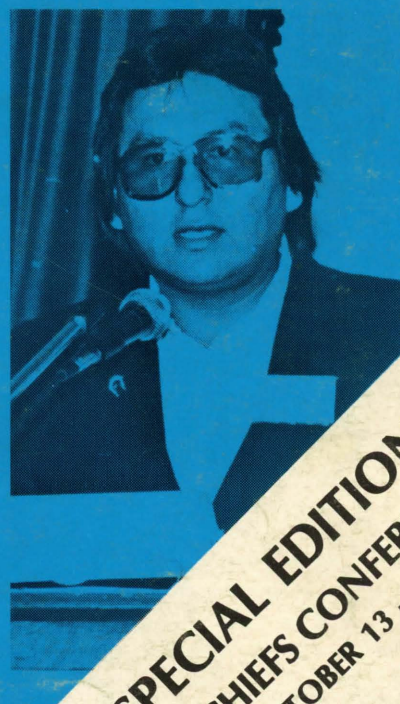


SASKATCHEWAN

INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



November 1981

SPECIAL EDITION
ALL CHIEFS CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 13 - 16.

C O M M E N T A R Y

direction from the Chiefs Assembly. Others were tabled with the Chiefs for review and decision at the Fall Conference. Still others were presented for initial discussion, with a view to providing detailed information in order to permit formal consideration and resolution at the November Chiefs Policy Conference.

Without exception, these policies and programs flow from the natural and aboriginal right of Indian Nations and their Peoples to exercise sovereign self-determination over their land, resources and human affairs. In addition, the national Indian Government rights which provide the foundation for these initiatives are affirmed by the Treaties through which the Crown committed itself to protecting and supporting such rights. The Treaties confirm the Indian-Crown relationship which together with the continuing rights of Indian self-government provide the political and resource basis for the continuing exercise of Indian Government.

Thus, the authority for the implementation of Indian political autonomy is clear. However, many challenges and obstacles remain to be overcome by the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan and their political institutions. Most of these difficulties stem from the lack of fulfillment of the provisions of Treaty by the governments of the Crown.

The resolution of Treaty Land Entitlement, the full recognition of continuing Indian interest and jurisdiction in the lands and resources off-Reserve, the formal institution of permanent fiscal transfer arrangements between Indian governments and the governments of the Crown, all require greater implementation.

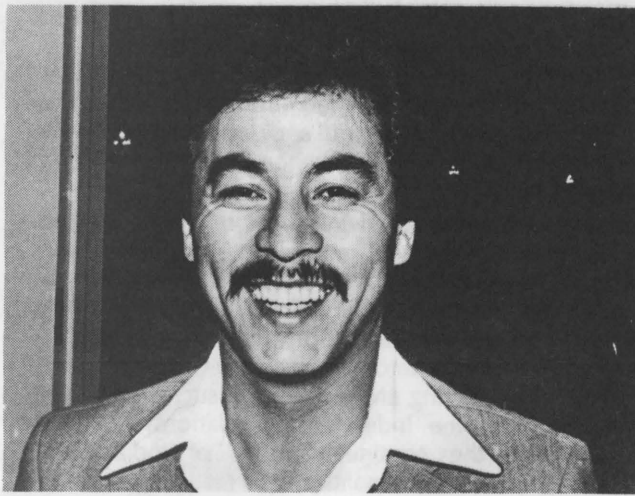
The complete implementation of these basic principles of Treaty and the Indian-Crown relationship is absolutely essential in order to provide the financial and physical resources Indian Governments require in order to implement the specific cultural, economic and social policies and programs that are now identified as priorities.

We are all mindful that while the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan are endeavouring to achieve these objectives, the Indian-Crown relationship is itself under serious attack by the government of Canada and a majority of the provincial governments through the Canadian Constitutional proposal. The patriation of a Canadian Constitution which does not adequately enshrine Indian political rights and the Indian-Crown relationship does not diminish our sovereign Indian Government rights, but it will seriously threaten the most basic external relationship Indian governments have with the Crown and its governments. Such a unilateral alteration in the Treaty-guaranteed relationship is nothing less than a dramatic violation of our Treaties with the British Crown.

The November Chiefs Policy Conference will be the next forum where the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan address these urgent issues. We look forward to the policy decisions which will be made at that Conference; both those decisions which will result in the greater implementation of Indian Government jurisdiction through the re-organization and formalization of political institutes and through the initiation of a variety of social, economic and cultural programs and those decisions addressed to the protection and enhancement of Indian political rights within the Indian Government confederate relationship with Canada. ■

The Fall Assembly of Saskatchewan Indian Bands and their Indian Governments was presented with a series of exciting and significant initiatives, encompassing a broad range of Indian governmental issues.

Many of these initiatives are already in various stages of implementation as a result of previous decisions and



Ron Albert

Housing

In January, 1980 Chiefs Policy Conference, Chiefs endorsed a resolution to establish Saskatchewan Indian Housing commission comprised of 13 chiefs.

The mandate was to address housing issues and to develop short and long term housing policies for Saskatchewan.

The Commission has met regularly over the last 2 years to decide on major and strategy matters.

FUNDING

- Last year fiscal year, '80/'81, commission was instrumental in obtaining additional \$27 million - housing capital subsidy from Ottawa.

- raised the subsidy from \$12,000 per unit to maximum of \$22,125 per unit, plus \$7,000 per unit for transportation.

- This was based on 248 new houses.

Fiscal year '81/'82 - commission lobbied extensively in Ottawa with Indian Affairs and Members of Parliament.

- direct result - 505 units for Saskatchewan at a record high \$14.593 million for housing capital.

- highest in the country.

- number of units doubled from last year.

- fiscal year '82/'83 - assured that it won't be less than this year.

CABINET SUBMISSIONS

- cabinet approved funding for housing O & M dollars:

\$800,000 - Standards & Inspections

\$350,000 - training

\$ 70,000 - loan support

- commission is in the process of preparing submissions to headquarters to obtain part of the funding.

- joint DIA/CMHC submissions to be ready for cabinet by the end of October.

- details of submission are contained as appendices at the back of the report.

- submission include also economic subsidy, standards and inspection.

HOUSING STANDARDS & INSPECTION

- result of Chiefs policies - were adopted in January.

- commission is reviewing standards and processes.

- commission will be compiling a Housing Standards code for Saskatchewan.

- All Chiefs and councillors will be involved in the review and adoption of this code.

- Headquarters has indicated depending on Cabinet approval that houses will have to meet minimum health, safety and sanitation standards by fiscal year '83/'84.

INSPECTION

- Commission will be reviewing inspection proposals.

- Options - a) inspection by DIA

- b) contracted to CMHC

- c) Indian inspectors

- commission in process of preparing proposals - training package for Indian inspectors - Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- pilot project for 15 people this past summer for housing supervisors, foremen and managers.

- delivered by Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

- evaluation was mailed to all chiefs.

FOLLOW-UP

- negotiating to deliver the course to all bands this winter.

URBAN HOUSING

- sub-committee to study and make recommendations.

- membership - Saskatoon, Prince Albert (SORTI) and Regina (R.I.D.A.).

- establishing Indian Housing authorities in the cities - comprised of Chiefs in those areas.

- CMHC very co-operative and have agreed to target and allocate - 200 to 500 units over the next five years.

- agreement will be reached by January 1982.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

- commission will be involved in the review of proposed new Rural Native Housing program.

- seeking changes in the components of the ministerial guarantee concept.

INDIAN HOUSING CORPORATION

- commission still believes that DIA has the trust responsibility of providing housing to Indian people.

- we will be exploring the possibility of forming S.I.H. Corporation.

- if it is feasible commission will seek direction and endorsement before we proceed.

- we will be visiting Cree Housing Corporation - Grand Council of Crees - James Bay during the first week of December, to see whether an operation like that can be feasible in Saskatchewan.

J - CIRCULARS

- departmental operational guidelines to deliver housing programs.

- in draft and to be implemented April 1, 1982.

- requesting all Bands to review, make changes and forward to Saskatchewan Indian Housing Commission.

- commission will discuss after feedback by Bands.

HOUSING STRATEGY STUDY

- as promised last October a summary report on Indian housing has now been completed.

- commissioned by DIA for S.I.H.C.

- explores the present housing conditions and outlines future projections.

- 800 units per year are needed over next 5 years to eliminate present shortages and meet new demands.

- D.I.A. projections - will be short by \$40 - \$50 million.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- multi-year funding.

- creation of Rural Housing Committee.

- funding for Bands to hire technical expertise.

- houses built to minimum NHA standard.

- funding to implement Band community plans.

- training of Indian inspectors.

- many of these recommendations have been implemented by the commission - endorsed by chiefs.

- commission has adopted the report in principle and this is being tabled for the consideration of the chiefs.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION

- mandated by Chiefs in April, 1981 to carry on its operations.

- interim commission was formed to do research, documentation and preparation.

- draft action plan has been mailed to all Chiefs for their consideration.

- band meetings and workshops are being held to get your input.

- action plan will be used as the discussion document.

- Clive Linklater has been hired as the Co-ordinator.

- commission can only succeed if it is based on the bands and has the support and confidence of the bands.

- final recommendations and future of Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission will be made April 1982.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

- D.I.A. (headquarters) has approved \$30,000.00 towards the development and establishment of the Institute.

- under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Indian community College Board of Directors.



Saskatchewan Indian Princess, Anita Ahenakew, is flanked by FSI Chief Sol Sanderson and Ed F. Mouss of the Opman Company of Henryetta, Oklahoma.

FSI CHIEF SOL SANDERSON'S ADDRESS TO THE CHIEFS OF SASKATCHEWAN

Elders, Guests, Chiefs, Councillors, Ladies and Gentlemen, I, first of all, want to thank the Deputy Mayor, Pat Lowry.

Pat, I am sure I speak for all Chiefs and delegates here and we would like you to tell the Mayor, Cliff Wright, we now know who does all his work. We also want to thank him for asking you to represent his office. I am sure I speak for the rest of the delegates when I say you are a very pleasant representative, and the spirit with which you delivered your message will be taken very seriously by the Chiefs of this Assembly. The message is very encouraging. The message speaks for the kind of relationship that exists here in Saskatoon between the Indian community, the leadership in this city and the citizens of Saskatoon. It is second to none when you compare it with the rest of Saskatchewan. In deciding the location for the Assembly, that is one of the important factors. I also want to say, I am sure she is not only representing the Mayor's office but she must be representing the Chamber of Commerce's office as well. With the spirit in which you delivered your message to us we decided a few years ago that we would not blame the victim. We call these difficulties and conditions that we are in now as Indian people symptoms of larger concerns. Many of those concerns are related directly to the degree of loss of control of our society and our own developments, and that is the goal and objectives of the Chiefs of Saskatchewan and our Bands. I want to thank you, Pat, for being with us this morning.

Our 1981 Annual General Assembly is going to be called upon to determine the future of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Indian people of Saskatchewan. In the 1980 October Conference, 1981 January and April Chiefs Policy Conferences you have produced and provided firm direction so that we can meet the challenges of the 1980's.

The crucial issues that develop the stage for the most serious crossroads of the signing of our Treaties have received your undivided attention, as our leaders in the

province of Saskatchewan. We are going to try to summarize the action taken on all the issues and highlight the action required for further implementation. It is your unified effort and through that unified effort that we will continue to rely on our Bands, Chiefs and Councils, our District Chiefs Councils, our Chiefs Policy Conferences, the Boards that are now established by the Chiefs of this province, the Commissions that you established. We will continue to implement a comprehensive political and economic plan strategy for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. These plans must be designed to implement our Treaty Agreements and those rights guaranteed by Treaty.

I want to review with you those respective rights in specific terms. First of all, the Land Rights guaranteed under Treaty entitlement under the direction Chiefs, last year. At this time we have eighteen bands validated for entitlement, we are now completing negotiations on another six and that will bring the total number of bands validated to twenty-eight in the province. The Peepeekisis and the Lac La Ronge Bands are categorized for special validation and those negotiations are starting this month.

To date, there have been approximately 116,000 acres transferred to reserve status with approximately another 340,000 acres about to be transferred. There is some resistance to entitlement, however, at the direction of the Chiefs of Saskatchewan involved in land entitlement. We have now met personally with those individuals to explain to them the obligations of Canada under Treaty and the debt owing under Treaty.

The Entitlements will add approximately two million acres of new land to our reserves in Saskatchewan. The co-operation from both the Federal and Provincial Government is to be commended because nowhere else in Canada do you see those kinds of lands being committed for reserve status at this time. The Minister of Indian Affairs is working on getting through Cabinet a policy document that will provide extra resources for entitle-

ment and those new reserves that are established.

We are now starting to formerly address the strategy for land surrenders and we will soon be calling a meeting of all the Chiefs involved in land surrenders to address some fundamental principles that we all clearly agree on to recover lost lands. Including in the formula, we have to address the return of those lost lands. The compensation required for loss of those lands since they were lost we have had loss of access to the use of those lands. In some cases the government has already acknowledged the degree of fraud and they are prepared to look at returning those lands. Speculators within government from 1896 - 1954 were successful in acquiring approximately 416,000 acres of what was formerly reserve land in the province of Saskatchewan.

Special Lands under Treaty, in addition to reserve lands, there are those lands guaranteed for hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, territory not on reserve but within the treaty areas throughout the pro-



vince of Saskatchewan. We have met with both the Federal and Provincial government to ask them for Cabinet appointments so that we can address formerly, putting in place, those traditional lands and the access and management of those traditional lands and resources.

The Province of Saskatchewan has appointed the Honourable Ted Bowerman, Minister responsible for entitlement. We are also working with the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

On Veterans Lands, we are working to complete the specific documentation with the Indian Veterans Association so that they can get and receive their proper share of lands that were guaranteed to Veterans upon return from the Second World War. There are specific criteria that are laid down for them to qualify and we will address those during the documentation with each of the Indian Veterans.

The Area of Tax Exemption under Health and Education Tax at the moment, that is continued in terms of the deductions made at source for the individual Indian or a Band. The province is still insisting on assessing tax for health and education on other areas. Negotiations will continue to get total tax exemption for health and education tax.

The Provincial Gas Tax Rebate Agreement as you know has been accepted for four years. Some of those

funds have been released to our bands. However, negotiations will continue to achieve a deduction right at source, at the gas pumps and those negotiations will continue over the next four years.

For Oil and Gas Tax with respect to the heavy oil and gas developments. A firm letter has been sent to the Federal and Provincial Governments with respect to the negotiations to the energy pricing agreement that is going on between Saskatchewan and the Federal Government and the letter addresses two specific areas of concern:

(1) Under principle of treaty, we did not surrender the renewable resources, the non-renewable resources in the province of Saskatchewan and that includes oil and gas. The letter discusses the need to set aside in a revenue sharing formula the Indian portion of that revenue and is to be directed and transferred to our bands unconditionally.

