rita Shilling, and Mr. Saddlemier of the C.B.C. did the interview. The women, many of whom have held office as Chiefs and band councillors had primary concerns on the constitutional status of Indians and concerns regarding the development of policy directions on issues directly affecting them.

Mrs. Flora Mike related the formation of the Indian Women's Association. She was on the steering committee some 10 years ago. Then Mrs. Isobell McNabb, the past President, said "The government

monies to lend out which is often the case, then the Indian people, band councils or a group of Indian people could seek the needed loan from an NHA approved lender such as a bank or a trust company.

In 1974, a non-subsided program under section 59 of the National Housing Act was available to reserves but this program was not satisfactory, so another program was devised under section 59 where arrangements were made to assist the non-profit organizations at a low interest rate of 8% and in one instance a 10% grant of the total capital cost. This also did not suffice for the needs of the Indian people.

In 1978 new amendments were passed by Parliament to make two new programs available to reserves. The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) is a repair program which can be combined with the DIAND rehabilitation program. A loan up to \$10,000 based on your income can be non-repayable up to \$3,700.00.

The second new program which is available is the Rental Housing Program which provides for loans of up to 100% of the cost of the project in which the interest rate of 2% is subsidized, but if the loan is 90% or less, the interest rate would be subsidized by 1%. Because of the underwriting of the interest. These projects are loss costly to construct and because of this the rental rates are considerably low. For example, if a person's wages were \$198. plus he had 2 children, his rental payments would be \$28.00 per month. The scale goes up from there and families on welfare could pay the full sheltered allowance.

Workshops were held between the CMHC, DIAND and a number of band councils. This was to provide information about these programs to Indian Affairs staff and to develop a delivery procedures under which Indian Affairs district office staffs could take the lead. Further workshops are anticipated, concluded Day. —NAOMI SEIB

has to define the difference between this group and other women's groups."

Mrs. Freda Moosehunter, a member of the Sturgeon Lake reserve who is studying to be a lawyer, spoke on the image of Indian women to-day. She encouraged Indian women to aim for careers in business and technology in opposition to the traditional role of housewife and mother. "The stereotype woman has got to go," she said.

According to Mrs. Angeline Roberts, "We are not trying to push the men aside, but we, the Indian women, have to help by getting to the heart of the social problems for the sake of our children." she said.

Mrs. Alpha Lafond has had the position of Chief of Muskeg Lake reserve and is still involved as a councillor for the band. She had some advice for the women of the Association. She advised them to support the Chief's pressure on the government for laws pertaining to abused children on the reserve, and also the discrimination toward Indian women in divorce

laws, where settlement of property is concerned.

Emma Sand, third Vice-President, spoke in her language to express her feeling about Alcohol and said, "Alcohol was never the way of life for the Indian people. Our children need our co-operation."

—FLORENCE POORMAN

WOMENS ASSOCIATION REVITALIZED

Indian women will strive for healthy social growth on the reserves.

In her presentation, the President of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association said, "I am here once again requesting your guidance and support and in addition I wish to offer our help and support towards the leadership's endeavours for the Indian people of this province." And then, mentioning the aims and objectives of the Association she continued, "To protect Indian Treaties and Treaty Rights and to promote the welfare of the Indian people of Saskatchewan. To foster the programs in Economic Development and Social rights for the Indians, in Education and to promote and assist in the development of organizations for the Indian women on the reserves. We wish to play a great part in the organization of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians."

The President also stressed the importance of co-operating fully with different social organizations that operate for the social problems of the people. These agencies are rehabilitation centers, alcohol drop-in centers, senior citizens centers, child care and juvenile delinquency programs.

Some of the Indian women spoke in Cree and made some marvelous speeches. Mrs. Philomen Gamble was appointed Senator for the ladies organization some time ago and has been a source of advice for Indian people. Mrs. Gamble is from Beardy's reserve and is a prominent speaker, but she was nervous this time and she said, "I think it's because we are broke."

Mrs. Kingfisher, Sturgeon Lake reserve, is also a Senator and knowledgeable about the Indian plight to-day. She mentioned the freedom we possess in this country of Canada, as we have the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of education. "We are lucky we are not in Russia where levels of freedom are limited," she said.

After a two year lapse the Saskatchewan Indian Women Association has been revived and the women have formed an executive.

Mrs. Sady Cote, from the Yorkton District, was elected the new president for the Association along with a new slate of energetic women on the executive.

The Association presented their stand to the chiefs and the F.S.I. executive and asked for support. First and foremost the Indian women need funding to operate.

In the introduction speech Mrs. Cote placed em-

phasis on the importance of children on the reserves, and helping the men in the organization and the Chiefs.

Each member of the Association spoke on the role each will play in the betterment in the lives of Indians on reserves. Money is important to further the work of the Indian women but most important is the co-operation of the Chiefs working together to make a better life for the children.

In the presentation the women's group expressed their awareness of social problems that stem from a history of neglect by the federal government. The women realize the chore is depressing but given the opportunity can govern themselves in a very productive association.

Indian women have not received their fair share of federal funds in years gone by for the benefit of their people on reserves. These ladies are not afraid to get their elbows dirty and are willing to deal with real issues. Welfare assistance has brought social deprivation to the Indian people. We all know that before that time the Indian people supported themselves with great pride.

Mrs. Anna Kingfisher expressed the need to govern ourselves and to have control over our own destiny, and help form INDIAN GOVERNMENT. "There are substantial gains in forming this type of government," she said.

The next body of elected ladies are the District Representatives appointed to 6 areas of the province. These ladies made a definite stand in area problems. They choose to work behind the men, and typical to the agenda, they were last on the list, a lady said.

Several leaders of the province spoke in support of the women's aims to work side by side with the same priorities.

The organization was established again to help the socio-economic problems that exist on the reserves. These ladies are trying to overcome the Indians reputation as an impoverished nation.

These elected ladies are: President, Mrs. Sady Cote; 1st Vice-President, Angeline Roberts, Sturgeon lake reserve; 2nd Vice-President, Georgina Thunderchild, Turtle ford, Sask.; 3rd Vice-President, Emma Sand, Mistawasis Reserve; Treasurer Myrtle Gardipie; Beardy's reserve; Secretary Gloria Ledoux, Muskeg Lake reserve.

District Reps. are Suzie Derocher, Flying Dust reserve, for the Meadow Lake area; Edna Brass, for the Yorkton area. North Battleford area is Bella Wapass, Thunderchild reserve; Saskatoon area is Flora Mike. Prince Albert area is Dorothy Bird and Fort Qu'Appelle area is Vera McNabb.

The Senators are; Saskatoon area Mrs. Philomen Gamble; Prince Albert, Mrs. Anna Kingfisher; Yorkton area, Rose Ewack; Prince Albert area, Maria Merasty; Fort Qu'Appelle, Eugene Lavalle; North Battleford is Emma Okanee; Fort Qu Appelle, Martha Tawiyaka and Winona Frank.

—FLORENCE POORMAN



World War I Veterans honored at the All Chiefs Conference banquet include, clockwise, left to right, Louie Arcand, Muskeg; David Bird, Peepeekisis; David Jimmy, Thunderchild; Edward Sanderson, Peepeekisis; John Fisher, Gordons. Each Veteran was presented a plaque by Veterans Association President Henry Langan.



TALENT NIGHT & DANCE **Saturday, May 19** **Duck Lake, Saskatchewan**

Talent Show: 7 p.m.
Dance: 9:30 - 2 a.m.
lunch at midnight

Admission:
12 & under - \$1.50
12 & over - \$2.50
Dance - \$3.00 per person
(advance tickets are being sold)

**For further information or advance tickets,
you may call 467-4523 (or) 467-2079.**

sponsored by *Beardy's Medallions*

Piapot. . .

Mr. Roland Crowe takes over as Chief of this band after the elections last month. He defeated his only opponent, Ken Carrier, by 33 votes. The former Chief, Alfred Lavallee, did not seek re-election.

Councillors elected were Gerald Carrier, George Carrier, Arnold Desjarlais, Frank Kiaswatum, Mike Kiaswatum, Ray Kiaswatum, Ray Lavallee and Art Obey.

Chief Roland Crowe has been the Assistant Executive Director of the Regina Friendship Centre for a number of years. He was a councillor for the band some years back and has been working closely with the band on the land entitlement for the last year. His work experience with the many levels of government will be an asset to him now as leader of this band.

This band Council will take office on May 5, 1979. —LYLA LAVALLEE

Starblanket. . .

Elections were held last month for Chief and Council of the Star Blanket Band. Mr. Irwin Starr, Chief of this Band for a number of years, was returned to office by acclamation. Donna Starr, Laurence Bigknife and Lindsay Starr were elected as band councillors.

As this band operates under band custom, it is said to be very unique. It took over six months to put in place. Each band member had some input into the regulations of this band. This is one of the first bands to have their band custom regulations in a written constitution.

—LYLA LAVALLEE

Okanese. . .

Elections for the Okanese Band were held recently with existing Chief and Council being re-elected. Chief Art Walker was returned as the leader of this band with Councillors - John Dumont and Remie Tuckanow.

—LYLA LAVALLEE

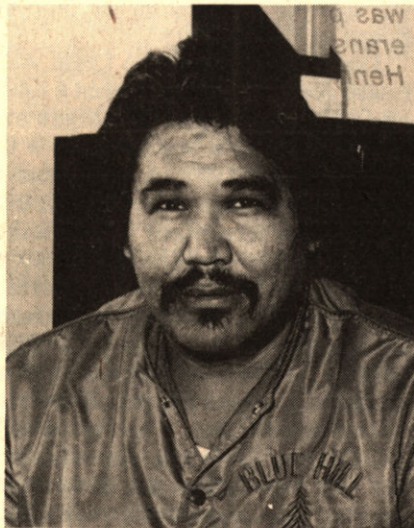


BAND ELECTION RESULTS

Nikaneet. . .

Chief Gordon Oakes was re-elected in his bid as leader for his band. He easily defeated his only opponent, Lena Buffalocalf, by fourteen votes. Elected as Councillors were Gordon Francis and David Stanley. There were seven candidates that competed for the two Councillor positions. The unsuccessful candidates were Glen Oakes, Lillian Stanley, Russell Buffalocalf, Harry Buffalocalf and Laurence Mosquito. This band operates under band custom and they will be in office beginning May 1, 1979.

—LYLA LAVALLEE



Littlepine. . .

LITTLE PINE - Casey Kennedy, a new comer to Indian band politics, was recently elected Chief of the Little Pine Indian Band.

He defeated incumbent Chief Johnson Kakum and hopefuls Sam Thompson and Valentine Nighttraveller, in the band council elections which were held under Indian band custom.

Kennedy, 31, is no stranger to many of the band members. He is a noted carpenter and has served as the instructor for its carpentry class

which was held during the past winter months. During the summer months Kennedy constructs houses for the community. He is also known to throw a mean curve when tossing the hardball during the ball season.

Valentine Nighttraveller, another political newcomer, trailed Kennedy by four votes. He is currently an educator at the Pehtokahanopewin school. Nighttraveller was later successful in his bid for a councillor position.

Former Chief Johnson Kakum was defeated by a 20 vote margin. Completing a term of three years Kakum saw some projects completed during his term of office. Kakum was elected to the band council as a councillor.

The last candidate for Chief, Sam Thompson, was also a former Chief serving in the era when the Indian agent was located on reserves. He is currently a school bus driver.

Successful candidates for councillor were Valentine Nighttraveller, Johnson Kakum, Victor Chickosis and Jonas Semaganis (re-elected).

—ARCHIE KING

Red Pheasant. . .

RED PHEASANT - Harry Nicotine was successful in his bid for re-election as Chief during the band council elections held recently at the Red Pheasant Indian Reserve.

The band council elections were conducted under the electoral system of the Indian Act and drew a record number of candidates for the seven positions of councillors.

Nicotine defeated Lennox Wuttunee by a comfortable margin polling a total of 109 votes. Wuttunee described his defeat as being "snowed under."

A total of 30 candidates were nominated to contest the seven positions for councillor. Those running included former members Michael Baptiste, Herman Bugler and Larry Wuttunee. All were re-elected.

Newcomers to council included Gale Benson, George Benson, Elmer Wuttunee, and Oliver Wuttunee.

Unsuccessful in their bid for election were former councillors including Roy Bear, Patrick Bugler, George Nicotine, Clifford Wuttunee, and Gavin Wuttunee.

(Continued next page)

Delivering a brief acceptance speech Chief Nicotine stressed the necessity for all band members to work together and put aside their differences. Emphasizing the importance of education Nicotine said "that this would be the direction he and his council would be striving for."

Thunderchild Treaty 6 Adhesion Activities

The Thunderchild Band will be commemorating the signing of the Adhesion of Treaty No. 6 by Chief Thunderchild (Peeyasiu-Awasis) in 1879 at the place called Sounding Lake (Nipi Kapitikwek).

Prior to the Western Canada Treaty periods of the 1870's, Thunderchild and his people roamed the plains of what we now know as Western Canada and down to the northern part of Montana. During the signings of the Treaty No. 6 at Fort Carleton and Fort Pitt, the Thunderchild people were amongst the Crees under the Big Bear who resisted the treaty and held out for better terms. Harships befell them in the following years and finally in the year 1879 Thunderchild and his people were subdued by circumstances at the time and were forced to accept the treaty terms of 1876. This historic signing took place at Sounding Lake on August 23, 1879.

Sounding Lake is situated due west of Saskatoon just inside of Alberta and 20 miles south of Provost, Alberta. It is the site of the signing of the Adhesions to Treaty No. 6 and annuity payments in the years 1878 and 1879. It is rich in Indian history and is also known as the neutral area where both Blackfeet and Crees camped in peace. Today, there are 2 cairns or monuments erected on the spot commemorating the signings of Treaty No. 6 and the NWMP.

It is at this very historic spot that the Thunderchild Band will be kicking off their Centennial Commemorative activities on May 18, 19, and 20, 1979. This is slated as a spiritual commemoration which will include Indian ceremonies and feasts. On Saturday, the 19th, a small re-enactment of the annuity payments for some of the Thunderchild Band Members will take place

with several government dignitaries expected to attend. Including Ralph Steinhaur, Lt. Governor of Alberta.

The spiritual commemorative activities is opened to the Indian people. The official day, the 19th will also be opened to the white public.

Other planned centennial activities include, the Indian Traditional summer games which will take place on August 1, 2, and 3, followed by the Centennial Pow-Wow on August 4, 5 and 6 1979. Advertisement by poster of both events will be released in the very near future.

Breakthrough Organization For Legal Aid In North

BY ANITA GAUTHIER

Northerners will be interested to know that there will be a Legal Aid Board for northern Saskatchewan as of April 1, 1979. Yetha Ayisiniwuk Legal Services Society will become certified as the Norths Board as of that date.

The struggle to have a Legal Aid Board for the North has been a long one. Northern people first began attempts to form a board in Ille a la Crosse in late 1977. A local board for that area was then established but was not recognized by the Sask. Legal Services Commission because it did not represent the whole north. Then several concerned people from all over the north met in La Ronge in July, 1978 and formed Yetha Ayisiniwuk Legal Services Society.

The society then tried to obtain certification from the commission, but this was denied due to lack of funding for Board meetings. The Society continued to seek recognition by the Commission. Finally, the Government set up the McClelland Inquiry into Legal Aid. This gave Yetha Ayisiniwuk Legal Services Society the opportunity to convince Judge McClelland of the need for a Legal Aid board for the North. On the recommendation of Judge McClelland, the Commission granted Certification.

The members of the Board feel this is, at long last, an opportunity for Northerners to have a say in how Legal Aid is to operate. The board will be in charge of employing staff, operating the budget and setting

policy. It means for example, that they could design a program of public legal education and preventative law.

More specifically, the board hopes to deal with such concerns as complaints from the public, the provisions of court interpreters, paralegals and court workers. Legal education for the public would be an important role for the board. Particularly, the board hopes to act as a vehicle for law reform where necessary and tie such activity in with Northern issues such as, for example, Northern Development, hunting and trapping rights, etc.

The board members feel they have an organization which will provide for input from all over the North in a meaningful way. The North has been divided into seven regions. Each region has one vote but can send as many delegates as it wishes (subject to the cost of holding meetings). There is a need for Committees to be established in local communities and hopefully there will be sufficient interest for this to happen.

