

Saskatchewan

# INDIAN

APRIL 1980

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 4

# Saskatchewan INDIAN INFORMATION

## EDITORIAL OFFICES

The Editorial offices of the Saskatchewan Indian have now been centralized and are located in the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, 1030 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon. All correspondence (other than display advertising) should be directed to the Editor, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9 or telephone (306) 244-1146, extension 63.

## THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Saskatchewan Indian has a staff of four reporters and they cover seven regions in the province. With numerous news stories, sporting events and social activities, reporters may not be able to attend all events local people wish to have covered and reported on in this publication. In order to ensure that a reporter covers your event, please notify the reporter in your area or write to the editor giving notification of the event, date and other details. Staff reporters are: Danny Keshane, phone 696-2428; and Sam Waskewitch, 244-1146.

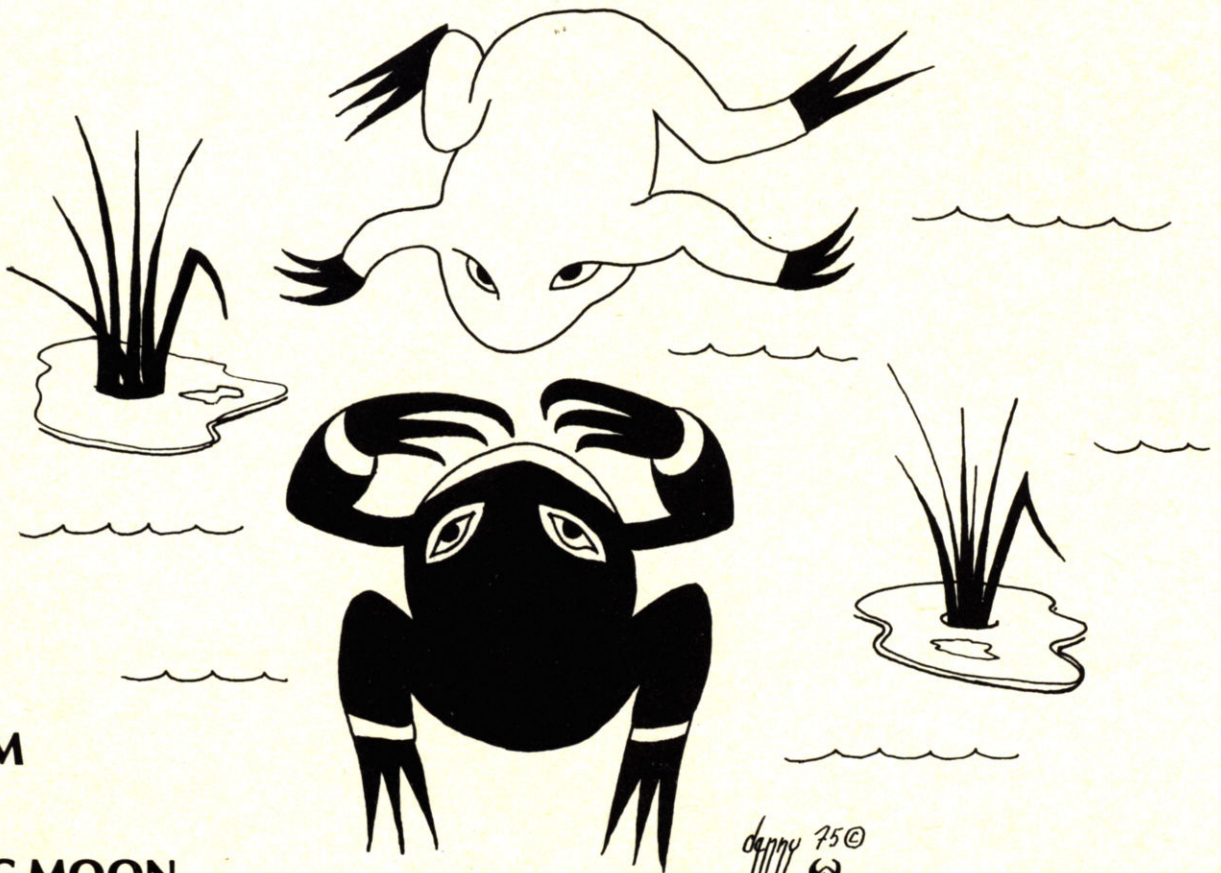
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## DEADLINES

Deadlines for all editorial material, that is: stories, photographs, letters, events, will be the 15th of each month for publication in that month's edition. Late material will be held, and used the following month.