(2) In the development of our own oil and gas deposits that they recognize Indian jurisdiction, both the Federal and Provincial Governments are taxing directly and indirectly those resources.

We are also negotiating with both Federal and Provincial Governments on the exemption of income tax. They have suspended all action on Indians both on and off Reserve with respect to income tax. They have agreed they will work towards the political solution to the exemption with us in the province of Saskatchewan.

We have won all our court cases with respect to moving the taxation issue forward based on treaty. Other parts of treaty, they have lost the court cases but they did not advance them under the position of treaty.

I want you to consider this one because it's the new area of negotiation and that is the area of liquor or alcohol related and tobacco tax. I am asking you to seriously consider it because I am looking for specific direction from this Assembly on it. As you know the articles of treaty say "No Alcohol", but no matter what we do or what you do Indian people are going to continue to use alcohol. Indian people are going to continue to smoke and use tobacco.

Our proposal to the Province of Saskatchewan is that we want to have the tax that's assessed for the tobacco and alcohol rebated to the Indian people of Saskatchewan. So, it can go towards our political developments. We would like to establish four principles:

(1) Acknowledging that under treaty we agreed that there would be no alcohol for Indians.

(2) That in spite of that it is going to be used. There has been a lot of effort to try to stop the use of alcohol amongst our people, but there has been no success in forcing it.

(3) Since we do pay the tax on the alcohol and tobacco we would like to have it reimbursed to the Indian community of the province of Saskatchewan.

(4) We as Treaty Indians and registered Indians in the province of Saskatchewan do not accept services from the province, therefore, any taxes that we are paying should be reimbursed and the non-Indians in the province of Saskatchewan should have no quarrel with that since it is their own tax dollar that they get back in return.

I would like you to seriously consider that proposal

because we are looking at redirecting signing an agreement with the province of Saskatchewan. Those kinds of monies can go towards setting the cost of operation of Indian governments in our communities.

There has been an agreement firmed up laying out the terms and conditions between the Federal and Provincial Government and ourselves on cost sharing for construction, operation and maintenance of roads and also recognizing Indian jurisdiction for those road rights-of-way.

As you know, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has never accepted it. But by band council resolution, the province could get land right of way to build grid roads in our communities without going to Band referendum. We still do not know how to recognize band council resolutions and we see no reason why the province cannot build grid roads, hard surface roads in our communities without extinguishing for that land and those roads. We are saying that those roads be built under the jurisdiction of our Chiefs and Councils.

The next phase is to negotiate with the provincial and federal governments, a specific level of funding on an ongoing basis annually to our bands for road construction and road maintenance.

Under the direction of our Chiefs, Indian Economic Resource council has completed a package in economic strategy and policy for the province of Saskatchewan. This package has been presented to the Federal Government by the DREE department, Canada Manpower and the Department of Indian Affairs. Each Cabinet Minister we met with directed their own Director-General to form a committee so that they could work towards designing fiscal implementation agreements to respond to that policy.

I want to highlight some of the areas of that policy document.

- Funding required for organizational developments on the reserve and throughout the province of Saskatchewan and various levels.

- Funding requirements for Renewable and Non-Renewable Resource Development. Funding required for Human Development and Institutional Development which includes our Equity Foundation and our Education Institutes.

- Funding required for Transportation, Communication, Electrification and General Band Development. Now speaking to our own industrial and business strategy, it is our intent to assemble plan base in addition to those lands available on reserve for development. We will work with you to establish on-reserve and off-reserve based industry and business. Our focus is to assist you and our bands in the province of Saskatchewan to generate some wealth, in addition to that received for your developments, so that kind of wealth would be transferred unconditionally. Every time our bands receive funding for any specific area there are hundreds of regulations of conditions attached to it. The Resource Council is working towards establishing expertise, to some degree it is now available for oil and gas developments and other resource developments.

One of the areas we are asking you to seriously look at is the role of the Department of Indian Affairs in economic development. That role must be assessed for these reasons: they have specific obligation and trust responsibility in the field of economics under treaty. They

have attempted to move away from that responsibility and that obligation. The Department of Indian Affairs' expenditures, in the region and headquarters, are allowed to determine their priorities. Economic Development is low on their priority list for expenditures. The other concern that we have is that we continuously see management lapsing economic development money and redirecting them to offset their deficit in other programs or administration. How much longer can we allow that to continue?

We recommend that we address it seriously. We recommend that you take into account these areas. One way that we can guarantee that we do not lose economic monies is to negotiate, design and sign Economic and Band Development Agreements. We are tabling with this assembly a resolution from our January Policy Conference by the Yorkton Chiefs calling for a General Band Development for all of Saskatchewan.

The next topic is Education.

You directed us five years ago to complete a capital study on all schools with all bands within the province of Saskatchewan. We tabled that document three years ago with the Federal Government in Ottawa, and in Saskatchewan and it was discussed in some detail the deplorable conditions that our schools were in and bands need for new schools. The capital and the school construction study brought from the Treasury Board over \$25 million in capital for school constructing in Saskatchewan during the last three years. There's only been about 1/3 of those funds committed and were used towards schools construction by management in headquarters and region. They have allowed an annual lapsing of the capital money and redirection of the rest of it into their own deficits and their own programs and their own administration. As far as we are concerned that is called mismanagement. When we do it or when you do it, it is called mismanagement, when they do it, they call it balancing the books. That is why our schools are not built. We sympathize with the Chiefs and the Bands because the schools are not built. But again, this is one issue that has to be brought to the floor with Dr. Anderson One other issue that has to be addressed with the Minister of Indian Affairs is the continuous conflict that regional office and headquarters have for further development in our communities.

Our Institutions are being formally transferred now under the boards appointed by our Chiefs in the province of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is expanding to include the Saskatchewan Indian Institute for Law as directed by yourselves at the last Chiefs Conference. Saskatchewan Indian Community College is expanding the technical institutes that is being developed and established by our Meadow Lake District Chiefs and to the Indian Management Institute that was implemented by our Prince Albert District Chiefs some two years ago. This proposal has been finalized, completed and is now being implemented. Our Chiefs' resolution to establish and develop an Indian Education Act. This work is being completed and we will have a final report for our November Chiefs Policy Conference. Prior to the November Chiefs Policy Conference we will attend the district and agency meetings to address with the Chiefs the Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission. We have negotiated long term funding for the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and we are now

proceeding with formal negotiations for long term funding for our Indian Community College including the expansion of it.

Our Saskatchewan Indian Housing Commission under the direction of the Chiefs, through their efforts and your efforts, we are able to construct 540 homes this year compared to 275 last year. The Commission is continuing to work on Saskatchewan Indian Housing Policy that compliments our developments and your developments in the communities. An agreement is being discussed with the Federal Government for off-Reserve housing developments under the direction of each of the Chiefs and Councils in various areas of the province. We also address a land assembly in the urban areas for Indian Housing Developments.

A priority was given by you as Chiefs of Saskatchewan, real concern of Child Care and Adult Care Services. We have spent many hours negotiating some fundamental principles, first of all recognizing the Federal Department of Indian Affairs trust obligations under Treaty for those services. We have also reached an understanding of certain principles with respect to those areas of services with the province of Saskatchewan. The task force, directed by the Chiefs, will have further recommendations for you to consider on that specific arrangement.

We are calling for the establishment of the Saskatchewan Indian Child Care Service under your direction. We feel that the Treaties have guaranteed that the responsibility and obligation for Indian children is that of the community, the parents of the community and the leadership with each of the bands. In negotiating two agreements, we are looking at these areas with the province of Saskatchewan, they are prepared to look at providing some development funding for boards for Child Care and Adult Care Services.

The agreement with the Federal Government - we are negotiating specific services to be delivered on the reserve under your direction as Chiefs and Councils and having them accept their responsibility for Adult Care and Child Care Services.

Our Task Force also presented to the Parliamentary Commission that was established for addressing the needs for the handicap. That presentation and other presentations across Canada have sparked Parliament to provide extra funding, new funding for services to Handicap. We are looking to firm up an agreement with respect to the services for Indian Handicap people in the province of Saskatchewan once that new program is announced.

In the area of Sports and Recreation - we have completed negotiations to re-establish a Sports and Recreation Program in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It is not a very large amount of money, but it will allow us to get it back on track.

Saskatchewan Indian Sports Loto, that you are supporting for development has to have some specific areas addressed. But, we are proceeding to implement the Indian Loto with the understanding that those kinds of funds that are raised from the Loto would be provided to our Bands for Sports and Recreation Development Programs and the Development of our Youth. We also understand that they will be provided to assist in the Cultural Developments both On- and Off- Reserve. Funding could



go towards the development of our Sports College System throughout the Province of Saskatchewan.

In the area of Canada Indian Fiscal Relations at the January Chiefs Policy Conference a resolution was passed to address our concerns with the Federal and Provincial Cost Sharing Agreement that impacted directly on our Treaties and our Indian Rights and our Developments. One of those Federal-Provincial Fiscal Agreements is the established program funding. The Federal-Provincial Agreement that transfers funds from the Federal Government to the Provincial Government for Health, Education and Social Services which includes the total Indian population of Saskatchewan.

The other one, the Canada Systems Plan or Act is another Federal-Provincial arrangement with a transfer of more funds under the area of social assistance and so on. These agreements are up for renewal and there was a federal all Party Committee struck by the Federal Government that addressed these specific areas. That all Parliament Committee Task Force of Parliament was formerly addressed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians specifically myself and we put forward some concerns.

(1) Under these Federal-Provincial Agreements that are being signed and transfer of funds taking place that there is an illegal transfer of the Federal Governments trust obligation for Indians of Canada to the Provincial Governments.

(2) That funds be provided to our bands in the province of Saskatchewan where violating all their own rules established by their Treasury Board and their Parliament, because of their over regulation and the mandates to give to some of their Civil Servants to decide on the expenditure.

(3) That there was a violation of Treaty and the Federal Trust Responsibility on the transfer of funds to the Province of Saskatchewan by Canada not accepting its obligation under Treaty.

The recommendations were accepted seriously by the Parliamentary Task Force and what they have recommended based on our recommendations and our recommendations were that:

(1) All monies for Indian self-flow from the Federal Government mainly the Department of Indian Affairs.

(2) Indian Government should receive consideration for unconditional funding as part of the formula for funding to bands. We also asked that the Parliament of Canada set up a specific Task Force because of the seriousness in terms of violation of Treaty and their

Federal Trust Obligation for the specific Task Force be established and review those areas of responsibility. That, of course, was a recommendation outside of the terms of Parliamentary Task Force, however, they did not consider that proposal. The Task Force, in its report, said that they were seriously sympathetic of the concerns expressed by the Indian people of Saskatchewan and the quote from the report says this: "The appropriate Federal Minister or Ministers establish clearly the fiscal arrangements, that fiscal arrangements shall not in any way prejudice the existing constitution responsibilities of the Federal Government for Indian people."

The Task Force continues to urge the Federal Government to take immediate action and they have directed the Honourable John Munro to initiate discussions between National Health and Welfare and Secretary of State and the Department of Indian Affairs to address their follow-up on those specific recommendations. John Munro has confirmed this by letter and we are now recommending that the minister take immediate action to address these concerns so that we can develop a proper Canada Indian Fiscal Relationship as guaranteed under Treaty.

We also ask that the regulations governing funding to bands be improved. There is no question that the funds allocated to the bands in Saskatchewan are over regulated by the Federal government.

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Agreements, Western Northlands and Special ARDA are expiring within the next 1-2 years. Discussions are underway to get specific implementation agreements so that our bands can go ahead with their developments and again we ask you to seriously consider the resolution that is being tabled for General Band Development. There was a suggestion that there might be a Southlands and a Northlands Agreement. We would like to see implementation agreements designed for implementation for developments through the province of Saskatchewan and on that we need your support.

The Indian Justice Resolution was passed at our last April Conference. We have set up an interim Indian Justice Commission to review the Policing Program. We are establishing various detachments on various reserves throughout the province of Saskatchewan. The RCMP are now working with us and will be in touch with you at your districts to discuss implementation strategies.

The Indian Probation Program is to be expanded north of the DNS line. The Court Workers presently employed under the Friendship Centers will be brought under the Indian Justice Program. We are looking to continue the development of the Indian J.P. Program and the development of Tribal Courts throughout the province of Saskatchewan.

The Institute for Indian Law that was addressed at the April Conference will be an extension of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College developments and we will work through the board of the Indian Federated College to continue with those developments.

One of the areas that has to be seriously looked at and addressed is that of a handbook on "Indian Law". We are always questioning what the position of Indians are with respect to that area of development and we look to you for direction for getting work done in those areas. The final report for the Saskatchewan Indian Justice Pro-

grams will be ready for the next Policy Conference. We are asking that the Chiefs and their district make their formal appointments to that commission because we only have it as an interim commission of staff at the moment.

Political Rights:

Last year, we said activesupport and work was needed for the implementation of Indian Government in Saskatchewan and there was a resolution tabled and supported at the last January Conference to implement those areas. The Constitutional Commission is tabling a further resolution for your consideration here. The direction you have taken on implementation of our political developments is one that reflects implementation at all levels.

In your kit you will find a proposal for Indian Government developments under Treaty where they guarantee the recognition that Chiefs and Headmen shall receive salaries. We are asking that each Band consider the proposal seriously and look at appointing or electing, in addition to their Chiefs and Councilmen those four headmen guaranteed under Treaty. In this way, we see strengthening of the Chiefs Office and the Indian Governments on Reserves.

We are also asking that there be a specific overhead cost operation of the Executives, staff and the Government offices on our reserves. As you know, right now, the overhead for that area of cost is met by some percentage of program funds that you may be receiving. We are asking for a definite guarantee of funding to be provided in that area. This specific package in terms of dollars and cents reflects a cost of about thirteen million dollars over the next year.

The District Chiefs, Councils and your Reps. to the extent, the jurisdiction of our Chiefs into Treaty areas because under the Indian Act, are restricted to the reserve boundaries but under Treaty there is obligation and responsibility in the Treaty areas. So, in the package you will also find the proposal dealing with the funding required for the Chiefs and District Reps. offices at the district level and the agency level. This, of course, is funding to allow you to continue with the kind of meetings and the kind of policy you want to see established for implementation of our Treaties. It also extends your jurisdiction to the urban centres like Saskatchewan, Prince Albert, Regina, etc. The cost in that package for that proposal is about 1.3 million dollars.

The financing for those political developments I have outlined to you, one area that we have discussed with the province of Saskatchewan for their consideration. We estimate at the moment the returns on Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Rebate towards that proposal would be a minimum of \$6 million a year. You might consider the Tax Rebate for all those Indian people who stopped drinking over the last five years retroactive.

