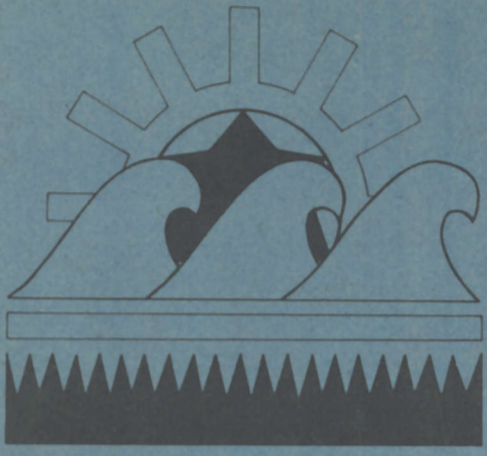


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The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

July 1972

Vol. 3 No. 7

The Saskatchewan Indian



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SASKATCHEWAN

S.I.W.A. Conference held at Gordon's

The Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association Conference was held at Gordon's Residential School on July 11 and 12, 1972. There were approximately 55 women delegates present from various Reserves in Saskatchewan. Chief Hilliard McNab from Gordon's Reserve extended a hearty welcome to all women and informative personnel. He invited all visitors to feel free to tour his Reserve.

Mrs. Irene Tootoosis, President, welcomed the delegates and gave a brief talk on the S.I.W.A. history.

Beatrice Stonechild spoke on drugs and alcohol. She wants workshops set up to have a better knowledge on this major problem.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lavalley brought to the attention of the women what Health Services can be made available to them.

Mr. John McLeod brought in education. The Cree language will be introduced to Meadow Lake, Little Pine, Montreal Lake, Gordon's, Lebert and La Ronge schools.

The role of the Community Health Worker was outlined by Mrs. Rose Ewack.



Carol Standingready

Mr. Bob Mitchell, Secretary of the State, was under fire for awhile. His Department is prepared to meet the Executive of S.W.I.A. to discuss several items in the near future.

The S.W.I.A. presented and dealt with several resolutions. All resolutions were passed and to be given out to various resource organizations.

The approach of family counsellors was explained by Leo Cameron. Ten family counsellors are available in Saskatchewan for Indians.

In the evenings everyone



Oliver McArthur

relished thick, juicy T-bone steaks for the banquet. During the banquet Mrs. Gladys Johnstone, the guest speaker, spoke on unity and the role of the Indian Mother.

After Mrs. Johnstone's speech, Ivan McNab made a grand entrance with his guitar. He had some of the gals in tears with his elaborate singing. Now there's a real entertainer!

On the second day the ladies had Eleanor Brass from Regina give an outline on the operation of the Regina Friendship Centre. All are welcome, she x-



Lizette Ahenakew

claimed.

The 1971 Mother of the year, Mrs. Angeline Roberts, presented her plaque to the new Mother of the year, Mrs. Gladys Johnstone from Regina. Mrs. Johnstone is the daughter of F.S.I. Senator Joe Dreaver from Mistawis. She had eight children of her own. Her husband, Walter Johnstone, works at the Correctional Institute in Regina. She has been active with the Indian Affairs Department since 1964 as a Community Development Worker and presently she is in the Social Services Branch.

Irene Tootoosis gave her



Irene Tootoosis

resignation as President. I have been away from my family too long she said. Now that one of them is entering school this fall, she will be needing me more than ever.

Elections were carried out for new executive members. Isabelle McNab was elected President; Lizette Ahenakew, Vice-President; Olive McArthur, Secretary-Treasurer; Carol Standingready was elected the secretary.

Mrs. Isabelle McNab closed the Conference for this term. She mentioned that she needed the support of all the Indian women and stressed on unity.

Indian Cultural Conference at Beardy's

The third annual Indian Cultural Conference held on Beardy's reserve June 27, 28 and 29th passed a number of resolutions which reflect the Indian growth in cultural awareness.

Language and religion reflected the most concern and a number of resolutions were prepared.

Much of Indian music is sacred and should not be sold commercially or even taped. Many songs are handed down through ceremonies or gifts and should be respected. On the other hand the assembly felt that many of the more common songs should be taught in school and children should be encouraged to take part.

The formation of singing clubs was also recommended.

The Indian language should be taught in schools from kindergarten to grade twelve. Also the Indian language should be recognized as a second language for university entrance. The Department of Indian Affairs should be responsible for the funding of such a program.

The conference recommended that the cultural magazine TAWOW be transferred out of the Indian Affairs Branch to an autonomous body. The group which takes over the publication should also review the proposed budget from the department.

The laws of Indian artifacts

to museums and other institutes was heavily criticized by the members present. Provincial museums and the Department of Indian Affairs were urged to restore their Indian relics to the rightful owners. The claim by the Blackfoot nation to artifacts held in the Alberta provincial museum was cited as an example.

Indian artists, long an ignored group, were given encouragement for funding together and form a national organization.

About 50 representatives from across Canada gathered for the conference. Every province was represented.



This picture was loaned to us by Mrs. Coralins Goodwill, daughter of Mr. Edward Sanderson who appears in this picture. Of this group only three are still living, David Bird, Harry Stonechild and Edward Sanderson. Left to right: David Bird, Joe McKay, Joe Peters, Ed Sanderson. Second row: Harry Stonechild, Lenard Creely, Jack Walker, Alex Brass, Ernest Goforth. Third row: Mustatak, Meekawnish (feather), Mr. W. M. Graham, Pimatat, Keewisk. Bottom: Josie McNabb, Shavetail, Day Walker, Jack Fisher.



Missing Person

Missing from her home in Ceylon, Saskatchewan, since June 3, 1972; Sherry Lynn Lonechild, 15 years of age, 5'3 1/2", 128 lbs., brown eyes, dark complexion, long black hair parted in the middle.

Anyone seeing or knowing the whereabouts of Sherry, please contact your nearest detachment of City Police or R.C.M.P.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

DEADLINE EXTENSION

The deadline for submission of BRIEFS and LETTERS relating to welfare services in Saskatchewan has been extended to

SEPTEMBER 15, 1972

Interested parties are requested to forward their submissions to:

Gordon Barnhart, Secretary,
Special Committee on Welfare,
Room 239, Legislative Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan.



Mervin Dieter

Indians in the early days before their contact with the whiteman and very many years after their contact with the whiteman had, and still have, very high moral standards. It took many generations of teaching by the whiteman to confuse the Indian people on moral issues. Natural acts and natural human behavior such as the act of procreation or the consummation of love etc., all these great spirit given acts and behaviors greatly contributed to the happiness of the Indian people. There was no such thing as adultery. Adultery in itself was not considered a sin. It was considered a great lack of respect and a breach of trust on the part of the participant against his neighbour or friend and vengeance was always swift and sure. Of course a lot of this confusion stems from another confused portion of the society where one member of a certain religious sect will practically shout from the house tops what a wonderful and sacred rite sex is. And, while on the other hand on other radio or television stations a very pious and self religious person is expounding the evils of sex totally disregarding or forgetting that he himself is a product of the very acts that he is berating.

Such confusion did not reign in the Indian way of life. Sex was taken for what it was. Certain sensational pleasures were derived from it, in somewhat the same way pleasures are derived from eating good food and listening to good music and good stories, etc.

Using sex as a commercial product was totally alien to them. A good illustration of the ways and values of the Indian people is contained in the following story.

In the early 1900's horses were one of the prized possessions of the Indian people and were well attended to. Of course, the chiefs were always in possession of the best ponies, and often made pets of certain individual ponies. Such was the case of two chiefs who lived many miles apart.

One had a beautiful black stallion which had the very best of care. It was never ridden or hitched to a travois and was always kept under strict surveillance; while the other chief had a very beautiful chestnut mare which had the same care as the black stallion and his greatest wish was to mate his mare with this stallion while the owner of the stallion was very reluctant to let his stallion go all that distance and be away for some time.

It was after many talks and assurances that the utmost care would be given this stallion thus the gaining of confidence, rather than the gaining of material wealth, was the deciding factor in such a transaction. And so it was that this stallion travelled this great distance to discharge his duties and on returning the stallion back to its owner, the owner of the mare brought a half dozen beautiful blankets and a couple of equally beautiful rifles, for the use of the stallion.

Although great pleasure was expressed for the appreciation for the use of the stallion, these gifts were very graciously declined with the explanation that it was felt that the owner of the mare should be rewarded, as he was handed twice the amount of equally beautiful blankets and rifles for making his stallion happy.

Native Youth Organization in Regina

The Native Youth organization of Regina, Saskatchewan, have done a lot of serious thinking and have shown a great concern for the native youth of Regina. As everyone of us older people know how frustrating and discouraging one can get when involved with this type of work, so it has to be understood that when a group of young people, Indian or non-Indians, get the knocks that they get and the cutting up they get from some supposedly respected citizens from this society, and, they still persist in trying to better things for themselves and other youth, which is commendable.

Their methods of getting some attention and actions are questioned by many older people but I can't see them acting any other way. They have used the old and proven method or philosophy of hitting the mule on the head with a fence post to get attention and it is really working for them and they do have some very positive ideas on what should be done. This was proven when they held a meeting in the Friendship Centre with personnel from the Welfare Department, Y.W.C.A. and other interested agencies in the Regina area. This meeting was not very well attended by the Native Youth and they were the first to mention this and felt that their meeting was not too well co-ordinated and they readily admitted their mistakes in this regard. This was a real show of strength of character and responsibility and the making of a good organization.

Know Little of Indian Culture

Duck Lake — A delegate attending the national Indian culture conference said June 28 most of the delegates know little of the Indian culture and were not the grass roots people that should be there.

Rufus Goodstriker, a rancher from the Blood Indian reserve in southwestern Alberta, said in an interview "most of the people here are com-

mercial people after the bucks . . . they don't even know the Indian culture."

The three-day conference is the third to be held. The previous two were in Ottawa and Kamloops.

Mr. Goodstriker, who spoke against the tape recording sacred Indian music and writings as a historical record, said he believed the music

would be passed on to those who wanted it by the spirits.

Outside the conference hall, Mr. Goodstriker, who has two braids and smokes a long pipe, said those attending the conference need to hear more from the grassroots people.

He said universities and other people are using Indian cultures to make money.

5 year program for Friendship Centres

Native people who face problems adjusting to city life when they leave their communities will benefit from a five-year program announced June 27 by Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier.

About \$3 million will be spent this fiscal year from special funds authorized under a new program for migrating native people.

The program will provide equality of service to all native peoples. It is being established in response to proposals made by native people organizations across the country and follows consultations between the Department of the Secretary of State and these groups over the past year.

The money will be given for the support and development of Native Friendship Centres, and the training of staff at the centres. The Department of the Secretary of State provides grants to 37 centres, mainly operated by the native people themselves, which are located in Ontario, the western-most provinces and one in Quebec.

The centres offer the native people a variety of services, from personal counselling to information on facilities available to them in the city. Advice can range from explaining how to get a job to indicating the implications of credit purchasing. If an individual requires the services of agencies, the centre will attempt to refer the person to the appropriate one.

In addition, the centres are meeting places for social and cultural activities, and they serve as the focal point for informing the community of the particular problems the newly-arrived native people face.

Native people also work with non-native groups involved in the centres.

The department is authorized to set up four types of funding programs for the next five years:

- a core funding program designed to aid centres in meeting their operating costs;
- a capital fund established with the technical assistance of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation;
- a personnel training fund;

— a native demonstration project fund. Groups which devise experimental and imaginative projects to assist migrating native people will be eligible for money from this fund.

The Department of the Secretary of State will propose that a new local body, the Native Participation Council, be formed in cities with large native populations.

Through the council, the local friendship centre and native associations could draw on the talents of the community to actively join in assisting migrating native people. It is hoped that representatives of social agencies with programs concerning native people, native associations, friendship centres, federal, provincial and municipal governments and citizens' groups will be prepared to sit on the council.

This new channel of partici-

pation will increase community involvement in helping to solve the extreme social problems of migrating native people in urban centres, and open to the native people the services that should be available to them in cities and towns.

Federal officials have been in touch with their counterparts in the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which currently participate in cost-sharing agreements for friendship centres with the federal government.

Further talks will be held on a federal proposal to replace these agreements with an understanding that the federal government will furnish a basic financial support for the friendship centres and leave program support to the provinces and local groups which are familiar with the immediate needs of migrating native people.

Appeal for Funds

The recent floods that hit Rapid City, North Dakota took their toll in Indian lives and property.

- (A) 98 American Indians are dead or missing, out of a total of 213 dead.
- (B) The flood waters almost completely destroyed the Indian section of town, leaving 3,000 Indian families homeless.
- (C) About 50 children are now orphaned.
- (D) Property damage in the Indian section totals about \$15 million. The residents had little or no property insurance.
- (E) The two Rapid City Indian centers were totally destroyed and will cost about \$200,000 to rebuild. The centers were uninsured.

The National American Indian Council is making an appeal for funds. Please send your donations to:

Rapid City Indian Center Rebuilding Fund
National American Indian Council
 319 - 13th Street
 Oakland, California 94612

Labor Unions answer to low wages

What kind of job can an unskilled Indian get? He can hoe sugar beets, fight forest fires or work for tourist camp operators.

In the past the blame was put on the individual for his lot. "Education is the answer" was, and still is, the cry of Indian affairs.

But what of those who are not educated? Are they to be ignored and eventually replaced by the young educated and skilled Indians? Not very likely the education level of the average Indian has actually decreased in relation to the skills demanded by today's job standards.

The level of education has increased for the rest of the country while the Indian level has failed to keep, let alone equalize.

The position of unskilled labourer is that they are literally at the mercy of their employer. There are no unions or boards to join and as a result they are exploited to the fullest.

This spring there was the usual migration to the beet fields in southern Alberta. Indians hired in appalling conditions with rock bottom wages.

Indian people are put in the position where they are forced to exploit their own kind. The farmers place them under contract and they in turn hire their own families to do the work. The end result is that they don't even receive the Alberta minimum wage of \$1.65 per hour.