Even the name was designed to show the input of a segments of the public, particularly Native people. Yetha Ayisiniwuk Legal Services Society is a combination of Chipweyan, Cree and English meaning "Northern people's Legal Services Society". The board invites the public to participate. Any inquiries may be sent to its mailing address of Box 657, La Ronge, Sask. S0J 1I0.

Justice Programs Discuss Expansion Of Services

A two day workshop was recently co-hosted by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the federal government's Solicitor General's Department. Entitled "Crime Prevention in Indian Communities" the workshop was coordinated by the Indian Justice Program.

The panel of resource people included Cliff Starr, FSI 3rd Vice-President; Warren Williams, Indian Justice Program; Henry Langan, Indian Justices of the Peace; Ken Jamont, R.C.M.P. Native Policing

(Continued next page)

Co-ordinator. The panel heard recommendations from the districts regarding proposed plans of action and solutions to problems encountered at the grass roots level.

Reserve-based programs provide probation officers, Indian policemen trained as R.C.M.P. Special Constables and Indian Justices of the Peace. It was made clear at the workshop that expansion of all three programs is desired by both program staff and Indian justice workers at the reserve level.

Another concern voiced by the district representatives was that Indian Special Constables were being used for other duties by the RCMP, and they felt their presence would be most useful on the reserves.

RCMP Sgt. Jamont replied that many of these problems will be relayed to the appropriate officials including senior RCMP staff and Attorney-General Roy Romanow.

In conclusion, acting Chairman Warren Williams commented that this workshop was the first province-wide function of its kind to be sponsored by the joint committee. This committee was established in 1977 to co-ordinate these services.

—ARCHIE KING

Parent Commends War Veterans For Group Formation

SASKATOON — Gilbert Parent, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Veteran Affairs, addressed the delegates attending the formation of the Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association. Parent outlined the history story of veterans affairs.

According to Parent, history shows that by the advent of the first World War the principle had been fully accepted in Canada that a war pensioner was entitled to compensation for any disability, treatment for his or her condition as required and training for a new occupation if warranted.

"There is a rather widespread impression today that this segment of our population is not very significant, numerically. The question being asked is, Why do we still need Veterans Affairs more than 30 years after the end of the second World War and more than half a century

after the end of the first World War? The wars may be over, but the effects of war are not," he said.

"The total services available to our veterans and their dependents have been developing over the years and as a portfolio we probably have a closer link with our clientele than any other federal department," he continued.

"We are still closely involved with the widows and children of those who died or were maimed at Beaumont-Hamel, on the beaches of Dieppe, in the skies over Europe or on the convoy routes of the Atlantic," said Parent.

Veterans Affairs is justly proud of what it has accomplished on behalf of our veterans and it has always been an important principle for Canadians to recognize the debt owed to our country's ex-servicemen and women, and to compensate them for any disability or other form of suffering brought about as a result of their service in times of war.

"Let me assure you that this debt will continue to be paid as long as there remains one veteran or one dependent of a veteran who is in need of help," said Parent.

Veterans Affairs is involved in an in-depth study of its care services for veterans. They emphasize that acute care of those disabled during military service will continue to be given top priority and assistance to older veterans will more and more be a major concern of the department.

Regarding the formation of Saskatchewan's Indian Veterans Association, "I would like to tell you that you are definitely on the right track by doing what you are doing here tonight, for if we all sat back and complained to ourselves about our own particular problems we would never get anywhere," said Parent.

It is only by grouping together like this and examining what has happened in the past and how, that we, as a unified force can instigate changes for the future. Then things will begin to happen," added Parent.

On behalf of the Indian veterans a ceremonial tomahawk was presented to Gilbert Parent as a token of appreciation. Mrs. Parent was presented with a genuine hand-woven basket.

ARCHIE KING

Theory And Practice For Carpenters On Course

A ten week carpentry course which started on this Reserve in mid-January was recently completed. 12 students were enrolled in this course, instructed by Arnold Saulteaux. The course was sponsored by Canada Manpower.

The course was taught in two parts, consisting of classroom instruction, and on-site training where the students worked on different projects under the watchful eye of the Instructor.

The class wrote exams every two weeks, and the instructor was very pleased with the results. The Instructor was also pleased with the class projects which were Grain Self Feeders. Some of the things the class learned were reading blue prints, hanging of door frames and shingling.

The Instructor felt that the classroom instruction is useful. However, in courses such as this, they try to get the students "the experience on the job". When the course was completed the class has really improved, said Saulteaux. The course, which covered the basics of carpentry enabled the students to become carpenter's helpers. Saulteaux said he was very happy that courses of this nature were held on reserves and hopefully in the near future continuing courses would be held in order for the Indian carpenters to obtain journeymen's papers.

—MORLEY WATSON

If I Had A Hammer. . .

An advanced carpentry class started in Montreal Lake reserve on January 22, 1979 and lasted ten weeks but received an extension of two more which ended on April 12, 1979. This class was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

This course should provide the 13 participants with the necessary skills in the building of the high school on the reserve. Roy Sanderson, is the instructor for this course. A member of the James Smith reserve

(Continued next page)

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Tapwe Column, normally seen in this paper every month does not appear in the April issue due to other commitments made by the author, Doug Cuthand. It will be found as usual in next month's issue.*

Lebret School Funding Discussed At Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle District Meet

Roy has been at this type of work for quite some time. The men are getting along very well in their classes he said.

These men spend about half of their time in the class sitting and the rest of the time is spent on actual construction of what the man chooses. There were several finished cabinets on the scene at the carpenters house. At the end of this class the men will write an exam which will determine their progress. The points each student earns will go toward credits for a certificate.

The general aim of providing training for these men is to assist them in the employment field, not only in the building of the school but with a view towards solving their day to day problems in human development.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

Funds of \$1,830,800 allocated to the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle District for Community Affairs was the main topic of discussion at the District Chiefs meeting held last month.

Out of this amount, \$1,020,000 was allotted to new housing, \$371,000 to renovations, \$58,200 for Muscowpetung-Pasqua School's new road, \$81,600 for community facilities at Gordon and Poorman, and \$300,000 for unrestricted minor projects.

As the priority for the Saskatchewan region is housing, 85 new houses will be built in this district. The maximum amount allotted for each house is \$12,000. Each band has to rely on other subsidies like Canada Works or the Band Work Process in order to have a house completed. The priority of the Dept. is in housing, yet it offers only a subsidy program.

The Treaty Days for each Band are: April 30, Fishing Lake; May 1, Poorman; May 2, Daystar; May 3, Gordon; May 4, Muskowekwan; May 7, Piapot; May 8, Muscowpetung; May 9, Pasqua; May 10, Carry-the-Kettle; May 11, File Hills Reserves; May 16, Nikaneeet.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the Lebret School was discussed. The contract expires at the end of March for most employees at the school and there were talks about a strike. At present, salaries for employees at the school are above all other residential schools. The 10% raise they are asking for seemed out of hand and most of the Chiefs opposed it. —LYLA LAVALLEE

After considerable discussion, each band received the following funds for each project:

FUNDING ALLOCATIONS TABLE FOR TOUCHWOOD-FILE HILLS-QU'APPELLE DISTRICT

BAND	NEW HOUSING	RENOVATIONS	UNRESTRICTED MINOR	SPECIAL PROJECTS	COMM. FACILITIES
Carry-The Kettle	10-\$120,000	7-\$20,000	\$23,000	---	---
Daystar	2-\$24,000	5-\$20,000	\$10,000	---	---
Fishing Lake	6-\$72,000	8-\$30,000	\$23,000	---	---
Gordon	10-\$120,000	16-\$48,000	\$18,000	---	\$71,600 rink
Little Black Bear	1-\$12,000	1-\$5,000	\$16,000	---	---
Muscowpetung	9-\$108,000	5-\$20,000	\$23,000	\$58,200 road	---
Muskowekwan	6-\$72,000	10-\$24,000	\$20,000	---	---
Nikaneeet	2-\$24,000	3-\$9,000	\$12,000	---	---
Okanese	2-\$24,000	2-\$6,000	\$16,000	---	---
Pasqua	4-\$48,000	9-\$27,000	\$14,000	---	---
Peepeekesis	10-\$120,000	13-\$39,000	\$28,000	---	---
Piapot	10-\$120,000	10-\$30,000	\$20,000	---	---
Poorman	6-\$72,000	13-\$39,000	\$39,000	---	\$10,000 gym
Standing Buffalo	4-\$48,000	10-\$30,000	\$23,000	---	---
Star Blanket	2-\$24,000	6-\$18,000	\$14,000	---	---
Wood Mountain	1-\$12,000	2-\$6,000	\$1,000	---	---
	\$1,020,000	\$371,000	\$300,000	\$58,200	\$81,600

Cote Attempts Cultural Preservation

A Cultural Workshop was held on the Cote Reserve on March 14th, sponsored by Cote's Social Development Workshops.

Elders, Charles Cote, Adam Stevenson, John Cote Sr., Hector Badger, Roderick Cote, Annie Keewatin and Dorothy Crowe acted as resource personnel and each spoke to the large delegation. Things got underway as Pauline Pelly counselled the gathering to "Go to the Elders, they will teach you" the Saukteaux way of life both spiritual and cultural. This has been gradually declining the last few generations. She went on to say "If you young people do not learn the Indian way you will lose something that is very important to you as an Indian".

Mr. Roderick Cote echoed Mrs. Pelly's words "Go to the Elders, they are valuable to you people. Once they are gone everything will be lost. What they teach you, you in turn can pass it on to your children, and grandchildren." Mr. Cote also stated that nowadays you have to pay for professional advice, but these Elders do it for love."

Hector Badger was next to speak. Mr. Badger said he went to school at the St. Philips Mission. The students tried to preserve their language by speaking it, but were punished if they were caught. Mr. Badger said 1979 is the International year of the Child. We have to look after them as they are our future, we as parents have to show love and affection. We have to talk to them and spend more time with them, this, he said, will help avoid problems. Mr. Badger closed by saying we have to set an example by doing!

Adam Stevenson, who gave his presentation in the Saukteaux Language, told the gathering every nationality has its own church and beliefs and we as Indians have our own beliefs such as Rain Dances, Sweat Baths.

"You young people have to realize what you are losing" He told the gathering of younger people, he was not scolding them, but telling them the value of their culture and beliefs. He said Indian culture is the greatest gift we Indian people have.

Mr. Stevenson finished up by telling the gathering "to stay on the right road". the road which God gave us.

Pauline Pelly spoke once again, saying it was a big step the young people had taken, by sponsoring a workshop of this nature. It's up to the parents to show the Indian way, "We have to get it back, before we lose it completely".

Writers Notes:Special thanks to Deloris Friday, Lorraine Badger, and Doreen Cote for setting up the workshop and serving an enjoyable dinner. —MORLEY WATSON

Prison Inmates Request Elders

The Native Brotherhood Society group within the Penitentiary in Prince Albert organized a one day workshop and the theme was "Indian Traditions".

the preparation for the workshop was extensive and unfortunately although 168 invitations were sent out, only four people attended.

There is a misunderstanding about the rules and regulations that apply to the Federal prison. There are specific procedures one must follow in order to be allowed in. A person is required to send proper identification, age, name and social securing number. Two weeks must be allowed for a person to be cleared. This is required in order to attend workshops, socials and meetings. If the individual has visiting privileges for one inmate, he or she is not allowed to attend these functions.

The Native Brotherhood Society must work within existing rules within the Federal authority. Administration priorities are designed to ensure the protection of the Society. "Controlled supervision by guards is carried out and every step is intended to deliver the policy of this prison" said Mr. O'Sullivan, Director of the institution.

The Native Brotherhood members were pleased that the speakers took time to attend. They were elders Mr. Bill Creely, George Mantee and Mrs. Philomene Gamble. These wise people were a great inspiration to the members of the

Society. The day began with a pipe ceremony in which the members participated.

Mr. Creely, a very eloquent speaker in our Indian nation, delivered his message on Indian religion and traditions. He expressed the changes that have taken place but "God's creations are still here; the crow is black; the birds have not changed and the respect is still there, with God's creations," he said.

Mr. Creely continued as he explained how he travelled across the Canada speaking to Indian people in many aspects of activities, in schools, conventions, jails and Indian ceremonies. I always ask, why are we dominating the population with 60% in the jails across Canada? and in Regina it's 80% Native, why? It is liquor and it is the great enemy. "I visited the North Battleford hospital and there is only three Indians in there. Therefore the Indian is not crazy," he said.

Mr. George Mantee was another speaker who related his knowledge on Indian religion." You have to learn and gain an intellectual power from the elders. I was brought up by my grandparents long ago. I was taught to think for myself, to be kind, to love and not to talk about other people. We are being looked after by God; we are not the boss of ourselves," he said. As he related the history of his life, Mr. Mantee claims he learnt to respect the land, women and children by his grandparents.

Mrs. Philomene Gamble, a lady of great experience in Indian traditions clearly expressed the love she had for the Indian children, "liquor is a menace to all children to-day and leads to all misfortunes in life" she said. She spoke at length on the subject and the experiences and miseries brought about by liquor to the Indian people.

During the day dinner was served for the guests which was shared by the members of the Society. The social ended with an hour of entertainment. —FLORENCE POORMAN

Last Oak Secretary Leaves Post

Friday, March 30th the Last Oak Board of Directors, Management, fellow employees and friends gathered at Marieval Hall to honor one of the Company's first employees Secretary, Ruth Delorme.

Ruth, who recently resigned due to other interests, served the Last Oak Park for eight years. In those eight years, she gained the respect of many for her hard work, dedication and fine personality. Board Member Henry Delorme acted as M.C. for the evening. After a delicious supper, members of the Board and Management thanked Ruth for her years of service. Chairmen of the Board, Chief Ken Sparvier of Cowessess, said "Secretaries of Ruth's calibre are very hard to come by, dedication and hard work were her trade marks" he thanked her on behalf of Board Members past and present. Board Member Bernard Bob of Kahkewistahaw thanked Ruth for eight fine years and wished her success in the future. Yours truly, Morley Watson, board member for Ochapowace Band, thanked Ruth for her fine efforts, and the major contribution she had made toward the betterment of Last Oak.

Managers Tony Sparvier and Hubert Gunn said "that they were both new to the Corporation, and Ruth had helped them immensely and made their new jobs so much easier". Finally Chief Joe Williams delivered his thanks to Ruth "As I said on the opening of the Golf Course, Ruth, these great men saw a true vision of Indian co-operation in sound development. Through your dedication you have seen great men pass in this Last Oak Corporation. Your valuable assistance to new members and the sincere dedication you have shown over troubled waters is a great asset to your courage. Ruth as a simple man, I really have no words to really express my sincere feelings of appreciation. I can only say from my gut, thanks, on behalf of my family and my great people of Sakimay. We sincerely wish you and yours the very best in whatever you choose. I ask the Great Spirit to watch and care for you and if you ever desire the help from me, please come Ruth

and I will help you in any way possible for your great help and the dedication you have shown your people. Once again, Ruth, God Bless You."

Ruth was presented with a gift by Chief Ken Sparvier, as a small token of appreciation for her years of faithful service. The evening concluded with a Cabaret with "Stray Cat Band" providing the music.

—MORLEY WATSON



Winter Festivals First Princess Tina Hynne

Miss Tina Hynne of the Flying Dust Reserve attained the title of first princess in the recent Meadow Lake Winter Festival Snow Queen Contest. In this contest, Miss Hynne brought over three thousand dollars to the Meadow Lake Winter Festival Committee.

Tina is the daughter of Susan and Chief Percy Derocher of the Flying Dust Reserve. Tina is 16 years old and is in grade 10. She attended the Carpenter High School for the first semester, and for the second semester she is attending the La Plonge High School in Beauval, Sask.

Miss Hynne is active in the various sports such as volleyball, basketball and broomball.

For the Pageant which was held Sunday afternoon March 18, 1979, Miss Hynne was dressed in Indian-oriented attire. A navy blue parka, which was made by her grandmother, Adele Derocher and her matching white mitts and mukluks were made by Glecia Bear, Catherine McCallum, her maternal grandmother, and Clementine Laliberte.

The many prizes which Miss Hynne received in this pageant were: A leather purse donated by Emjays Fashions, and 8 x 10 picture of herself donated by Nick Bolen of Dorintosh, a wallet from Pearson's, a free hair cut from Charlie's Girl, a pizza from the Lumber House and a record player from Bill Bendall of North Battleford.