The other thing that the province has committed funding to with respect to the Treaty Area Centers. The Core Funding we used to get to operate our Executive council has been redirected to support the funding needed for your operations at the district and the agency level. We will continue to try and secure the funding needed to operate our own executive offices. When we look at the total dollars with respect to the proposal that's in your kit there is \$13 million plus needed for Chiefs salaries. We increased the Chiefs' salary on our

own. I do not think there will be any serious objection. We had talked about \$25,000 per Chief but, because of the inflationary cost we have increased that to \$30,000. The four headmen's salary has been increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The honoraria for the rest of the councilmen has not been addressed but we built in funding requirements for them.

We also need the \$1.3 million for the operation of Treaty Administration Centers under the Chiefs of Saskatchewan. The present level of funding being directed to that area from Secretary of State, Department of Indian Affairs, and the province of Saskatchewan is \$680,000. That means for next year we have to find approximately \$600,000. For the Chiefs, the Indian Government developments on our reserves and off the reserves. At the moment, we could not get an actual figure from the Dept. of Indian Affairs. Core Funding is providing approximately \$3.1 million. That means we are going to have to find approximately \$7 million for the funding and financing of that total package and earlier I said that the minimum I expect from the Alcohol and Gas Tax Rebate is about \$6 million. After this meeting I will formally reply to the Provincial Government on that proposal. At the moment, it's a tentative position but if we get your support at this assembly we'll certainly move ahead towards implementing it.

We have worked hard over the two years to try and find funding for these areas and those are our specific proposals to you for your consideration. Like I mentioned, there will be a resolution tabled for your consideration.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians reorganization has been going well. We need to have the District Chiefs and the bands address it more formally because we should complete it by January 1st as was mentioned by our speaker, Felix Musqua. Since the legislation is no longer there for our recognition. We are proposing that the Chiefs and Bands in their respective districts, agencies get organized by Memorandum of Agreement and not incorporating Federal or Provincial Governments. At the provincial level, we are proposing that the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan sign a formal Treaty Agreement for the operations of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Of course you know, as Chiefs of the province of Saskatchewan we have assisted and supported the reorganization of the National Indian Brotherhood towards the Assembly of First Nations that consist of All Chiefs of Canada and we will continue to work with you in implementing those strategies.

We are asking you at this moment, to take formal steps to amend the present constitution to add two additional vice presidents so that we can continue with the kind of work that has to be done in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. You can see the kits that have been prepared for this conference, for that I have to commend the boards and the commissions established by the chiefs who are in many cases Chiefs themselves. The amount of work that is there and has to be done we need to have two additional vice-presidents. The organization over the years from 1957 - 1958 had a President, Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer position (Secretary-Treasurer was only one position). The Federation expanded in later years; President, Vice-President, Treasurer

position was created separate from the Secretary's position, which expanded to four positions. Later, the Federation was expanded to President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. We are now asking you to consider our dilemma, our frustrations to be able to have two more vice-presidents to share the load and work with the team at the provincial level. We also expanded the agency reps., district reps., and we now have a total of 13 reps. within the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. In order to allow the transition of re-organization of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, we are asking you to consider a by-law change by resolution to the present constitution, so we allow for a smooth transition in the re-organization.

The Canadian constitution, the position of patriation for Canada is one that will continue to oppose, even if Trudeau and the provinces are successful in patriating. We have never supported the patriation of the Canadian Constitution. We have worked hard to lobby the Federal and Provincial Governments in Canada to recognize our position of our more implemented strategy now and I want to say a word briefly about the constitution decision.

The Supreme Court was asked to consider the need for the provincial consent on patriation. They were asked to consider some other questions that were between the Federal and Provincial Government. They were not asked to consider Treaties. They were not asked to consider the consent of Indians in Canada. The ruling by the Supreme Court as far as we are concerned reaffirms our position. It strengthens our position, both legally and politically. They say that conventions are binding. Those agreements that establish relationships with Crown, British Parliament, Canada and the Provinces are binding. We have over 20 agreements with the Crown and we say that those agreements are more than binding.

In London, we are taking this position that the Prime Minister of the British Parliament is not bound by the court decision here in Canada neither is her Privy Council. Because the decision did not impact on Indians, it did not consider any issues in respect to the Indians of Canada and we were not a part of the court action. We say that the Supreme Court decision handed down is a domestic problem between the provinces and Canada here between the provinces and the Federal Government of Canada.

We have been doing a lot of work in London. We will discuss many of those specifics when the constitutional issue comes up on the agenda. But, I want to say first of all, we also caused an investigation into the activity in London, when they look at decolonizing a country. They have been decolonizing countries from their British Emperor since 1940 and here is what we found. When a country asked for its independence, British Parliament calls for an Independence Conference to be held at Lancaster House. At that Independence Conference they hear all groups on the position of providing independence to any country. What has clouded the issue here with respect to independence in Canada is that Trudeau and the rest of the schemers of the patriation process have used that patriation process as the scheme to cloud the issue of independence of Canada. Everybody's been concentrating on what we are going to do about patriation of the Canadian Constitution. The



real question is what are we going to do about Canada seeking our independence across Canada. Even our own people have been caught up in the process. We have tried to stay out of that process. We want the protectorate status to be recognized. It was guaranteed by the Crown for Indians in Canada, guaranteed in our Treaties. We would like the British Parliament to do three things:

(1) Our treaties are above the laws, our treaties are binding conventions with the crown. If you look at the Treaties it says, "Her Majesty and Her Heirs".

(2) We are asking the British Parliament to look at creating a Royal Commission to further invest our concerns, they say it will take some time. But we do not want to be strung up and working on Trudeau's time frame.

(3) We are also asking the Privy Council to look at establishing a judicial commission. Judicial Committee of Privy Council and of course we are preparing, if we have to resort to legal action.

By the end of October we should have the final documentation completed with respect to that action, if we have to go that route. So far, on the constitutional documentation we have completed the documents that discuss the First Nations, Confederate relationships here in Canada guaranteed under Treaty. We are now documenting the political trust and the legal trust obligations of the British Parliament. We are also documenting the Protectorate status and to continue the relationship with the Crown trust obligation. We do not have a specific title for the document, but it will probably be a title something like this: "Britain's Treaty Obligations to Indians in Saskatchewan."

We have restricted that to Saskatchewan because we have some difficulties with respect to discussions going across Canada and positions taken by Indian people on

treaties and other parts. I have tried to give you the issues. I have tried to clarify our position on each of those issues and the direction that we are asking you to consider if you change direction in any of those areas. We must ask you to continue working towards the development of our Indian Government Institutions and we also ask those bands who are in administration to seriously look at replacing Indian Affairs guidelines, policies in your administration with Indian policy that can implement your decisions and the true form of Indian Government in your communities and in the province of Saskatchewan. Those are collective efforts we must make and we want to thank all the Chiefs and Bands for your continued support and I speak on behalf of the Senate, the Executive and the Reps. That we continue with the dialogue and the direction that is firm provided by yourselves, that gives us the confidence to address the issue provincially, nationally and internationally.

I want to say I just came from Anchorage, Alaska, I was invited to the National Congress of American Indians Convention, they have some 1,500 delegates at their convention over 150 tribes. One of the specific reasons I was up there, they wanted us to talk about the World Assembly of First Nations being hosted here in Saskatchewan in July 18-25, 1982. We also had the opportunity to meet with the World Council of Indigenous People and their President of South America. I am happy to report to you that both the World Council of Indigenous People and National Congress of American Indians have thrown their full support behind the hosting of the World Assembly of First Nations here in Saskatchewan, Canada for next year and we will give you more details when it comes up on the agenda.

Thank you very much for listening. ■

**AN ADDRESS BY:
THE HONORABLE
GORDON MACMURCHY,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
TO: THE FEDERATION OF
SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS'
ALL CHIEFS' CONFERENCE**

John Archer tells us "Geographically there is little to demarcate this province from her two sister prairie provinces. It has not natural boundaries. Yet it is readily distinguished from its neighbours. Saskatchewan is different."

We are different in Saskatchewan. Indians are different in Saskatchewan. Government and Indians all across Canada look to Saskatchewan for leadership. Why is this?

Governments and Indians all across Canada look to Saskatchewan for leadership because they see a special relationship in Saskatchewan – a relationship between Indian people and government that allows things to get done, allows progress to be made, a relationship that makes programs happen which mean better lives for individual Indian bands and people.

How was this special relationship built? This special relationship was built on initiative and courage – initiative in knocking 40 years ago on the door of the Speaker of the Saskatchewan Legislature Tom Johnson when the doors of Ottawa were closed beyond the Indian agent, courage of band councils and chiefs in taking the next step in responsible leadership of their people.

But it was also built on the response of the provincial government, when Tommy Douglas responded in 1959 with \$10,000 and a two-day conference so you could get organized.

Tommy Douglas then promised that Saskatchewan would be the first province to extend the right to vote in a provincial election to Treaty Indians. Tommy delivered on that promise in 1962.

Since then, the CCF and the NDP have been delivering on commitments they have made to Indian people. Not one. Not two, but virtually every promise – and this built confidence.

In the 1971 election, our government promised to do away with the old Indian and Metis department of the Thatcher regime. We delivered on that promise.

We had a six point program for Indians in that 1971 election campaign. In addition to the first promise, we promised:

- Grants to central organizations to build communications programs.
- Involvement of Indian people in planning and implementing programs which affect them.
- Grants for Indian legal workers.
- Grants to Indians to study treaty rights and aboriginal rights.
- Grants for job training programs developed in consultation with Indians.

After the 1971 election, we provided funds for communications. We provided funds for treaty interpretation.

We provided funds for research. We provided funds for planning and area consultation and liaison between the government and the Federation.

Fulfilling these commitments brought us face to face with the land issue, and we promised, and delivered, official recognition of the integrity of Indian lands and the authority that Chiefs and Council have over those lands.

We promised to fight with you the 1969 White Paper of the federal government which would have transferred Indians to the provinces. We fought it by transferring the Northern School Board back to the Department of Indian and Northern Development.

We officially recognized the special status of Indians under the Treaties and under the British North America Act, and committed ourselves to assist you in fulfilling those rights through the federal government.

In 1973, your president, Chief David Ahènakew, came to us requesting assistance in pressing the federal government to fulfill their responsibilities in Indian child welfare and social support. We provided our assistance.

In 1974, we completed our 1971 promise of Indian legal workers and we went beyond to provide for:

- the Indian Special Constable Program
- the Indian Probation Program
- the Indian Justice-of-the-Peace Program
- the Native Courtworker Program.

In the 1975 election, we promised to "work with Indian band councils and the federal government to extend the services of community colleges to Indians".

Delivery of that promise brought provincial funding and accreditation to the Saskatchewan Indian community college in Saskatoon and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina. Community college courses in rural areas were available for Indian people who wished to enrol.

In 1976, our government pursued vigorously the fulfillment of Indian land entitlements. We signed, with your leaders, the historic Saskatchewan formula which still stands as the model and the leader in land entitlement agreements in Canada.

In 1978, we again pledged ourselves to assistance on a six-point program for Indians:

- The fulfillment of Treaty rights;
- the fulfillment of land entitlement;
- equal opportunity;
- help for bands on request;
- better housing;
- recreation and culture.

We said "we respect the right of Indian people to their rights, to determine their own future, and to live in Saskatchewan as our fellow citizens. In the NDP, we believe in co-operation. The way ahead is through working together".

In keeping those promises, we moved to ensure that Indians have access to the same grants for rinks, halls, and other community facilities, as non-Indians. In housing, we have ensured that Indian seniors are eligible for the Senior Citizens' Home Repair Program.

After 1978, we increased provincial funding to the Federation significantly, to the point where this year, over

2.4 million dollars will be provided to the FSI by the province.

This delivery of promises - not one, not two, but every promise, built confidence - confidence among Indian people that the Government of Saskatchewan is as good as its word - that its agreements have meaning and will indeed be lived up to for the betterment of Indian people.

With this confidence, you, the Chiefs of Saskatchewan and our government agreed in 1979 to formalize our understandings and our relationship. After two years of talks, this spring, 1981, we signed the landmark "Memorandum of Intent".

It is an historic document, confirming:

- that Indians have rights guaranteed by the Treaties, and that these rights impose a duty on the federal government;

- that Indians are citizens of Saskatchewan, with rights to the benefits, programs and services of Saskatchewan, except where these would jeopardize the federal-Indian trust relationship;

- that Indians have rights to their own political, social and cultural development.

The Memorandum of Intent also crystallizes our way of working with each other:

1. the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is the policy voice of the chiefs it represents; recognizing, however, the primacy of the Band chief and council as the representative of Indian people;

2. communication will be through two committees:

- the senior political policy making committee consisting of Cabinet ministers and Federation executive representatives, which meets four times a year;

- a working committee of government and Federation officials who meet as necessary;

3. that budget, accountability, financial and contractual arrangements with the province will be handled under certain operational principles;

4. that provincial funding will be broken into three categories: treaty rights, rights as citizens of Saskatchewan, and social, cultural and political rights.

Between 1979 and 1981, while we were working on the Memorandum of Intent, we continued work on delivering our 1978 promises. We have:

1. signed a long-term agreement for funding of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, indicating that we are prepared to consider a similar agreement for the Saskatchewan Indian Community College;

2. supported the FSI task force on health and social service;

3. developed and announced the Indian Tax Agreement for Petroleum Products;

4. initiated a program which will provide grants directly to bands for promotion and development of local sport and recreation;

5. provided assistance for Indian veterans, and the Indian Elders' Historical Committee;

6. developed services to assist Indians living within larger cities;

7. worked on programs for children and the elderly which include Indian administration.

Finally, we have recognized and provided funding for the "Economic Action and Resource Management" program as it is called, and have committed ourselves in general to support Indian economic self-sufficiency.

We have turned our minds to the land entitlement issue in the past. We have turned our minds to Treaty rights. We have turned our minds to social and cultural and political issues. All with some considerable success.

In my mind, the one big area where the potential remains untapped is the area of economic development.

Recognize that any new initiatives in the area of economic development will have to take place in the context of the outcome of the constitutional decisions, and in the context of court decisions as well as in the context of federal policy.

But those are no reasons we should not start. We should look seriously at your priorities for economic development, at what is possible, and at where they fit with our priorities.

To start with, we could continue our general support for Indian business development through ongoing funding of the Economic Action/Resource Management program. Mr. Steve Pooyak, who I understand is sometimes affectionately referred to as "The Shaw", has spent a good deal of time making representations to the province. Something that he has talked about, which the province could consider, is a long-term agreement nailing down Federal and Provincial support for the E.A./R.M. program to provide project development and advisory services.

We could expand our work in agricultural development. The Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural program has made great strides in its six years - ten-fold increase in the number of Indian farms and a seven-fold increase in the average income per farm.