APRIL

AYIKIPISIM

THE FROG MOON

*danny* 75 ©



The Saskatchewan Indian magazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The editorial offices are located at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, 1030 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9. The magazine has a Second Class Registration, Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The news magazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the magazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation. Submit all materials for publication to the Editor, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9, before the 15th of each month for publication that month.

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# Saskatchewan INDIAN

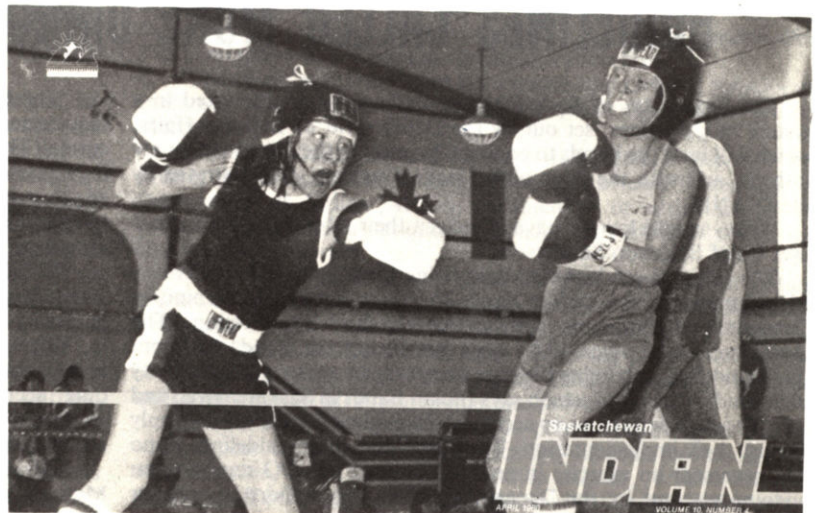
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APRIL 1980

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Our cover photo is boxing action, taken during an exhibition match between gold medal winners Danny Longman and Lorne Cote. Reporter-Photographer Danny Keshane captured the shot at the Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games.

# RADON "DAUGHTERS" CAUSING PROBLEMS IN FOND DU LAC

Radon Gas, and its "Daughter" products were the subject of a meeting April 1st in the northern community of Fond du Lac.

The meeting was the result of the discovery of high incidences of the radioactive gas after surveys conducted in 1977.

In answer to questions from the Band Council, a Health Physicist from National Health and Welfare in Ottawa outlined the concentrations of the gas discovered, and the dangers it poses.

Dick McGregor said the first survey conducted did not yield high enough measurements to be considered hazardous. But, subsequent surveys yielded some worrisome statistics. This information was turned over to Regina, and further action was taken from there. McGregor told the meeting that Radon Gas is a decay product of Uranium. . . Therefore, the gas can migrate out of the soil, and is measureable almost anywhere, with sensitive enough equipment.

Radon itself, said McGregor, is NOT a health hazard. However, when Radon Gas decays, it breaks down into four "daughter" products. The unit of measurement for these is the Pico-Curie per litre. One of these daughter products, in turn, is further measured in "working-levels". 70-Pico-Curies per cubic metre is considered normal for the OUTSIDE environment. The "daughters" can go as high as .001 working levels. At Fond du Lac, the Maximum measured was 0.1 working levels in the first survey, 0.27 in the second, and 0.27 in the third.

There are no maximum Working-levels for human concentration. BUT — — in Mining, they have a level set of 170-Working-Level-Months and these must not exceed four per year.