Tina and her parents would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who supported her in this pageant. The support came as far as Saskatoon, North Battleford and Regina. Thank you all for your support.

—NAOMIE SEIB

New Secretary For Meadow Lake F.S.I.

The Meadow Lake F.S.I. office hired a new secretary to perform the secretarial duties of the Meadow Lake district. Miss Betty Matchee commenced her duties on February 15, 1979.

Miss Matchee attained her elementary education from the Beauval Indian Residential School and went on to complete her grade eleven in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Upon the completion of her grade eleven, she entered the Saskatoon Business College, where she attained some clerical skills.

Miss Betty Matchee comes to this office with public relations experience as well as clerical. She has worked with the Indian Affairs office and the old Vocational Centre office at its earlier beginnings. Her hobbies are sewing, reading, and caring for her children.

She is presently maintaining a receiving home for children in the Flying Dust Reserve.

(Continued next page)

She said, "In the span of one year, November 1977 to November 1978, I have had a total of 37 children utilizing the receiving home anywhere from one day to three weeks."

Her long range plans are to upgrade her education by attending a college of some kind. Naomie Seib

National Parole Board Member Transferred

OTTAWA - William R. Outerbridge, Chairman of the National Parole Board of Canada, has announced the transfer of Miss Kathy Louis to the Board's British Columbia regional office. Currently a member of the Prairie Region in Saskatoon, her transfer is effective March 1, 1979.

Miss Louis, 36, was born on the Hobbema Indian Reserve in Southern Alberta. Following an early education in that province, she received a B.A. degree from Simon Fraser University, specializing in sociology. She also has training in psychology and political science.

Miss Louis is fluent in the Cree language, the mother tongue of a significant number of the native population in Western Canada. She worked as a social worker for Indian Affairs in Edmonton and Vancouver, and as a Native Cultural Consultant for Vancouver's Catholic Family Services Agency. She was active in the Family and Children's Law Commission headed by Justice Thomas Berger until September 1975.

Returning to Alberta in 1975, she served as Program Developer and Assistant to the Director of Maskatchee Cultural College at Hobbema, an outreach program of the University of Calgary. Immediately prior to her appointment to the National Parole Board in 1977, she worked in staff development training for the government of Alberta.

The National Parole Board consists of 26 cabinet-appointed members. In addition to the Ottawa Division, the Board's operations are decentralized into five geographic regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and British Columbia.

The new Executive and District Reps. of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association wish to extend their sincere sympathy to Verna Bellegarde and family on the passing of husband, father and Chief, Albert Bellegarde.

First and foremost, on behalf of my family and myself, I would like to extend our sincere sympathy and condolences to Mrs. Verna Bellegarde and children as well to the Bellegarde family.

The late deceased Albert Bellegarde will always be remembered by me as a soldier who fought and died for his country. Albert was dedicated in his efforts to fight for recognition of rights for the Indian people.

Very shortly after his election last October he and I were discussing a number of issues pertaining to the direction in which the Federation was advancing. He stated to me, "We have gone astray on a number of issues and these issues must be brought back into line. We have got to get to those people at the reserve level." Those were the very words he used.

Albert was a very good friend of mine; he was kind, understanding, easy to get along with and very well respected by everyone who knew him.

I, not realizing the seriousness of his surgery and illness, was shocked to hear of his return to the hospital for further treatment. We must realize Albert went down without a word of complaint. No mention of his illness was made to me.

He fought to the bitter end and with one thing on his mind, that he would get well and resume his duties as Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

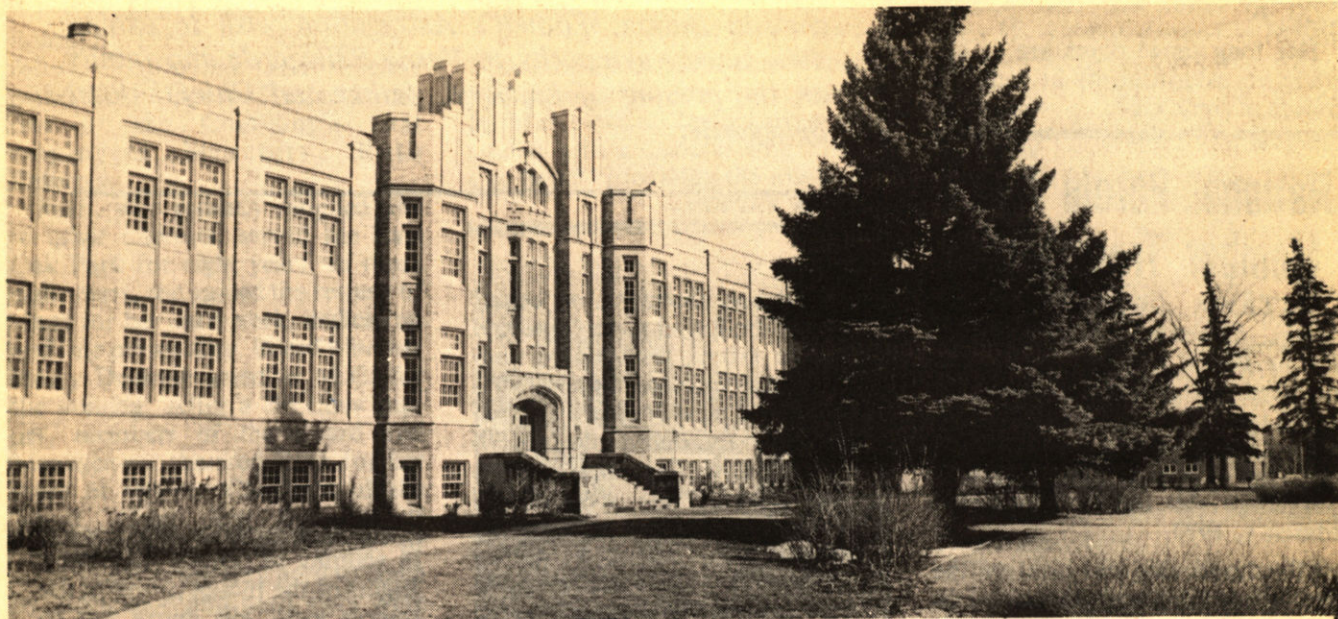
His determination was sincere, in wanting to protect the Treaty Rights of the Indian people at the reserve level. His desire was to promote Socio-Economic Development at the reserve level; to promote a better communication and relationship between the bands and the Department of Indian Affairs; to promote a better understanding of our Treaty Rights in relation to the health issue, tax exemption, free education for Indian students, hunting fishing and trapping rights. He also wished to have further probe and investigation of the land entitlement issue and land surrender issues and to develop and promote unity amongst all the Indians in Canada. There were many other ideas and issues he would have gone into. However, due to his illness, he was unable to carry out his plan of action. One thing is certain, he fought to the bitter end.

When I went to visit him at his home I could see that he wanted to get up and shoulder the responsibility that he accepted at the October election.

I personally feel we should pursue his ideas and solely concentrate our efforts in the developments and gear them right to the reserve level.

Yours in Indian Development,
Tony Cote
Treasurer

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



NEW LOCATION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE
AND THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WE HAVE MOVED!!!

In keeping with the Indian tradition of migrating as the seasons change, we at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Saskatchewan Indian Community College have now completed our migration.

We are now situated at the Old Teacher's College at 1030 Idylwyld Drive North. Our mailing address remains the same, Box 3085, S7K 3S9, and our phone number is also still the same, 244-1146.

So if you are looking for us at our old location on the University campus, and you don't find us there, it's because we **are** no longer there.

Our on-again, off-again move has finally happened and, like our ancestors we hardly left a trace, just a lot of memories, at Emmanuel-St. Chads.

The move itself wasn't that difficult, as we were fairly well prepared by lots of advance warning. What we weren't prepared for though, was having to get to work a little earlier than we usually do, so we can find a parking spot. We are situated right next to Kelsey Institute and right in front of the Harry Bailey Aquatic Centre. When classes are on a Kelsey or at the pool, parking spaces are at a premium.

I heard on the radio the other morning, that there are 130,000 people living in Saskatoon and two-thirds of them own an automobile. I have come to believe that they park all of those cars around these three buildings.

But if you are looking for us we aren't hard to find, we are right on the main drag that goes through town. As I have already mentioned, our address and phone number is still the same. If we can be of service to you or your Band, please remember that all you have to do is make the request, by phone or by letter. And when you are in town, please feel free to drop by and pay us a visit, we are always glad to show people around.

IVAN MCNAB
Information Officer
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

An introduction and explanation of the College and its programs.

This is the first installment in a planned series of articles that will introduce you to and inform you about the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

In order to get a clear picture of how we fit into the overall structure of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, we must first go back a few years to the beginning of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

The College began operations in 1972, as the result of finding uncovered by the Task Force on Indian Education. These findings, such as the drop-out rate, age-grade differentials and truancy, to name only a few, sparked a great deal of interest and controversy on the part of educators and Indian leaders alike. They also served to point out, that we, as parents and leaders, had little or no control over what our children were being taught in the schools.

Extensive research was also done to compile statistics on income, housing, population distribution and growth, unemployment, vocational training, incarceration rates, accident rates, life expectancy and so on, in order to present a accurate picture of the current life situation of Indian people in Saskatchewan.

Several directions and new initiatives emerged from the combined efforts of research and experience

in dealing with these educational issues confronting Indian leaders and their people.

Acquiring Community College status, to tackle adult up-grading and skill development, and affiliation with the University of Regina, to deal with the University level education and training, have been our two most notable achievements over the past four years.

Although we have undergone some very major changes over the past years, the SICC has not lost sight of its goals. That goal is to be of assistance to Indian Bands in Saskatchewan so that they would be able to utilize the College as the key vehicle for the provision of educational resources and services to reserves.

Clifford Starr, 3rd Vice-President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, is the Executive Director of Education. This, in addition to his other responsibilities as an Executive member of the FSI, keeps him very busy. In his capacity as Executive Director he must take responsibility for "the planning, organization, direction and control of the major educational functions of the College."

In general, the Executive Director shall establish college objectives, formulate policies and programmes, and set standards by using a knowledge of the organization's capacities, by analyzing social, cultural, educational and other trends with specific reference to Saskatchewan Indian communities.

Presently, under the Directorship of Mrs. Myrna Yuzicapi, the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College is still undergoing changes to keep up with the overall changes in Indian education and keeping the college sensitive to the needs of the Indian people on the Reserves.

Let us now look at the overall aims and objectives of the College:

1. To maintain a comprehensive and sensitive communications network with all Indian communications network with all Indian communities, so that it may plan and implement its activities with the sure knowledge of the needs and wishes of the people. For the same reason, the College will develop a system for obtaining advice and guidance from our elders. To further ensure that the College continues to be attentive to the educational needs of people at all levels, decision-making authority for the institution will be kept in the hands of the elected representatives of the Saskatchewan Indians, i.e. the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

2. To create educational programs in such areas as history,



Cliff Starr - Executive Director of Education

philosophy, religion, art, literature, and the social sciences in order to help our young people develop a proud Indian identification.

3. To promote the teaching of courses that are uniquely suited to the demands of Reserve life.
4. To identify, support and promote talented Indians in the arts, professions and sports.
5. To collect, produce and circulate written and audio visual materials dealing with Indians.
6. To act as a clearing house for research concerning Indians in the Province of Saskatchewan. This is necessary in order to protect our people from misinterpretation and to preserve the authenticity of our cultural tradition.
7. To provide assistance, consultation and directions to all agencies serving Indians in Saskatchewan. Examples of these would be IAB, the Provincial Department of Education and the Universities of Saskatchewan and Regina.
8. To give all possible help to Indian bands in such matters as planning of schools, improvement of school curricula and training of teachers as well as other staff.
9. To develop and teach courses related to Indian culture, e.g. Indian dance and music, Indian law, Indian political science.

Since its humble beginning in a warehouse at 1402 Quebec Street to Emmanuel-St. Chad and now, most recently, to the old Teacher's College on Idylwyld Drive North, the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College has expanded and changed a great deal.

Following is a brief description of each of the Programs that make our College.

a) CULTURE CENTRE: Coordinator, Smith Atimoyoo.

This department can probably be viewed as the hub of the College, and it concerns itself in the areas of culture, tradition, ceremonies and philosophy and continues to foster the Eldership movement by; -having daily pipe ceremonies, - assisting as resource persons, - lecturing and counselling staff and students.

Cultural Centre staff have been involved in three major areas. 1) Collection of information, 2) Assistance in the organization of cultural events, 3) Resource leadership.

b) CURRICULUM STUDIES AND RESEARCH: Coordinator, Gail Bear.

This department is engaged in producing curriculum guides for school programs and in producing resource and reference materials to accompany these programs. All materials are intended to accurately reflect the

culture and values of the five Saskatchewan tribes.

- Research is being carried out in three major areas;
- 1) Field Work: - collection of information from people on Reserves. - organization of information collected by Cultural Centre from elders workshops.
 - 2) Library Research: - all of the projects which this department undertakes requires library research to identify existing materials on any given topic.
 - 3) Evaluation: - material produced by department must be tested and evaluated in the schools to determine whether they are meeting the needs of Indian people.

Staff members are available to act as consultants and resource persons whenever they are requested. All you have to do is make the request and any of the department within the College is at your disposal.

c) CULTURAL ARTS: Coordinator, Bill Brittain.

This department has been involved in introducing, promoting and performing traditional Indian music and dancing, to the delight of many children in schools across the province. Requests and invitations are received daily for their participation in school Cultural Days and other events.

d) EDUCATION LIAISON: Coordinator, John McLeod.

The major functions of this department can be broken down into three areas.

1. Assisting band councils in the development of educational programs which meet their needs.
2. On-going research to develop information on



Myrna Yuzicapi - Cultural College Director

socio-economic conditions of registered Indians.

3. Relaying research and other information to the bands.

Staff of this program serve as resource personnel to band Councils and school committees, as well as to the other departments of the College and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

e) LIBRARY: Coordinator, David Sparvier.

The library is involved mainly with provision of information, both print and audio-visual, about and by Indian peoples in North and South America.

Areas of concern are as follows:

1. An Indian cultural information and learning resource centre, as used by all FSI staff and all Saskatchewan bands.

2. An Indian instructional resource centre as used by the three Indian colleges.

3. A multi-media resource centre where there is available a collection of audio-visual and printed materials.

The library of the College has been and is continuing to collect and catalogue all information in the form of books, periodicals, tape recordings, records, films and video tapes, which pertain to Indian languages, history and culture. The staff is also available for consultation to bands.

f) GRAPHIC ARTS: Coordinator, Edgar Thomas.

This department is responsible for the printing of most of the publications of the FSI. They also print conference kits, pamphlets, books, brochures, certificates, posters and specifically, the monthly newspaper of the FSI "The Saskatchewan Indian." Many bands are making increased use of printed material for communications, and this department is most capable of supporting and assisting these projects.

g) VISUAL ARTS: Coordinator, Brian Tootoosis.

This department is producing material in various forms relating to both modern and traditional Indian culture. The effective use of Audio-Visual aids and the production of video tapes, slide/tape presentation etc. involves a tremendous amount of skill and technology. This expertise is available to Indian bands to improve communications between the Indian and non-Indian people of Saskatchewan and of our country.

This department works mainly in the areas of; 1. Video taping (cable vision) 2. Audio recording 3. Photography 4. Slide-tape presentations 5. Print 6. 16 mm. film making 7. Tape lending library 8. Public Relations.

"*In The Spirit Of Our ForeFathers*" a 30 minute color film, won the 1977 award for the best promotional film at the Yorkton International Film Festival. I might just also mention that it was the only film from Saskatchewan to win an award.

h) INDIAN LANGUAGE: Coordinator, Ida McLeod.

This department concerns itself, primarily, with

the development of an Indian language program which is being used in the schools. It is also attempting to establish the Indian Language Program under the authority of the Indian Language Instructors Association with the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College providing the administration support function for the Program.

For many years Indians in Saskatchewan have been concerned about the way in which their native language has been treated in the school which their children attend. In the past, the use of a native language has been positively discouraged by various schools and educational authorities. This policy of discouraging and sometimes even forcing Indian children not to use their native language has had some far reaching and discouraging results.