At the present time, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is fighting to have the guides on the Northern lakes placed on a decent hourly wage. Some of the more remote camps are paying \$8.00-\$10.00 per day for a twelve hour day.

In some areas, where their guides have had labour union experience, they are able to demand \$20.00 per day and get it.

Guiding is a skilled position, so as a result tourist outfitters are under increasing pressure to raise wages.

There is also pressure from the tourist outfitters to have the guides exempted from the minimum wage act.

Indian people have always occupied the bottom rung of the wage scale. The time has come for Indian workers to organize into unions or join existing ones.

It is through organizing and presenting a united front that we will get the changes we need.

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD

Do you know someone that you feel should receive recognition for their work and citizenship on your reserve or community?

"The Saskatchewan Indian" will be initiating an annual award to be presented at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Annual Meeting each fall.

This award will be based on community involvement and support for their people and families.

If you wish to nominate someone please write to the editor explaining your reasons and giving a brief history of your choice.

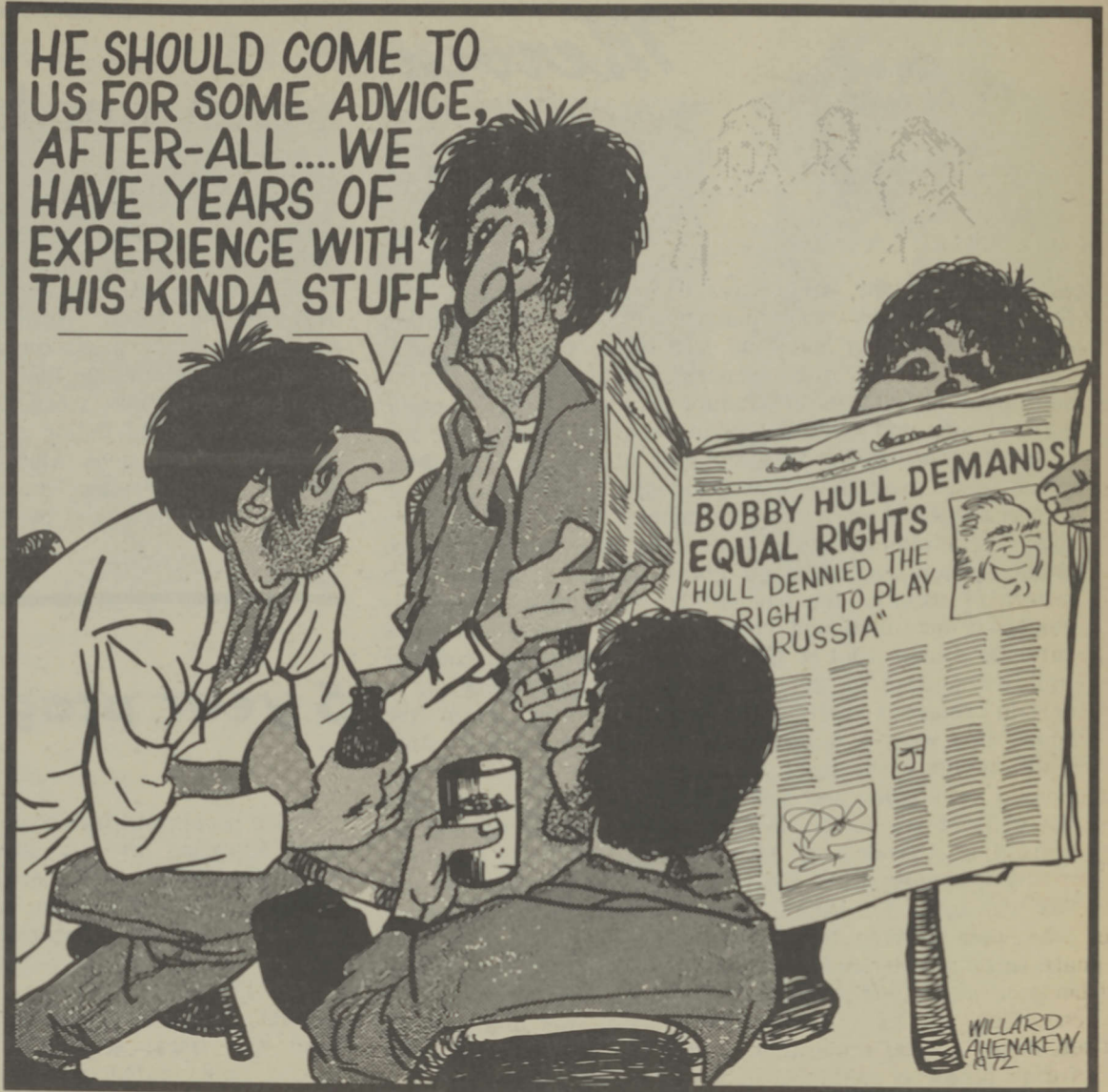
Address your letters to:

The Editor

The Saskatchewan Indian

1114 Central Avenue

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

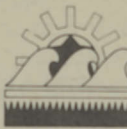
Dear Editor:

I just received the Indian newspaper "The Saskatchewan Indian". Thank you very much for sending it to me. I always enjoy reading about the good side of our people. I'm tired of reading other newspapers where they put our people down, calling our brave men drunken Indians, our ladies squaws, cheaps, etc. If we Indians should make a newspaper about the stupid things the Whiteskins do, we would be crucified or be put in jail or otherwise. I think it's time for us Indians to open our eyes and fight for our rights as owners of this land of Canada. The Whiteskins are laughing at us for being what we are, drunken Indians, they called us. And yet who's responsible for this great Evil that has robbed us from our pride, courage and bravery. It is the Whiteskins that brought it with them, it is true as the old saying, "The Whiteman had come with the Bible in one hand, the bottle in the other." I believe this is still true today. The Whiteman comes to our reservations preaching to us, calling us sinners, law breakers, and yet, as soon as they turn around, they couldn't live up to their preachings. I'm an Indian too and I am very proud of it. I had been to Bible College and studied the Christian ministry for three years, but I don't believe in going around calling my people savages, drunkards, sinners. I love my people very much. I believe that each one of us had our own right to believe the way we want to, to wor-

ship the way we like. I believe in Christianity, only if a person could live up to it. I don't believe in going to church each Sunday and live like the Devil for the rest of

the week and yet this is what many of the Whites did. White people are not as good as their book is, the Bible. I hope that White people would read the newspaper, The Saskatchewan Indian, for a change before they judge Indian people that are on the streets. They're not the only Indians and that's not the only thing they do. I wish they would read the good side sometime.

Miss Harriet Noon
North Battleford



The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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This paper is the official voice of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It is intended to serve as an effective vehicle for Indian opinion in this province. Signed articles and opinions are the opinions of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

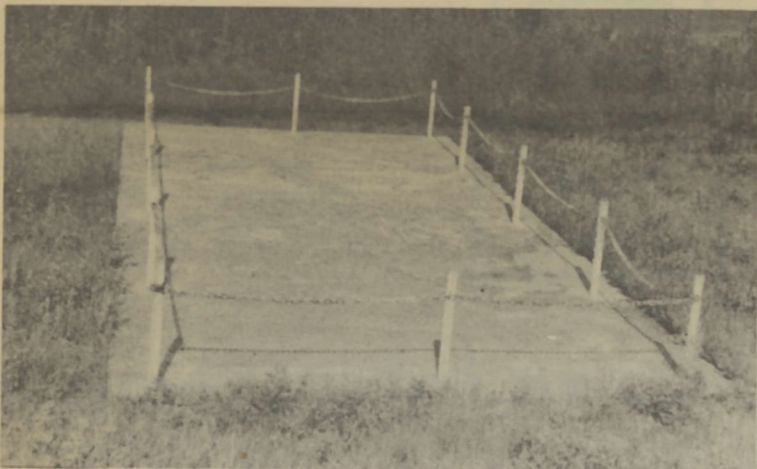
Battleford Hangings

After the rebellion in 1885 those taking part were brought to trial. Some such as Poundmaker, Big Bear were sent to jail. Eight were hung.

The day the hangings took place all the Indian students at the Battleford Industrial School were taken out to witness the event. The reason for this was to remind them what would happen if one made trouble with the crown and to provide a lasting reminder of the whiteman's power and authority.

After the hangings the bodies were placed in a mass grave and buried. The grave remained hidden for years until recently some students, following old plans of the fort, located the grave site.

After the uprising in 1885 the guard room at Fort Battleford became quite inadequate to accommodate the large number of prisoners arrested, as a result a new stable was converted into a temporary prison. Among those confined were 54 persons brought to trial of which 7 received prison terms and 8 were sentenced to hang. 6 of those to be hanged were Indians of Big Bear's Band,



The scaffold stood in the barrack square. The platform, 20 feet by 8 feet, 10 feet above the ground with a railing enclosing the trap was reached by a stairway. From the beam hung 8 hempen ropes in readiness for the grim task.

It was 8 o'clock in the morning, silence suddenly fell on the whispering groups of civilians. The death chant from the doomed Indians ceased abruptly as a squad of N.W.M.P. rifles at support, marched up to form a cordon about the foot of the scaffold. Then came Sheriff Forget dressed in black, followed by the clergymen. Hodson, the executioner preceded the prisoners. There they came, hands tied behind their backs, with a policeman before, behind, and on either side of each. The only sound was the measured steps of the sombre procession. Sheriff, Clergymen, Interpreter, and hangmen mounted the scaffold. At the foot of the stairs the escort stepped aside and the prisoners ascended to the platform through a gate in the railing. The gate was closed and the prisoners took their

who had taken part in the Frog Lake Massacre. They are:

1. Kah - Paypamahchukways (Wandering Spirit) for the murder of T. T. Quinn, Indian Agent.
2. Pah Pah-Me-Kee-Sick (Walking the Sky) for the murder of Pere Fafard, OMT, RC Priest who had fathered the boy as a youth.
3. Manchoose (Bad Arrow) for the murder of Charles Govin, Quinn's interpreter.
4. Kit-Ahwah-Ke-Ni (Miserable Man) for the murder of Govin.
5. Nahpase (Iron Body) for the murder of George Dill, Free Trader.
6. A-Pis-Chas-Koos (Little Bear) for the murder of Dill.
7. Itka (Crooked Leg) for the murder of Payne, Farm Instructor of the Stoney Reserve south of Battleford.
8. Waywahnitch (Man Without Blood) for the murder of Tremont, Rancher out of Battleford.

In September and October the accused were tried by C. B. Rouleau, Resident Stipendiary Magistrate of Battleford. The hangings took place November 27, 1885.

places. While Hodson strapped ankles, the doomed were granted 10 minutes in which to speak if they wished, all doing so but Wandering Spirit.

Then all was ready. Black hoods were lowered; ropes adjusted, a deadly silence fell as Hodson stepped behind the line. The grating of iron; 8 bodies shot through the trap, and all was over. Some of the prairie's greatest braves had passed to the land of their fathers.

Mr. P. G. Laurie as coroner examined the bodies. They were dropped into rough boxes and buried in a grave on the hillside facing the Saskatchewan river not far from the N.W.M.P. barracks.

APISCHASKOOS SPEECH BEFORE DIEING

"I wish to say Good-bye to you all," he began; "officers as well as men. You have been good to me; better than I deserved. What I have done that was bad. My punishment is no worse than I could expect. But let me tell you that I never thought to lift my hand against a white man. Years ago, when we lived on the plains and hunted the

buffalo, I was a head warrior of the Crees in battle with the Blackfoot Indians. I liked to fight. I took many scalps. But after you, the redcoats, came and the Treaty was made with the whiteman, war was no

more. I had never fought a whiteman. But lately, we received bad advice of what good is it to speak of that now? I am sorry when it is too late. In only want to thank you,

redcoats, and the sheriff for your kindness. I am not afraid to die. I may not be able in the morning, so now I say again to you all - good-bye! How! Aquisanee!"

Indian History

This story and others serve to illustrate the repression of Indian culture and history.

Our ancestors were stripped of their rights and Canadian history has written the Indian facts as little more than a footnote.

These hangings are a shame for all Canadians, not only for how they were carried out, but also for the shameful events that led up to the rebellion.

Historians don't record the starvation and disease that plagued our people a century ago.

As Indian people we must seek to restore our lost history and honor those who fought for their peoples rights and pride. The white society has national historic sites and museums glorifying their past and so it should be with us.

It's time we restored our past and culture to the honor and position deserving it.

RCMP: IMAGE OR IDEAL

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police force has become more concerned with its image than with its performance. That was the essence of an article written by former RCMP Corporal Jack Ramsay in the latest issue of Maclean's. It was not a point, at the weekend, which seemed to concern Solicitor-General Jean-Pierre Goyer, the federal minister responsible for the RCMP.

Mr. Goyer admitted on CBC television that he had not read the entire article, he had read parts of it; those parts seemed to convince him that he had the gist of the thing and it was scarcely worth a yawn. He had received reports about the RCMP, some of them critical, some conveying the highest praise. Nothing he had read in the article moved him to take any action.

Asked specifically if, in inner-force tribunals dealing with disciplinary matters, the accused have access to counsel, he replied yes, that the accused could always be represented by a member of the force. Which does not mean that accused have access to counsel.

It would be most unfortunate if the Maclean's article and its contents were dismissed as just another criticism of the force. Whether it was an over- or an under-statement, there has been nothing in the weeks that have elapsed since the article was published to argue that the former policeman was motivated by anything other than a very high regard for the force and a strong belief in the function it would perform.

We are all familiar with the person who leaves a company or a force, and then justifies his failure in its employ by



damning to institution. This was not the case here.

There were incidents recorded that would damn the system, yes; but they were not incidents which portrayed an official attitude which could destroy the force from within, an attitude which a policeman of 14 years experience had finally found that he must reject, and reject in public.