We see potential in expanding the services of FarmStart to Indian farmers on reserves. We have asked the federal government to place FarmStart in the same relationship as their present policies for lending institutes. If the federal government agrees, then the whole range of agricultural services available to Saskatchewan farmers - farm management, production assistance, crop and livestock specialists - become available, in addition to the capital loans and grants of the FarmStart program.

Co-operative development is an essential part of the economic past and future of Saskatchewan. This year the province received eight requests from Indian bands or band members for assistance in the development of co-ops - both producer co-ops and service co-operatives. We see this as a real area of future development.

What about joint band-provincial approaches to development of minerals or petroleum? I understand SaskOil is preparing to meet with certain bands to discuss oil development. Joint ventures are a part of the tradition of economic development in Saskatchewan, just as co-operatives, and Indian people should be part of these developments.

Wild rice has been one of the great success stories of Saskatchewan small business. There are other renewable resources - fish, fur, forestry. It is true that these developments require federal-provincial agreements, but renewable resource developments can bring immediate

benefits for Indian bands.

Economic development requires skilled labour. The province has already begun an on-site, job-skill training program specially designed for Indians. With federal provincial agreements, these could be extended. Perhaps there is a role here for the Meadow Lake institute, and certainly for the new technical institute in Prince Albert.

The province could make available certain advisory services in business development, and perhaps provincial expertise from the Crown Corporations as that is appropriate.

As we look to renegotiating the special A.R.D.A. agreement with the federal government, we will be pressing for a clear continued federal commitment in Indian business development, but we will be looking with you for ways to integrate provincial services without jeopardizing existing federal funds.

Mr. Chairman, working together, on the basis of promises made and promises delivered, we have accomplished much. Continuing to build on that special relationship putting to work the wit and wisdom of the Saskatchewan chiefs, and the government, we can accomplish even more. ■



Doug Cuthand

Elders, Chiefs, guest, councillors, ladies and gentlemen, I am chairman of the Board of Directors for the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. This year, we have put a board in place on the Federated College and they consist of: Chief Ernie Sundown, Joseph Bighead Reserve, representing Meadow Lake; Chief Roy Bird, Montreal Lake, representing Prince Albert District; Chief Elizabeth Royale, Moosewoods, representing Saskatoon District; Chief Sam Bunny, Sakimay, representing the Yorkton District and Chief George Poitras, Peepeekisis Reserve, representing Fort Qu'Appelle District. There is no representative from North Battleford

yet, but I understand one will be appointed shortly. There are two Senate appointments on our board and there were appointed by the Senators themselves in a meeting some time back, Senator Edwin Pelletier and Senator Angus Merasty representing the Senate on the Board of Directors. So, that is the Board of Directors of the College. We have been meeting regularly throughout the year and assisting the staff and providing direction for the entire program.

One of the areas we were very successful is putting the five year agreement in place and the five year agreement was worked out and I have to give credit to Mr. Cliff Starr who is now with the Department of Indian Affairs. He is representing the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Department of Indian Affairs in the province of Saskatchewan. The five year agreement in which the Department of Indian Affairs will pay tuition plus research and development and the province will pay research and development plus the amount for non-registered Indians. This is the first five year agreement that we have been able to put in place for any of our institutions. We are currently setting up a committee to the similar type of agreement on the Community College and we hope, before this five year agreement expires on the Federated College we will put in a 10-15 agreement, that will give us long term and permanent funding.

At the present time there is so much we have had to do from the very beginning. These courses include Indian Studies, Indian Art, Indian Performing Arts, Education, Indian Social Work, the PIMA Program which stands for Program in Indian Management and Administration, Distance Education, Extension Program and we have a LEAP Program which offers Orientation Program. This year in the Federated College we have an all time high, we have over 350 students enrolled at the Federated College and I might add for the entire province of Saskatchewan including University of Regina, we have close to 600 students in University which I think speaks very well for our student. This is an all time record to have close to 600 students at University.

We are currently offering a number of services to our students and to the students in the University of Regina as well which include: Counselling, Library Service, Information Services and other Student Support Services.

Throughout the past year we have also worked to build up a relationship with the University of Saskatchewan. We have met with President Chris Jenson and his staff. They have assigned a person to work with us and we will be meeting with University of Saskatchewan Senate in the near future to develop a relationship with University of Saskatoon which we hope will be as fruitful as the one we have with the University of Regina.

In the past year the University of Saskatchewan has wanted to put us in the role of an Indian Department or Native Studies Department, this kind of thing and we have resisted that, we want to go for what we really have in Regina which is a Federated Agreement. In the near future we hope to move into a number of new program areas including the Indian Justice Program. We have a Journalism Program, we are starting out and we will be running our first course this summer. We want to finalize Academic Agreements between ourselves and the University of Regina. We hope to put in place in the near future a Research and Grants Officer. There's a lot of

money that goes to the Academic Community of all Universities that is for Research and Development. We are going to be hiring a person to seek out these foundations and these granting institutions and get some money into our institutions.

We currently have a number of special projects, the most important of which is the Albert Bellegarde Memorial Scholarship.

We are going to be hosting the official opening of our College, now that we have our five year funding in place. We will be hosting the official opening of the Federated College in January during the Chiefs Conference and when we get the dates for that conference firmed up we will be getting more details out on that.

The other area I am involved in is Land Entitlement. I chair the Committee of Land Entitlement Chiefs. We have a Sub-Committee consisting of Chief Harry Nicotine, Chief Roland Crowe and Leonard Kitchemonia who work with us in the negotiating end of things taking a direction of course in the total committee. There are a number of new bands that have received Land Entitlement over the past year. We struck a Committee from officials from Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Research Department and Department of Indian Affairs staff and they have agreed in principle on a number of bands and this includes: Ochapowace, Muskeg, Mosquito, Okanese has been finalized already. We hope to get official work on these and press forward with them. We are looking at two more bands; La Ronge Band and Peepeekisis Band which have a special care for entitlement, you might say and we want to finish up the others first and then proceed on these two remaining ones.

As far as land transfer goes in the past year, the province has committed 148,000 acres by a commitment. They have set aside land that is provincial crown land, there is some pasture land and they have committed, they have said that land will be transferred and the question remaining is how will it be transferred. They have committed this land and they are now working with the patriants and with the Third Party interest to transfer it to the crown and the crown will transfer it to reserve status.

A couple of weeks ago we were down in Ottawa and we met with Dubane who is the Minister of DREE, he is also responsible for PFRA. At that time he committed the PFRA pastures and stated that they would move on the PFRA lands to have them transferred to reserve status. We have had some difficulty in working with the staff at the Regional level here and by going to meet with the Minister directly we were able to make quite a bit of changes. Chief Sanderson mentioned in his opening remarks, there has been some opposition to Indian Land Entitlement. We expected this. There has been some resistance localized in the Lloydminster and Hudson Bay area, farmers and groups of wild life people and other individuals have begun to campaign against the transfer of Indian land to reserve status. However, it's my belief there are more people that are in favour of Land Entitlement for reserve status than there are against it. It is just a matter of us launching a fairly intensive advertising campaign and getting out there and meeting the people. I found that when we sit down and meet with the patriants directly, they are able to reason with you and they will settle for a five year agreement or something like that but its been outside interest that it gets confused but none

the less we have been working on that.

The Veterans is another area of my portfolio. They also have Land Entitlement and I have been working with the President of the SIVA, Ernie Crowe. Veterans Land Entitlement is based under the Veterans Land Act and as you are familiar every veteran who returned, qualified, received a quarter section of land. The only problem was the Indian Veterans received land on their own reserves and we have met with the former Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Dan MacDonald and we will be meeting with the new Minister, Mr. Campbell who is just recently been appointed. The problem in the area of the Veterans was they were without a Minister for a number of months with the passing of Dan MacDonald.

The area of Indian Rights and Research also falls under my portfolio. It is through the vehicle that we have been doing the research in Land Entitlement and do the necessary work on surrenders. To date, we have most of the Land Entitlement research complete except for the couple of bands. We have quite a bit of the research done on the surrenders and that is not really my portfolio area, Chief Sanderson is handling the surrenders area but nonetheless in the research area I have been working on that.

We have the Indian Act area that falls under Indian rights and Research. We have been concentrating there on Indian Government and the work to be done on the constitution. I also share the responsibilities for the constitution for the National Indian Brotherhood and for lands in general with the other members of the Executive. At present, I have been doing quite a bit of work in the constitution and I feel later on that every executive member and every Chief will have to be involved in the constitution because it is the single largest issue that we are dealing with at the present time. We have the new area that was just recently assigned to me and we have the Department of Communications people here from Ottawa. That is the Telidon System. The Telidon is probably the most advanced two way-computer system in the world. It is built, designed and marketed right here in Canada. We have met with the Department of Communications and they are prepared to work with us in developing this system for us within bands of Saskatchewan and within the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

So, Mr. Chairman, that summarizes my portfolio. Thank you. ■





SASKATCHEWAN CHIEFS CONFERENCE

Address By **Steve Pooyak**

2nd Vice-President

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

Senators, chiefs, district representatives, delegates, guests, and fellow executive members.

I welcome this opportunity to report to you again on the economic development activities of the Federation.

As part of my report, I will first report to you on the activities of the economic action/resource management program and, secondly, I will address the future in terms of Indian economic development.

One of the fundamental assumptions that we follow within the economic action/resource management program is that everything we do is based on those socio-economic agreements we entered into over 100 years ago with the crown, these are our treaties with the crown.

This theme underlies everything that we do within the economic action program and it is at the basis of this report.

As you know, ladies and gentlemen, the overall goal of the program is to assist our bands to achieve economic independence.

The mandate we received from you two years ago included two primary elements:

One: that the economic action program shall provide services. Services in the form of support and training to bands and Indian businessmen to help them plan, identify funding sources, write proposals and set up economic and resource development projects throughout Saskatchewan.

The second basic objective of the economic action program is that the program will develop policies and strategies for Saskatchewan Indian Economic Development and that these strategies will be sanctioned by the Chiefs of this province prior to their implementation.

Since 1979, we have set up and staffed an organization, an organization that has a small technical and professional staff which is based in Saskatoon, and a small

number of field staff, staff which are at this moment spread throughout the province. One in each district and one regency.

In addition, we have set up a policy council, which to my way of thinking is working well. The policy council operates like a board of directors in that it sets the policy and overall direction for the program.

The level of discussion at these policy council meetings has always been well thought out and far reaching and includes such issues as hunting and trapping rights, northern development issues, Indian mineral and resource rights, small business developments, and a variety of other issues.

To date, the program has had its problems. The most serious of which is a lack of funds.

As you know, the intent of the economic action program has always been to secure an equal amount of funds from the Department of Indian Affairs and the province of Saskatchewan. These funding arrangements were to be long-term in nature.

The province, however, during the fiscal year of 1980 - 81 did not come through with its share of funding. They had made previous commitments - the funding, however, did not come through and we were forced in our first and most crucial year of operation to operate on roughly half of what we had anticipated receiving.

The result of this serious lack of funds was two-fold:

FIRST — There was a limit to the amount of advisory services. We were able to provide to bands simply because we could only hire half the number of staff.

SECONDLY — This meant that we had to spend a lot of time looking for additional funds, time that could have more usefully been spent working with the Bands.

While I am on the subject of funding let me tell you what the overall funding situation for the program is now.

The Department of Indian Affairs has indicated to us that they are prepared to fund our program for at least the next five years using the current levels of funding.

The province of Saskatchewan, who gave us \$75,000 in the fiscal year 1980 - 81 has said that they are prepared to enter into a long-term funding agreement with our program starting this month. They have allocated \$215,000 to the program for this fiscal year.

Despite the lack of funding our staff was still busy during the past year.

For example, in the past 12 months, that is since April 1980, the field staff of the economic action program has been involved in about 100 different projects. Projects that support and assist bands and Indian businessmen.

The projects that we are involved in or have been involved in vary a great deal.

They range from small business or small proprietorships including such things as cafes, grocery stores, or gas station operations to large multi-band development ventures.

In each case the staff of the economic action program is involved during the developmental stages of the various projects.

For example, helping in planning, doing any research that is required, helping to identify funding levels and sources, and helping to write proposals or set up the pro-

jects themselves. Rather than go through the list of the kinds of projects that our program people have been involved in.

However, until October 8, 1981, discussions were progressing favourably for continued funding of year two of the business manager training program. On that date our office was contacted by CEIC (manpower) regional office, Regina, advising the failure of talks supporting the program and further funding to the manager training program would not be made available through that source. Written confirmation is expected from senior officials of CEIC Ottawa, early this week.

Our staff have put together a package concerning the program and it is our intention to meet with officials of CEIC, including the political level. In view of this problem, I request support from the Chiefs of Saskatchewan and perhaps a resolution may be considered which can be presented to the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN EQUITY FOUNDATION

At the moment we are experiencing difficulty with the Department of Indian Affairs concerning the Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation. Some issues have been raised by the Department which we need to deal with before they will approve further funding for the equity foundation:

1. Membership structure board of directors
2. Requirement of a treasury board submission

Action: Telex to DIAND (Ottawa). Awaiting Response. Follow-up meetings.

As a stepping stone to economic independence and self-sufficiency we have set up a manager trainee program for Saskatchewan Indian people interested in business and resource development.

This is a three-year program which will train approximately 15 Saskatchewan Indian people in the theory and skills of running a business and managing resource development projects.

This project is being run in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, and is a combination of on-the-job training and classroom instruction.

Under this program the students spend approximately one-third of their time in the classroom and two-thirds of their time working on-the-job in work assignments.

This manager trainee program is an exciting venture, not only because it will address a great need we have in Saskatchewan, a need to have a key, and important group of Indian people with managerial and administrative expertise in the business and resource development areas.

Indian people who will be able to hold leadership positions in Indian-run companies and initiatives in the future.

BUSINESS MANAGER TRAINING PROGRAM

Ladies and gentlemen, last October, you gave the economic action and resource management program the mandate to explore the possibility of setting up a Saskatchewan Indian equity fund.' This past January, we presented you with a detailed plan outlining the goals and objectives of the plan as well as the legal and operational structure of the fund, and a plan for the start-up of

the fund, a plan which you approved.

We have, since then, been negotiating with the Department of Indian Affairs concerning the monies required to start-up and implement the fund.

An important element of the fund is that new dollars must be found to set it up. There is absolutely no way that we can accept the use of existing dollars from what is already an inadequate budget in the whole area of economic development within the Saskatchewan region.

We intend to continue to work on this issue with the Department of Indian Affairs.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN EQUITY FOUNDATION

Ladies and gentlemen, we have also been very busy at the national level during the past year. We have taken part in discussions about a new long-range policy for Indian economic development that was developed jointly between the Department of Indian Affairs and the National Indian Brotherhood.

These discussions will continue at the national level for the next several months and will also be discussed at the district level here in Saskatchewan.