The Indian people of Saskatchewan have been aware of the problems created when their language was excluded from the school room. Over the past few years they have expressed their concern about this situation and have made suggestions for changes. Early in 1971 an Ad Hoc Committee with representatives from the FSI, IAB, the provincial Department of Education, the U. of S. and the Saskatchewan Indian Teachers Association came together in an effort to consider requests coming from reserve people in order to meet local needs.

After several meetings the Ad Hoc Committee came up with several conclusions. First, it was recommended that the future objective would be to restore dignity and respect to the Indian Language in the classroom. Furthermore, it was decided that positive steps must be taken to preserve and develop the Indian language through school and other educational programs.

During the past two years the Indian Language program has undertaken three particular functions:

1. To provide for the development of curriculum material for classroom use.

2. To plan and develop training programs for the instructors.

3. To provide classroom instruction to the children.

Aims and Objectives

a) To promote history and culture of the Indian people by preserving the Indian languages in Saskatchewan.

b) To promote the professional development of the Indian Language Instructors.

c) To develop a language curriculum to meet the needs of each local community.

d) To establish liaison among Indian language instructors, parents, community, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Indian Affairs Branch, and other agencies and organizations.

e) To promote awareness and importance of the Indian language and thereby enhance a better self-image of the child.

i) YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: Coordinator, Bill Wesquate.

The purpose behind the Youth Development program is to educate the youth throughout the province about their rights as Treaty Indians, their

culture and also any issues concerning Indian people in general.

In order to do this, they have to be organized in a working body. The methods employed in the past have been workshops, seminars and cultural camps. This department has also tried to create employment for the youth where they can learn by experience. Most of the areas of learning that are needed are put into projects where the youth are hired during the summer months to complete these projects. The projects have been successful to a certain extent, as indicated by the requests for more of the same kind of projects.

The eventual goal of Youth Development is to have a provincial body of youth with representation from each Reserve and urban centre. It is felt that

once they are organized in this fashion they can work together to achieve goals they set for themselves, and they can also benefit their own communities and educate themselves as well.

That has been just a brief glimpse of the SICC and a few of the people that work here. In the next and future issues of the Saskatchewan Indian, we will be having a closer and a more indepth study of the individual coordinators, their staff and their respective programs.

If you have any questions relating to any of the program covered so far, please don't hesitate to phone us or write us at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, P.O. Box 3085, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan. Phone: 244-1146 Area code: 306.

Next month: **The Cultural Centre and its People**

Trap Line Skills, Outdoor Living Taught To Residential Students

The Prince Albert Indian students are being provided with a special cultural program funded under the Canada Works program.

This program started November 16, 1978 and will run through to May 18, 1979. The project is an out of school class. Grades 1 to 6 are taught trap line skills, and everything related to outdoor living.

It has been said these students from the residential schools are deprived of this experience while living away from their homes. This program attempts to set that right, at least in a partial way.

Mr. and Mrs. John and Mary Johnson, members of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, along with Alex Charles from the same reserve have

been hired to teach these students, thus preparing the children for outside world challenges along with academics.

The students make field trips on week-ends and sleep out at the cabin in Bittern Lake. Here they have an opportunity for enjoyment, learning and participation.

On these nights away the students set snares and traps for beaver, coyotes and rabbits. This nature study is progressing successfully away from the school room in areas of the wild. Try to picture the satisfaction of the boy or girl with their first rabbit on a snare. The students are given a lesson in snow-shoeing, the main transportation for a trapper onfoot. The out door instruction also taught the arts of ice

fishing as well as cooking their catch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Johnson processed raw hides at the school allowing some of the teachers to take the time to have their students view the couple at work. The hard work that goes in to the processing of hides comes from a variety of steps and takes days to complete. The children learn about the different types of trees found in this area, and they learn that they have uses other than firewood.

The Johnson's and Mr. Charles have excited the students with every type of out-door event they have organized.

The highlight of this venture was the field trip to Mr. Johnson's home at Sturgeon Lake reserve. A school bus load of about 30 children and teachers had a marvelous time on the visit. An out-door meal including smoked fish, dried moose meat and bannock was served to the visitors.

Besides learning about animals, birds and trees, wilderness survival is also taught to the students. For example, building a fire in the snow to save oneself would be impossible if one did not know how.

Before the class ends, canoeing will be the next type of instruction to be tackled. Co-ordinator for this project, Larry Goldaide, claims the course is successful and applies the same conditions of study and discipline to the students as with the other subject areas.

This Canada Works program seems to be succeeding in its promotion of trapper training and the sensitive subjects of history of the Indian people. —FLORENCE POORMAN

CLASSES

For further information contact the Indian Federated College Extension Program

1.	INDST	C100T	In Saskatoon
2.	Math	C101P	In Montreal Lake
3.	Phych.	C100H	In Sturgeon Lake
4.	biology	C200P	In James Smith
5.	Ed. Gen.	C226L	In LaRonge
6.	Ed. Read.	C129L	In LaRonge
7.	Ed. Gen.	C226P	In James Smith
8.	Phych	A100L	In Loon Lake
9.	Cree	C100T	In Saskatoon
10.	OJIB	C100P	In Saskatoon
11.	F O C	C100N	In Pelican Narrows

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)

Students Finish 'Home Of The Saints'

Ten Urban Indian students of Prince Albert District are slowly but surely finishing the gymnasium which was left partly completed by the carpenters.

These ambitious boys and girls are very anxious to display their art by painting and doing the finishing work on the gym.

Warner Goodvoice, a child-care worker for the residence was side lined to help with the painting. Mr. Warner Goodvoice is a self taught artist, and an excellent one at that. Warner did the sketching and designs. The foot of the stage was a sign which indicated "HOME OF THE SAINTS" a name one does not forget if you grow up in Prince Albert Saskatchewan. On one wall Warner displays humorous figures, athletes in basketball and other sports. Two walls were completed in colours of the uniforms worn by the Prince Albert Residence Saints.

This exciting group of students are supervised by Mr. and Mrs. Impy after their usual days work. "It was an enormous task for these students but they are enjoying themselves" she says.

Funding ran out at the Dept. of Indian Affairs to complete this project but the supervisors at the school did not give up and found the money needed for this concern. Besides involving these young people in this work the supervisors have advanced the interests of employment and their self-respect and well-being also.

These Indian students could be observed in a scene of fun and paint brush in hand while being very careful not to have any on the floor.

This writer, among many other well-wishers could look on and say, "Oh to be young again".

—FLORENCE POORMAN

SASK. INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE Library Department

The annual Native Writers' Contest

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Any person of Indian or Eskimo ancestry who is a resident of Saskatchewan may enter this contest.
2. Writers may enter as many book manuscripts as they wish in any or all of four categories, but must indicate in which category each manuscript should be judged:
(1) Biography (2) History (3) Humor (4) Fiction
3. The book must be the original work of an individual writer or a group such as a school class, but it may be based on traditional legends or stories. It should be written to appeal to the native child or teenager, and should deal in some way with some aspect of native life.
4. The length of the story may vary, as a picture book or story book for very young children might contain only a few dozen words, while a book for older children might be much longer.
5. If the story is based on a traditional legend, or is based directly on material which has been published previously in a book, magazine, or somewhere else, please indicate this in a covering letter with the manuscript.
6. The winners of this contest will be selected by a panel of judges composed of representatives from the I.O.D.E., and Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. The decision of the judges will be final, and announcements regarding the competition will be made by July 31, 1979. Attempts will be made to have the official presentation of the awards in the winners' home communities as soon as possible after the contest has ended.
7. The writer of the winning book in each of the four categories will receive \$200.00. Copies of these winning books will also be sent to Canadian publishers, to see if they are interested in producing them commercially. After the 250 copies have been published, the publication rights revert to the author.
8. All material submitted to the contest will be evaluated by the committee. Manuscripts which have merit, but which the committee feels are not qualified under the contest regulations, will be copy-righted in the author's name and submitted to a Canadian publishing company to see if they can be published commercially, in that event, all arrangements regarding the author's fee, etc., would be worked out between the publisher and the author.
9. The deadline for entry of manuscripts is June 30, 1979. All scripts must be clearly written by hand, or typewritten and doublespaced, and are to be submitted to the I.O.D.E. Annual Native Writers' Contest, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. (not later than June 30, 1979).

**Sponsored by
I.O.D.E. and
S.I.C.C.**

UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR 78/79

Presents

The Indian Heritage of Saskatchewan

*Various members of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Saskatchewan
Indian Community College*

* recorded in Regina at CKCK-TV *

This series is designed to impart an appreciation of the Indian heritage in Saskatchewan. A perspective will be developed of their life-style before contact, and of the joys and hardships brought about as a result of the arrival of a new mode of life

May 14 - June 11, 1979

ONE MORE CALL

Former staff and students of the Gordons Student Residence are invited back to the school this year, to help us celebrate the 50th anniversary of Gordons School. The celebration will be held from August 1 - 5 inclusive on the Gordons Reserve. If you plan on attending please call the Gordon Student Residence at Punnichy, 835-2770, ask for Melvin McNab. Bring your family. Watch for larger posters at your band office.

Session A - May 1 to May 25, 1979

Indian Studies A231

Indian Culture and Personality

TIME: 10:00 - 11:30 and 12:00 - 1:30

ROOM: CL 150

The relationship between psychological and cultural variables in Canadian Indian societies. Topics will include: culture and personality, socialization, cognition, and the psychology of cultural change.

TEXTS: John F. Bryde, Modern Indian Psychology, revised ed., Vermillion, SD. Institute of Indian Studies, University of Dakota, 1971. Anthony F.C. Wallace, Culture and Personality, 2nd ed. Random House, New York, 1970

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100

Class Limit: 30

Session C - May 1 to June 16, 1979

Cree C100

Introductory Cree 1

TIME: 4:30 - 6:00 P.M.

ROOM: CL 150

A general introduction to Cree grammar and vocabulary, with practise in speaking and writing and work in the language laboratory. No prior knowledge of Cree is assumed.

TEXTS: To be announced

CLASS LIMIT: 15

NOTE: Students with standing in Cree 102 will NOT receive credit for Cree 100.

Session D - July 3 - July 27, 1979

Indian Studies D100

Introduction to Indian Studies

TIME: 10:00 - 11:30 and 12:00 - 1:30 P.M.

ROOM: CL 227

The purposes of this introductory class are two-fold. Firstly, it is intended to provide the student with basic and necessary information about the Indian people of Saskatchewan and Canada generally. Secondly it will introduce the student to the nature of, and rationale for, Indian Studies.

TEXTS: To be announced

CLASS LIMIT: 15

Indian Studies D225

The Principles of Indian Law

TIME: 10:00 - 11:30 and 12:00 - 1:30

ROOM: CL 228

This class will examine the following issues: the concept of aboriginal rights and the extinguishment of such rights, the implications for Indian rights of the 1763 Royal Proclamation and British North America Act, and the interpretation of Indian treaties and administration of treaty rights.

TEXTS: P.A. Cummings and N.H. Kickenberg, Native Rights in Canada, General Publishing, Toronto, 1971. Case History Book, to be purchased through instructor.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100 or permission of the instructor.

CLASS LIMIT: 15

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

for 1979

SUMMER SESSIONS

Session E - July 30 - August 24, 1979

Indian Studies E301

Contemporary Indian Peoples of Canada

TIME: 9:30 - 12:30

ROOM: CL 121

A series of lectures and seminars designed to bring into focus the present problems and aspirations of Indian People. These will include an analytic examination of modern Indian societies with a special legal status, the relationship of Indian societies to government and the dominant society and various solutions and their implications.

TEXTS: K. Jamieson, Indian Women and the Law in Canada: Citizens Minus; G. Manuel, The Fourth World; S. Steiner, The New Indians; Reading Resource Materials to be purchased through the Instructor.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 225 or permission of the instructor.

CLASS LIMIT: 15

Session F - July 3 to August 18, 1979

Cree F101

Introductory Cree II

TIME: 10:00 - 11:30

ROOM: CL 229

Continuation of Cree 100

TEXTS: To be announced

Prerequisite: Cree 100

CLASS LIMIT: 15

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS TO THE COLLEGE

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College follows the Admissions Policy of the University of Regina. There are four distinct categories of admission:

1) Regular Admissions:

The applicant must have Saskatchewan Division IV standing, or its equivalent for those applying from outside the province. The minimum average (65%) will be calculated on seven required admission credits.

2) Matriculation Admission:

The University of Regina offers a one year, University entrance course designed for those students who wish to study in a University environment. The students who apply for this program must have a 70% average in Grade XI or a partial Grade XII. The applicant must be under the age of 20.

3) Mature Admission:

The applicant must be over the age of 20 by the opening date of classes and who does not meet regular admission. The applicant will be assessed for placement in the appropriate area.

4) Open Admission (Conditional Special)

For those who do not meet the regular admission requirements to a Faculty and who wish to register in one day, evening or off-campus class for which there is no unsatisfied university prerequisite.

SUMMARY OF DATES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER SESSIONS 1979

SESSION	Lectures begin	Lectures end	Examinations	Number of classes which may be taken	Closing date for registration
A	May 1	May 24	May 25	1	Apr. 23
B	May 29	June 20	June 22	1	May 18
C	May 1	June 14	June 15/16	2	Apr. 23
D	July 3	July 25	July 27	1	June 22
E	July 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	1	July 20
F	July 3	Aug. 16	Aug. 17/18	2	June 22

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

What's new...

We've changed our location recently...from Wiggins Ave on the University Campus to 1030 Idylwyld Drive, our mailing address is still the same - Box 3085, Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 3S9.

There are a number of books in our library dealing with myths, legends and tales; these stories are usually based on nature and the ways of life and religious beliefs of many tribes throughout the Americas.

LEGENDS OF A LOST TRIBE by Paul O'Neill

Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1976

Newfoundland was the home of the now extinct Beothuck Indians. Their mythic tales about the universe and the natural elements of the worlds are portrayed vividly written from known facts about this tribe and information given by the last Beothuck, a woman who died in 1829.

WOLF THAT I AM by Fred McTaggart

Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1976

These stories were told about the Mesquakie Indians, mostly oral tales relating to their language culture and religious rituals which were a way of life for them.

CHILDREN OF NANIH WAIYA by Thelma V. Bounds

San Antonio, Texas, Naylor Co. 1964

To all students interested in Indian lore, this book covers many aspects as only few do in detail; like burial grounds, marriage and teaching responsibilities to children. The Indian's colorful clothes, tribal customs, foods, superstitions and religion have been researched and described in detail. Also noted are the Choctaw's relation to the white man and their treaties and land distribution problems.

THE SHE-WOLFE OF TSLA-A-WAT by Anne Simeon

Vancouver, J.J. Douglas, 1977

This book is a result of the painstaking efforts of a teacher to create interest in the young people she taught, by making stories for young people with which they could relate to, using traditional legends as a guide.

RAVEN, CREATOR OF THE WORLD by Ronald Melzack

Toronto, Little, Brown & Co. 1970

Ten stories of how Raven created the world, animals and people, giving his creatures distinctive characteristics.

FILMS

CHILDREN OF THE LONG BEAKED BIRD

29 minutes colour Viking Films Ltd.

In this unique documentary, children (and adults) learn to accept and appreciate another American culture by following the daily activities of one of their peers.

This portrait of a Native American family erases the T.V. stereotype made infamous by Westerns...and the romantic, but unrealistic, image painted more recently by well-wishes.

HOW BEAVER STOLE FIRE

12 minutes colour Marlin

An Indian myth on the origin of fire. The film has several applications as part of the study of various aspects of Indian culture or just for the sheer enjoyment of a very interesting tale marvellously animated in sand.

THE LEGEND OF THE BOY AND THE EAGLE

21 minutes color Magic Lantern Films

This story depicts the Hopi Indian legend of a boy's love for the tribe's sacred eagle. The film helps students better understand the religious and philosophical beliefs of the Indian culture...the conflict between groups and individual values...and the Indians feeling of oneness with nature.

Federated College Hosts Cultural Day

On March 16, The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College hosted it's Second Annual Cultural day at the University of Regina.

The theme for the day was "Indian Education For The Year Of The Child in Saskatchewan". In light of this, special events were planned for approximately 500 students who came from city and nearby reserve schools. Activities included story telling, singing, crafts and films. Throughout the day, the halls of the University were filled with children. The attendance of students and teachers was extremely gratifying.