A few years ago, some concern was voiced about the possibility of additional hazards for workers. 0.02 working-levels for Radon Daughters was set as the maximum allowable for Uranium areas. The Health Hazard the Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned about is the radiation dose to the lung, the end product of which, if over-exposed, is lung cancer.

However, McGregor said it has not been shown that the environment can cause this the available statistics are strictly from mining operations.

Tests were conducted in 14-major areas across Canada, including Vancouver, Thunder Bay, Elliot Lake, Sherbrooke, and others. In these tests, 10-thousand homes were checked and a paper recently published. Several of these measurements were above the allowed 0.02 working-levels but so far, there has been no correlation found

between the incidence of lung cancer, and the homes with the higher incidence of "working-levels".

In Canada, the major source of Radon Gas has been found to be soil seepage, some attempts have been made to seal basements against the gas, with only limited success. Around Fond du Lac/Uranium City/Black Lake areas, a more effective method has been to increase the ventilation. This however, means increased costs particularly in the wintertime.

McGregor says: "If the year-round level here (Fond du Lac) is 0.15 working levels or higher, then National Health and Welfare recommends remedial action."

He suggested future construction take place on solid slabs, rather than looking to put in "below-grade" basements.

It was also recommended that the drinking water be checked. Both the lake and the springs. This said McGregor, is already in the process. Samples were taken from the lake, and from a well, in mid-March. The labs are currently going over the samples for Radium and Uranium 226 content, and the result should be known by the end of April.

Oliver Nelson, the District Manager for DIAND for Prince Albert, said the department is looking at installation of ventilation systems in all the homes in Fond du Lac which have abnormally high levels of the Radon Daughter products.

McGregor said the Department of NH&W will definitely be looking at the Band's request for some kind of continuing monitoring system to be put in place. He said, however, that he did not have the authority to agree to such a system without the Department's O.K.

Chief Mercredi said it appeared NH&W wasn't very concerned about the welfare of the community, as it took almost three years for anyone to come to Fond du Lac. And still a lot of questions remain unanswered.

McGregor responded by saying there was little action on the 1977 survey, because the levels were too low to bother worrying about. However, that was the survey conducted in the summer, when doors and windows would have been open. Chief Mercredi said then that if Black Lake hadn't made a federal case out of the problem, subsequent surveys would not have been done. The chief said he didn't feel further elaboration on the Problem was necessary, but stressed that fact that SOMETHING has to be done.

—KEITH HOWELL

## GUIDELINES CALLED MORE DIAND ADMINISTRATIVE MESS

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is not interested in a system of guidelines, set out by the Department of Indian Affairs, which will bind the Bands to conduct business in the same inadequate fashion, and with the same pitiful lack of success, demonstrated by the DIAND.

"They would love to have us inherit their administrative mess," says Chief Solomon Sanderson.

The Department is presently insisting these guidelines be followed, prior to allowing Indian Bands to secure funding to administer Departmental Programs and service to their membership. The Department has, since 1975, been pressuring the Bands to adopt these guidelines, claiming they are necessary to ensure accountability such funds. Chief Sanderson says Indian Bands in Saskatchewan and their Federation have never accepted the guidelines, and stand firmly against their implementation. The Chief said these guidelines in no way represent an exercise in accountability. They DO represent an ongoing attempt by the Department of Indian Affairs to transfer program responsibility to the Indian Bands, and retain all control over the use of funds. "If the Bands are going to accept the responsibility for the programs and services the funding is earmarked for, they will do it under their own terms and conditions. . .with the necessary flexibility required to do the job," says Chief Sanderson.

"The DIAND has been advancing their proposed guideline as a requirement of the Federal Treasury Board. This is totally inaccurate. The Federation has checked with the Treasury Board, and they have only a few minimum requirements. The rest of the content of the guidelines simply represent the reluctance of the Department to release their control over Indian Band Affairs and to give them an excuse to meddle in Band issues and business," He added.

"This historical activity by the Department was over years ago. . . they simply refuse to recognize they do not, and never did, have authority to dictate to Indian jurisdiction."