In addition, in October 1980, we submitted a proposal to the Allmand committee on Western Canadian Training Needs, in which we emphasized the need for more resources for Indian people.

Resources that will allow Indian people to set up and run their own training programs.

You are aware that we have made a presentation in conjunction with other parts of the Federation to the Western Canadian Development Fund committee, which was chaired by the honourable Lloyd Axworthy.

This Western Canadian Development Fund committee will consider how to allocate the \$4 billion dollars the Federal government has set aside for Western Development during the next five years.

One of the main points we made to Mr. Axworthy and his colleagues, is the urgent need for part of the fund to go towards supporting and enhancing Indian economic development at all levels, particularly at the Band Level.

In addition, we have had positive reactions from major oil companies as to their role in mineral developments on Saskatchewan reserves.

To this date, they are supportive of our views and our wishes particularly in the area of input and control, and I expect further discussions to take place in the very near future.

An important aspect of these developments in the area of mineral development is the issue of taxation. An issue we must resolve with the province of Saskatchewan and the federal government.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now want to turn to the future. What should we be doing? What are the major issues that are important in the area of Indian economic development, and, what will Indian economic action and resource management be doing to address some of these issues?

To date, we have identified seven major or key priority areas that we must address.

FIRST OF ALL we need to get more economic development dollars transferred to the band level. This is ob-

vious. The kinds of economic development activities that are taking place in the north, with the Mega projects as they are called, are by-passing our bands.

We need to be involved, we need to have not only the seed money to initiate economic activities in our communities. We also need to integrate concrete training plans to ensure the long-range benefits of economic development.

SECONDLY, we must continue to support and advocate our treaty rights in the area of economic development. Particularly, those rights concerning mineral resources, water, hunting, fishing, trapping, and other renewable resources.

THIRDLY, we need to develop specific, concrete, short and long-term socio-economic development strategies.

We have the policies in place. For the most part they are there, what we need now to do is put them into operation.

Where those strategies are not clear, is where the economic action and resource management program can play a major role. A role that will support and enhance the ability of the Indian Bands and communities of Saskatchewan to become economically viable and self-sufficient.

FOURTHLY, we need to support and enhance the traditional pursuit of our Indian economy. Very recently, the economic action program has given a clear and firm commitment to support the Hunters and Trappers Association.

FIFTHLY, we need to increase our support to the socio-economic issues concerning development in the north. Very often in the past the northern bands have been the last to get our help and support.

I intend to see this change. It is crucial in my view especially in this time of accelerating uranium and other mineral developments in the north that the northern bands get concrete support and technical assistance from the economic action and resource management program.

NUMBER SIX, we need to continue to emphasize the importance of small business enterprises at the band level.

These small businesses, band-run or owned and operated by one person or one family, are very often the cornerstone of economic activity on the support.

I believe that one of the most important ways to do this is through the creation of the Saskatchewan Indian Equity Fund.

This fund has been designed primarily to support small businesses at the band level.

NUMBER SEVEN, we need to solidify the funding for the economic action and resource management program.

We need to sign long-term agreements with both the Department of Indian Affairs and the province of Saskatchewan. We cannot continue under the present funding situation, which means in essence, only partial or uncertain ability to deliver.

For the economic action program to be an effective resource and service to Indian Governments in Saskatchewan and to individual Indian businessmen, we must have a guaranteed and on-going funding base.

A few moments ago, I mentioned that there were

seven priority areas that we had to look at in the future. Well, right now I am going to add number eight.

And that is, that we need to work with those bands who have the potential in the area of oil and gas resources to develop short and long-term economic strategies which are going to provide employment and create economic activity for their home communities.

In closing, ladies and gentlemen, these eight points now provide the economic action/resource management program, and myself, with the main priorities, the main issues, that we must address during the next months and next years.

The whole process of becoming directly involved in economic action, economic action at the band, at the regional level, and resource management in terms of the kind of support that we can give to the Indian communities of Saskatchewan is going to continue to be our priority.

This program has, as I have already indicated, had its problems in the area of funding. We haven't been able to, in many cases, live up to our own expectations, and to your expectations of what the program can do.

We have the policy mandate from you, we have an operational strategy in place, we have a small core of resource people and technical assistance, who can undertake these tasks.

When we resolve the funding issues we will be able to broaden our scope and our ability to meet the needs as you have identified them, and as you have expressed them to us.

Thank you. ■



THE BASICS OF LAND USE, THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, AND ISSUES.

The following is a speech by Edward F. Mouss to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians General Assembly of the All Chiefs' Conference. Mr. Mouss is the Planner-in-Charge of the Opman Company in Henryetta, Oklahoma.

Land use perspectives are as old as man, himself, and have increasingly occupied man's mind and attention. Fields of anthropology, economics, geography, political science, and sociology have shown interest in the social structure which has led to land use in various forms. It represents a new emphasis when these interests see concentrations and industrialization molding human behavior into certain patterns, and these, in turn, bearing relation to spatial structure.

The planning profession came into being fifty years ago with the first great wave of urban growth, and has been caught up in tactical situations since. As pressures mounted, there has been a growing realization that the increasing complexities should not continue with firmer strategic underpinning.

Growth and development are being seen as closely allied to economic policy requiring more sophisticated methods of analysis. There has been a new emphasis on human behavior and the opportunities for making the structure and physical form responsive to activity patterns of people and their attitudes and values. There has been a growing awareness of the importance of integrating planning more directly with policy formulation in the political process.

As land use was the primary emphasis in the initial years of planning, a change has gradually taken place emphasizing a greater range of planning efforts.

Economic planning emerged as an outgrowth with application of economic studies whose technical purposes were: 1) to provide information about the local economy assisting the community in establishing a series of goals and objectives; and 2) to provide quantitative estimates of future employment and population. Quantitative employment and population forecast served as general guides in the formulation of plans for land use, transportation, open space and facilities. A refined economic study led to: 1) a gross employment estimate of principle economic activity lines, and 2) an estimate of occupational classifications within the activity lines. As additional emphasis was placed on the use of the economic study, two distinct, yet closely associated purposes emerged: economic development and social welfare.

As economic and social planning gain greater acceptance, a triad of planning functions appear—physical (of which land use is the key element), economic, and social—and yet another planning area gaining respectability and emphasis—environmental planning.

As one can see, land use planning is a part of the larger process of the planning environment.

The term land use is used at least three ways in the planning literature:

- The spatial distribution of land using functions—residential areas, commercial, business districts, and spaces set aside for institutional and leisure-time ac-

tivities. I would, in addition, add agricultural areas due to the relative importance of self-sufficiency and survival.

- A two-part framework

- A) In terms of activity patterns of people and their institutions as they require space;

- B) In terms of physical facilities or improvements to the land made to accommodate those activities patterns;

- Attention is devoted to the role of value systems as they regulate space-using activity, and thence, use patterns emerge.

Without so much technical jargon, let us remember that land use planning is concerned with location, intensity, and the amount of land required for the space using functions of the community—be it business, homes, recreation facilities, cultural activities, hunting, agricultural land, and so forth.

From this basic definition of land use, the land use plan as a fundamental part, a key I might add, of the comprehensive plan, is a proposal as to how land should be used as we proceed into the future.

The functions performed by the plan are many and complex, however can be grouped into three categories:

- The plan is an expression of what a community wants. It is a statement of goals, a listing of objectives, and a vision of what might be.

- The plan, once prepared, serves as a guide to decision-making. It provides the means for guiding and influencing the many public and private decisions that create the community.

- The plan in some cases may represent the fulfillment of a legal requirement. It may be a necessary obligation. Such a mandated requirement adds another dimension to the planning process.

One might ask, can a single document fulfill such broad and complex functions—the answer is that the plan document does not by itself do the job. The value is derived from the process of preparing the plan and the use of the plan after its preparation. Planning is a process—a continuous process, in which conditions change, resources are shifted, and goals are altered, making it necessary to revise, adapt, and update the plan. The point of the plan is to focus attention on the process—to create a basis for debate, discussion, and conflict resolution. The development of the plan is a continuous activity, it represents the bringing together of the activities involved in the process, it is an expression of the community intentions and aspirations; and—when recognized as a statement of policy, the plan can have tremendous influence.

Central to all notions of the land use plan is that the plan is a statement of what the community wants. It is a statement of goals, a listing of desires, and expression of ambitions. A good plan should be all of these things; however, in actual practice this often falls short of these expectations. An effective plan should deal equally with the normative (values) and the technical (methods). Since the planning group has a dual role in the affairs of government, the planner should have competence and training in both areas and the land use plan should reflect both. Policies or goals that are contained in the plan may exist in various forms or places within the community and may simply be brought together and organized. Goals or

policies do not have to be the result of a long and sophisticated goal-setting process. However, in either case, the goals or policy must sufficiently give clear direction and purpose so that the citizen has little doubt as to what the community believes in and stands for.

If the first function of the land use plan is to express community goals and objectives, then the second is to serve as a guide to decision-making. A plan needs to make a difference! Those who make decisions about the community need to take account of what the plan says. The most common way in which the plan is used as a guide to decision-making is in the zoning process. The official map is another tool of community development which is designed to reflect goals set forth in the plan. The capital improvements program and budget have traditionally been implementation devices that are guided by the contents of the plan. Obviously, then, a plan that is used to guide decision-making must be well prepared. It must be specific, must outline clear programs and priorities, and must avoid the trap of generalities.

Increasingly, the plan is being viewed as a legal document. This trend toward the required plan gained considerable momentum during the decade of the 1970's and promises to have a profound and lasting effect on our views of planning and plans. The trend reflects, more than anything else, a coming of age of planning and a recognition that a plan can and should mean something. It reflects a change in attitudes. The plan is no longer a formality, to be prepared and forgotten. It is rapidly becoming a requirement—and one that must contain certain elements; it is becoming a requirement that has for all practical purposes the force of law.

This trend appears to result primarily from a shifting attitude on the part of the courts as they review land use regulations. For decades the courts have rendered their opinions on zoning matters without requiring that a community have a plan. Two major changes have occurred in land use control practices which have eroded the willingness of the courts to accept a zoning ordinance without reference to a community land use plan. The first is the increasing use of flexible land use controls. The fundamental fairness of this system was called into question; it was a system that could be subject to abuse. The second change in land use control practices has been the increasing adoption of growth management programs. Traditionally, land use controls have been concerned with the location and character of growth; now, we have added the third dimension—timing. It is no longer assumed that all growth is good. In short, then the courts have asked for evidence of a coordinated approach to avoid charges of arbitrary and capricious action.

With this basic background, let us look at the implementation of a land use plan.

As you are well aware, passing band codes, ordinances, or resolutions does not always mean they will be implemented. The problem is especially severe with small planning staffs, inadequate data for developing policies, and little training for citizens who serve on planning boards or commissions. In such cases, it is especially important to have a strong, enforceable ordinance. I want to share with you a check list to consider before and after an ordinance is enacted.

BEFORE:

1) Consider Developing A Single Land-Use Ordinance

When land use powers are fragmented among zoning, sub-division, and other land-related ordinances, enforcement is difficult at best. Developing a new ordinance from an old model is not the answer, especially if it is a "cut-and-paste" job adapted from another band. The best approach is to develop a single land-use ordinance that incorporates both the zoning and sub-division functions. Special or unique features such as use permits, assignments, life holdings, etc. should also be addressed.

2) Consider Enacting Development Guidelines

Where limited ordinance-making powers exist, circumstances dictate that development guidelines be enacted. Even though they would not have the force of law, they would provide the standards against which land-development proposals could be measured and could form the basis for a future land-use code.

3) Develop Sound Technical Data

Small communities often lack the land-use studies and base maps needed to write good codes and ordinances. Often base maps are outdated, erroneous, and do not reflect the present land-use situation. To ensure enforceable and legal validity, an ordinance must be logical extension of a community land-use plan.

4) Pay Attention To Large-Scale Development

Most ordinances in small communities are designed to regulate small-scale residential development and take scant account of commercial, industrial, and large-scale residential development. Make sure that your land-use ordinance outlines the procedure for evaluating industrial parks, planned-unit developments, government sponsored facilities, agri-business utilization, and other land utilization. This means that you should develop an evaluation process whereby each development can be considered on its own merits and its contribution to the community.

AFTER:

1) Provide Training For Commissioners or Board Members

Citizens appointed to planning commissions or boards often lack the technical knowledge needed to implement codes and ordinances, yet often they are responsible for implementation. A training program should include technical information, such as density requirements and soil characteristics, and include, also, training on how to translate cultural and social values into land use activity patterns.

2) Choose Consultants Carefully

Avoid both the extremes of not using consultants at all, and of hiring high-priced firms armed with sophisticated packages unrelated to your local community. Consultants can be valuable working with your staff, developing alternatives for your study and review, developing and implementing commissioner/board training, and assisting the staff with government-to-government coordination.

3) Concentrate On Enforcement

Without teeth, an ordinance is worth little. This calls for fines and penalties. Make sure that they are

understood by the commissioners, council members, and especially the community.

4) Provide For Review

Successful development and implementation of codes and ordinances is not a one-shot effort. Changing needs and conditions require periodic reevaluation of existing codes and ordinances. But the review is often neglected under the pressing day-to-day activities. It is wise to build into the ordinance itself provisions for review and updating, to be undertaken at a minimum of two-year intervals. The review responsibility should be undertaken by the planning department and should involve community input.

Having now briefly discussed the implementation of the plan, let us address some issues which I feel of importance. I wish to comment briefly on land banking, environmentally sensitive areas, enterprise zones, and Indian philosophy. Each is related to the land-use issue at hand.

First, let us look at the enterprise zones. The enterprise zone is being banted about in American political circles as the answer to some of our economic woes. My reason for addressing this subject is that a lot of Americans think that this is an American original, not knowing that England has prior experience; and, Indian reservations are included in the proposed bill in one tiny phrase, and that the Department of Northern Affairs has been known to consult with the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. The enterprise zone as proposed begins when a local government designates an enterprise zone, subject to federal approval. Within these zones the federal government will offer a major tax incentive for job creation and small business growth. The incentives are designed to meet two crucial goals:

1. First, they will create a new sense of economic buoyancy within the zones, by dramatically expanding entrepreneurial activity. This bill does this by:

- Eliminating capital gains taxes on investment within the zones;

- Excluding half of all income earned by zone enterprises and interest income earned on loans to zone enterprises, from taxation;

- Extending the loss carryforward to 20 years, which would allow zone enterprises to write initial losses off against long-term gains.

2. Second, the bill recognized that the poor on welfare may face the highest marginal tax rates of all. This creates a poverty trap for millions. To entice the poor when able to seek tax-paying jobs, the bill provides this system of incentives:

- A 5 percent refundable personal income tax credit for wages earned by zone employees, up to a cap of \$1500;

- A 5 percent refundable business income tax credit for wages earned by C E T A - eligible employees.