Such a force cannot endure, unchanged, in the wildly chang-

ing world of today where the young, especially, do not accept the validity of unquestioning obedience to what can so often be pompous stupidity.

If Mr. Goyer can see no reason to take action about the RCMP — one of the most valued and respected of our national institutions — then it is time for Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to take action about Mr. Goyer.

— Globe And Mail

McGOVERN'S INDIAN RECORD

Democratic Presidential Candidate George McGovern, who has just released a position paper on how he would administer Indian Affairs is from one of the high population areas of Indian country.

South Dakota is Sioux country, with a constituency of nine tribes with a combined enrolled population of 36,000. When McGovern was elected to the House of Representatives in 1956, Indian voters were in his camp.

McGovern served two terms in the House till 1960. Just his first bid for the Senate and was appointed to a special hunger and nutrition committee by the late President John F. Kennedy. McGovern won the Senate race in 1964 by a slight margin, and is now serving his second term in the Senate.

In the Senate, McGovern holds the position of chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Indian Affairs. Both his Indian supporters and his Indian critics form their opinions of him on how he has performed in that crucial position.

His supporters point first of all to a 1966 resolution introduced by him into the Senate calling for a new national Indian policy based on self-determination and self-help. A key theme in the McGovern resolution, which surfaced in the highly respected Nixon Doctrine in 1970, was the Indians' right to manage and control Indian affairs.

That resolution called for the end of termination and relocation, for tribal contracting, for additional services for Indians from other agencies besides the Interior Department and the Indian Bureau, for resource protection and respect for Indian identity and culture. The resolution, which passed the Senate but not the House, was reintroduced in 1969 — before President Richard M. Nixon's special Indian Message to Congress in July 1970.

"It is not enough to call for a reorganization or transfer of functions in Indian Affairs — though this may be needed," said McGovern in 1969. "A careful, well-conceived plan . . . without new direction and a firm commitment to action will only result in a continued inadequate performance. A hasty, ill-conceived plan could well mean disaster for the Indians on a monumental scale."

His supporters also point to McGovern's activity in behalf of Taos Pueblo for Blue Lake in 1970, active participation in the debate to settle the Alaska Native Land claims in 1971, and his visit to the Pine Ridge Reservation in 1972 following the murder of an elderly Oglala Sioux, Raymond Yellow Thunder.

McGovern's Indian critics discuss his absenteeism from regular Senate sub-committee working sessions on pivotal reform Indian legislation, and

his frequent absences from the Capital during critical floor votes in the Senate. They question whether he used his chairmanship on the Indian subcommittee to its fullest in serving the legislative needs of Indians.

In his home state today there is some disenchantment with him on the part of Indians, who believe that once he won his Senate seat he lost his working concern for Indian needs and instead devoted himself exclusively to "national issues." Consequently, he has a "credibility problem" with the Indians at home.

Now the senator has taken the lead among Democratic candidates by announcing the major lines of a new policy on Indian administration which emphatically elevates the status of Indians within government.

An Office of Indian Affairs in the White House staffed and directed by Indians is one of the bolder strokes of the new policy. The work of the new White House office would be to see that all new policies on Indian affairs are carried out rapidly and effectively throughout government. The Indian director would report directly to the President.

The core of the outlined McGovern policy is to develop "an integrated program with a single purpose — the acceleration of the Indians' attainment of their own goals." McGovern has pledged himself to an enhancement of Indian preference in staffing top positions, and consultation with all sectors of Indian America.

Particulars of the McGovern policy will probably sit well with Indian voters.

In matters of contracting, he would authorize by execu-

Indians in Ontario Use Grant for Study of Legends and History

Sudbury, Ont. — Eleven Indians in the Sudbury area are using a \$10,000 Opportunities-for-Youth grant to find out about the stories, legends, traditions and history of their people.

Earl Commanda, a 20-year-old Ojibwa, said in an interview the ultimate aim of the research will be to compile a list of books, films and records about Indian culture and establish an Indian library.

The library will be called the Neebonagishic (meaning leading light) Library and it is hoped that by use of the bookmobile concept, the library resources can be taken on tour of various Indian reserves.

"Our object is to bring our culture back to our people," said Mr. Commanda.

The preservation of Indian culture is involved in five of 23 Opportunities-for-Youth projects among Indian youth this summer.

tive order the right of tribes to contract for services, rather than waiting for Congress to act. He would also authorize grants-in-aid paid in advance to the tribes which would run for periods of up to three years. All contracting laws and regulations in conflict with Indian programs would be waived.

In resource conflicts, the administration would provide legal representation "whenever requested" to prevent conflicts over natural resources, water, hunting and fishing rights.

In funding matters, McGovern would increase appropriations for every field of Indian activity "to levels that will assure funding adequate to achieve the goals" — including special appropriations for school contracting, roads, irrigation and water projects, resource surveys, childhood programs and an end to relocation.

For urban Indians, they would be eligible for "identical services and benefits" now available to reservation Indians.

Costs would not come from present or projected reservation expenditures.

Such services would include urban health and medical care councils providing free health services, increased higher education scholarships, and the creation of urban and rural centers on federal land.

"In 1972," says McGovern, "it is still shamefully true that the Indians of the United States are not free. The first order of business is to clear the way — fully, quickly and without equivocation — for them to secure for themselves every freedom enjoyed by other Americans."

The other projects are in Red Lake, Moose Factory, Sault Ste. Marie and West Bay on Manitoulin Island.

Projects cost \$197,195

The 23 projects involve a total of \$197,195 and include the building of a youth centre with free lumber in the James Bay community of Attawapiskat, court workers and legal assistance to natives in Armstrong and Kenora, and summer recreational programs for young people in such places as Sioux Narrows and Big Trout Lake in northwestern Ontario.

A unique project is under way in Kasabonika in northwestern Ontario where Indian youths are attempting to grow and store vegetables.

The area has 80 to 100 frost-free days a year. Community residents have complained of the high cost of food which must be flown in.

B.C. Indians Claim Compensation

Ottawa — The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs presented Prime Minister Trudeau July 6 with a claim for compensation for the loss of British Columbia to the white man.

If the union has a valid legal claim, the prime minister replied, it should be settled in a fair way. But he refused to discuss the issue in detail with the chiefs because of a pending Supreme Court of Canada decision on an Indian land title claim.

Mr. Trudeau said the government would study the brief seriously. Mr. Chretien said the government would have to hear submissions from other Indian groups before formulating a policy on Indian land claims.

The union brief asks the government for compensation based on the value of the land at the time it was taken. The chiefs said later they have not yet decided how much compensation they want.

The brief asks that although the general claim is for compensation in terms of money, compensation in the form of

land adjustments or additions to reserves would not be ruled out.

The chiefs said their claim differed from a native land title case now before the Supreme Court. The Nisgha Tribal Council last year went before the court to press for legal recognition of native rights to more than 4,000 square miles of land in the Nass River Valley of northern British Columbia.

The union says their claim is for actual compensation for lost lands while the Nisgha case involves legal title to land.

The president of the Nisgha Tribal Council, Frank Calder, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Trudeau Wednesday protesting the meeting with the union. He said it could influence the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nisgha case.

The union denied this, but neither the prime minister nor Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien would discuss the union submission in detail because of the Nisgha case. Chief Forrest Walkem of the union executive called for early and favorable action on the claim. He said the Indians had waited too long for justice.

The union brief called for a claims commission which would make a total award to the B.C. Indians which would be used to create an Indian Development Corporation to administer the funds for the development of the Indian people.



Alberta Indian Charges to be Investigated

Saddle Lake, Alta. — An investigation into the spending of about \$2 million of Slavey Indian band funds was welcomed June 30 by Chief Harry Chonkolay of the Hay Lakes Indian reserve.

Chief Chonkolay told the annual Indian Association of Alberta conference he not only welcomed the Indian affairs department investigation, but would take the department's official to the areas where some of the money was spent.

Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien said outside the Commons Tuesday he had ordered an investigation by his deputy minister into spending of the funds.

Mr. Chretien said, "If there is any evidence of wrongdoing on the part of any officials, appropriate action will be taken."

The chief said, "I am not accusing anyone of stealing but I want an investigation because the money was expended and I can't see anything on the reserve for it."

There was more than \$2 mil-

lion in the band fund in 1967, but when the department checked it in 1970, most of the money was gone, he said.

Chief Chonkolay said he wants the deputy minister to investigate:

— The signing of blank resolutions papers by the chief and band council which were later filled in by the district Indian affairs office giving it power to spend band funds.

— The construction of 15 homes at a cost of \$23,000 each to the band, but valued at \$6,000 each.

— A \$200,000 expenditure on a reservoir and water system which was to provide water to Indian homes. Only white residences on the reserve have running water, however, while the Indians must get water from pipes enclosed in boxes.

— A \$90,000 expenditure on an airstrip which now is overgrown with weeds and grass and a \$40,000 expenditure on a department of forestry strip which is too short and not on the reserve.

Northern Research Reaches Saturation Point

By Chris Dennett
Star Staff Writer

Take a trip into Canada's Arctic this summer and you are far more likely to run into an ecologist than an Eskimo.

Old northern hands like to recite this mild exaggeration to describe the rush of equipment-laden researchers who are descending on the Mackenzie River delta these days.

The standing joke in the north these days is that the average Eskimo home is large enough to accommodate two parents, five children, three husky dogs and an anthropologist.

This is the big year for all kind of Arctic research. With the prospect of pipelines and roads plunging through the north, government and industry are pulling out all the stops to try and establish some firm ecological facts on Canada's last frontier.

By mid-July, close to 400 scientists, engineers, biologists, geologists, anthropologists, sociologists, archaeologists, ecologists and just plain university students in search of a thesis will be tramping through the tundra.

The list of projects is so long that even government people have trouble keeping track.

The federal government alone will be spending close to \$5 million to start 30 major projects this summer. Another \$10 million will be spent to complete them during the next two years.

The oil industry has twice as many projects underway, but information on them is hard to find because of the intense cloak-and-dagger competition between companies.

Independent university teams

also dot the Arctic. But as John Ostrick, acting manager of the Inuvik Arctic research laboratory pointed out, some of the work is going astray.

Result of work is lost

"We never see some of it," he said. "People come up here to do a project and then disappear. The results of their work is lost to us."

Some of the worst offenders for "hiding" information are the oil companies. Results of their work are made available only to the federal government on a confidential basis.

"Let's face it," he said, "the oil industry is investing millions of dollars up here. Why should they give anything away until they have to?"

The oil companies now are armed with huge arsenals of ecological information which, for the most part, will remain top secret until the companies have to go to Ottawa to prove that oil drilling in the North will be safe.

Meanwhile, the researchers keep pouring in.

The Inuvik research laboratory, normally an empty shell during the eight months of winter, now is packed with newly arrived southerners sporting northern beards, bush shirts and boots.

Well-funded groups charter planes to move around to their research sites. University students "bum" rides wherever they can and use the laboratory's free sleeping bags.

The list of projects includes everything from tagging Beluga whales off Tuktoyaktuk "so we can find out where they go" to multi-million dollar studies of the polar shelf and the ice movements above it.

The federal government is heavily involved in a full study of the fish life in the Mac-

kenzie River. It is also studying the caribou, polar bear and the barren land grizzly bear.

Independent project

One somewhat far-out independent project involves the simulation of oil drilling noises to see what effect they have on the wildlife.

Oil companies write off this kind of research as "lunatic fringe stuff" but somehow it is all important information.

The National Research Council is funding a project to discover how roads can be built to discover how roads can be built over permafrost. The University of Alberta is studying small mammals, the University of Calgary is looking into Eskimo artifacts and the inevitable anthropologists are delving into Eskimo and Indian community life.

As local people point out, far more money is being spent now on the defence of the delicate Arctic ecology than on the problems of the native people.

In some cases, that is just fine as far as the Indians and Eskimos are concerned.

"The native people are sick to death of being investigated," said Pat Carney, who runs Gemini North, a Yellowknife-based company that specializes in northern sociological studies.

"I read a memo from a research group the other day that they were withdrawing a three-man team from Old Crow in northern Yukon because when they arrived they found 25 other researchers hard at work.

It was getting really ridiculous - 25 researchers and there are only 200 Indians in the town. No wonder the native people don't like answering questions anymore."

Our Man in Ottawa

by Gloria Dieter

"You younger people really don't seem to realize all the doors are open for you. Take advantage of all the opportunities that are there for your taking". I got this good advice from one of the older members of our generation. He was commenting on how much easier it is for our people nowadays to get to and from meetings, make appointments with people in decisive places, or even appear on television.

In his day, he informed me, trips were made at one's own expense, then only to get to your destination to be told that the party you wanted to see was involved in very heavy business or worse, was out of the province.

Being a politically interested person, he attended all political rallies in his region hoping to find one party that promised his people a better way of life.

He then gave me this account of one such trip he had made to Ottawa.

"I packed my suitcase with enthusiasm as I looked forward to meeting our Honourable Member again. I had attended a couple of his rallies and although I didn't understand a lot of words he said, I was very impressed with his gestures. The only words I really understood were his closing ones because he had stopped shouting and spoke in a nice quiet voice. "Come down to Ottawa," he said. "I'm always available as your member"

Well, our man went to Ottawa. He entered the hallowed halls of decisions with great awe. After spotting a friendly looking commissionaire, he went up to him and enquired as to where the office of our Hon. Member might be.

Following the commissionaire's directions, he found himself in a great corridor along which the office of our Hon. Member was supposedly located. Then he saw the name plate on the door.

With sweating hands and brow, he squared his shoulders and was about to walk in when he heard footsteps approaching. An alarmed voice asked him, "Who are you looking for?" "I came to see

Mr. Gobbledegook", replied our man. "Oh, well now, (ahem) let's see. Would you mind waiting in the (ahem) waiting room down the hall? Mr. Gobbledegook is in a very important conference at the present time.

Being a polite man, he willingly agreed to wait. He was hurriedly ushered down the hall and into a small room. Although it was quite dark in the room, his eyes, being eyes of a good hunter, soon got used to the semi-darkness of the place. Sure doesn't look like a waiting room! He thought but of course they do things a lot different down here!