The panel discussions and workshops exposed visitors to many facets of Indian culture. Response from people attending these sessions expressed positive reactions to both historical and contemporary values and issues facing both educators and students.

Displays included a variety of art exhibitions and handicrafts by the staff and students of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and by members of the Indian communities of Saskatchewan.

Contemporary literature relating to Indian education and history and with specific emphasis on children were displayed by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. The Canadian Plains Research Centre also featured an informational pamphlet depicting the Plains Cree. For many visitors this was the first opportunity to partake in a traditional Indian meal. The traditional Indian value of cooperation was exhibited in both the preparation and sharing of the food.

The climax of the day came in the form of a pow-wow which featured and honored the children of Saskatchewan and the world. For many of the 2,500 spectators this was the first opportunity they had to attend a pow-wow. The ceremonial dress of the children and adults who danced were an impressive sight and resulted in much favorable public reaction and pride.

Next year is the "International Year of the Senior Citizen", the activities that took place will certainly aid in setting the scene for our next Cultural Day.

CULTURAL DAYS CREW TAKES TO THE NORTH

On March 12-16, Dennis Morrisson, Ray McCallum, Iris Loewen, Bill Brittain, Eli Bear and Wilmer Baptiste of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College made a fly-in tour of four Northern Communities. Cultural Days were held at Canoe Lake, La Plonge High School, Dillon and Patuanak.

The Cultural Day workshops were held during regular school hours. There was good attendance by students and teachers and we were delighted to find that many parents and community members were also interested and had taken time to attend our sessions.

Eli Bear of the Cultural Centre spoke to the students about their heritage and encouraged them to talk about being Indian. Ray McCallum of the Curriculum Dept. showed several slide tape presentations that were developed by his department. The students were introduced to the skill of various Indian hand games by Wilmer Baptiste. Dennis Morrisson, also of the Curriculum Dept., held the interest of all with his artistic talents and lessons on Indian Art symbols. The library was represented by Iris Loewen who told stories and did book talks and spoke about the library and its services. Each day was ended with Bill Brittain's spectacular dance demonstrations and a round dance in which students and teachers participated.

We enjoyed our trip and found that the people of the North certainly know how to take care of visitors. We would like to thank all the kind folks who fed us and made room for us in their homes. Their hospitality was very much appreciated. We would also like to thank the students and teachers of La Plonge High School for their evaluation of our efforts.

We have learned a great deal from these communities and hope to visit them again.

—IRIS LOEWEN

Culture Day was held in the La Plonge School March 14, 1979 and these are the articles which the students did as one of their projects. The photography was also done by them.

Cultural Day was held at La Plonge High School March 14, 1979. A group of representatives from the Saskatoon Cultural College came down to make this a successful day. First of all at 9:00 we all went to the showhall for the Cultural Day opening. Then they set up designated areas for the subject areas. As a group of grade twelves we first went to Cultural Arts where Bill Brittain gave us a lecture on how Indian music and dance first originated. Then we went to the Cultural Centre where Eli Bear an elder talked to us about what it

means to be an Indian. He also said that the Southern Indian people were losing their native tongue. He said he was proud of us Northern Indians because we could still talk our native tongue. He also said it was peaceful and quiet up here in the North.

Afterwards we went to room 3 where Wilmer Baptiste showed us how to play Indian Hand Games. We also learned different hand gestures that went along with the game. We had a lot of fun learning the new different games. The fun part of it was winning.



Bill Brittain of the Cultural Arts Department (S.I.C.C.) demonstrated the art of Indian dancing.

We proceeded on to the Cultural Indian Arts Centre where Dennis Morrisson showed us how to draw the different kind of teepees used by different tribes. He told us the art in the olden days wasn't realistic, but today it is. We had a lunch break at noon. Then we came back to the school and went into the area of Curriculum Studies where Ray McCallum showed us slides about La Loche's winter festival.

Afterwards we went into the area of Library where Iris Loewen read us a short Indian story. She told us how the Cultural Library in Saskatoon was run. If we ordered books it wouldn't cost us anything, we would only have to pay for the postage and handling when sending the books back.

At 2:45 everybody went to the showhall, where Bill Brittain performed Indian dancing such as the Round Dance, Owl Dance, Hoop Dance, Prairie Chicken Dance, and the traditional Grass Dance.

—FLORA MONTGRAND

On March 14, 1979, a Cultural Day was held at La Plonge High School. This was for students to learn more about their cultures and heritage. All the students and teachers attended this day. Representatives who came here were from the Cultural College in Saska-

(Continued next page)

toon. They were Eli Bear, Iris Loewen, Wilmer Baptiste, Dennis Morrison, Raymond McCallum and Bill Brittain. Each representative had a subject to talk on. The subject areas were the Cultural Centre, the Indian Games, the Indian Art, the Curriculum Studies, the Library and the Cultural Arts.

First of all, we started with the Cultural Arts where Bill Brittain talked about Indian dancing and singing. He said that Indians dance by listening to the beat of the drum and the sound of the singing in Pow-Wows. Their feet movement is done by the beat of the drum and their body movement by the sound of the singing. His talk was mainly on the history of dancing.

Next was the Cultural Centre where Eli Bear talked about the history of the Indians. Indians in the past kept their culture and now-a-days Indians are losing their culture. He told us that Northern Indians still retain their culture in some ways and Southern Indians are losing it.

The Indian Games were done by Wilmer Baptiste where he taught us two types of Hand Games. One is a guessing game and the other one is sort of a dice game.

In Indian Art, Dennis Morrison drew pictures of Woodland dwellings. Teepees were made out of Buffalo hides or bark. Most of the dwellings were made out of bark and wood. He also drew mound builders which were used mostly for burials.

In the Curriculum Studies, Raymond McCallum showed us a slide presentation about La Loche, a town in Northern Saskatchewan. It showed how the winter festival at La Loche was done and it was very interesting. The other slide presentation was about a Pow-Wow they had in the South. From these two slide presentations we saw and learned how the Indians celebrated.

In the Library area, Iris Loewen told us about the Cultural College Library in Saskatoon. She read a short story to us from a book called "Dance Me Outside." This story was written the way Indians talk and it made you feel like you were home.

After all this was done, we saw a film called, "In The Spirit Of Our ForeFathers." It was about Treaty Six Commemoration.

At the end of the day, Bill Brittain demonstrated Indian dances. These

included the Round Dance, the Prairie-Chicken Dance, the Owl Dance, and the modern and traditional Grass Dance. Wilmer Baptiste was the singer for these dances. The majority of the students enjoyed this the most.

The Cultural Day this year was better than the one we had last year.

—GLORIA MCINTYRE

Cultural Day was held on March 14, 1979, at La Plonge High School giving the students an opportunity to learn about their culture and heritage.

The lecturers were from Saskatoon Cultural College. They included Billy Brittain - Cultural Arts, Iris Loewen - Library, Raymond McCallum - Curriculum Studies, Dennis Morrison - Indian Art, Wilmer Baptiste - Indian Games, and Eli Bear - Cultural Centre.

All the students were divided into six groups so they could watch and listen to the topics being discussed. Each group of students went to a different room where one representative lectured on a topic.

In the Cultural Arts, Billy Brittain explained where the dances and songs originated. He explained why the dances were banned in the '20's, and why the women came to the limelight of the Grassdance. He stated that the women joined the men in memory of the men who went to the war and died or came back injured.

In the Library department, it was Iris Loewen, who explained the purpose of the Library. She said that the books are for or by Indians and that a person could use them for reference. There are tapes and films which are available from the Cultural library.

For Curriculum Studies, it was Raymond McCallum. He showed slides which the students used to compare the vast differences of Indian society, both in the North and in the South. One student remarked, "It seems like the Indians in the North retain more of their way of life. The Indians down South have their Pow-Wows and songs but they don't retain their heritage, such as their language."

Dennis Morrison in Indian Art told of how drawings made by Indians long ago were not into realism. By realism, he meant that they did not draw a person with the

outside characteristics. They drew the insides of animals and or persons.

The Indian Games with Wilmer Baptiste consisted of him teaching the students, two hand games. This was different, because probably only a few of the students know these. The games test your concentration and ability to guess which hand the unmarked stick is in.

Eli Bear, was the Cultural Centre spokesman, he spoke on the values of Indians. He was proud that the Cree Indians up North were able to speak their native tongue. He talked on the subject of Indians long ago were "givers not receivers." He said, "It wasn't like today where a person says I'll wash the dishes if I can go to the dance." He also spoke on Indian baptism which very few of the students knew about.

The highlight of the day was the film, "In The Spirit Of Our ForeFathers" which focused on the Treaty Six Commemorations. Also another treat was the dancing of Bill Brittain. He performed the Prairie Chicken Dance, Hoop Dance, Traditional Grass Dance, and the Modern Grass Dance.

On the whole, the students thoroughly enjoyed it as it was enlightening and entertaining for them. Many students wished that it was longer and many thanks to the representatives from the Cultural College in Saskatoon.

—RUTH IRON

Lebret Hosts Cultural Day

On April 10, a Cultural day was held at the Lebret Student Residence. The purpose of this day was to introduce the Indian history and culture as part of the school program. Teachers were introduced to subject areas by staff from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. The morning started with elders James Ryder and Mr. and Mrs. John Cappo burning sweetgrass and praying.

There were 159 students in grades 2-11. The day is arranged so that each grade rotates every half hour to each subject area. The cultural centre people, James Ryder and Mr. and Mrs. John Cappo, talked to the

(Continued next page)

pupils about the traditional Indian culture as compared with life today.

The Curriculum Studies and Research department usually introduce three subject areas: Saskatchewan Indian history by Gail Bear; Indian Games by Ray McCallum, Larry Okanee and Wilmer Baptiste; and Indian Art by Dennis Morrison. Depending on the area Saulteaux, Dakota, Assiniboine and Dene history and language are introduced.

The Library, represented by Iris Loewen, discussed resources available to teachers and pupils using puppetry and storytelling.

Ian Reid of the Audio Visual department piloted an experimental photography project by the students. Ian won't know the results until his pictures are developed. Ian also explained the resources available to teachers and students and showed some films.

Bill Brittain and Wilmer Baptiste with the Cultural Arts department explained traditional dancing music as compared with the dancing and music of today.

The Drug and Alcohol education program, represented by Earl Magnusson talked to the students and showed a film.

Indian Social Work Education Program

Applications are being invited for admission to the Indian Social Work Education Program, (ISWEP), which is a program of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

Brochures and application forms are available from Band offices, FSI offices, Department of Indian Affairs, Education Counsellors or from the address below.

Deadline for applications is June 15, 1979

Classes for the 1979-80 Fall Semester begin on August 27, 1979

Interested persons should apply to:

Director
Indian Social Work Education Program
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Box 3085,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Phone: 244-1146

Thanks to the kitchen staff at Lebrét Student Residence for a wonderful meal served at dinner time.

The day ended with a dance and music demonstration by Bill Brittain and Wilmer Baptiste inviting

students and staff to participate. The beat of the drum ended the day with Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College staff and students from the school. Their enthusiasm made the Indian cultural day worthwhile.

—GAIL BEAR

RECRUITMENT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Native American Educational Leadership Program

The Center for Indian Education at ASU sponsors a Native American Educational Leadership Program funded by HEW, US Office of Indian Education, Title IV, Part B. Native American graduate students can pursue their studies, leading to master's, education specialist, or doctoral degrees in a field of education with emphasis in Indian Education. The main goal of the NAELP is to develop Indian educational leadership. The program is designed for Native American students with proven leadership capabilities and, of primary importance is the commitment that the scholars return to Indian communities and provide leadership for their people.

The program support includes: tuition, monthly stipend, dependency allowance and travel allowance to and from ASU, (participant only).

Applicants for the NAELP must submit the following items: (1) completed NAELP application form; (2) personal statement describing your professional goals and reasons for applying to the program; (3) three letters of references; (4) official transcripts; (5) proof of Indian blood or enrollment number; and (6) proof of admittance into the Graduate College. To be considered for Fall, 1979, applicants must submit necessary forms prior to May 15, 1979. Selected applicants will be notified by June 15, 1979.

For further information contact the NAELP office or call 965-7096 or 965-7097

Native American Educational Leadership Program
Arizona State University
Center for Indian Education
Farmer 302
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Teacher Education Conference Rich In Heritage Topics

"The Year of the Indian and Metis Child" was the theme of the annual conference of the Canadian Teacher Education Programs. The conference was held at the Sands Hotel in Saskatoon on March 21-24th and was attended by participants from all parts of Canada. Special guests were welcomed from Australia, Greenland and Alaska.

Registration began on Wednesday night and on Thursday the conference began with an address by the keynote speaker, Alanis Obomsawin. Alanis is from the Abenaki tribe in Southern Quebec. She has had extensive experience working with children and has appeared on many television programs as well as being a film-maker and singer. Alanis captured the audience with her emotional presentation. She stated that the Indian child will grow and prosper only if he or she feels good about being an Indian. In order for this to happen the traditional Indian culture must be revived and passed to the children. This is the challenge for all Indian people and especially the teachers of Indian children.

On Friday morning the audience had the pleasure of listening to Father Lucien Larre, Director of the John Bosco School in Regina. Father Larre stressed the point that the child needs love and understanding and that we must have faith in the child. He confirmed the statement that there must be a two-day communication with the child through the heart and the head. Communication through the heart is more effective. A child must have love, care and security. Without this communication operating effectively communication through the head will be ineffective.

Workshops were scheduled on a rotating basis and each workshop focussed on a specific area. The topics varied in content and philosophy but most focussed on the theme of the convention. Eric Tootoosis presented a very informative talk on Indian traditions. Professor Jerry McLeod presented a workshop on Traditional Child

Rearing Practises. The Kitsaki School from La Ronge presented a video tape and a discussion session on band school philosophy and bilingual Education. Mrs. Ida McLeod spoke on Indian languages. Myra Punnet and Agnes Grant focussed on Language Arts. Keith Goulet made a presentation on Colonization and its effect on the Indian and Metis Child. Sr. Rose Marcuzzi and Myrtle Naugler spoke on the Indian and Metis Child in the Urban setting. Archeological digs and findings were discussed by Professor Murray Smith. The topic Village Politics and Education Delivery Systems was presented by John Sellin.

The Cultural College had an impressive display of educational material that would be appropriate in elementary schools. The various Indian Teacher Education Programs across Canada had an opportunity to present their philosophies and models to other interested groups in the Friday afternoon session.

The social activities during the conference were well attended and the quality of entertainment was excellent. Thursday evening was highlighted by a performance by Billy Brittain and his group of dancers. Billy performed the hoop dance which received a standing ovation from the audience. Fiddling was supplied by Mark McKeown. This led to jigging by interested participants. Bannock and tea were served during the evening.

A Volleyball Tournament was also held at the College of Education Gym on Friday afternoon. The winner was the Orientation group from ITEP, University of Saskatchewan.

The banquet and dance was held Friday, March 23rd. The guest speaker at the banquet was Professor Cecil King of the Indian and Northern Education Program, University of Saskatchewan. Cecil King appealed to all people involved in Indian Education Programs across Canada to reflect and access their original aims and objectives. He also stressed that programs tend to become entrenched in the university world of academics and there by lose sight of the competencies of individuals without extensive academic backgrounds. He concluded by challenging us to:

"Tackle some of the tougher unresolved questions of Indian Education. What constitutes the best teacher for Indian Children? What form of education will meet the future needs of our children? And perhaps, most important of all, how can we train our children's minds without sacrificing their hearts, their feelings and their spirits."

The conference ended Saturday morning where a plenary session was held to discuss the CITEP Conference for next year. It was decided to contact interested programs in British Columbia and Alberta to see if it would be feasible to hold the conference in one of these provinces next year. If this is not possible the Brandon group has volunteered their service to host CITEP, 1980.

Indian Writers Travel North

Three Indian authors, Alice French, Minnie Freeman and Daphne Odjig Beavon gave a reading and workshop in La Ronge, Thursday, April 5. The authors were interviewed by the CBC and community radio before entertaining children from Kitsakik School at the local handicraft centre. Thirty people listened as Alice French, author of *My Name is Masak* spoke on writing and preserving Indian culture before it is lost. Minnie Freeman reiterated the constant struggle to retain the Indian ways. Odjig gave readings from her books and spoke briefly with local artists in La Ronge.