Of course local governments will have to apply for enterprise zone status, and assuming that your land use planning has been completed, and put into place designating your industrial capacity, how will this enterprise zone concept aid your economic endeavors? In the American Indian application, there seems to be no understanding that tax exemption is already applicable; hence, we have enterprise zones in theory; I see no great

rush of people with investment capital rushing into Indian country with bushels of money eager to invest into an enterprise; unless tax shelters are created specifically with an Indian economic advantage.

Secondly, land banking is one of the many implementation tools that is in widespread use. As public control is a major issue in the development of a land-use plan, land banking is defined as publicly authorized acquisition of land to be held for future use to implement public land use policies. The general nature of the future use of the land may or may not be known at the time of the acquisition. It is not used in the context of acquiring specific sites for specific uses. The underlying values of the society calls for public retention of public lands; this value criteria meets the characteristics of the Indians of North America. A case of local land banking interest is the municipality of Saskatoon, which acquired stocks of land during the 1930's. Substantial amounts of tax-delinquent land was acquired and held as a reserve for future development. Public ownership of land does not clash with Canadian concepts of property...and Canada is no stranger to land banking. I would strongly recommend that land banking be reviewed as a method of meeting future land use requirements.

Third, environmentally sensitive area planning and management is a rapidly developing policy field. Under the British North America Act of 1867 (the Canadian Constitution) provincial governments have authority over "municipal institutions" and "property rights" leading to a general consensus that municipal governments must attempt to protect the most important natural areas from destructive alteration. It would behoove the Indian leadership to adopt criteria for selecting environmentally sensitive areas for designation in land-use plans for the band reserves.

Next, let us look at the term "planning area". The planning area as applied to Saskatchewan would be compared to Treaty areas rather than the reserve; hence, the development of land use policies should be extended to Treaty areas.

The issue here is to extend the land-use policy effort in concert with the Treaty Implementation, which includes the amount of land required to support a given population.

Concurrent to this issue is to assure that land use policy provides for Sound Economic Policy. Let us avoid policies which destroy the tribal domain under the banner of individual economic freedom. This is known as the land allotment. We, in the tribe, have witnessed the loss of an estimated two million 850,000 acres in 75 years through this individual economic freedom principle. As land is the key to survival let us strive to provide a framework of "Indian Public Interest" - and within that framework provide for Individual Indian pursuit with equity.

And finally, Indian philosophy in regard to land use must be clearly enunciated, clearly a reflection of the values of the community, clearly a reflection of the desired lifestyles and perceived social structure to be attained. With our beliefs forming the foundation of a land use plan, our values will be the catalyst which gives us strength to face the future, and our abilities will be the evidence by which we will be judged. ■

MOTIONS/RESOLUTIONS

These are the motions and resolutions that were passed and which ones were tabled at the recent General Assembly held at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon.

In his letter (to the FSI executive, district Chiefs and Chiefs), Felix Musqua, Clerk to the FSI executive council said, "It will be up to the District Rep to ensure that these resolutions are discussed in each of their districts as the resolutions that were tabled will be brought forward at the November Policy Conference."

October 13, 1981:

To accept the audit for last year, 1979-80, of the F.S.I. operations.

Moved by Chief Denzil Ketchemonia. Seconded by Chief Dillon. Carried.

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To continue to retain Price Waterhouse to continue to do the Federation's financial statements.

Moved by Chief Roland Crowe. Seconded by Chief Henry Daniels. Carried.

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October 15, 1981:

That we have a Policy Conference the third week in November.

Moved by Chief Louis Taypotat. Seconded by Allan Bird. Carried.

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That a committee of the F.S.I. Executive and the S.I.A.P. Directors be struck up to review present structure of S.I.A.P. for your benefit. A report to be ready for the November Policy Conference.

Moved by Chief Roland Crowe. Seconded by Chief Louis Taypotat. Carried.

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October 13, 1981

WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is currently in a period of re-organization in order to further develop Indian Governments and respond to the demands of the implementation of Treaty; and,

WHEREAS there is an increasing workload on the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to carry out the development in social, political, educational and economic areas; and,

WHEREAS it is necessary to increase our political activity at Provincial, Federal and International levels,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that two (2) additional Vice-Presidents be elected to the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and that one be elected for a one (1) year term and the other for a two (2) year term.

Moved by Chief Leon Cataract. Seconded by Chief Irvin Starr. Carried.

In Favor - 183. Against - 9. Abstainers - 8.

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Mandate Of Indian Governments To Exercise Jurisdiction For Off-Reserve Indians:

WHEREAS the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan have the sovereign authority and responsibility to govern on behalf of all its members, regardless of place of residence; and,

WHEREAS increasing numbers of Band members are migrating off-reserve to the major urban centres of Saskatchewan; and,

WHEREAS the Government of Canada is reducing and terminating services to Off-Reserve Indians; and,

WHEREAS the Chiefs and Councils of Saskatchewan, individually and through their collective political institutions, intend to assert jurisdiction on all areas of government services for Off-Reserve Indians.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan declare their mandate to develop policies and programs for their off-reserve citizens; and,

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan be requested to provide financial resources to permit the development of these policies and programs.

Tabled

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WHEREAS the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program (S.I.A.P.) is an Indian Government Public Services Program and

WHEREAS the program must be directly placed under the jurisdiction of the Chiefs and Councils in order to effectively promote the development of Indian Agriculture and

WHEREAS the program and related funds must be used to maximize Indian Agricultural Development under Indian Agricultural Policy and

WHEREAS the current program does not sufficiently operate under direct Indian governmental policy and control

BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Council of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians be mandated to direct the restructuring of the S.I.A.P. Policy Board to include two Chiefs from each district and agency of the province and that the policies therein developed shall be administered by the management and staff of the program.

Tabled

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WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has now established Chiefs Policy Councils to develop and implement Indian Policy in housing, economics, resource development, health and social services, education, justice, sports and recreation, media, communications and

WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians must now establish suitable implementation procedures and funding levels for the development by Indian Governments of these policies

BE IT RESOLVED that the executive of the Federation are mandated to pursue the negotiations required for

Motions/Resolutions

establishing General Band Development Agreements which will coordinate funding and implement Band development throughout Saskatchewan in accordance with the requirements and plans of the Bands.

Tabled

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WHEREAS the Indian Student Residential Schools are considered essential components to the comprehensive Indian educational systems in Saskatchewan, and

WHEREAS the Chiefs and Councils of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians reject any attempt to reduce this essential service in Saskatchewan,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Indian Student Residence program continue to operate totally throughout Saskatchewan and that guaranteed levels of operational and capital funding and sufficient person years be guaranteed for continuance and improvement of the current Student Residence program, and

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED that in the event that District Chiefs should resolve to place a Student Residence under Indian control and Indian educational policy the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (D.I.A.N.D.) guarantee adequate operational funding and manpower and that all required capital improvements and facilities will be agreed upon, and

FURTHERMORE that a Committee of Chiefs representing all Student Residences in the Province will be struck to identify with Indian Education Leaders and coordinators, the policies, approaches and fiscal formulas which will develop and coordinate Indian policy for Indian control of these vital educational institutions.

Tabled

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WHEREAS the position of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians regarding salaries for Chiefs and Headmen has been clearly identified, and

WHEREAS the political and executive responsibilities continue to expand yearly, and

WHEREAS the Government of Canada has not responded to the fiscal responsibilities regarding Chief and Headmen salaries as guaranteed in our Treaties,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Chief and Headmen in this assembly reaffirm the mandate of the Executive Council of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to pursue and secure the funding required from the Crown to honor this obligation under Treaty, and

FURTHERMORE that the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan be required to contribute to these revenues through return to Indian Bands of taxes collected on alcohol and tobacco from Status Indians within the Province.

Tabled

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CHIEFS RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the off-campus programming of University credit courses and programs is underfunded and must have additional funds over and above the amount allotted for on-campus students on a per credit hour basis.

WHEREAS, off-campus students do not receive the same financial support as on-campus students.

BE IT RESOLVED, THEREFORE,

1) that additional funds be committed to by the Department of Indian Affairs to underwrite the additional costs of offering off-campus university level training, and

2) that off-campus students be supported financially at the same level as a student attending an on-campus university program.

Tabled

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WHEREAS members of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (F.S.I.) Senate are recognized Indian political spiritual elders who have devoted past efforts, and are actively engaged, presently, in promoting the general well-being of Indian people in Saskatchewan.

WHEREAS members provide sound opinions and counsel to the Federation based on their knowledge gained through age and experience.

WHEREAS members, as such, may at any time, bring to the floor, for further discussion, any policy that has been ratified by the Chiefs.

WHEREAS Administrative matters of the Senate are handled, albeit, in an unco-ordinated manner, through non-specific channels in the Federation.

WHEREAS Senate members are not salaried, and are reliant on honorariums and expenses for official meetings and functions they attend.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Senators should be fully respected as Elder Statesmen of the Federation and protectors of Indian Treaty Rights and Aboriginal Rights.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that rights representation on the Senate should reflect the participation of each of the five tribes in Saskatchewan as well as that of the six districts and one agency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that an office be established to manage internal, communicative, administrative and other affairs of the Senate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a Senator with or without portfolio be a feature within the new structure of the Federation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that provisions be established that would ensure the F.S.I. Senate includes the power to have representation on all Federation policy-making bodies and provisions would ensure that:

Each Senator would have a portfolio of one or more such positions on policy making bodies.

The Senate would meet monthly and at those times each Senator would report upon his portfolio.

The Senate would deliberate on those matters and when necessary advise the F.S.I. Executive council of its views.

FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED when the need is required, the Senate would have the power to carry out on investigation into any of F.S.I. policy making and administration including the calling of witnesses and the production of reports on the basis of their findings. The Senate would advise the Executive council as to the action deemed

necessary.

Tabled

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TREATY AREA ADMINISTRATION CENTRES CAPITAL FUND

Whereas the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan are expanding the exercise of jurisdiction in their treaty territories through the District councils of Chiefs.

And whereas the District Councils of Chiefs are establishing Treaty Area Administration Centres as a vehicle for the implementation of Indian government off-Reserve.

And whereas these Centres require capital funds for the establishment of permanent facilities.

Be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians assist the District Councils of Chiefs in securing a Treaty Area Administration Centres Capital Fund for the expressed purpose of establishing permanent Indian government facilities off-Reserve.

Tabled

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Motion 1: (Chief Roland Crowe, Chief Frank Merasty)
That we accept the agenda for the October General Assembly, October 13, 14, 15, 16, 1981 as presented.

Carried.

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Motion 2:(Chief Denzil Ketchemonia, Chief Pat Dillion)

That we adopt the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Audited Statement of 1980-81 fiscal year.

Carried.

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Motion 3: (Chief Roland Crowe, Chief Isaac Daniels)

That the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians retain Pricewater House as our Financial Auditors.

Carried.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 4: (Chief Leon Cataract, Chief Irvin Starr)

WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is currently in a period of re-organization in order to futher develop Indian Government and respond to the demands of the implementation of Treaty; and

WHEREAS there is an increasing workload on the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to carry out the developments in the Social, Political, Educational and Economic areas; and

WHEREAS it is necessary to increase our political activity at the Provincial, Federal and International levels;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT two (2) additional Vice-Presidents be elected to the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and that one be elected for a one year term and the other for a two year term.

Carried.

In favour - 183. Against - 9. Abstentions - 8.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 5: (Chief Leonard Ledoux, Chief Roland Crowe)

That we adopt the Procedures and Regulations for Nominations and Elections for positions of the:

1st Vice-President
3rd Vice-President
4th Vice-President
5th Vice-President
Secretary
Carried.

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Motion 6: (Chief Alvin Head, Chief Gordon Albert)

Nominates Mel Isnana for Secretary of FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 7: (Chief Frank Merasty, Chief Louis Taypotat)

Nominates Ken Sparvier for Secretary of FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 8: (Chief Rod King, Larry Asapacè)

Nominates Greg Brass for Secretary of FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 9: (Chief George Poitras, Chief Hilliard McNab)

That nominations for Secretary of the FSI cease.

Carried.

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Motion 10: (Chief Henry Daniels, Chief Frank Merasty)

Nominates Cy Standing for Fifth Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 11: (Chief Irvin Starr, Aubrey Goforth)

Nominates Sterling Brass for Fifth Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 12: (Chief Harvey Desjarlais, Paul Sylvester)

Nominates Marie Rose Yooya for Fifth Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 13: (Chief Louie Taypotat, Chief Cameron Watson)

That nominations for Fifth Vice-President of the FSI cease.

Carried.

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Motion 14: (Chief Roland Crowe, Chief Leon Cataract)

Nominates Ray Ahenakew for Fourth Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

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Motion 15: (Chief Leonard Ledoux, Chief Joe Quwezance)

That nominations for Fourth Vice-President of the FSI cease.

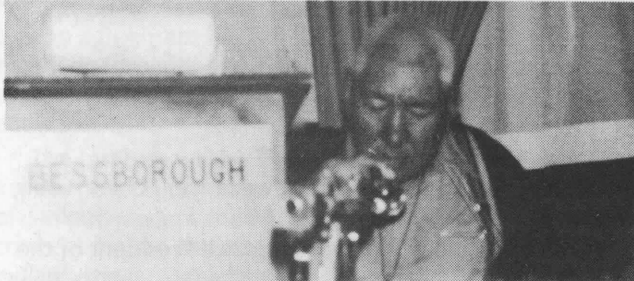
Carried.

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Conference Highlights

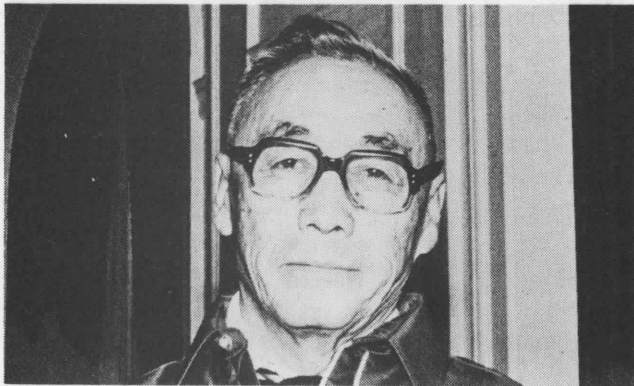
NEW SENATORS INDUCTED

Joe Williams, who served as Chief for five terms and as councillor for about 20 years for the Saskimay Band, is one of three inducted into the FSI Senate at the All Chiefs Fall Conference held in Saskatoon in October.



The other two new senators are Bill Standingready of the Whitebear Reserve and Gilbert Bird of the Montreal Lake Reserve.

Williams was an executive member over 30 years ago of what was then called the Union of Saskatchewan Chiefs and the Protective Association.