After waiting like what seemed hours, it dawned on him that the room resembled a broom-closet. As a matter of fact, the uncomfortable chair he was occupying sort of reminded him of a sink. He was about to leave in indignation when he heard footsteps approaching. Several voices accompanied them.

With great excitement, he thought he recognized one that belonged to the Hon. Member. Then, just as they were about even with the door a voice was heard to say, "Oh yes, Mr. Gobbledegook, there's an Indian in there that came from Saskatchewan to pay you a call." In return our Hon. Member let out a healthy belch. "Hey", thought our man, "that's what he said at that rally I went to. Boy, he's good!

Well, sad to say, our man never did get to see Mr. Gobbledegook. A self-conscious page came to inform him that the Hon. Member was again tied up in a very important business, but would he care to come back at a later date perhaps?

Feeling a little disappointed, he boarded the earliest train back west.

However, all was not lost. He was able to tell his people when he got back that the broom closets on Parliament Hill were painted green and that they smelled like any ordinary broom closet. Also, the mops and pails were the same kind that you could get at the store in town; maybe a little bigger.

And, oh yes, Mr. Gobbledegook said the same thing that he said at that last rally they had attended back home.

Canadians Clean Up South of the Border

by LES COOK

Several Saskatchewan residents motored to Fort Kipp, Montana to participate in the 14th Annual Indian Celebrations there on July 1, 2, 3 and 4th. However, after spending all day Saturday waiting for the activities to begin, the group decided to pull up stakes and head further south. So, approximately 8:30 P.M. Indian Standard Time, they left for Lame Deer to participate in the Northern Cheyenne 2nd Annual Indian Celebrations there.

It was there that two Canadian boys cleaned up the 12 year and under Boys' Fancy Dancing Contest. Ten year old Jeff Munroe, in that order, took first and second places thus carrying the Championship Trophies and cash prizes home to Canada. Though

they had plenty of tough competition, the boys managed to show those Southern dancers what it was all about. Both boys are sons of Mr. Bill Munroe of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

To further mention those fantastic four, the Munroe brothers four were requested to do an exhibition dance. They captured the audience with their Prairie Chicken dance and received a round of applause that was out of this world.

Upon interviewing several people, most indicated that they preferred to dance to our own Prince Albert Urban Indian singers under the leadership of Victor Thunderchild, his brother Jim and father Ed Thunderchild, while the singers from Poorman's Reserve received honourable mention from all concerned.

Once again Saskatchewan Indians have proved to be very outstanding, showing our Southern neighbours what we are made of.

All in all, the Northern Cheyenne Pow-wow was a great success for there were 410 dancers that participated in the grand entry, the first night, 525 registered dancers the second night and there were 1200 people camping on the grounds who were from all parts of the U.S.A. The Northern Cheyenne Pow-wow giveaways are out of this world. One individual donating \$200.00 worth of items and goodies is a mere piece of cheese to them. This event usually took anywhere from 4 - 6 hours every day that we were there.

At Lodge Pole, Ft. Belknap Indian Reserve, Montana, once again, our dancers showed

those Southern dancers they must dance much better next time the Cree decide to invade their turf because Gordon Tootoosis of Poundmaker Reserve walked away with first place in the Men's Traditional Grass Dance while Henry Beaudry, Saskatoon took second and Ed Lavallee of Saskatoon placed third in the same event. In the men's Fancy Dancing, Joe Roan, another Cree from Alberta sneaked

away with the first prize leaving Youngbear - Montana with second place and Doug Standing Rock, Montana, holding third. In the women's events a Mrs. Many, Hoops, Montana placed first, Edith Gray took second while Brenda Beaudry of Saskatoon finished third.

So it has been a most profitable trip for the Cree Invaders and it drew many backward glances on behalf of the Invaders.

**Essay Contest
extended
see page 16**

Pow-wow Dates

Sweet Grass

July 27, 28, 29, 30

Kinokimow Beach

July 27, 28, 29, 30

Onion Lake

August 3, 4, 5, 6

Fort Garry Pow-wow Winnipeg, Manitoba

August 4-5-6

**Fort Qu'Appelle Pow-wow
and**

Battleford Pow-wow

August 11-12-13

Buelah, Manitoba

August 18-19-20

Carry-the-Kettle

August 18, 19, 20

Sintaluta, Sask

We will run this feature throughout the summer.

Please send in your Pow-wow dates.

COMMUNITY SECTION

Rock Concert on Red Pheasant



Chief Gavin Wuttenee and friend grooving to the heavy sounds of Crowbar.



Crowbar, a rock group from Toronto, while on a Canadian tour staged a two-evening rock concert on the Red Pheasant reserve, 30 miles south of Battleford. The rock group had played in Regina and swung north to Red Pheasant on the invitation of their acquaintance Don Franks, who lives on the reserve.

The rock band arrived in their own bus and a trailer truck carrying their equipment, value of \$70,000. The band drew crowds, young and old, estimated to be around the 1000 mark for both nights. During the two-night rock concert some of the elders could be seen clapping their hands or swaying to the rhy-

thm of the noise or music. The rock group concluded their rock concert by playing one of the young people's favorites, Wipe Out. The band, Crowbar, made their final comment on how they enjoyed their two days on the Red Pheasant reserve, horseback-riding.

Muskowekan School not to be closed

The Muskowekan Residential School will not be closed according to Emil Korchinski, Regional Superintendent of Education for Indian Affairs. Mr. Korchinski was replying to a question posed by Rodney Soonias who stated that he had heard rumours to that effect. "I do not know how such rumours get started", Mr. Korchinski stated, "however, it is unfortunate that things like this occur as they create mis-

understanding and develops a situation where there is a lack of trust." "There are no plans within the Department to close the Muskowekan Residence at this time. The only way that planning of this matter would take place, would be if the Indian bands in that area requested that the Residence be closed or if the residence enrollment dropped to a point where it was uneconomical."

New office opened for Federation of Sask. Indians at Broadview

The new centre for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in the Yorkton District was officially opened on July 4, 1972 at the town of Broadview. Mr. Hubert Gunn, the Area Supervisor for the Yorkton District, took over command of the former Indian Affairs Branch Building. At the present time Mr. Gunn is very busy setting up his office in order to serve the needs of

the first citizens of Canada. The Community Development Workers are Clifford Young who serves Kahkewestahaw, Ochapowace, Cowessess Sakimay and White Bear; Patrick Cote covers Cote, Keeseekoose and Keys; and, Joe Quewezance for Nut Lake, Fishing Lake and Kinistino. Nut Lake, Fishing Lake and Kinistino moved from the Saskatoon District into the York-

ton District in the field of Community Development under the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Joe Quewezance explained that the people in his area felt that distance was a problem. Saulteaux is the language spoken by these people and they felt they would communicate better with their own kind. The Yorkton District is predominantly Saulteaux.

Opportunity for Youth at Gordon's



Gordon's are now developing Fort Lake into a swimming and picnic resort. Twelve high school students, under the supervision of Brian McNab, received a Federal Grant to develop this picturesque beach. Fort Lake is located on the

Southeast part of Gordon's Reserve.

They are presently landscaping the beach area. All the big stones were hauled out of the water in the swim area. In addition barbecue pits and pic-

nic tables were set up and it's already looking lively.

Four of the workers are girls who are working side by side with the boys, swinging picks and shovels and clawing at the weeds, thistles, and rocks. They seem very seri-

ous and determined to beautify their beach. Now you know why Indian women are rough and

tough, keep swinging gals, you'll be proud of your beach and yourselves after your project is completed.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians hired a very valuable man by the name of Sterling Brass from Key Reserve July 1st. In the past years Sterling has been a very active man working with Canada Manpower and Indian Affairs. He is quite famous in the field of Placement of Native people. His most recent position was District Supervisor at Island Lake, Manitoba for the Indian Affairs Branch. The federation made no error when they captured this knowledgeable man into their employ. "We are glad to have you with us Sterling." Mr. Brass will stipulate Community Development Work and Economic Development Liaison work in the northern part of the Yorkton District, Nut Lake, Fishing Lake, Kinistino, Cote, Keeseekoose and Keys.

Felix Musqua covers all the Yorkton District in the field of Communications. He also helps Ivan McNabb at the Radio Station in Yorkton every Tuesday night. So, if there is any news worthy events that anyone wants published every Tuesday on CJGX Yorkton, 9:30 P.M. contact Felix by mail: Box 204, Kamsack, Saskatchewan or leave the message at phone number 542-3496.

There are two family counsellors who settle disputes when your spouse is on the

rampage. Veronica Cote who covers Keeseekoos, Keys and Cote reserves and Roger Stevenson is available anytime at Kahkewistahaw, Ochapowace, Cowessess, Sakimay and White Bear. So, if your better half does not agree with you, consult your family counsellor who will let you trade blows and you will be a winner by his wise decision.

Linda Bear from Ochapowace is the secretary at this

new Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Office at Broadview. She was hired as of July 1st, 1972. By the way all you charming bachelors, she is a "Miss Linda Bear".

If there is anyone who wishes to contact this office, phone 696-2428 or write to Box 590, Broadview, Saskatchewan. Don be afraid to come out with your troubles — we are there to help you to the best of our capacity.

Little Pine News

We have been notified that the Work Opportunities Program has been approved, which means once this program gets underway there will be 12 men hired for 4 months to repair the sports ground and do fencing on the south side of the reserve, where a pasture is to be made for cattle and horses.

The bingos, which had been held all winter, made it possible for the Recreation Board to purchase new softball uniforms for the ladies and the men's softball teams and the junior soccer and baseball teams. The bingos, having a final jackpot of \$170.00 came to an end with the lucky winner being Vernon Pewapiconias. Bingo games are scheduled to resume in the fall. The success of the bingo games has been due to the hard work of Alec Bearears, whose enthusiasm has been greatly appreciated and it is hoped that he accepts the job as the Recreation Director for the reserve.

Keith Sokwaypance was another lucky winner, when he got the greased pig, in a "Pig Scramble" held at the Poundmakers Sports Day.

Mr. & Mrs. Napachit just arrived back from a Sundance, which had been held on the Sunchild reservation near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Bear attended a Sundance held on the Saddle Lake reserve and another sundance on the Onion Lake reserve.

Andy Pete and family are back home for the summer months, he had been teaching in Sturgeon Lake for the past year.

Willy Nighttraveller, who had been teaching at Gourd, Alberta, is back home for three weeks.

There has been a flurry of activities going on, on the reserve, since school was out, with the young people starting their summer projects and the older people getting ready for the coming pow-wow and sports day.

The Opportunities For Youth people have been very busy with the cleaning up of the reserve. If they continue at the rate they are going the reserve should be spic and span by the time pow-wow days roll around, so they can start all over again. The students have already finished a local newspaper, *The O.F.Y. Newline*, also the students plan to have picnics for the younger children.

The Pow-Wow, which is to be held July 20-23, has kept every lady, who can do beadwork, very occupied. The Pow-Wow Club are raffling a sorrel pinto Shetland Pony and a beaded moosehide jacket, with the proceeds going to the Pow-Wow Club expenses. Emily Noon is to be the Pow-Wow Princess of Little Pine for the year 1972.

The Sports Day to be held on July 23 will have \$500.00 in prize money. There will be Ladies & Men's Softball games, Soccer and Baseball games, also the special feature of the day will be the Gymkhana, with seventeen events. There will be trophies for every event.

Harvey Baptiste, a high school student, has been hired by the Band Council through the Student Employment Program to do painting on the houses being built on the reserve.

Births: Born to Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Bear, a baby girl, June 30, 1972.

Deaths: Mr. Arron Cuthand, June 25, 1972.

— Report by Mrs. G. Ironchild.

At last!



After passing through nine officials a member of the Black Lake Band receives his treaty money.

First he went through five Indian Health people who gave him a card, took it away, took his x-ray and sent him on to the treaty party where someone looked up his name in the treaty book, another verified if another one picked out the cheque, gave it to the R.C.M.P. Constable who passed it on to the band member.

When the old timers made treaty and agreed on the terms and conditions it is very doubtful that the x-ray and bureaucracy was part of the bargain.

Graduation Day at One Arrow

A colourful Graduation Party marked the end of the school year for the little tots at One Arrow kindergarten nursery school on June 28. Under the direction of Mrs. H. Nogier as teacher and Miss Christine Paul as aide the children had prepared a short program of verses and songs. Then the kindergarten class, whose theme was "Crossing the Bridge to Grade One", crossed a flower decked bridge to receive appropriate pink or blue diplomas from the teacher. Two lovely tissue Swans guarded the bridge. The little girls wore flower wreaths and breast straps while the boys wore boutonnières.

The theme for the Nursery Class was "Mary Had a Little Lamb," so complete with poke bonnets, nosegays and a fluffy realistic lamb they too crossed the bridge to kindergarten.

Those graduating from kindergarten were: Gloria Daniels, Emilie Paul, Therera Napope, Glenna Baldhead, Adeline Matchap, Helen Prosper, Gerald Baldhead, Eleanor Pain



tednose, Christine Witchekan, Gloria Lynn Baldhead, Priscilla Almighty Voice, Cheryl Paul, Kelvin Paintednose and Wesley John.

The nursery group included: Jacqueline Almighty Voice, Kenneth Baldhead, Darrell Baldhead, Noreen Paul, Madeline Paul, Rhonda Prosper, Marion Prosper, Sandra Fid-

ler, Dennis Almighty Voice, Loretta Baldhead, Francis Daniels, Yvonne Paul, Warren Paul, Elaine Prosper, and Pete Muskego.

After the ceremony lunch was served to the many parents and friends and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed by all.

Day Care Centre for Badgerville

The Badgerville Day Care Centre was established May 15, 1972 through the Opportunity For Youth Project. A grant was given to them by the Federal Government to employ students throughout the summer months.