The tour was sponsored by the National Book Festival and was geared to increasing the awareness of Indian children and white people of successful native writers among northern populations. The tour began in Yellowknife and included stops in central Alberta, and The Pas, Manitoba.

— Focus on Saskatchewan Libraries





The First Annual Indian Authors' Conference was held on March 30, and 31, 1979, at the Sheraton Centre in Regina. The conference was one of many sponsored by the Canada Council as part of a National Book Festival. Authors familiar to those in Saskatchewan who were in attendance included Eleanor Brass and Maria Campbell. Others from out of province were George Clutesi, Basil Johnston, and Don Whiteside (sin a paw).

Perhaps, the one element that contributed to the success of the Conference more than any other was the warm friendly feeling generated by the participants. This feeling allowed the audience to empathise, to smile and to laugh with the authors as they related their experience.

The Conference was successful in its aim to bring Indian Authors together, as well as to stimulate public awareness, both Indian and non-Indian, of Indian Authors. Through a publishers' panel, on Saturday morning, aspiring writers and non-writers gained much information about the publishing field.

A number of important points were brought out at this Conference. Primarily, most works about Indians are written by non-Indians. Indian people are not reading about themselves, especially they are not reading those books written by Indians. Somehow, Indian people must be helped to be made aware of their history through these books. It was also proposed that sometime in the near future an Indian Writers' Guild could be established to help beginning writers and to create a strong voice for Indian writers.

A special thanks to all those who participated as well as to Shannon Two Feathers, who provided the entertainment at the Cultural evening.

Cultural College Publications On Display

The first Annual Indian Author's Conference was held in Regina on March 30-31st at the Sheraton Centre and was sponsored by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College to discuss problems in writing and publishing.

Gail Bear, co-ordinator of the Curriculum Studies & Research Department of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon presented the books produced at the College.

Research and study for the publications was carried out with the help of elders from the whole province of Saskatchewan. The publications consist of collections of history of the Indian people in the province, the Cree, the Saulteaux, the Dene, the Assiniboine and the Dakota nations. The subjects range from history to legends, medicine and books on the Treaties. Calendars are also produced using the languages of the Saskatchewan Indians, as well as the Indian method of recording time.

Three illustrators on staff at the Cultural College help to make these productions extremely appealing.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

George Clutesi A Multi-Talented Indian Author

REGINA - One of Canada's foremost Indian authors addressing potential authors brought with him humorous greetings which earned him a place in their hearts.

George Clutesi, a member of the Tse-shaht people of Vancouver Island, serving on a panel of Indian authors including Maria Campbell, Basil Johnston, Eleanor Brass, Don Whiteside, and Gail Bear gave a brief outline of how he became an author and stressed the importance of reaching Indian people with his books.

Following an Indian tradition, Clutesi shared with the people a chuckle or two, reminiscing about his early life as a writer and about the struggles he faced starting the Fort Albani Friendship Centre.

According to Clutesi he got off to a late start in writing when he injured his back in an accident. Rather than depend on welfare he started writing. Since that time has not looked back.

Clutesi, also a noted artist, wrote his first book, SON OF RAVEN, SON OF DEER and later followed with POTLATCH, his second major literary work.

According to Clutesi, in the whole of Canada there are only about 1,000 Indian publications and it is up to us to do something to correct this.

Later Clutesi headed a group discussion where he told of the perils of getting oneself tied down solidly if not careful when one is about to publish their work.

Not only is Clutesi involved with writing and painting but also has been on television giving notable performances in such productions as THE DREAMSPEAKER and, more recently, THE ALBERTANS a drama about constructing a pipeline in the province of Alberta.

With his two major literary works, Clutesi fights for the preservation of Indian culture, pride of race, dignity and integrity which will help more non-Indians understand and recognize the Indian.

—ARCHIE KING

GOAL TO PROMOTE ENLIGHTENED INDIAN AUTHORS

Ida Wasacase, Director of the Federated College, remarked that it was indeed a pleasure to welcome the Indian authors and everyone to the first annual Indian Author's conference which was held March 30 and 31, 1979.

She commented on the need for more Indian Literature written by Indian authors, saying, "Most of us know we are Indians but we don't know our culture, history and religion. In order to retain these traditional and contemporary values they must be integrated as part of the school program and adult educational curriculum which recognizes that Indian values, language, religion, history and philosophy are the core of contemporary Indian life."

She stated that three facilities available to the Indian people to utilize: The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College for kindergarden to grade 12, The Federated College for University and professional education; The Saskatchewan Indian Community College to meet the training needs of adults in the reserves. She stressed the importance of utilization of the elders for historical events and guidance. She said, "they are our walking encyclopedias."

Miss Wasacase concluded that it was very encouraging to see all the young aspiring writers who truly were interested in the art and were listening to what the Indian authors had to contribute.

—NAOMI SEIB



Indian Writers Can Promote Social Change - Whiteside

Don Whiteside told the gathering at the First Annual Indian Authors Conference that Indians should stop producing so many books of legends and spend more time on more relevant present day issues. Whiteside urged natives to write more analytical material on topics such as the history of Indian-European relations or critiques of the Residential School System. We should be analysing the here and now. We shouldn't be content with writing only legends and biographies, said Whiteside, who sees writing as a vehicle for effecting change in the Indian community.

"The Indian condition today is a human tragedy and we should be

writing about it. We have the highest suicide rate in the world and kids are dropping out of schools at a very high rate. Indians get trapped into producing material that will sell, such as legends and biographies, but those aren't the things that will change their lives. I think it's a mistake to be complacent about what we produce and where we produce it." Many books relevant to Indians as a whole aren't sold outside the region in which they are written and published, he continued. The larger publishers won't take many of the books, so writer's must resort to the smaller regional publishers.

"But I see the Indian world as one. It makes little difference if the

person is a Cree or an Ojibway or a Woodland Indian. The problems are the same. Social change is slowed down when things become segmented, said Whiteside who called on Indians to "get their act together" He said their goal should be to reach the widest possible market and increase their exposure.

Pat Atimoyoo Responds To Basil Johnston, Author

Basil Johnston, author of the very well received "Ojibway Heritage" and the more recent "Moose Meat and Wild Rice" charmed listeners at the 1st Annual Indian Author's conference in Regina. In responding to him, Pat Atimoyoo, a student of the Federated College, stated that it was indeed a privilege to respond to Basil Johnston. "He is certainly one of my Red Heroes," she said.

We are a privileged people, in that we have amongst us elders whom we can utilize for historical information, legends, admonition, encouragement and identity, both personally and culturally.

We must preserve our past as well as our present achievements through the printed page. We must endeavour to motivate all future writers to write: poems, songs, news articles and books. she concluded. Hearing such a man as Mr. Johnston will surely help to provide such motivation.

—NAOMI SEIB



Maria Campbell, in background, listens contently to entertainment provided at the conference.



Don Whiteside receiving gift from Walter Currie.



Eleanor Brass also received a gift from Mr. Currie. She has just recently published a book.



Shannon Two Feathers

Writer Portrays Life Through Native Eyes

As a child, Maria Campbell took some interest in writing but it was only in 1969 when she commenced writing seriously. Her first book *HALFBREED* started out as a letter to herself, and ended up being 300 pages long. She has since written *Little Badger and the Fire Spirit*, *People of the Buffalo* and *Riel's People* as well as a screen play for a film *The Red Dress* (National Film Board). She has caused various responses from her readers. Some have said that she was too political and others, too timid. She said, "I'm only telling what I feel and I don't know why some people say that I'm too political." She mentioned that by writing books she has brought satisfaction to herself as well as making others aware of her people's struggles. Writing preserves one's own history, culture and individual identity, she stated.

She mentioned that Indians should write stories, legends and articles as seen through our own eyes. We should utilize our elders to make sure that our writing comes as close to the true Indian perspective as we can make it.

By writing this literature, we enhance our children's growth and enjoyment so that they too can pass it down to their generation.

She concluded by saying that we should strive to interest our people in reading our books and try to implement ways to promote these books within the Indian communities.

—NAOMI SEIB

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11-Year-Old Edie Bellegarde Wins Music Award

by Peter Harrington
Moose Jaw Times Herald

The 1979 Moose Jaw Music Festival was held this month. Hundreds of children participate in the annual event. This year Edie Bellegarde had the distinction of being the only person of Indian ancestry to be awarded a scholarship. Edie scored 87 per cent in the Woodwind category for 11 years of age and under. In addition to this, playing with Dawn Hartfield, the duo scored an 86 per cent in the Woodwind Duet for contestants 12 years of age and under. Edie was presented with a cheque for \$50.00 from the Moose Jaw Kinsmen Club. She also received a certificate of accomplishment from the Music Festival Association.

Adjudicator for the Woodwind section was John Jackson, acting Chairman of Music at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta. Jackson is an active conductor and performer and has had numerous recitals. He is conductor of the Lethbridge Symphony Orchestra, and has performed for the CBC.

Eleven year old Edie is a grade six student at St. Michael's School. We congratulate her for her fine performances.



HOW THE INDIAN WAS MADE

Many, many years ago Our Great Father, Manitou, was in his kitchen in the sky. He was trying to make a man with such a color that he could put him on the earth. So he put the first man in the oven and sat down for a while. He got up suddenly and took the man out of the oven. The man was still white and undone. So he thought I cannot let this man go to waste, I will call him white man! And so white man came to be. He made another man and put him in the oven. He sat down, a while later he noticed smoke rising. He took the man out. He refused to let him go to waste. And so, black man or Negro came to be. He made another man and put him in the oven. This time he watched closely. He took the man out of the oven. He gasped; He could not believe the color. It was so perfect. It was a golden brown. He proudly set the man down. I have made a creature perfect in color. I will call him Indian. And so the Indian came to be!

Retold by
Vyra Durocher
Age 13
Kamsack, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S YEAR

We will feature children in the May issue. Please submit articles, poems, paintings and any other work by or about children.

—EDITOR



4-H REPORT

4-H COMMENT

Les Ferguson

4-H Program Co-ordinator

Soon, the warm weather will remove the cold cap of winter from us.

It will be time to watch the miracle of new life move before

us. Animal life will move faster and in greater numbers. Plants of the wild will green and grow.

Spring is also the time to consider our own relationship with the soil, sun and water. Planting gardens and crops is an activity that many people are involved in at this time of year.

There are many advantages to growing ones own food:

- you can not get it any fresher!
- you are involved in a worthwhile activity that is work but

leisure too.

- you can sell some of the excess or give it away to friends.

- you can save considerable money from buying vegetables at the store.

A person does not need a large garden plot either. So long as water is plentiful, sowing seed closer together saves space.

The 4-H Garden Project is one way for a family to start becoming more self-reliant for vegetables.

Please think about it.

Pen Pals

My name is Sonya Thompson. I'm from Carry-The-Kettle reserve. I'm 15 years old. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are riding horses and volleyball. Write: Sonya Thompson, Q.I.R.S. Lebret, Sask. SOG 2Y0

My name is Lorraine Stonestand. I am 15 and I would like to hear from girls or boys from 15-17. My hobbies are: going places, reading, making things, and watching rodeos. Write: Lorraine Stonestand, Box 684, Kinistino, Sask. SOJ 1H0

My name is Lauri Anne Jimmy and I would like to correspond with anyone between the ages of 13-16, both boys and girls. My hobbies are: sports mainly baseball and basketball. I like music, dancing and writing letters. Write: Lauri Anne Jimmy, Box 118, Marsden, Saskatchewan. SOM 1P0

Hi! My name is Angie Ponace. I'm 14½ and would like to hear from guys and gals 14-17. My interests are: basketball, baseball, volleyball, skiing, skating, disco-dancing, music and most of all going to PowWows. My address is: Angie Ponace, 1445 Rae St., Regina, Sask. S4T 2C6.

Hi There! My name is Lori-lee Ketchemonia I am 14 years old in grade 7 and attend St. Philips School. I would like to hear from boys or girls ages 14-16. My hobbies are skating, swimming, reading and writing letters. Write: Lori-lee Ketchemonia, Box 777, Kamsack, Sask. SOA 1S0

Hi There! My name is Vyra Durocher. I am 13 years old and in grade 7. I would like to hear from boys and girls ages 13-15. My hobbies are: skating, riding horses, and reading and writing letters. Write: Vyra Durocher, Box 1383, Kamsack, Sask. SOA 1S0

Hi! I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 12-16, boys or girls. My hobbies are writing, cleaning up and cooking. Write: Virginia Silverquill, Gen. Del. Rose Valley, Sask. SOE 1M0

My name is Faye Albert. I am from Sweetgrass Indian Reserve and would like penpals from the ages of 12-16, both boys and girls. I am 13 years old and some of my hobbies are: disco-dancing, baseball and going to Pow Wows, rodeos, and hockey tournaments. Write: Faye Albert, Box 697, Eattleford, Sask. SOM 0E0.

Hi! My name is Debbie Alexson. I am 12 years old and I would like to hear from a pen pal between the ages of 12-14. My hobbies are: skiing, skating and swimming. Write: Debbie Alexson, Marieval Res. Box 99, Grayson, Sask.

My name is John Glen LoneChild, and my hobbies are: listening to music, drawing, carving, and a little more. I am 14 years of age and asking to correspond with girls or boys between the age of 12-14. Write: John Glen LoneChild, White Bear Indian Reserve, Carlyle, Sask.

My name is Yvette Desjarlais I am 12 years old. I am from the Fishing Lake Indian Reserve. I am interested in hearing from boys and girls of any age. My hobbies include: babysitting, volleyball and music. Write: Yvette Desjarlais, Box 58, Kylemore, Sask. SOA 1Z0

I would like a pen pal about the age of 11. I like swimming and riding horses. I am 10 years old. Write: Loretta Pooyak, Box 89, Gallivan, Sask. SOM 0X0

My name is Beverly Neapetung. I'm 10 years old. I'd like to hear from people age 10-12. I am interested in sports, music and travelling. Write: Beverly Neapetung, Box 203, Rose Valley, Sask. SOE 1M0

My name is Brenda Moose and I would like a pen pal between the ages of 9-10. I am 9 years old and I am interested in art and music. I am especially interested in writing. My address is: Beverly Moose, General Delivery, Rose Valley, Sask. SOE 1M0

Leon Pelletier is 11 years old and would like pen pals ages 9-12, both boys and girls. His hobbies are: skiing, sliding, bike riding, football, going to PowWows and jogging. Write: Leon Pelletier, Box 195, Broadview, Sask. SOG 0K0

My name is Beverley Cote. I'm 16 years old. I'm from the Cote Reserve. I would like to correspond with girls and boys any age. My interests are: listening to music, writing letters. The sports I like are volleyball, and baseball. I would answer all letters. Write: Miss Beverley Cote, Box 1621, Kamsack, Sask. SOA 1S0

Hallo! I am a German girl, 16 years old and I would like to write to boys of my age. I'm interested in music, animals, dancing, and painting pictures. Write: Liane Rastrilla, Arrenbrechtstr. 29, 524 Betzdorf-Bruche, West-Germany.

Hallo! I'm 14 years old and I'm from Germany. My name is Martina and I would like a pen-pal. My hobbies are: music, sports and dancing. Write: Martina Wolf, Steinerotherstr. 70, 524 Betzdorf, West-Germany.

Hallo boys and girls! I live in Germany and I am 14 years old. I would like to have a pen-pal. My hobbies are: swimming, reading, stamp-collecting and I like animals. Write: Michaela Hensel, Don-Bosco-Weg 4, 524 Betzdorf, West-Germany.

Hallo boys and girls! I am a German girl and I would like to write to boys and girls. I'm 14 years old and my hobbies are: swimming, painting, reading, music and dancing. I like children. Write: Heike Glockner, Burggasse 2, 524 Betzdorf, West-Germany.

Hi! My name is Lorraine Ballantyne and I would like to correspond with young people between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies include: Volleyball, basketball, knitting, and making new friends. Write: Lorraine Ballantyne, Tweedsmuir, Sask.

CRAFTS PEOPLE

Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre
is holding its
First Annual Native Craft Fair

Saturday, July 14 & Sunday July 15

The fair will be open to the general public...Crafts people keep 90% of sales...10% to Friendship Centre for expenses...You must register now to be assigned a booth. We require a \$10.00 Commitment deposit. Register with Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre 168 Wall St., Saskatoon. Contact Solinus Jolliffe 244-0174. The Centre has new facilities with 5,000 sq. ft. for booths.