Williams is a board member of various organizations such as Marieval Community Educational centre, Qu'Appelle Indian Development Authority (in a Senate role), and most recently, SIAP retain him as a board member.

Williams received his education at Marieval Indian Industrial School; Lebret Indian Industrial School and later at Lebret Oblate's Seminary, where he studied to be a Brother. His early recreational activities included amateur boxing and a baseball catcher. He has also been a rancher, a roper and a pow-wow singer.

Joe Williams lives on the Sakimay Indian Reserve with his wife Emma. They have two daughters and one son. ■

THIS IS A SPEECH BY JOE WILLIAMS, WHO WAS INDUCTED INTO THE FSI SENATE DURING THE ALL CHIEFS FALL CONFERENCE HELD IN SASKATOON ON OCTOBER 13 - 16, 1981.

"First of all, I want to thank the F.S.I. for the honor given me. It makes one feel good to know that my years of service are recognized and appreciated. As Chief for the Sakimay Band I tried to improve conditions for my people.

When I was young, fast transportation was on horse back. Then came cars and now I have flown halfway around the earth in a few hours. In a little longer than my life time, our only friend, the Buffalo was gone. His disappearance meant the complete destruction of our livelihood and our way of life. Ancient customs disappeared and tradition was broken. Traditional Chiefs and Tribal Councils became institutions of the past. The fierce self-reliance of the Indian was broken and our people became dependant. The new order meant the complete overthrow of our system of religion, government and law.

Now, after 100 years of despair and hopelessness, we are learning to deal with the white man's system. We are learning how to get the treaties honored. We are learning how to pull ourselves up in a dominant society.

We have learned to hold our heads up.

Now we must move forward - a strong Saskatchewan Federation of Indians working with other Indian Federations. We must form a Confederacy so strong that we will have to be listened to. Our leaders will have to study the possibilities. It may be necessary to find allies - disadvantaged white people, labor unions, consumer groups. We may be able to influence a political party to fight our cause, along with the cause of all down-trodden people. We may be able to find a way to govern our own affairs. Let's work to find a way.

In 1884, Big Bear said, "When will you have a big meeting? It has come to me through the bushes that you are not yet all united. Take time and become united."

Joe Williams thinks that is the best advice he can offer.

Thank you again. Let us work together to enlighten those who are in the same land as we are. That is all. ■

Conference Highlights

A PRAYER BY SENATOR J. WILLIAMS

Shortly after his induction into the FSI Senate, Senator offered this following prayer...

O Great Spirit, our God in heaven, I call on You in the name of Jesus Christ our Savior, and ask that you bless and prosper this organization that it may be a help to all our people.

Give these leaders wisdom and strength to be just and honest in dealing with the many problems that come before them. May courage and honesty always be a part of their searching for right answers. May they always seek Your guidance, Great Spirit, to do what is best for our people, that we may grow together toward making a better world for all people.

I ask for myself, Your help in this task of Senator, that you have given me. May Your blessing be upon me; that I may be wise in council, courage and honesty also be my guide in seeking the right, and may I never forget the cry of our people for a better life. May I be helpful in their search for this better life. Guide me daily in my prayer.

And now may the heavens smile, touch the earth with benediction...and bless you with everlasting happiness, is my humble prayer.

Amen.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND PEOPLE OF THE YORKTON DISTRICT

The old Chief, like the Buffalo Bull, must at last step aside. Younger men are ready to take on the responsibility.

In my times I have seen many changes. Our people were on foot. The horse came and a new way of life came. The Indian adapted. Firearms came and the Indian adapted. The car came, the airplane and modern machinery. Our people adapted. A new form of government came to our people and again we adapted.

The future will see more changes. Bigger changes. Faster changes. We must adapt. I pray our people will continue to adapt. I pray our leadership will lead us to

find our rightful place as equal people in this nation.

Thank you. You have recognized my contribution. That is enough.

Senator N.J. Williams. ■

Motions/Resolutions Continued

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Motion 16: (Chief Joe Quewezance, Chief Louis Taypotat)

Nominates Ron Albert for Third Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 17: (Percy Derocher, Chief Rod King)

That nominations for Third Vice-President of the FSI cease.

Carried.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 18: (Chief Denzil Ketchemonia, Chief Casey Kennedy)

Nominates Doug Cuthand for First Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 19: (Chief Hilliard McNab, Chief Harry Nicotine)

Nominates Noel Starblanket for First Vice-President of the FSI.

Carried.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Motion 20: (Chief Ron Rosebluff, Chief Roy Bird)

That nominations for First Vice-President of the FSI cease.

Carried. ■

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Conference Highlights

Indian Management Institute To Be Established

(October 15) Ron Albert, third Vice-President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, announced today that an agreement has been reached with the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs, John Munro, to establish an Indian Management Institute in Saskatchewan.

The Institute will be developed in several stages. During the next four months the management training needs of Saskatchewan's Indian Bands will be assessed and a concept for the Institute will be developed. The Federal Indian Affairs Department will contribute \$30,000 to undertake the necessary planning in the months ahead.

Ron Albert said that the Institute would be offering its first course and workshops in September, 1982.

"There are many decisions we must make during the next several months," Ron Albert said, "but I am convinced that the Institute will, over the years, make a great contribution to the efficient and effective conduct of Indian governments at all levels."



Ron went on to explain that it would be of great benefit to the Department of Indian Affairs and relevant provincial agencies to use the Institute for the training of servants who deal with Indian people.

The Institute will be developed under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Indian Community College.

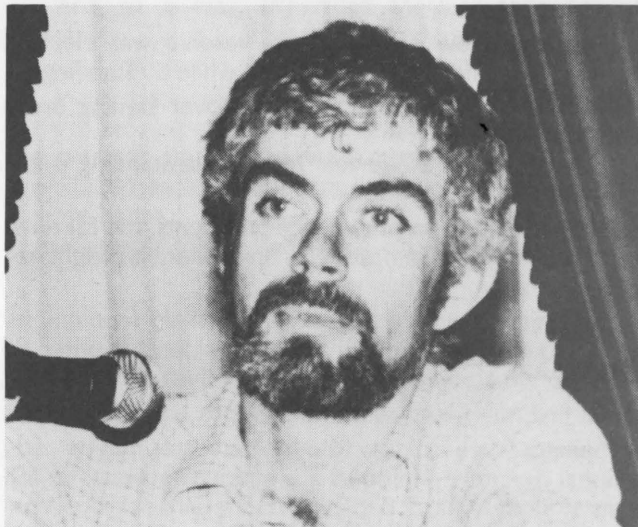
For further reference contact:

Oliver Cameron, Principal
Saskatchewan Indian Community College
1030 Idylwyld Drive North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Phone: 244-4444 ■

TELIDON SYSTEM EXPLAINED TO DELEGATES

Craig Taylor of the Department of Communications in Ottawa, briefly explained the Teledon system to the delegates at the All Chiefs Conference.

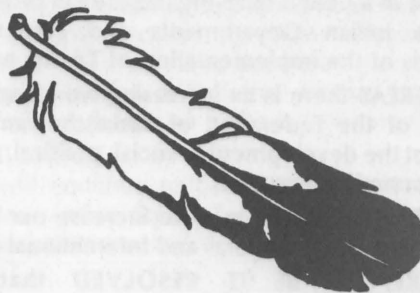


Craig Taylor

Taylor told the delegates that the Communications department will soon decide whether to provide funding to assist the FSI in obtaining the Telidon system.

FSI intends to use the system both on reserves and at off-reserve colleges.

A training package will be prepared and developed by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina. ■



Conference Highlights

CHIEFS ELECT TWO ADDITIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

by Kenny Loon

Delegates representing Saskatchewan's 69 Indian bands elected two additional vice-presidents within the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Elections were held at the All Chiefs Fall Conference in Saskatoon on October 13 - 16, 1981.

Ray Ahenakew of Sandy Lake reserve was elected fourth vice-president by acclamation while Cy Standing of the Wahpeton Band was victorious over Sterling Brass and Mary Rose Yooya.

Ahenakew has a two-year term while Standing is for one year.

With the addition of two vice-presidents, the FSI now has a total of five vice-presidents. In all there are eight executive members within the FSI.

FSI Chief Sol Sanderson asked the chiefs' recommendation to elect two additional vice-presidents in order to ease the workload of the other executive members.

At first, the Chiefs were reluctant to go for the idea.

Senator Angus Mirasty told the delegates that two additional executive members are needed to assist the FSI in its attempt to block patriation of the Canadian constitution.

However, Chief Standingready of the White Bear reserve expressed his disfavor stating that by adding more executives "we are creating a bureaucracy and a job creating program". He did recommend, however, that the FSI be reorganized and its staff re-evaluated.

Chief Roland Crowe of the Piapot Band supported the proposal and added "...I'm not creating a position for myself, because I'm not running".

Although some Chiefs recommended that the issue be delayed for awhile. David Ahenakew, past president of the FSI, strongly stressed to the Chiefs that time was a factor and that there was no time to wait and study the proposal.

At this point, the delegates adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is currently in a period of re-organization in order to further develop Indian Governments and respond to the demands of the implementation of Treaty; and,

WHEREAS there is an increasing workload on the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to carry out the development in social, political, educational and economic areas; and,

WHEREAS it is necessary to increase our political activity at Provincial, Federal and International levels.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that two (2) additional Vice-Presidents be elected to the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and that one (1) be elected for a one (1) year term and the other for a two (2) year term.

**MOVED BY Chief Leon Cataract
SECONDED BY Angus McLean** ■

NEW DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE FOR MEADOW LAKE

by Laura Bear

On October 16, 1981 Percy Durocher from the Flying Dust Band won the position as District Rep for the Meadow Lake District by acclamation.

He has had ten years experience in Indian politics thus far.

Last November he lost his term as Chief of the Flying Dust Band, where he served for two terms. Before serving as chief he was a councillor for two years.

He has also worked as a Band Manager at the Meadow Lake office, and was the Field co-ordinator for the Community College in Saskatoon.

He plans to carry on with the things that are going on right now in the Meadow Lake District. He supports Indian Government and the FSI stand on the Constitution.

Durocher is going to do his best for the next four years as District Rep for the people of the Meadow Lake District. With his ambition and straightforwardness Durocher will certainly be an asset to the people he serves. ■

SIAP UNDER PRESSURE FROM CHIEFS

by Beth Cuthand

A joint SIAP - FSI executive committee has been struck to conduct complete review of the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program: its terms of reference, structure and future operations.

The Committee, proposed by Chief Sol Sanderson, was the result of four hours of intense debate on SIAP during the afternoon of the third day of the General Assembly.

Lead by Chief Roland Crowe of the Piapot Band, many Chiefs questioned the role of SIAP in developing Indian Agriculture. The fact that SIAP is outside the Chiefs' jurisdiction and control was also cause for concern.

SIAP is a non-profit society set up in 1978 to develop "viable farm units" and to work towards the utilization of advanced farm technology on Saskatchewan Indian reserves. Currently all Indian agricultural monies are administered through SIAP.

The Chiefs criticized this set up saying SIAP is not responsive to the needs of small farms nor to marginal farming areas in the North.

Ken Thomas, program director of SIAP countered this criticism saying: "SIAP was given a limited mandate. We have bent the rules as far as we can without going beyond the boundaries set by Treasury Board."

Chief Roland Crowe put forward a motion calling for direct Chiefs' control of SIAP. After a great deal of debate, the motion was tabled until the next Chiefs Policy Conference.

Meanwhile the joint SIAP - FSI executive committee will meet to study the ways and means SIAP can become more responsive to the needs of all Indian farmers. ■

Conference Highlights

INDIAN EQUITY FOUNDATION LACKS SIGNING

SASKATOON — The Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation (SIEF) was explained to delegates attending the general assembly held in this city.

In his address to the Indian leaders, SIEF director Noel Starblanket said that some of the top corporate banking, Indian business - and legal minds in North America were chosen to put together proposals for funding Indian ventures in this province.

Looking at some Indian models in Canada and the United States included Indian organizations, United Indian Development Association in California, Indian Development Group in Manitoba, Nanaimo Community Advisory Services in British Columbia and Alberta Equity Foundation, and many more.

"Many Indian people do not have the equity to start any venture and this is where SIEF will step in," said Starblanket.

"We will provide that 20 percent, so that you can go to a bank and say here is my equity, here is what I am prepared to put into the business," he continued.

"We are trying to set up the organization like you will receive the money and you will have to pay it back at some time, but we won't have that strict regulation like the bank or other money lending institutions. We will also make it available to registered Indian businesses in this province," added Starblanket.

Earlier Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program calling for variable projects before receiving any funding came under attack by the delegates.

"The one thing we ask is that it will have to be variable, in other words, you will have to prove it to us before we lend you the money that you are going to make a go of it," said Starblanket.

Signing of agreement which was to have taken place during the conference had been set back by the Federal government due to structure of the board of directors.

Control will be by the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Economic Resource Council and for that reason, the federal government is saying "NO", we can't do that, it isn't an acceptable way of doing it, concluded Starblanket. ■

RAY AHENAKEW ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

by Kenny Loon

A Shellbrook district representative has been elected to the FSI executive committee.

Ray Ahenakew of the Sandy Lake reserve, was elected by acclamation as fourth vice-president of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, during the all Chief Fall Conference in Saskatoon recently.

Ahenakew, "a good district representative who got things done", will be greatly missed by the people of the Shellbrook district, but wish him well in his future endeavors. ■

CUTHAND RE-ELECTED FOR SECOND TERM

by Kenny Loon

It promised to be a close competition when the former NIB president Noel Starblanket accepted nomination to run against incumbent Doug Cuthand for the office of first vice-president of the FSI.

And so it was. When all the ballots had been tabulated, Doug Cuthand emerged on top by a slim 13-vote margin (133 - 120).

In his victory speech, Cuthand expressed his appreciation to his supporters. He added that it was the first time he was too nervous to make 'smart-alec' remarks. He concluded by congratulating his opponent for a hard-fought battle.



Despite his criticisms toward the FSI executive, Starblanket urged his supporters to stand behind Cuthand and the rest of the executive members. He expressed his disappointment for his defeat, but stated that it was not the first loss. He also added that he has come to a crossroads where he has to make a decision whether to continue in politics at any level.

"But I will continue to become the director of the Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation, unless the executive decides otherwise," he concluded. ■



Conference Highlights



TOM MCKENZIE RECEIVES ALBERT BELLEGARDE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

The following announcement of the scholarship recipient is by Phyllis Naytowhow, who is the sister of the late Albert Bellegarde.

In commemoration of the late Chief Albert Bellegarde, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is offering a scholarship to a post-secondary student. The main purpose of this scholarship is to encourage Indian youth to pursue the vision that was Albert Bellegarde's. His was a vision of a time when Indian people can realize self-determination, dignity and a sense of the rich heritage that our ancestors gave to this country.