The proposal for this Day Care Centre was made out by myself with the help of some people from the Reserve in March of '72. This project employs fifteen girls: President Margaret Pelly, Vice-President Secretary Linda

Cote, Doreen Cote, Debbie Cote, Iona Cote, Earla Cote, Elrose Severight, Thoreen Severight, Alvina Musqua, JoAnne Codatte, Josephine Pelly, Alvina Cote, Mabel Whitehawk, Alrena Gordon and Marilyn Shingoose.

Some of the various activities we have scheduled for the children are teaching them their alphabets, numbers, manners, cleanliness, communicating with one another and their Saulteaux language.

The children range from 2

to 8 years of age. We have been getting approximately 65 children per day. At times we do not have as many children due to the lack of participation by parents.

This project also involves an Emergency Home which is opened 24 hours a day. This Emergency Home is for the purpose of neglected children, left by their parents. We will also be working closely with the Welfare Child Care Workers in regard to neglected children. So far we have had

no problems with parents leaving their children uncared for.

The Day Care Centre will be terminating on September 15, 1972.

I have been the President Director for this project, but have resigned because I have another job elsewhere.

I have enjoyed working with the girls, and wish them the best of luck in the next few months.

Linda Pelly
Box 1197
Kamsack, Sask.

Montreal Lake prepares for Tourist Resort



Pictured above are members of the Montreal Lake Band who took in the four day Basic Guide Training Course on the Reserve. Back row, left to right: Matthew Charles, Jimmy Bird, John Bird, Adam Bird, Duncan Charles, Henry Henderson and David Bird. Front row, left to right: Virden Palmer (D.N.R.), Harry Trafford (instructor), Simeon Bird, Norman Henderson, Gilbert Bird and Samuel Bird.

Onion Lake news

Our annual Hockey Banquet was held on May 24, 1972 at the Band Hall with 150 people in attendance. This was catered by the Homemakers' Club who did a fine job as usual.

Approximately twenty trophies were presented which included: Senior Team: Highest Scorer — Ronnie MacDonald; Most Valuable Player — Angus MacDonald; Best Defenceman — Peter Chief and Rookie of the Year — Gordon Carter. Even the girls' team, the Onion Lake Border Chicks, managed to receive a trophy for the Girl Most Likely (to succeed) N.H.L. ??? Pauline Harper (goalie) got the honor of receiving the first trophy ever presented to a girl at the Hockey Banquet. One more for Women's Lib.

The Highlight at the banquet was the presentation of a plaque which was donated by Corporal Glen and Mrs. Ruth Wood. This plaque is to be presented annually to a person (25 years and under) who has contributed the most in Sports, Academic and farming or any other creditable field. Corporal George Arnason, who was given the honor of presenting the plaque, announced Jack Chocan as the one to receive this special honor. In his address, he mentioned that 17 year old Jackie was the youngest member on the Recreation Board; is working on the Band farm fulltime; plays on the Senior team (last year's rookie); has just finished his Vocational Grade X and plans on continuing his schooling. Congratulations Jackie, and the best in the coming years — keep up the good work! Mr. Dan Umperville was master

of ceremonies and did a fine job.

On July 1, 1972, we had our 74th annual Sports Day. The attendance (coming from the surrounding districts and reserves) was pretty good in spite of the cool weather. The parade was cancelled because of this. As before, we had the men's baseball, men's and ladies' softball, gymkhana events and children's races.

Saddle Lake took the first prize money and trophy for the men's baseball; Onion Lake for the men's softball and Fort Pitt for the Ladies' Softball. Nick Dodsworth of Tully Lake came in first in the gymkhana events so went home with the trophy and first prize money. The person who received the most prize money and trophies for the flat and chariot races was Henry G. Whitstone (our Recreation Director).

There were more prizes and trophies given out but are too numerous to write.

All in all, we felt the Sports Day was a success and we'd like to thank all who attended

In 1968 when the Senate Sub-committee on Poverty was preparing their report, one of the communities they visited was Montreal Lake.

They found a community almost totally dependent on welfare with a dwindling economic base in trapping and no prospects for agriculture. The future looked very bleak indeed. Under the skillful leadership of Chief Gilbert Bird, the community has pulled itself together and started into a very energetic economic development program.

The Band proposes to build a tourist camp costing a total of \$225,000.00 to be spent in four years and completed by 1975. Monies for this development are being sought from the economic development funds of the Indian Affairs Branch.

The skills and jobs available in a tourist camp are many. For example in the first phase the following positions will be open: Boat construction, cabin constructors, small motor and electrical mechanics, tourist camp business manage-guides and domestic staff.

The plan proposes to hire five persons to build boats with another five to learn the skill, ten people will be hired to build cabins, three men will be hired on a shift basis to repair outboard motors and do general maintenance. Four of the camp committee and four staff members will be required to manage the resort and improve their skills in business management. Ten guides will be hired and four people will be employed preparing meals, providing chamber maid service and general housekeeping.

From July 11-14, a guiding course was sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources

and Indian Affairs. The course was attended by 14 future guides.

The course included topics such as operation of boats, canoes, outboard motor and power toboggan, fish filleting, hunting safety, forest protection, game and game bird regulations, first-aid and public relations.

Mr. Harry Trafford, the instructor, stated that the men knew 80% of the material but had to spend more time on

for their support and hope to see you all next year.

Latest happening was the Meadow Lake Stampede where one of our band members took part in the chuckwagon races. We are proud to announce that Henry G. Whitstone took second place for the four day meet. It should be noted that this team has just started this summer. Good Luck, Spike, in the coming meets.

Upcoming events are the Onion Lake Annual Rodeo which will be held on July 15 and 16, 1972. On August 3, 4, 5, and 6, will be the Onion Lake 3rd Annual Indian Days and Powwow. Everybody welcome.



Virden Palmer points out the importance of good maintenance and proper handling of snowmobiles.



Harry Trafford instructs on the basic handling and care of outboard motors.

and Indian Affairs. The course was attended by 14 future guides.

The course included topics such as operation of boats, canoes, outboard motor and power toboggan, fish filleting, hunting safety, forest protection, game and game bird regulations, first-aid and public relations.

Mr. Harry Trafford, the instructor, stated that the men knew 80% of the material but had to spend more time on

first-aid and public relations. After completing the course the men requested the advanced guide training course which is a 20-day course.

The proposed resort occupies a beautiful position on a protected beach 1/2 mile long on the south end of Montreal Lake.

The organizers hope to lure tourists from the overcrowded campgrounds at Waskesiu and attract those who would otherwise go to La Ronge.

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

CJNB North Battleford
Sunday 5:30 P.M.

CKBI Prince Albert
Saturday 5:15 P.M.

CJGX Yorkton
Tuesday 9:30 A.M.

CKRM Regina
Thursday 7:30 P.M.

Saskatchewan's Indian radio program heard each week at these following radio stations:

These Indian radio programs are made possible by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Northern Saskatchewan
ERIC TOOTOOSIS

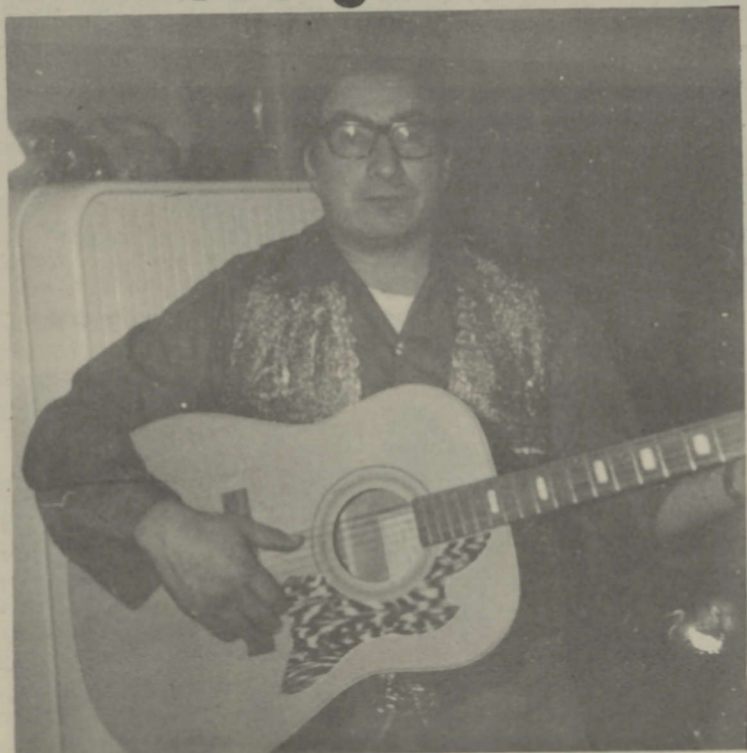
Southern Saskatchewan
IVAN MCNABB



INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

George Paul



George Paul placed second in the final ACT - CKBI Amateur Hour held in Christopher Lake, June 10th. He also placed first in the CKBI Amateur hour held in Duck Lake and Saint Louis.

George is a member of the One Arrow Band south of Prince Albert. As well as his musical pursuits he is also the School Committee Chairman.

George is married and has four children.

Patrick Desnomie



Patrick Desnomie was born on Peepeekisis Indian Reserve June 9, 1932. He is the son of Mr. & Mrs. William Desnomie. Pat received his education at the Lebret Indian Residential School. He is a fully licensed shoemaker and upholsterer. Pat has a thriving business.

After finishing his education he worked for 19 years for the Lebret School then studied to become a shoemaker at the Weyburn Vocational Training School. Upon completion of this course he returned to the town of Lebret and opened up his own shop in 1969. A few

months later he returned to Weyburn to take an upholstering course in order to enlarge on his business.

His work involves a number of phases such as car seats, boots, as well as all household furniture. He is also passing on to the younger native youth much of his experience and knowledge to those who show a natural talent for this work.

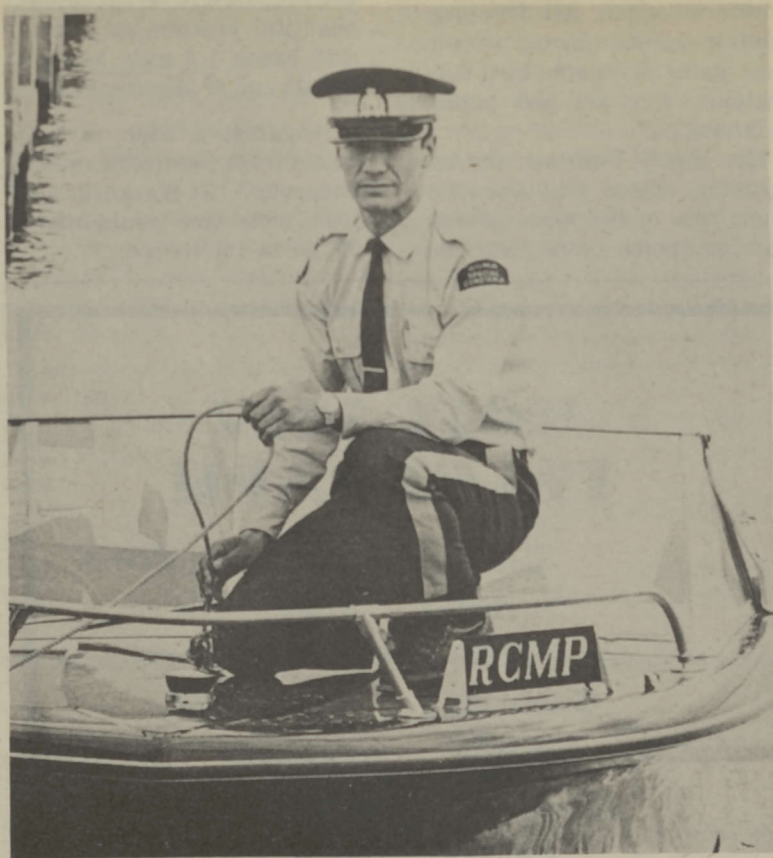
Pat is married to Doris Anaquod of the Pasqua Indian reserve. They have a daughter who is 11 years old. She is very interested in music and

athletics, but however, is somewhat handicapped as she has a health problem.

Pat's hobbies are music, fishing and hunting. He has played in the Lebret Residential School Band for 27 years. Pressure from his business keeps him away from his other hobbies a great deal of time. His wife, Doris's interests are closely paralleled to his.

They have bought their home in 1963 which is fully paid for now. As a note of interest Pat has overcome a serious handicap, as he was seriously injured in his youth.

Edwin Mercredi



25-year-old Edwin Mercredi of Stoney Rapids has been a Special Constable with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the past five years.

Edwin was sworn into the force on September 30 in 1967 at Prince Albert.

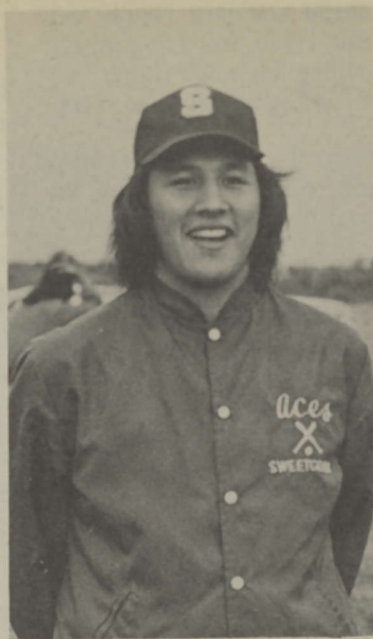
As a Special Constable his duties are guiding and interpreting for the regular members of the force and he is also authorized to do criminal investigation.

Before joining the force Edwin worked for Calm Air at Stoney Rapids as maintenance and gas man for a year and a half.

Edwin, who speaks the Chipewyan language fluently, received his elementary education to grade 6 at Fort Smith, N.W.T. and then completed grade 8 by correspondence after becoming a Special Constable.

Edwin is married and has two children.

Exchange student



Gerald McMaster, grade 12 graduate of North Battleford Comprehensive High School, completed a student exchange program with a student from Hanover, Ontario.