Agricultural News...

SUMMERFALLOW OR CONTINUOUS CROP

Farmers are cautioned that summerfallowing will cause salinity. We see these white patches spreading in our fields and note the poor or absent yields in these areas. Some specialists cite continuous cropping as one solution, and it is. The problem is that if we continuous crop with cereals or rapeseed we have so many bins to build that the summer

is too short. Then there's a banker to worry about cash flow or rather lack of it.

Continuous cropping can work if it includes livestock or special crops. Livestock can help consume excess production of cereals and forages. Special crops such as mustard, lentils, peas, fababeans are non-quota crops and sell on special markets. Forages such as alfalfa or clovers or grasses grown for seed production

1979 Annuity Payments

May 7	Piapot
May 8	Musowpetung
May 9	Pasqua
May 10	Carry-the-Kettle
May 11	File Hills
May 16	Nikaneet
June 4	Makwa Sahgaiehan
June 4	Flying Dust
June 5	Joseph Bighead
June 5	Island Lake
June 6	Canoe Lake
June 7	Waterhen Lake
June 11	Portage La Loche
June 12	Turnor Lake
June 13	Buffalo River
June 14	English River

also fit a continuous cropping program.

Sweet clover is a crop which can work well for the producer who is comfortable with wheat, oats and barley and isn't interested in other crops. He can seed clover into his rotation with a cover crop. The next year he can plough it in at early bloom. Sweet clover will add nitrogen to the soil and improve soil moisture-holding capacity. Sweet clover can also be cut for hay if the need arises or combined if seed prices are good.

Summerfallowing is not good for the soil in the long run. Continuous cropping means growing and marketing a variety of crops. It also means higher cash inputs, more timely weed control, and higher returns. The choice is yours.

YORKTON DISTRICT INDIAN AGRICULTURAL BOARD

The Yorkton District Indian Agricultural Board sits monthly under the chairmanship of Leonard Ketchemonia of Keeseekoose. Other board members are Alfred Stevenson, Vice Chairman, Cote; Allan O'Soup, Key; Denton George, Ochapowace; Sam Lavalley, Cowessess; James McArthur, White Bear; Louis Taypotat, Kahkewistahaw and James Acoose, Sakimay. The board recommend changes in policy to benefit farmers on the reserve. They also request training courses on behalf of the farmers and are a liason between their chief and council and the SIAP program.

The Yorkton District Indian Agricultural Board review all applications from their district which pertains to agriculture. They make a recommendation to the SIAP Board of Directors which meets monthly.

Some of the projects promoted by the Yorkton Agriculture Board are soil testing, rat control, 4-H, and fertilizer demonstration plots. In 1980 the demonstration plots are being expanded to include larger plots and various weed control chemicals.

SEEDING PLANS FOR 1979

The Canadian Wheat Board have made their suggestions on what they want farmers to grow. Now it's up to the farmer. Early indications are that rapeseed acreage is on the in-

crease. If you are planning on growing rapeseed, there are management decisions to be made now.

Rapeseed crushers are showing a preference for 'double low' varieties. Double low refers to varieties which produce oils containing low levels of erucic acid and rapeseed meals low in glucosinolates. The double low varieties are Tower, Regent, Altex and Candle. Crusher preference for these varieties may mean growers who have Midas or Torch will have marketing problems. Switch to double low now.

Good seed stock is essential to make sure you get the variety you chose. Use certified seed and be sure. If certified is in short supply in your area, have the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture run a variety test on your seed source.

Seed treatment for rapeseed is for

flea beetle control and prevention of blackleg. Treatment for flea beetles is good for up to 10 days. Farmers must keep a close watch on fields and be ready to spray if necessary.

Marketing should begin the day you decide to sow the crop. How much can you store on your farm? What are the expected initial quotas and what prices? Farmers who are close to crushing plants should check into crusher contracts. Quotas have traditionally been higher than elevator quotas. For the more experienced growers there are deferred delivery contracts which lock in a price, delivery date and a quantity to be delivered for that price and date.

Rapeseed has been one of the few crops with steady markets and good prices. You too can become a master grower of this crop by learning the proper management and

marketing techniques. The following pamphlets available from Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture offices will assist you:

- 1) Cereal and Oilseed Treatments 1979
- 2) Insect Pests and Diseases of Rape and Mustard
- 3) Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan 1979

QUALITY SEED

Quality seed is seed that is pure in variety, has high germination and is free of weeds or other impurities. Buying certified seed is buying quality seed. But you think it's expensive. Why not seed a small acreage of foundation seed in 1979. Next year you will have a supply of top quality seed without purchasing. This may be a step to starting your own seed farm. That's a good idea, too.

—Stories by J.J. Armstrong and George Tourangeau.

FARM TALK

with
ART IRVINE

Summerfallow conserves moisture and controls weeds. 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 15 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. Roadsides and other non-crop land should be kept free of weeds.

Approximately 40 percent of the Saskatchewan crop acreage is summerfallowed each year. Five-year

average yields reported to Statistics Canada indicates stubble yields average one-third lower than summer-fallow yields. The exact reduction in yield is influenced by moisture conditions and other factors. The drier the year, the greater the decrease in the yields of crops on stubble. Farmers can improve stubble crop yields with effective methods of weed control and intelligent use of fertilizers.

Summerfallow acreage should vary with moisture conditions in the stubble at the time of seeding. Crop acreage should be increased where moisture reserves are adequate. Summerfallow acreage should be increased when moisture reserves are low. There are exceptions, such as on sandy soils in the South-West where the danger of soil drifting dictates a practice of continuous cropping.

A two-year rotation of grain and summerfallow is common on the better wheat soils of the Brown and Dark Brown soils. In the more moist areas of the Dark Brown soil zone, a three-year rotation of grain-grain-summerfallow is suitable. The Black soil region has better moisture efficiency than the open prairie and cropping can be more intensive. Summerfallow acreage in the Black soil zone should seldom be more than one-third of the total cultivated acreage. Forage crops should be included in rotations on Gray-Black and Gray soils. Continuous cropping should be the standard practice on irrigated soils.

Soil scientists agree that the practice of summerfallowing is responsible for a decline in organic matter and nitrogen. Where weeds are adequately controlled through good farming practices; it may be advisable to reduce or eliminate summerfallowing in many instances.

Summerfallowing details for your particular area are available at your nearest Agricultural Representative Office. This service is provided for your use and benefit.

Badgerville Jrs. Lose Provincial Final

The Badgerville Jr. Wagon Burners fell two goals short in their quest to become Provincial S.A.H.A. Pee-Wee 'D' Champions.

After sneaking by Buchanan in a two game total goal series by a close count of 7-6, they then entered the second round, where they met and defeated Lemberg. This two game total was 20-13.

In round three they met Dundurn. The Wagon Burner's proved too much for the Dundurn Squad, taking the round by a count of 17-10.

This set the stage for the Provincial Final with the Jr. Wagon Burner's up against Landis.

Game one was a tight close-checking game with the Wagon Burner's coming out on the short end of a hard fought 2-1 score.

In the second and deciding game with the boys from Badgerville down by one goal, they pulled out all the stops, but still lost by a close 3-2 score. The two game total was 5-3.

The Jr. Wagon Burner's, coached by George "Moose" Keewatin, compiled an enviable 40 wins 5 loss record over the winter. Congratulations are in order for Coach Keewatin and all team members who came so close to winning the Provincial title. —MORLEY WATSON

Border Chiefs Take League Title

On March 3, 1979, Waterhen Reserve held another exciting hockey tournament.

The Beaver River league is one of the many leagues that the Waterhen Reserve has participated in. This league started at the beginning of the new year and ended with these play-offs. The teams had a total of 12 games per club to play within that season.

In the play-offs, a total of four teams participated. The first game was played between the Onion Lake Braves and Onion Lake Border Chiefs. The score there was 1-6 for

the Border Chiefs. Jans Bay fought against Canoe Lake and it was 6-7 for Canoe Lake, Canoe Lake vs. Onion Lake Border Chiefs 2-10 in favour of Onion Lake Border Chiefs, and the last game was played by the Waterhen Blues against the Onion Lake Braves. Onion Lake came out victorious over the Waterhen Blues 8-9.

There were no monies awarded for these play-offs, however, a beautiful array of trophies were presented to the champion and to the individual winners.

The championship trophy went to the Onion Lake Border Chiefs. The trophy was accepted by Randy Whitstone and presented by Eval Lariviere, president of the Beaver River League.

The most valuable player trophy went to Prosper Corrigan of Jans Bay and it was presented by Armand J. Fiddler of the Waterhen Reserve.

The best goalie award went to Gary Carter of the Onion Lake Braves. This trophy was presented by Chief Sid Fiddler of the Waterhen Reserve.

The most gentlemanly award went to Abe Iron of Canoe Lake and this was presented by Armand J. Fiddler of Waterhen Reserve.

The best defencemen trophy was awarded to Ralph Chief of the Onion Lake Braves and this trophy was presented by Waterhen's recreation director, Robert Fiddler.

High scorer trophy went to Angus McDonald of the Onion Lake Border Chiefs. Chief Alex Harper of the Onion Lake Reserve presented this award.

The play-offs ended the season for this particular league.

—NAOMIE SEIB

Cote Selects Win \$1000

A hockey tournament hosted by the Gordon Golden Hawks at the Wynyard Arena saw the Cote Selects dump the Russell Rams by a score of 11-4 in the finals, and win the championship trophy. There was a two-day tourney where eight teams competed in a double knock-out competition.

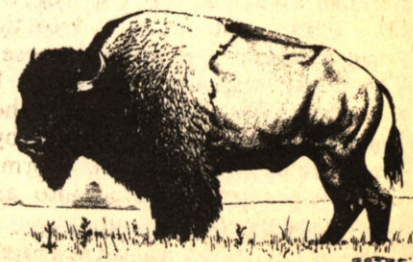
On the "A" side, the first game saw the Regina Friendship Centre go down to defeat by Lipton. The second game - Gordon Hawks won over Piapot. Cote put out the Regina M. Kings and Russell defeated Yorkton. The losers of each game went to the "B" side. For the second round the Gordon Golden Hawks defeated Lipton. Russell then beat out Cote Selects. The Hawks then played Russell and were narrowly defeated by a score of 4-3. Russell advanced to the finals.

On the "B" side, the Regina Friendship Centre defeated Rose Valley, then Lipton. In the Piapot and Yorkton game, Yorkton won and then played Cote and lost. Cote then defeated the Regina Friendship Centre by a score of 6-5. Cote then edged out Gordons by a score of 5-2. Cote advanced to the finals against Russell.

The Cote Selects as winners of the tournament took home first prize money of \$1000. Second prize of \$800 went to Russell, third to Gordon with \$400 and fourth prize of \$250 to Regina Friendship Centre.

Trophies were also given to the best players during the tournament. The most valuable player was Dennis Doey from the Cote Selects. The best goalie went to Danny Jackson, also with the Selects. Mr. Randy Kalinuk from Russell received the trophy for best defenceman. Bruno Keller was the most gentlemanly player. Top scorer for the tournament was Select's Wayne Lazarre with 12 goals and 11 assists.

This tournament was a great success and the many fans saw many hours of good hockey all during the two-day event. There was also a cabaret and dance held at the Civic Centre, with music by Ivan McNab and his band. **LYLA LAVALLEE**



Poorman Loses Final Game

The Prince Albert Dief's Chiefs hosted the first Annual Old Timers Tournament on April 6, 7 and 8 at the Stewart Arena, where eight teams from Saskatchewan and Alberta were locked in combat.

The Swift Current Blues and the Poorman's Old Timer team played off in the final and deciding game for the winning cup. Swift Current won by a score of 6-5 but only after a hard fought and exciting competition.

The Poorman's Old Timers started out almost disastrously with no end of penalties. This helped earn them a loss of 11-3 at the sticks of the Swift Current Blues.

Poorman's Old Timers team then came back on Saturday morning to defeat the Melfort team by a comfortable score of 7-4. They then played the Saskatoon Berries and doubled them 6-3. These wins brought the Poorman's team to once again meet the Swift Current blues for the final game.

A special ceremony was performed as the hosting P.A. Dief's Chiefs honored M.P. John Diefenbaker who was present for this game. Mr. Diefenbaker, long-time M.P. for Prince Albert came to center ice and performed the official face-off with Fred Sasakamoose of the Poorman's team and Hap Edwards of the Swift Current Blues.

After the first period Swift Current were ahead 1-0. It was not until the second period that the Poorman's got it together and put points on the score board. Ray Ahenakew scored at 16.52, assisted by Fred Sasakamoose, and after the second it was 2-1 for the opponents. Then in the third period at 19.03 Vince Worm scored assisted by F. Sasakamoose and Edwin Worm. And with 3.13 left in the third, Ray Ahenakew tied the score at 3 all, assisted by Vince Worm. Swift Current came back, but not for long, S. Bird scored goal number 4 to tie again assisted by F. Sasakamoose. The score was 5-5 with only 1 minute left. Vince Worm scored the last Poorman goal, assisted by Sasakamoose and Edwin Worm, but Swift Current scored into an open net and time ran out.

(Continued next page)



CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE RUBBER KIND

BY ARCHIE KING

With the golf and fastball season fast approaching maybe we, the fans, players, and the photographer, can look back and recall some close moments when we saw that little black disc coming our way.

I am sure the fans were screaming for blood. After all, this was Indian land and the game was hockey. One of the Onion Lake Border Chiefs had just taken a shot from the point as I sat ever so inattentively watching Saulteaux's goalie making some fastastic saves.

I lifted the camera to my face and tried to get the best possible shot. The many Indian hockey fans sat patiently poised waiting for something to happen. It did! The vulcanized rubber disc (frozen to give it the correct amount of bounce) had rebounded just right, striking the heckling fan in front of me.

But the fear of flying sticks and pucks are not the only obstacle photographers have to put up with. The game officials, commonly referred to as "zebras", constantly move back and forth in front of the camera obstructing our view. Freelance photographer Peter, what's his name again, had suggested that the FSI put some money into the development of transparent referees. Other photographers Louise, Lyla, and Morley have advocated the use of midgets to do the officiating, but as of yet, we have little hope that the group will approve that plan.

Another problem we all face is trying to identify the players in our photos. The numbers are usually on the back of the player's sweaters. Maybe one of us can take a picture from the back and one from the front. Not only are the numbers hard to read, but everyone knows that all Indians look alike.

I really don't want to leave everyone with the impression that hockey photography is just one big hassle. Where would I be without the numerous colds I've caught from standing next to the ice; where would I be without the invigorating feeling that comes over me as the players skate by, and the strong odor of sweat fills my lungs? Of course, I'll also fondly remember the push of fellow photographers elbows up against mine, and I'll remember when the fans attempted to throw things on the ice, but hit the photographers instead; or that gripping sensation that would come over me as I'd focus on the action with a 300 mm lens, only to spot a larger-than-life puck coming my way.

Finally, when I retire, I'll look back on the not-so-formal education I received so very close to the action. After all, I'm the only guy on staff who knows all the curse words in Cree!

FROM THE SIDELINES. . .

Its very encouraging to see more Indian players in the S.A.J.H.L. Presley Shingoose from Cote, Lester Favel from Poundmaker, Basil Quewezance from Keeseekoose and Brent Pascal from Pasqua are all members of provincial teams. Favel and Quewezance wear the colors of the Battleford Barons, while Pascal is with the Regina Blues, Shingoose is a member of the Melville Millionaires.

Charlie Cyr broke another scoring record (So what else is new) this time in the Parkland Hockey League, where he collected 85 points in a mere 20 hockey games. Chief Norman Stevenson was close behind collecting 68 points for his team the Cote Selects.

Glancing through the Kainai News, we see special mention of the North Battleford F.C. Ladies Basketball Team who recently participated in the Blood Basketball Tourney in Alberta. The paper says "The North Battleford Ladies Team added alot of sparkle to this year's tournament by their impressive warm-up before every game." The Sask. team won the consolation final

defeating Morley 20-18.

Getting back to Junior Hockey, Presley Shingoose the Melville Millionaire goaltender won two awards at the Millionaire Hockey Wind-up. Millionaire fans voted "The Goose" the most popular player on the team and he was named the Millionaire's Most Valuable Player for this season.