The recipient of this scholarship should be an individual with the potential to follow this dream.

On behalf of the Scholarship Committee, I am very honoured tonight to announce that Tom McKenzie from the Stanley Mission community - Lac La Ronge Band, is the first recipient of the Albert Bellegarde Memorial Scholarship. Tom McKenzie has just received his Bachelor of Education, graduating with distinction from the University of Regina.

Tom McKenzie represents the calibre of person that the scholarship commemorates.

His involvement in the Indian community towards promoting the development of Indian self-determination is highly commendable, as are his academic achievements.

Tom's letters of recommendation describe his involvement as such:

As a member of the teacher training program, Tom was well respected by all his peers and instructors for his involvements and intelligence which were accentuated by his quick-wit and relaxed manner.

Tom has an excellent command of both Cree and English and is successful in the Indian Society as well as in the dominant society. He is truly a bilingual - bicultural in-

dividual.

As a councillor, he shows great leadership.

As an educator, he is gifted with foresight, patience, and courage. He inspires all those associated with him.

Tom's fellow students selected him as class valedictorian for the Lac La Ronge Band Teacher Training Program.

- his fellow band members elected him as a Band councillor.
- he has run for the school committee in his community.
- he was chairman of the Lac La Ronge Band's Orthography Committee.
- he taught full-time for two years prior to receiving his certificate.
- he was elected president of the Lac La Ronge Band Teachers Association for two years running.
- he has consistently assisted with the involvement of Elders in the Band's Education Program.

Tom was selected as third-year Student of the Year at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

He has always been involved in researching the history of his community - Stanley Mission.

Tom is presently employed with the Lac La Ronge Band as Cultural Activities Co-ordinator. He will be working with the education staff to implement more community oriented programming.

In my professional association with Tom, I was constantly inspired by his sincere dedication and the calibre of professionalism and integrity that he brought to every task set before him.

Tom, you know that we are proud of you.

At this time, I would like to call up Ida Wascase, Director of the SIFC to make the presentation.

The scholarship will provide an opportunity for Tom to enrich his experience in a field of study.

Provision will be made for travel, living, and miscellaneous expenses for a selected experience agreed upon by both him and the Committee. ■

Conference Highlights

ISNANA ELECTED TO THE FSI EXECUTIVE

by Kenny Loon

"Whatever portfolio I get I will work very hard for the Indian people of Saskatchewan," says Melvin Isnana.

Isnana, who was elected FSI executive secretary over incumbent Ken Sparvier at the recent all Chiefs Fall Conference, plans to deal with international issues head-on, such as the Canadian Constitution.

"Because," he says, "the way the Canadian government has been handling it, there is no ground for the treaty and aboriginal people to stand on."

Isnana, 27, an aspiring leader, is a Sioux Indian from the Standing Buffalo reserve - 45 miles northeast of Regina.

He has been active in Indian politics and Indian government since 1975, when, at age 21, became a band councillor. Since then, he has completed his first term as Chief and is now in his second. Despite his election to the FSI executive, Isnana will continue to serve as band chief for the remainder of his term, that is, for another year and a half.

Shortly after dropping out of the Lipton Secondary School in 1970, Isnana became a school bus driver for the reserve, only to return in 1977 to complete his Grade 12.

Isnana was the driving force behind the construction of a band store, which now supplies groceries, gas and a 'fast food joint', such as french fries, hamburgers and hot dogs.

Isnana has also gone through the Comprehensive Community Planning - a study for a long and short term planning for the reserve in the areas of education, health, socio-economic development, agriculture and cultural activities. Once completing the study, he discovered his number one priority was education. Inadequate school facilities on the reserve have prompted Isnana to negotiate for a new school to accommodate grades one to eight.

He's also been negotiating for a nursing station, which he says will soon become a reality. In fact, both the school and the health clinic were 'ear-marked' for 1984-85, but through endless negotiations they are now under construction.

Although the CHR office has a dental facility, Isnana would like to have an optometrist and a medical doctor pay regular visits to the CHR office in the very near future.

The Standing Buffalo reserve, with Isnana at the helm, has been developing at a steady pace. Lately, the band has been discussing business ventures, such as a cottage subdivision. This sort of thing has to be dealt with at the band level, according to Isnana. The Indian Act states that "we do have to have a referendum," he says.

There are also plans to set up a 600 acre pasture to be used for those band members wishing to get into cattle operation. This, too, has to be negotiated with the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (SIAP).

Isnana will begin his duties on November 16, 1981 as the FSI executive-secretary. In doing so, he will review the

performances of his staff for the past year.

"I want to make sure what's supposed to be in line is in line," he concluded. ■

STEVENSON RE-ELECTED DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

by Lionel Sparvier

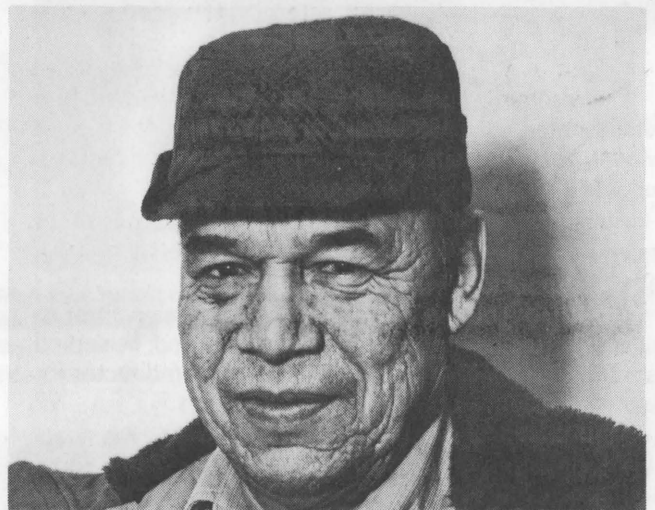
Norman Stevenson from the Cote Reserve will again be serving the Yorkton district as the district representative for another term. The Yorkton district delegation at the all Chiefs conference in Saskatoon showed that they have confidence and can rely on Norman's knowledge and capabilities to serve the district as their district representative. The delegation voted him in by acclamation at the election held on October 14, at the conference.

Norman has a vast knowledge of the F.S.I. and its policies as he has worked with the Federation for a number of years as a Recreation Co-ordinator, Assistant District Rep. and as a District Rep. He also is well informed and experienced in local band government as he served as Chief for the Cote Band for a two year term. ■

P.A. DISTRICT REP ELECTIONS

by Archie King

SASKATOON - District Chiefs' representative and two assistants were elected by delegate of the Prince Albert district during the All Chiefs Fall Conference.



Allan Bird was returned on the second ballot receiving 26 votes while hopeful Allan Felix received 23 votes with one spoiled ballot. Angus McLean was dropped from the first ballot after receiving only 14 votes.

Mary Rose Yooya and Phillip Morin were elected by acclamation following the decline of Allan Felix and Angus McLean.

Bird will be serving his second term as the P.A. district Chiefs' Rep while Mary Rose Yooya will be her first stint as the Athabaska representative and Phillip Morin replaces ousted Angus McLean. ■

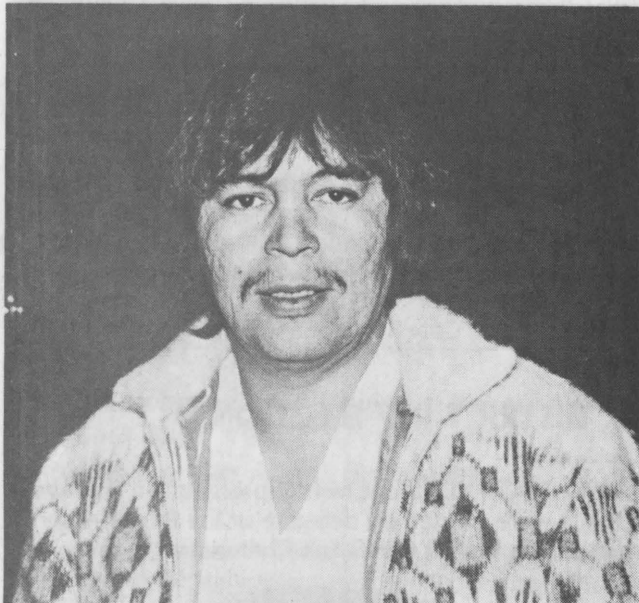
Conference Highlights

CHIEF ROY BIRD: CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

by Kenny Loon

Every year at the annual all Saskatchewan Chiefs Fall Conference, an award is presented to an individual who has made significant contribution to his/her community/band.

This year, Roy Bird, who has just completed his first term as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band, is the recipient of the 'Citizen of the Year' award.



Chief Roy Bird of Montreal Lake.

In presenting the award, FSI 3rd vice-president Ron Albert stated that this year was the hardest to select a winner, "because all the nominees had outstanding track records".

Although Chief Bird may have been surprised to receive the award, those who know him personally will agree that he is the appropriate choice.

Chief Bird's "track record" is quite impressive. Prior to his election as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band, he served as band councillor for four years - recreation director for two years - Band administrator for six years.

Despite his young age, Chief Roy Bird has many accomplishments. For instance, he was the driving force behind his band's construction of a \$2.5 million school under Vote 15. The first Indian band in Canada to do so.

Earlier this spring (1981) he was instrumental in forming a band-owned electrical company. Since its formation, the company has completed \$250,000 worth of contracts.

Chief Bird is also co-ordinating the Band Development Corporation, which he formed. This past summer the company completed over \$100,000 worth of contracts.

Chief Bird is very much involved in the Prince Albert Development Corporation. In fact, he is the president. The board of directors of this corporation is comprised of the P.A. district Chiefs.

The corporation recently purchased land in the city of Prince Albert to be used as the P.A. district Treaty Administration Centre.

After glancing over his 'track record' and his accomplishments, there is no question that Chief Roy Bird has made significant contributions not only to his band but to his community. He is the deserving winner of the Citizen of the Year award.

The Roy Bird success story doesn't end here. We will undoubtedly hear more of him in the coming years and we wish him continued success in his future endeavors. ■

Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation Progress Report

After several years of attempting to enter into the lottery business, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has taken positive steps that will result in a presence of the lottery and make funds available for sports, recreation and culture for the Saskatchewan Indians.

A presentation was made to the Provincial Government requesting the introduction of an instant lottery which would be managed by the existing lottery operation. The lottery tickets will indicate that they are sponsored by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The net profits will be directed to the Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation who will be responsible through a board for the disbursement of funds.

The Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation has applied for a distributor's license from the Saskatchewan Sport Inc. The Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation has forwarded applications to all Saskatchewan Band Offices requesting that they sell lottery tickets, operating as retailers of all lottery tickets.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has presented the federal government with a proposal that the Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation be a recipient of a portion of the earnings from the National Sports Lottery which will be in operation next year.

These three methods of raising funds should provide adequate monies for sports, recreation and culture and also may allow Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation to broaden the grants to other Saskatchewan Indian undertakings. ■

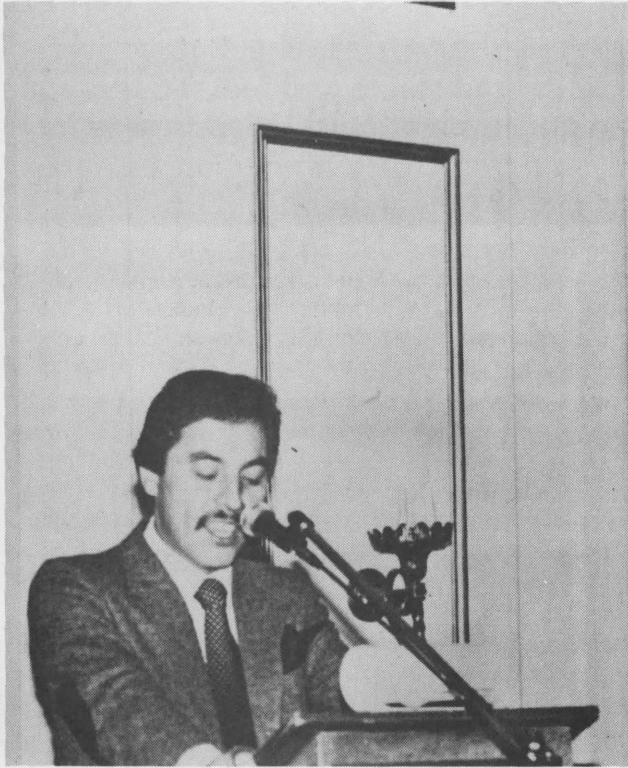




Regional Director-General of DIA, Dr. Owen Anderson signs the agreement as FSI Sol Sanderson (left) and DIA Minister John Munro look on.



Delia Opekokew was the Chief Returning Officer for the elections.



Ron Albert, 3rd Vice-President.



Mary Rose Yooya's hopes of being elected to the FSI executive committee diminished as her opponent Cy Standing was elected Fifth Vice-President. The P.A. District Chiefs later elected her as Assistant District Rep. for the Athabasca region.



Shown here are four of the FSI Senators - during the All Chiefs Conference. (l-r) Senator Angus Merasty; new Senator Bill Standingready; Senator Edwin Pelletier; and new Senator Joe Williams.



Incumbent Ken Sparvier lost his bid for re-election as FSI executive secretary to Melvin Isnana, Chief of the Standing Buffalo Reserve.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT POWERS

Sovereignty and self-determination has the most meaning in a practical sense when we look at the sovereign powers exercised by a government. Some of the inherent powers that Indian governments must exercise are:

- 1. The power to determine the form of government.**
- 2. The power to grant citizenship in the nation.**
- 3. The power to administer justice and enforce laws.**
- 4. The power to regulate domestic relations of its members.**
- 5. The power to tax.**
- 6. The power to regulate property use.**

The need for the establishment of a permanent, predictable and realistic level of financial resources for these basic units of Indian government must be addressed immediately, both as a proper fulfillment of the terms of Treaty and as an essential prerequisite to the effective implementation of Indian government.

The issue here is straightforward:

- Indian nations did not enter Treaty with the intent to surrender their sovereign right and obligation to govern, rather the intent of Treaty was to guarantee the perpetuation and protection of Indian governments within a confederated Canada;
- the Crown recognized the existence of Indian nations in the Treaty making process and within the terms of Treaty guaranteed protection for continuing Indian political institutions;
- in the Treaties, the Crown further recognized that as part of its trust responsibility to ensure that sufficient financial resources are available for the effective operation of Indian government.
- today we are insisting that these obligations be fulfilled by the Crown.

As a people we constitute a unit of self-determination within confederation and may develop politically in any direction we choose. As a people our right of self-determination is eternal and therefore our present protectorate or trust relationship with Canada is but a stepping stone in our political, social, cultural, and economic development.