He left June 20 by train to Hanover. While in Ontario he went to Hamilton Niagara Falls, attended a Shakespearean Concert in Stratford and returned home by jet on June 29 from Toronto.

Farewell Mrs. Nogier



Mrs. Helen Nogier retired this year after teaching for 9 years on the One Arrow reserve. Before moving to One Arrow she taught school for 13 years in public schools in Saskatoon.

Mrs. Nogier is shown here at a farewell party put on by the One Arrow School Committee, June 29th.

Mrs. Nogier was also active in the school committee and the recreation group.

The parents at One Arrow wish to thank Mrs. Nogier for the good work she has done on the reserve and wish her a good and happy retirement.

Mr. & Mrs. Nogier are currently enjoying a three week holiday in British Columbia.

Prisque Pinay

Prisque Pinay of the Peepeekisis Indian Reserve, being one of the older and respected members of this band has done some serious thinking in regards to the policing

of Indian reserves. He feels that certain members of the R.C.M.P. have a built in prejudice against Indian people and that if this prejudice did not exist it would be the ideal

police force. So, he feels that the only alternative would be to have Indian policemen for the reserves if adequate training is available.

How the Cote Wood Industries came to be



In the winter of 1964 at Porcupine Mountain, about 70 miles north of Kamsack, the Cote Wood Industries was born. It started off as a three

reserve program among Keys, Keeseekoose and Cote. They chopped down white poplar trees to be sold into fence posts.

In 1965, under the leadership of Hector Badger, Cote Reserve took the initiative to take over the post project. Hector Badger had a vast knowledge of bushwork and machinery. He spent 25 years of his life in various bush camps and sawmills around British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Through sheer stubbornness Hector was able to set up a chemical treating plant up at Porcupine Moun-

tain. And thus, the Cote Wood Industries became a reality.

A major sale of fence posts was made out to various reserves all over Saskatchewan in 1966. Posts went as far north as around Prince Albert and south around Broadview.

In 1970 Hector decided it was too hard on the men to be isolated from their families the year round. He always had 5 men employed the year round and twenty throughout the winter. He moved into Badgerville, the results were to the advantage of the post project, his men never failed to show up for work except for illness.

Another advantage was the project was more centralized to the local farmers for purchase of posts. A phone is handy for the operation of business. It is also closer for repair work and other necessities. And the road is always open year round. Another good point is, there is running water available at Badgerville to supply the treatment plant.

It was in that same year Mr.

Badger moved into the village, he was able to get a 10 year lease from the provincial government to cut all the jackpine they wanted for their fence posts. Mr. Badger, who is an expert on trees, is convinced that jackpine is more durable than white poplar. Jackpine, he claims, should last for at least twenty-five years, if not more. So all you farmers and ranchers who have fence posts from Badgerville, your grandchildren will have the advantage of having strong durable fence posts when they take over your farm.

The Cote Wood Industries has a very well established set up. It is laid out in such a way that production is never slowed down. The machinery provided is built for convenience and speed to the workers.

All the equipment in this operation is Cote Reserve owned and solely Indian-operated. There is a three ton truck for hauling out the posts. Two cats for clearing brush, roads, and landscaping. There is a peeler for scraping off the bark of any sized tree. The wood sharpeners for wedging the posts. A tractor and trailer is always there for moving, piling and separating the posts in accordance to their size. A tool and fuel shed is available to keep the project in full operation. The most complex piece of machinery is the high pressure chemical treating plant itself. A man must be very knowledgeable in heat, high pressure and chemicals in order to operate this huge monster.

For this year Hector Badger is very proud to say business is flourishing. There is a big demand for fence posts. This year there are 30,000 cut fence posts. Next year Hector says he'll cut 60,000 posts.

The prices for the posts are as follows: 6 feet with 2 inch top is 50 cents; 6 feet with 3 inch top is 60 cents; 6 feet with 4 inch top is 65 cents; 6 feet with 5 inch top is 70 cents; 10 feet with 3 inch top is \$1.00; 10 feet with 4 inch top is \$1.10.

If there is anyone who wants to invest on the best in fence posts Phone: 542-3375 in Badgerville via Kamsack, Saskatchewan or write to Hector Badger, Cote Band Office, Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

Matthew Yooya



27-year-old Matthew Yooya is a member of the Stoney Rapids Band in Northern Saskatchewan.

Matthew, who speaks the Chipewyan and English languages fluently, is the Indian Affairs Field Officer for Fond-Du-Lac, Black Lake, Uranium City, Wollaston Lake, and is stationed at Stoney Rapids.

He received his elementary education at Stoney Rapids, Beauval Residential School and also spent one year at the Saskatchewan Technical School

at Saskatoon in Adult Education.

Matthew worked as an underground miner at the Eldorado Mine in Uranium City for 6 years before accepting a position with Indian Affairs last September.

While in Uranium City he was the Chairman of the Uranium City Local Housing Authority, which is a low-cost rental housing for the native people living in the municipality of the city.

Matthew is married and has two children.

Lionel Gray

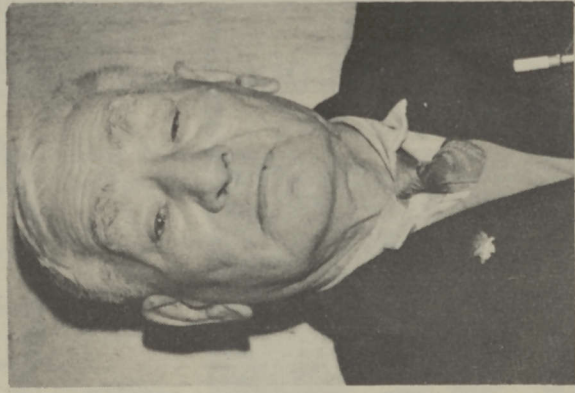


Lionel (Chub) Gray was born on the Carry the Kettle Reserve on May 24, 1929. Chub married Isabelle Smigaroski, and have one child, Laurie, 4 years old. Chub started work with the service station October 1951, and became Manager in 1965. Besides the service they operate a towing and boosting service. He and his nephew operate a

farm consisting of 4 quarters of land. Chub and his wife engage in a number of hobbies such as curling, golf. Chub plays both hockey and baseball, has attended the mid-summer bonspiel at Nelson for 12 years and the Minot international spiel for 10 years. He won the Esso trophy for curling in 1969 and was runner-up in 1972.



FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS



SENATOR

ALLEN AHENAKEW

Allen Ahenakew was born in 1892 at Stoney Lake, north of Big River. Soon afterwards his family moved to Sandy Lake reserve where his father, Louis, taught school. He took his schooling on the reserve and at the Anglican School in Prince Albert.

In 1927 the people elected him as Chief of the reserve and he held that position for the next 40 years. One of Allen Ahenakew's skills was to interpret from Cree to English. He interpreted at the Trappers' Convention and once in a courtroom for a man charged with murder. Senator Allen Ahenakew still lives on the reserve and is still involved with his people.

At the last band election he obtained a position on the council.

SENATE

Traditionally Indian people look to their elders for wisdom and experience when making important decisions. Such is the case with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' Senate.

This nine member board meets regularly throughout the year, to give guidance and experience to the Federation. Membership on the Senate is lifetime membership and members are chosen by the Executive.



SENATOR JOHN TOOTOOSIS

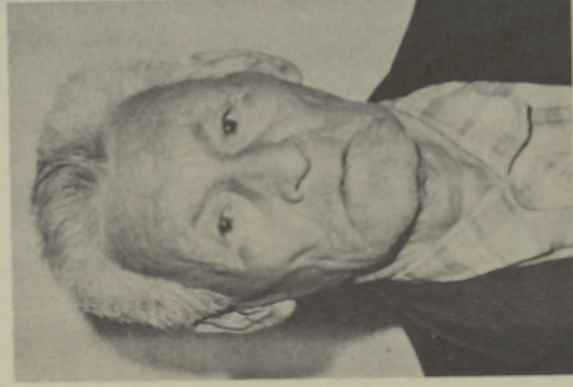
John Tootoosis has probably the longest record of Indian involvement of all of the Senators.

His history goes back after the first world war when organizing of Indian people was just beginning. During the thirties the depression struck and all Indian political activity ceased as people struggled against the grinding poverty of the times.

Until the second world war most Indians had to have a pass to leave the reserve which stated their destination and time of arrival. All Indians were required to carry their passes, including John Tootoosis.

After the war when the Union of Saskatchewan Indians was being organized, John was elected as the Union's Chief. Later on, when the Union was formed into the F.S.I., John Tootoosis was the first chief.

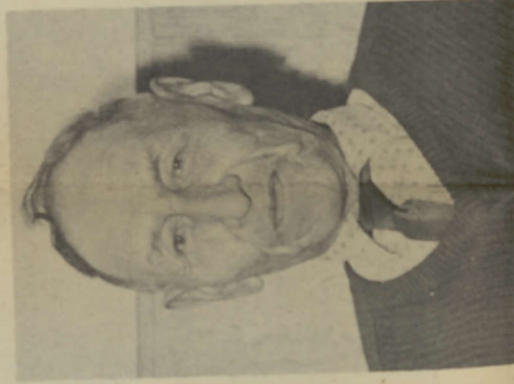
He was also vice president of the National Indian Council during the early sixties.



SENATOR WILLIAM JOSEPH

William Joseph was born in 1895 on the Chitek Lake reserve. Shortly after his family moved to Whitefish Reserve where he became a permanent member of the band in 1926. Senator Joseph recalls the hard life they had on the reserve and how he had to support his family on a trapline with \$10.00 a month assistance from the government.

Senator William Joseph has been active in Indian organizations for some time now.



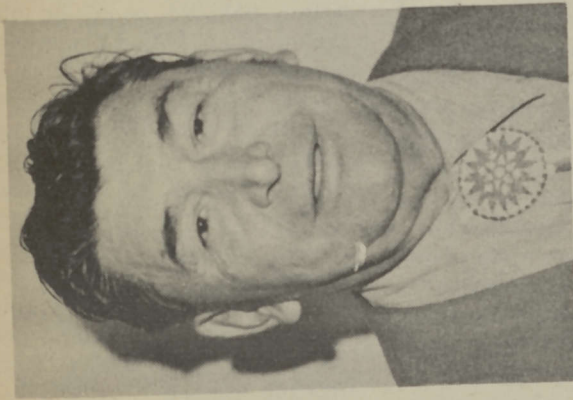
SENATOR ANGUS MERASTY

Angus Merasty was born near the mouth of the Montreal River at La Ronge before the reserve of La Ronge was established. Mr. Merasty trapped in the winter and then came south to Little Red River Reserve to clear land for farming in the summer. Little Red was never confirmed as a reserve and in 1946 the people were told to leave. It was through his efforts that the government saw fit to grant

reserve status to the land.

In 1948 he was elected to sit as the representative of the Northern Chiefs in the Union of Saskatchewan Indians which later amalgamated with other organizations to become the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Mr. Merasty lives on the Little Red River Reserve and continues to fight for the rights of his people.



SENATOR WILLIAM KINGFISHER

For 23 years Senator William Kingfisher served his people on Sturgeon Lake reserve, 18 years as a councillor and 5 years as a Chief. His service to his people started in 1954 and was curtailed abruptly when he suffered a stroke in 1967.

1967 was also the year he received a centennial medal for his service to his people and the Canadian nation.

William Kingfisher attended school at Duck Lake residential school and was married in 1929. He farmed on the reserve from that time on till last year. He has five children, 21 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren.

SENATOR JOHN GAMBLER

After the death of Chief Muscowpetung in 1919, John Gambler was elected to be lifetime Chief of the Muscowpetung reserve. He was Chief from 1919 to 1952. In 1952, the Indian Act changed the life system of chiefs to two years.

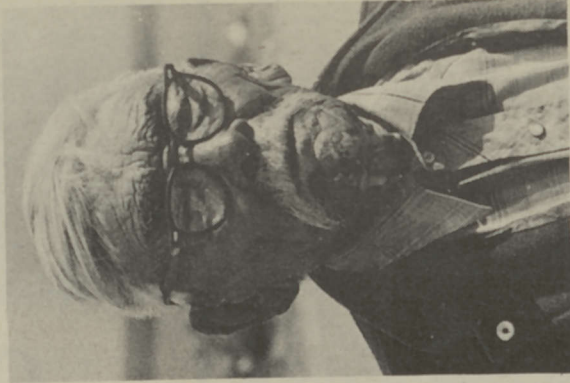
In the middle twenties, he was active with Allied bands of Pasqua, Muscowpetung and Piapot under the leadership of Andrew Gordon.

They were allied together to fight the tyrannical rule of W.M. Graham who was then the Indian Commissioner of Western Canada.

After the death of Andrew Gordon in 1944, he became President of the Protective Association. In 1945, he was instrumental in the amalgamation of the Union of Saskatchewan Indians and became third vice-president under Union leader, John Tootoosis.

In 1954-1960, he was again elected Chief of his reserve and worked as a leader in the Qu'Appelle Council of Chiefs which presented a brief asserting treaty rights, to the joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons.

Senator Gambler still lives on the Muscowpetung with the people he loves. He is still active and serves his people as a Senate member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



SENATOR JOE LAURENT

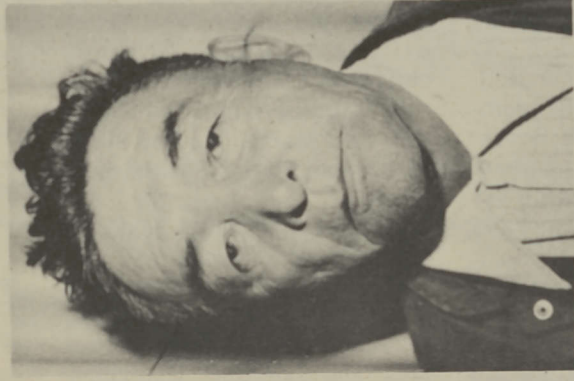
The newest member of the Senate comes from the Fond-Du-Lac band in the far north of the Province. Mr. Laurent was born on October 6, 1887 in the North West Territories.