Finally, more hockey. A team called the Saskatoon Sky Hawks walked through the second annual Yorkton Friendship Centre Hockey Tournament recently. This team consisted of players from the University of Saskatchewan Huskies and the University of Regina Cougars. The Sky Hawks won top money of \$1500.00 as they defeated the Russel (Man.) Rams 6-2 in the finale. Once again the Indian people of this area showed their great fan suport even in an all-white finale. The lone Indian to win any silverware was Piapot's Steve Kaiswatum who was voted the tourney's Most Valuable Player. The tournament committee should be commended for putting on a fine show.

—MORLEY WATSON



James Roberts

Roberts Wins Gold Medal In Judo

A judo tournament was held at the Saskatoon YMCA on March 24 and 25. Several clubs from the province participated in this event.

Ten members of the Prince Albert Judo Club took part in the annual tournament. This group of participants, instructed by Jim O'Sullivan, brought back seven gold medals.

Fifteen year old James Roberts of the Sturgeon Lake Reserve has been active in the sport for five years. He is only two steps away from earning his black belt. His experience showed, as he was the winner of two gold medals. He won one medal in the intermediate section (up to 18 years) and the other in the 15 years and under competition.

James is a very optimistic competitor. His excellence in the sport and his self-confidence have helped him to succeed in this sport involving both self-defence and physical fitness. —FLORENCE POORMAN

(Continued from last page)

When the game was finished, Diefenbaker presented gold medals to Swift Current Blues and silver medals to the Poorman team.

The Poorman team had two expert players in Freddie Sasakamoose and Ray Ahenakew who showed a degree of excellence in this sport. The whole team played in spectacular fashion after the catastrophe they experienced in the first game. Goalie Don Ross displayed fine balance when the pressure was on.

Ray Ahenakew, Captain of the team received the trophy from John Diefenbaker. The team's namesake made a short speech to the crowd who had been treated to hockey at it's best. "This event emphasizes the extent to which Canada has always been a hockey power" he said, as he congratulated each and every player. —FLORENCE POORMAN

Curling Helps File Hills Residents Pass The Winter

Curling has been a major activity for many residents of the File Hills Reserves.

The File Hills Recreation Committee hosted a two-day bonspiel at Fort Qu'Appelle on March 24th and 25th with 22 teams entering for prizes in four events.

(Continued next page)

Teams with one loss or less in the first and second event qualified in the grand aggregate event. Winning this trophy was Keith Bellegarde from Lebrét defeating Noel Bellegarde from Regina. Keith and his rink were victorious in every game they curled during the bonspiel.

In the first event, Keith Bellegarde and team won trophies plus \$80, defeating George Desnomie from Balcarres. George and team received watches for second prizes in this event.

Winning the second event was Francis Desnomie and rink. They received \$75 and a trophy. He edged out Noel Bellegarde from Regina, who won \$50 with his team.

The third event was won by Don Krochicum who defeated Art Desnomie. The winner received \$75 and trophies and the losers received \$50.

In the fourth event, Lloyd Desnomie won over Chris Starr from Balcarres.

All in all, this sporting event was alot to offer, especially when you haven't curled a game for some time. You realize you have muscles you never thought you had. Some of the curlers must have gone home to the medicine chest for some soothing relief for all their aches and pains after curling several games on the weekend.

LADIES CURLING

The File Hills Reserves hosted a ladies bonspiel on Saturday, April 7th, in Lebrét. Each band donated cash which was used to purchase prizes for this bonspiel. There were twelve teams that entered.

Winning the championship trophy was Suzie Desnomie and her team of Evelyn Desnomie, Gerry Desnomie and Theresa Desnomie. This team narrowly edged out Alma Poitras and her rink of Delma Poitras, Norma and Pat Koochicum by a score of 4-2.

Third prize went to Mariann Walker and team of Bev, Mildred and Janet Bellegarde. Fourth prize went to Donna Starr and her rink from Star Blanket Band.

Everyone put in a hard day's work at the curling rink, sweeping and for some, even winning prizes.

—LYLA LAVALLEE



This team won the Grand Aggregate trophy at the File Hills Curling Bonspiel. From left to right, skip Keith Bellegarde, Enoch Poitras, Terry Bellegarde, and Tommy Bellegarde.



The Fourth Event winners were from left to right, Lloyd Desnomie, Suzie Desnomie, Gerry Desnomie, and Louie Desnomie.

Onion Lake Celebrates Second Annual Sportsman Dinner

ONION LAKE - The presentation of hockey, citizen and school awards, marked the second annual sportsman dinner celebrated by this Indian community.

The guests included Tony Cote, FSI Executive member; Carole and Solomon Sanderson, FSI Executive member; Steve Pooyak, FSI Ex-

ecutive member; Russ Robertson, Mayor of Lloydminster; Cliff MacIssac, MP and Bruce Rodgers, Principal of Chief Taylor school, Eona and Norman Lyso, Jim Melnachuck, Betty and Al Anderson.

Medallions for hockey excellence were presented to Tom Thumbs which included, Quincy Wolfe, Sheldon Jimmy, Derrick Rainville, Tommy Chief, Conroy Chief, Ferdinand Chief, Conrad Cook, Eugene Chief, Jason Carter, Leroy Waskewitch, Henry Moyah and Denzil Chief.

(Continued next page)



Solomon Sanderson

Many of the Mites were presented with medallions including Brian Harper, Rudy Chief, Clinton Chocan, Arnold Wolfe, Carson Wolfe.

Also presented with medallions were the PeeWees which included Stuart Wolfe, Darrell Whitstone, Barry MacDonald, Stuart Cardinal, Fitzgerald Chief, Howard Cook and Garry Waskewitch.

Individual awards were presented to Bantam players which included Dunlop Muskego, MVP; Dean Harper, top blueliner; Lazarus Mason, top netminder; Owen Lewis, improved player; Wayne Waskewitch and Greg Carter sharing gentlemanly player; and Darcy Whitstone, top sniper.'

Concluding his presentation of hockey awards, Tony Cote pronounced, "I enjoy going to a sportsman dinner, and it is a thrill to see these young people being awarded their trophies. It gives me great pride when we see this development of our young people, for we have come a long way and I have always been of the opinion that we must



Future Hockey Stars

A group of happy youngsters gather together for a group shot after receiving medallions for their hockey excellence in minor hockey at Onion Lake's 2nd annual sportsman dinner.

continue to develop and do our own thing," added Cote.

Scholastic awards were also presented to students including Leon Harper, Conrad Runningaround, Jerry Lewis, Shaun Whitstone, Delia Harper and Trina Chief, who attend the Anglican School.

Other scholastic awards were also presented to Roxanne Chocan, Bernadette Lewis, Buffy Whitstone, Marty Pahtayken, Vernon Lewis and Steven Whitstone, students attending the Roman Catholic School.

Six students including Rose Anne Harper, Harold Littlewolfe, Greg Carter, Melinda Whitstone, Beverly Carter and Dale Awasis, attending Chief Taylor School, received awards.

Solomon Sanderson, first vice-president of FSI, outlining the struggles the organization had in its quest of Indian Control of Indian Education cited the three colleges, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Saskatchewan Indian Community College situated in Saskatoon and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College affiliated with the University of Regina as prime examples.

"We have to develop our communities just as you are doing here in Onion Lake for you did not go after one area first for I've been watching your band move ahead; you are involved in economics, field



Don MacDonald
... Jr. Athlete of the Year

of sports, leading in education, and moving into the field of health," said Sanderson.

"I feel the policies for the Indian is being turned around as you have shown here tonight," added Sanderson.

Special mention was made by Ray
(Continued next page)

Whitstone, MC, of Onion Lake's hockey players of yesterday, whom he recognized, including Richard Chocan, Fred Waskewitch, Edmund Waskewitch, Henry G. Whitstone, Morris Fox, Raymond Whitstone, John Wolfe, Harvey Moosomin, Wesley Lewis, Ivan MacDonald, John G. MacDonald, Robert Michaud, Ross Mountain, Johnson Whitstone, Lloyd Chief and Alex Harper.

Appreciation awards were presented to Darryl Schlivert, who offered voluntary work in the form of skating instruction to its many band members, and to Kenny Waskewitch, Onion Lake's arena caretaker.

A special presentation was made to Jr. citizen of the year, Ron Harper, age 18, a model individual who participated in various community activities as well as doing voluntary assistance.

Named the Sportsman of the year was Edmund Waskewitch, chairman of the Recreation Board, Edmund assists in community activities, is a big asset to its minor hockey program, and does his best in promoting recreation.

In attendance was Miss Rodeo Canada, Eileen Duff of Lloydminster, who was presented with a beaded banner by Lyla Lewis, Onion Lake Rodeo Queen.

Recognition was given to four Onion Lake senior hockey teams, the Goldeyes, Golden Warriors, Braves, and Border Chiefs, the latter team probably better known throughout western Canada.



Indian Beauties

Three young and pretty princesses, left-right: Ronda Carter, Miss Pow-wow; Darlene Cannepotato, 2nd Princess; Rosa Whitstone, Winter Carnival Queen, make their appearance at the sportsman dinner.

Its top hockey club, the Border Chiefs were runaway winners in the Beaver River Hockey League, consisting of five other native hockey teams.

Individual award winners included Tommy Whitstone, top rookie; Ralph Chief, top blueliner; Angus MacDonald, top sniper; Ron Harper, most improved; Jack Chocan, MVP; Walter Pahtayken, most gentlemanly player; and Randy Whitstone, top forward.

Top athlete of the year was also recognized, Don MacDonald, and

coach of the year, Pete Schlivert.

Women play a important role in any Indian community, one was so honoured, Bella Lameman, who was involved in Onion Lake's education program.

Other speakers including Steve Pooyak, Cliff MacIssac, Russ Robertson, and Chief Alex Harper paid tribute to people involved in promoting sports and recreation in the community.

A dance held later that evening concluded the joyous occasion of Onion Lake's 2nd annual Sportsman Dinner. —ARCHIE KING

Along the pow-wow trail. . .

STARBLANKET
July 6, 7, 8

POORMANS
July 13, 14, 15

(COWESSESS) CROOKED LAKE
July 20, 21, 22

to be organized by the Indian Veterans of Sask.

CARRY THE KETTLE
July 27, 28, 29

NIKANEET
August 3, 4, 5

STANDING BUFFALO
August 10, 11, 12

PIAPOT
August 17, 18, 19

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.

JOB TITLE: SUMMER STUDENTS (ALL DISTRICTS)

DUTIES: To work directly with the District Agriculture Representatives (Indian Reserves) and the Indian Extension Workers to perform the following duties: (1) Interview Reserve farmers and update agricultural data; (2) Review maps, files, etc., to update evaluation data; (3) Work with 4-H groups as designated by the supervisor; (4) Tabulate information in the form prescribed by the supervisor.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Applicant must be a student and preferably come from a farming background.
- Must have ability to communicate easily with people on the Reserves.
- Must be free to travel exclusively in the assigned Districts and have own transportation.
- An Indian language would be considered an asset.

SALARY: \$820.00 to \$920.00 per month, depending on qualifications.

DEADLINE: May 15, 1979

SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

Mr. Kenneth Thomas
Program Manager
Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.
1410 Chateau Tower
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

REQUIRES

ACCOUNTING CLERK

This position requires an enthusiastic and conscientious person who wishes to make accounting his/her career. Previous accounting experience would be an asset. The applicant will have an appreciation of Indian development, traditions and customs. The ability to speak an Indian Language would be an asset.

Apply in writing or in person to:

Saskatchewan Indian Community College
1030 Idylwyld Drive
Box 3085
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9

For further information call 343-1682

OMBUDSMAN INVESTIGATORS

The Saskatchewan Office of the Ombudsman requires two Investigators, one to be located in Regina, the other in Saskatoon. The Saskatchewan Office of the Ombudsman was established to investigate complaints of Saskatchewan residents against provincial government departments and agencies and to make recommendations to resolve their problems in appropriate circumstances. The successful applicants will conduct investigations on matters within the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman and prepare detailed reports and recommendations for his consideration. These positions involve considerable travel and an absolute obligation to maintain confidentiality. The primary area of geographic responsibility for the Saskatoon position will be northern Saskatchewan communities and settlements and the City of Prince Albert and area. The primary geographic responsibility for the Regina position will be all of southern Saskatchewan south of Saskatoon.

Applicants must have Grade 12 or equivalent, demonstrated experience in the conduct of investigations and a background that includes comprehensive reporting on complex problems. Previous work experience in northern Saskatchewan is desirable but not essential for the Saskatoon investigator position.

Salary: \$17,340 - \$21,432

competition: 406040-9-904

Closing: As soon as possible

Forward your application forms and/or resumes, quoting position, department and competition number, to:
Saskatchewan Public Service Commission,
1820 Albert Street,
Regina, Sask. S4P 3V7

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College requires the services of two (2) people to work in the area of Indian Education.

Generally, both positions require an understanding of the current socio-economic position of Treaty Indians, the history of Indian-Euro-Canadian relations and the aims and objectives of Saskatchewan Indian people today: particularly as it relates to the developmental role of education.

Specifically, we require a

RESEARCH ANALYST who can design evaluation instruments, assess and draw conclusions from raw data and who can assess and report on government policies relevant to Treaty Indians, and a **DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT** who can carry out evaluative field research, train and assist field personnel, write proposals and provide technical and developmental advice in the area of Indian education.

The successful candidates must be free to travel and exhibit a willingness and ability to take direction from the Indian leaders of Saskatchewan.

The salary level is negotiable and all applications are to be submitted by May 1979 to

John R. McLeod

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

P.O. Box 3085

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan requires three directors to work in La Ronge. These three senior managers will report to the Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Economic and Resource Development.

SALARY: \$29,268 - \$36,348 (Management Series 3)

DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This senior management position will co-ordinate inter-branch, inter-departmental, and inter-governmental administration of various loan and grant programs. Specific responsibilities include preparation and administration, and the management of a substantial employee group.

Candidates will have extensive business related experience and preferably post secondary education in Business Administration or Economics. Ability to work in a developmental environment and familiarity with the North will be assets.

COMPETITION: 121013-9-451

DIRECTOR, NORTHERN CONTINUING EDUCATION

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and delivery of continuing education programs within the Northern Administrative District. Specific functions include the formulation of branch policies, budgeting, the promotion of effective working relationships with educational groups and institutions at the community, provincial, and federal level, and the management of professional staff.

The position requires a capable administrator, experienced in the development, implementation and assessment of adult education programs. A related university degree is preferred, however, candidates with extensive experience appropriate to the position assignment will also be considered. Familiarity with the north will be an asset.

COMPETITION: 121013-9-154

DIRECTOR, MANPOWER SECRETARIAT

The successful candidate will head a newly formed Secretariat concerned primarily with manpower and employment matters associated with the mineral industry in northern Saskatchewan. The incumbent will develop and monitor employment and business opportunity agreements, co-ordinate provincial responsibilities on lease agreements, perform primary liaison with mineral development companies, and develop and co-ordinate training and manpower development programs for mineral and related industries.


The successful candidate should have experience in policy development in the manpower development and training field and be able to communicate effectively verbally and in writing, and be able to administer a small unit with minimum supervision. University graduation is preferred, however, candidates with an equivalent combination of experience and training will also be considered. Northern experience will be a definite asset.

COMPETITION: 121013-9-455

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission, 1820 Albert Stret, Regina, S4P 3V7, quoting position, department and competition number.



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Ottawa, Ontario

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persons of Indians, Métis and Inuit origin.

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We are looking for a person whose experience in the admi-
nistration of programs for native people can bring to this
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native organizations, as well as the knowledge and ability to
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volves planning, analyzing and evaluating the program and
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have the ability to deal effectively with departmental ma-
nagers at all levels and with native groups.

This competition is open to residents of Canada only.

Language Requirements

Knowledge of English and French is essential. Unilingual
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become bilingual. The Public Service Commission will assess
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How to Apply

Send your application form and/or résumé to:
Mr. Paul Hamelin
National Capital Region Staffing Office
Public Service Commission of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7
Closing Date: May 7, 1979

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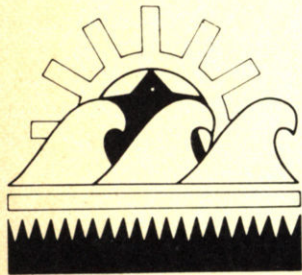
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(please watch for larger posters)

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share the wealth, 1 baby jackpot, and
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