From 1908 to 1951 he was chief of the Chipewyan band at Fond du Lac. At that time Fond du Lac and Stoney Rapids were one band.

Senator Laurent remains active with his people and sees the northern expansion and mining activity as a threat to his peoples way of life.

and is one of the original members of the Queen Victoria Protective Association which in later years amalgamated with other Indians groups to form the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

William Joseph continues to live on the reserve and remains active with his people in his seventy-seventh year.

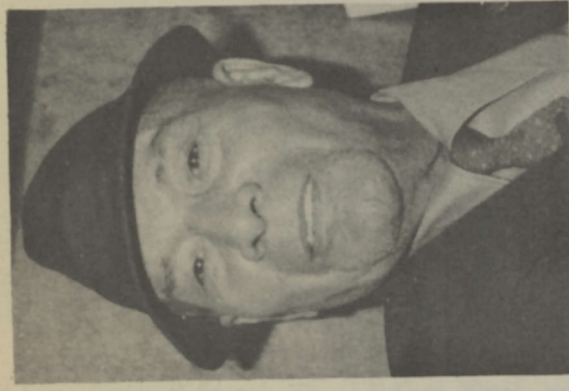


SENATOR JOHN SKEEBOSS

John Skeeboss is from the Poorman reserve in Southern Saskatchewan. For a number of years he served as Chief of his band but he was always active in the Indian movement on a provincial scale. His activity began in 1939 when he became involved in the Fort Qu'Appelle Valley Chiefs Association and later on, the Protective Association. John Skeeboss was also involved in the formation of the Union of Saskatchewan Indians and later on with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Always honest and straightforward in his approach he continues to serve his people on the Senate of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

At the present time he is living on the reserve with his wife.

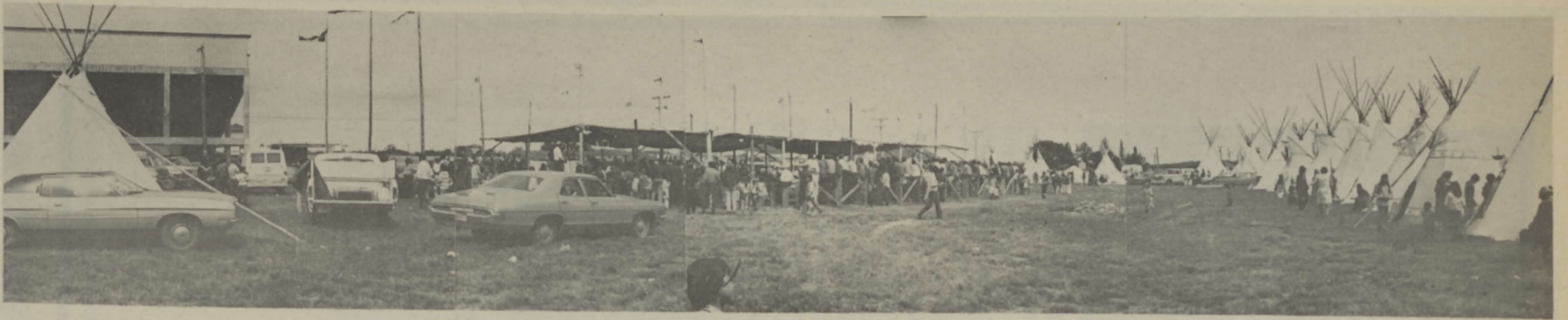


SENATOR JOE DREAVER

This summer, Senator Joe Dreaver will celebrate his 60th wedding anniversary and one of his guests will be John Diefenbaker.

Joe Dreaver and John Diefenbaker have been friends for a long time now. Joe was a sergeant in the army during the last war and served under Captain John Diefenbaker. The friendship was a strong and lasting one and the two old friends still keep in touch.

Senator Joe Dreaver also was President of the Queen Victoria Protective Association which was set up to protect Indian treaty rights until the Federation was formed. Joe Dreaver was also Chief of Mistawasis Reserve where he and his wife still reside.



Prince Albert Pow-wow

In spite of the threatening weather, the Prince Albert Urban Indians Pow-wow was termed a success by the organizers.

Held June 23, 24, and 25, the pow-wow was almost rained out on the 24th, however, the weather cleared and the final day saw an even larger crowd.

This year's gathering attracted dancers and visitors from as far away as Quebec, the Queen Charlotte Islands, Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Manito-

ba, and all parts of Saskatchewan.

Fourteen groups of singers took part providing the dancers and spectators with a variety of songs.

A solo dance was performed by the old Elk brothers from the Crow Agency south of Billings, Montana.

Later on Joe Roan from Mackinaw's Camp in Alberta performed a hoop dance. Joe did a number of clever maneuvers spinning hoops on both his arms and legs.

Winners of the final compe-

titions were held Sunday night with Wayne Goodwill from Fort Qu'Appelle taking first in the men's competitions. Wilfred Tootoosis from Poundmaker and Harvey Yuzicappi from Fort Qu'Appelle placed second and third.

Edith Grey from Fort Bell- nap, Montana led in the women's competitions with Beverly Goodwill from Saskatoon and Dianne Redman from Fort Qu'Appelle placing second and third.

The trophy for teenage boys from 13 - 16 went to Daniel

Goodwill from Fort Qu'Appelle, Joe Munroe from Saskatoon placed second and Malcolm Daniels from Sturgeon Lake third.

First place in the boys twelve and under was taken by a girl Delores Thunderchild from Thunderchild. Gerald Baptiste from Red Pheasant and Martin Munroe from Saskatoon placed second and third.

In the girls 13 - 16 years of age, Brenda Beaudry from Mosquito took the top honours. She was followed by Charlotte Wolfchild from Rockyboy Montana and Lorraine Blackbird from Thunderchild in second and third place.

In the girls twelve and under, first place went to Carole Moosomin from Red Pheasant with second and third going to Doreen Thunderchild from Prince Albert and Gay Sparvier of Broadview respectively.

Cash prizes went to men over 50. The three top dancers were Joe Poorman from Poorman, Henry Beaudry from Mosquito, and Joe Turner from James Smith.

The Pow-wow Princess was Lorna Burns from Prince Albert. Runner-up was Dora Yooya from Stony Rapids. The girls were selected by the number of tickets they sold.

WIN A WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA SET

WRITE A SHORT ESSAY ON
THE HISTORY
OF YOUR RESERVE

YOUR ESSAY MUST BE SENT IN BY SEPT. 15, 1972

CONTEST OPEN TO STUDENTS
IN GRADES 6, 7 AND 8

ADDRESS YOUR ENTRY TO:
THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
ESSAY CONTEST, ROOM 107,
1114 CENTRAL AVENUE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AGE,
GRADE, SCHOOL YOU ATTEND AND THE NAME OF
THE RESERVE THAT YOU COME FROM



PRIZE COURTESY OF WORLD BOOK



Chiefs meet

MEADOW LAKE — General meetings on Reserve Policing were held on reserves around the Battleford Agency and also the Meadow Lake Agency. Involving discussions took place as the Chiefs were greatly concerned about the welfare of their people. The majority of the chiefs were in favor of receiving the services of a Special Constable for their area. Resource personnel at the meetings were from the R.C.M.P., the F.S.I., Indian Affairs, and the Chiefs.

Chief Mirasty of the Meadow Lake Band stated he had encountered some problems with the local police force in apprehending mischief doers, but would continue in maintaining direct contact if such a matter should arise requesting police help. He fur-

ther stated that he was in favor of the Special Constable concept and that he thought better policing could be obtained in an Indian Constable was available.

Chief Martell of the Watohen Band also expressed his opinion as to the need of reserve policing, he also was in favor of the Special Constable concept, stating that it was greatly needed. Chief Martell wanted further consultation with his council and band members before committing himself.

Generally all the Northern bands were represented except for the far north, Canoe Lake, Peter Pond, and English River bands. All the presiding Chiefs were all in favor of obtaining the policing services of a Special Constable.



Duck Lake rises again. — The original town of Duck Lake is being reconstructed for a film on the life of Almighty Voice. Let's hope this is one Cowboy and Indian story that tells it like it really was.

VALLEY LEGAL ASSISTANCE CLINIC

OFFICIAL OPENING

The Valley Legal Assistance Project wishes to announce that it has obtained the necessary funds to staff a full-time legal service in the Duck Lake - Rosthern area of Saskatchewan. It is believed that this is the first rural project of this nature in Canada. The Donner Canadian Foundation has approved the project application in the amount of \$19,600, thereby enabling the Clinic to hire a lawyer and obtain all the necessary related facilities for a period of one year.

The project will have a number of goals. It will crisis legal services to people in the district who cannot afford the services of a lawyer. Special efforts are being made to be of assistance to Indian and Metis people who, because of their location, are often deprived of legal services. The training program for court workers which was begun by a group of Saskatoon law students this summer will be continued. A heavy emphasis will be placed upon conducting a program of public information and education regarding the law and the legal rights of citizens.

As well, the project will be in a position to identify problem areas in which changes in the law are required. It will further be able to present briefs to governments on behalf of local people recommending specific changes.

Mr. Lawrence Cameron, one of the court worker trainees and a resident of the district said: "There has always been a need in this area for free legal help. It is very good that the local people are being hired by this project to work with a lawyer to give legal help to the people who have never had it before."

Immediate steps are being taken to obtain the services of a lawyer. It is planned that the project will be in full operation by this fall.

New Rehabilitation Centre opened

The old hospital at Kamsack is revived to life once again. It was converted into a refuge for those alcoholics seeking help. It was centralized in an area where a place like this was constantly in big demand.

This rehabilitation centre is a tri-reserve project between Keys, Keeseekoose and Cote. Chief Dan Keshane of Keeseekoose is the head director with board of directors, Mike Bryant and Paul Severight from Cote. Counsellors are James Crow from Keeseekoose and Sadie Cote from Cote. Lillian Quewezance from Keeseekoose is the clerk-steno.

At the same time the centre is being renovated, the coun-

sellors are out in the field advertising this centre. Their arms, hearts, ears and attention are wide open to anyone who seeks help in trying to escape their evil-god and master, that is in the shape of alcohol or drugs.

The executive on this rehabilitation centre are providing a good sound program for those fellow alcoholics who wish to have treatment. The doctors in Kamsack and the field nurse from Cote Reserve will be there to give professional advice and facts about your problem.

For more information on this centre, you can contact Dan Keshane at phone number 542-3496 at Kamsack, Sask.



Staff of the Valley Legal Assistance Clinic in Duck Lake. Front row from left to right: Dennis Windels (law student), Joe Johnston (law student), Don Chiasson (law student). Second row left to right: Judy Smallchild (steno), Eva Sauve (steno), Clare Beckton (law student), Linton Smith (law student), Lawrence Cameron (court worker trainee), Eric Dillon (court worker trainee). Back row left to right: John Smallchild (court worker trainee), Lorraine Pocha (court worker trainee) and Vic Savino (law student).



Around two hundred people attended the official opening of the Clinic in the village of Duck Lake on July 7. Seen above are (left to right): John Smallchild, Eric Dillon, Clare Beckton, Chief Leo Cameron of Beardy's Reserve and Vic Savino.

SPORTS

Attend Canadian Hockey School at St. Paul



Four youngsters from the Little Pine Reserve recently completed a two-week, July 3-July 14, hockey school in St. Paul, Alberta.

Miles age 9, Vincent age 8, both the sons of Mr. & Mrs. Johnson Kakum; Paul age 9, son of Mr. & Mrs. Victor Chickosis; Emery age 11, son of Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Bonaise, completed the two-week hockey school.

Instructors at the school were Head Coach, Ken Brown from Dallas & Chicago Black Hawks, Ron Garwasiuk from Providence Reds, Wayne Morusyk from Oklahoma City, Dave Kryskow from Dallas Black Hawks, Bernie Germaine from Regina Pats, Greg Joly from Regina Pats, and Mike Wanchuk also from the Regina Pats.

When the boys were asked if they liked staying at the school or if they wanted to go home, they preferred to play hockey.

Cote Reserve enters Junior "B" in S.J.H.L.

Cote Reserve is now under the process of obtaining a franchise in the Southeast Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League in the "B" Division. On August 1, 1972 a final statement and a deposit will be made into the league.

Here is the elected executive who will be running this team: President, Antoine Cote; Vice-President, Alfred Stevenson; and Secretary-Treasurer, Lawrence Cote.

The finance committee are Henry Langan, Dave Severight and Olga Stusik. The big job for this committee is to secure and obtain funds.

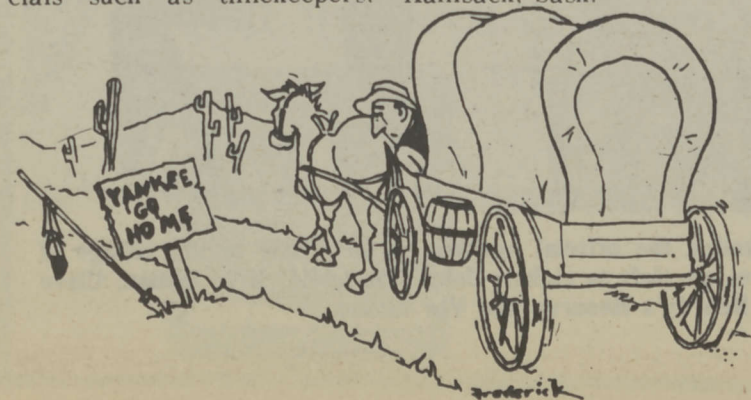
A transportation committee was also set up by Patrick Cote, Veronica Cote and Lloyd Brass. Lloyd Brass is also the public relations man. This committee is responsible in arrangements for transportation on outings.

Appointment of game officials such as timekeepers,

scorekeepers, goal judges and referees will be looked after by Dave Severight and Ronald Cote.

There will be openings for a Manager and Coach at a later date. Right now talent with outstanding abilities on ice is the biggest need. You must be 20 years of age by December 31, 1972. A deadline for players to sign up will be August 15, 1972. The Indian players will get first priority. Bring your own equipment for tryouts on September 1, 1972. The Badgerville Sports Complex should be in full use by then. Twenty players will be needed to make the grade. After you have made the team, you will be looked after by the team executive for equipment and accommodation.

All interested players apply by phone to Tony Cote 542-3375 (Business), or 542-3372 or write to him at Box 398, Kamsack, Sask.



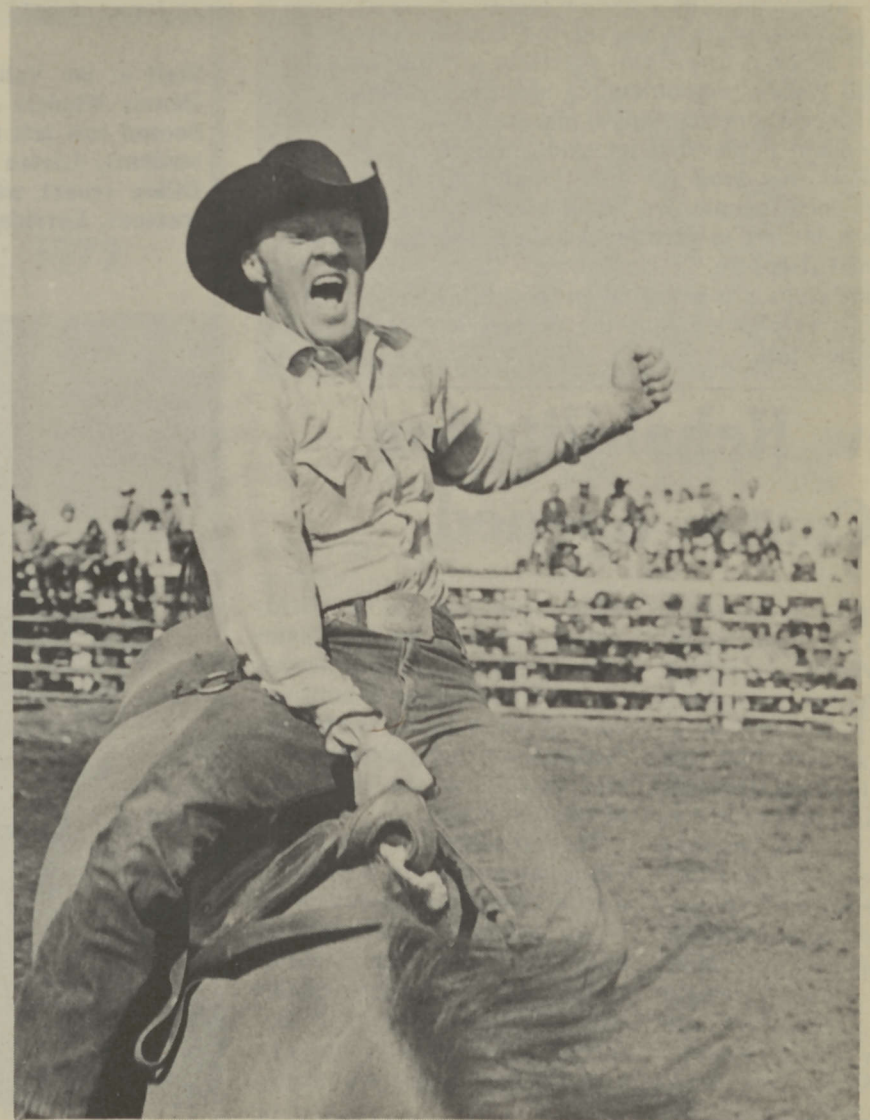
Sweetgrass Aces Compete at Prince George B.C.



by CECILE STANDINGHORN

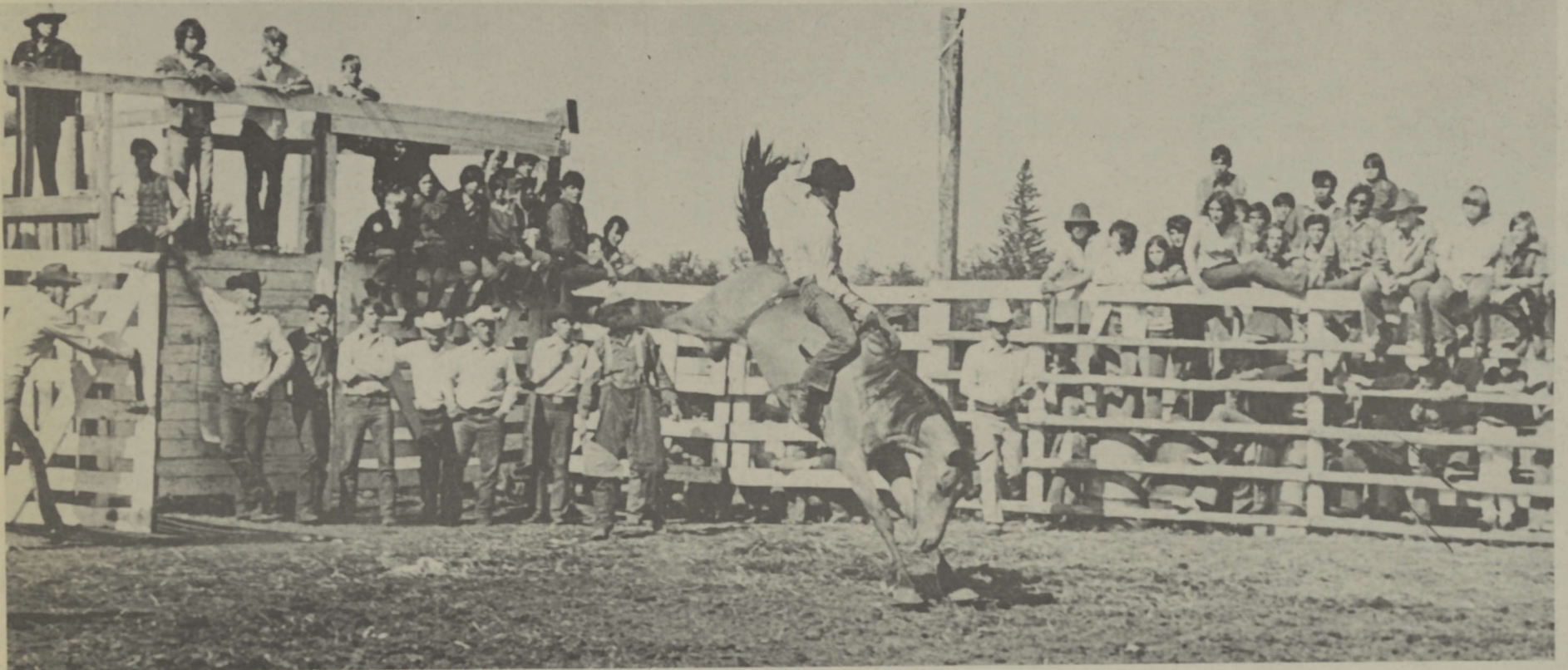
The Sweetgrass Aces had quite a successful turnout at the Prince George, B.C. All Native Softball Tournament on the weekend of July 1st and 2nd 1972. They won their first two games on Saturday. The game with Prince George on Sunday was lost with a score of 3-2 which left the Aces on the "B" side. The boys came out as victors from the "B" side and competed again with Prince George for the final game with an unfortunate loss of 6-5. The team came home with a total win of \$250.00 plus eight of the twelve trophies which were presented with the following honors: Roy Atcheynum - best pitcher; Rod Atcheynum - best catcher; Isidore Campbell - best batter and most valuable player; Gerald McMaster - most R.B.I.'s; Joey Burnett - best left fielder; Alec Albert - best second baseman; Dick Kennedy - best third baseman.

Joe Weenie and Donald Fox families drove all the way to B.C. to cheer the boys.



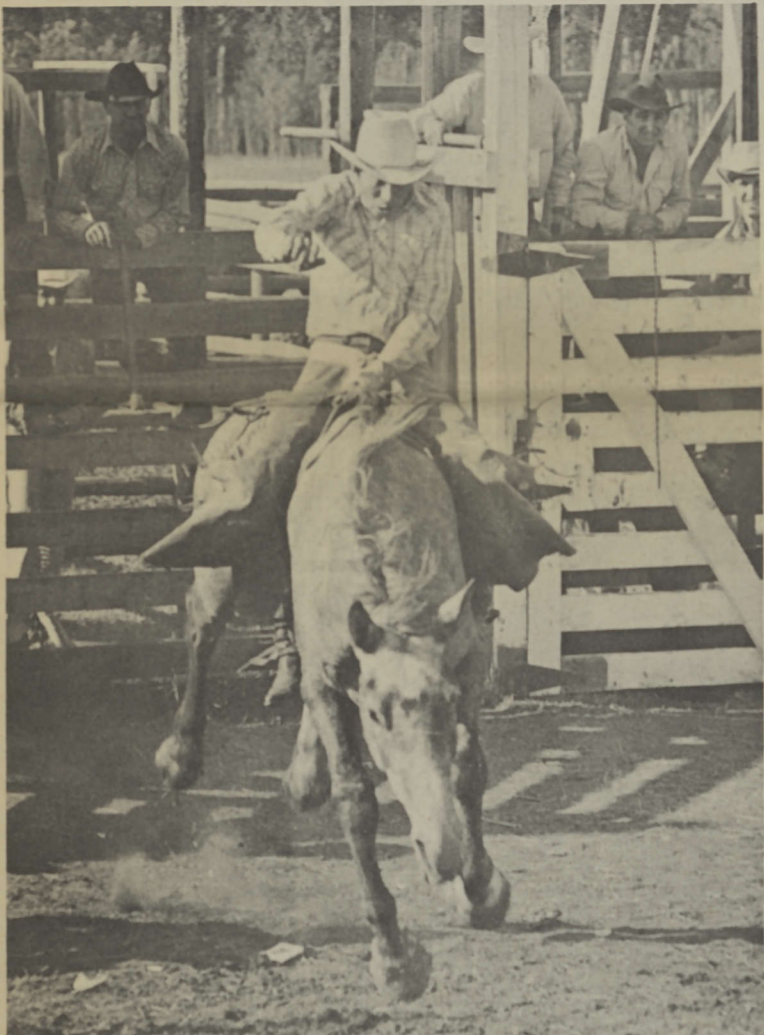
Dan Gagne of Spiritwood got a mouthful of fresh air as he hangs on during his successful ride in the bareback bronc riding event. The fresh air must have done him some good as he went home with the first place purse in the event.

ACTION AT THE SANDY LAKE RODEO



There wasn't much action on the first day of the combined Rodeo and Sports Days at the Sandy Lake Reserve on July 15 and 16 because of heavy rain. The rain didn't dampen

the enthusiasm of rodeo and sports fans as they jammed the rodeo and sports grounds on the second day.



This horse just didn't like the idea of this fellow tickling his ribs with those spurs of his. He tried every bucking trick he knew to get rid of the rider but Robert Myo wasn't an easy customer to dispose of. Robert, who comes from the Sweetgrass Reserve, placed third in saddle-bronc riding, fifth in bare-back bronc riding and first in steer riding.

Positions available in Student Residences

Duck Lake Student Residence

- Administrator
- Matron
- Three (3) Child Care Workers
- Two (2) seamstresses
- Kitchen Helper

Prince Albert Student Residence

- Child Care Worker for intermediate boys dormitory. Must be a single man who would be required to live in.
- Two relief Child Care Workers, one male to relieve Child Care Worker on the boys' dormitories and one female to relieve the worker on the female dormitories. Candidates may be married or single but there is no living accommodation available.

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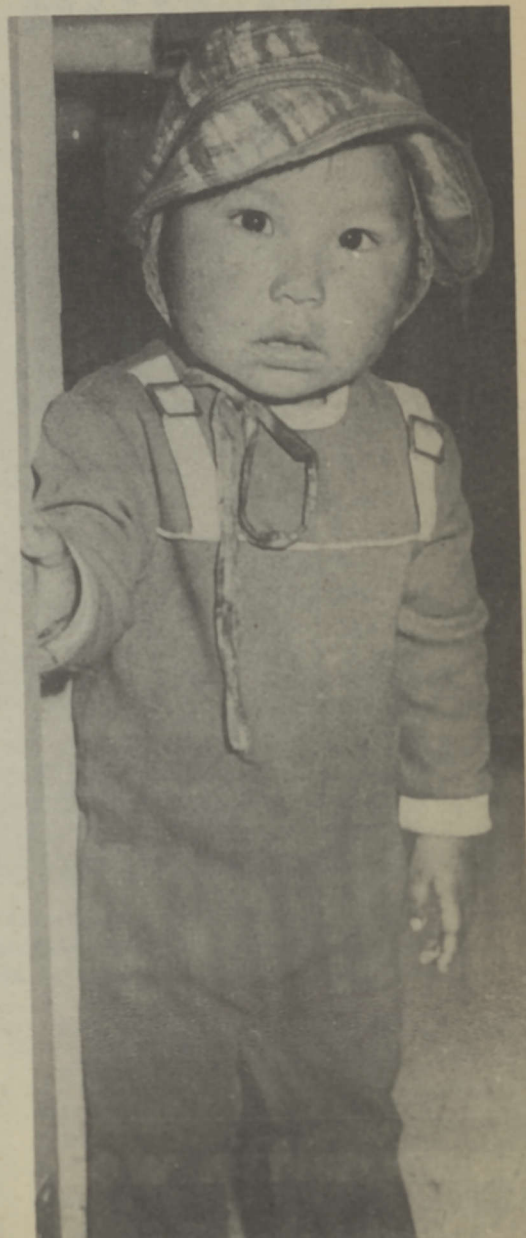
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