"The Federation has developed an alternative form of agreement, which easily meets the standards of the Treasury Board regarding accountability, yet provides the necessary flexibility and recognition of true Indian authority. Bands are being urged to insist on such alternative forms of agreement."

"AS CHIEF OF THE FEDERATION, I am calling on the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to once and for all WITHDRAW THE GUIDELINES, and to enter a new approach towards Indian-Canada relationships, which truly recognizes our Treaty status, our Political and our Governmental Authorities," concluded Chief Sanderson.

—KEITH HOWELL

## NEW PROGRAMS FOR INDIAN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT ANNOUNCED IN PROVINCIAL BUDGET

Finance Minister Ed Tchorzewski announced in the March 18 budget speech that the provincial government will spend a record \$31 million on education and employment programs for Saskatchewan Indian and native people this year.

He said this represents a \$6 million funding increase over last year.

Tchorzewski said that a new Urban Native Teacher Education Program will be established to train and place teachers in urban schools with large Indian and native populations.

Thirty students will be involved in the program in 1980 and thirty additional students are to be enrolled each year thereafter.

Another new program will provide \$654,000 in grants to urban school divisions to help develop a "community-sensitive" approach to education by increasing the involvement of parents of Indian and native children in the educational system.

Provisions were also made in the new budget for the creation of a special Native Education branch of the Department of Education. It will work with native Organizations to develop school curriculum related to native history and culture.

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, a new resource centre for the study of Indian history and culture, received a grant of \$51,000 in the new budget.

Tchorzewski stated that a new job training and employment programs involving both the public and private sectors will be created to provide subsidized on-the-job training for members of the Indian and native community.

A new economic development program will assist Indian and Native business ventures and provide access to management advice and capital.

A "substantial" increase in the funding of Indian and native groups delivering family support services in the community was also announced by Tchorzewski in the budget speech. He said the Department of Social Services will expand day care facilities for working parents of Indian and native children, and increase the resources available for alcoholism programs and tenant counselling.

—NEIL REEDER For  
The Sask. Indian



## FSI CHIEF NOT IMPRESSED WITH PROGRAMS OUTLINED IN NEW PROVINCIAL BUDGET

Sol Sanderson, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian (FSI), recently told media representatives the FSI was not consulted on the funding or the implementation of the programs for the Indian community announced in the March 18 provincial budget.

He said Indian bands already run many of the programs outlined in the provincial budget and stated the FSI would not participate in native programming because it goes against the grain of treaties with the federal government. He said the FSI will refuse the money "If we have to accept native policy and native funding" because "native funding ignores special rights for Indians under treaty."

Sanderson said he is worried the provincial programs will have an impact on Indian treaty rights and their jurisdiction. "If they want to provide some resources, that's fine," he said, "But we can't afford to take any kind of money that has strings attached to it."

The FSI president stated that what is more important for treaty Indians is to settle land and resource rights and get more cash grants for development. Sanderson said treaty Indians must have a share of Saskatchewan resources because these rights were not surrendered under treaty, and noted the FSI still wants a percentage share of all resource revenue generated in the province. This proposal was put forward by the FSI in February 1979 but rejected by the provincial government.

—NEIL REEDER

## IS THE KU KLUX KLAN ACTIVE IN SASKATCHEWAN?

Sol Sanderson, president of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI), recently told a CBC reporter that his organization has been aware of Ku Klux Klan activity in Saskatchewan. He said the FSI would keep an eye on the developments and maintain close contact with the RCMP.

Sanderson was commenting on an article in the March issue of Saskatchewan Anglican magazine that claimed the Ku Klux Klan was recruiting members in rural Saskatchewan. The Klan is an extreme right-wing organization based in the southern United States. It advocates white supremacy while preaching hate and violence against minority groups, and often seeks new members in areas where racial tensions are on the increase.

According to the article in Saskatchewan Anglican, Klan leaders recently interviewed in Toronto said that Klan cells or 'Klaverns', as they are called, are active in Montreal, Vancouver, and rural Saskatchewan. David Duke, leader of the Ku Klux Klan, said that membership in Canada had increased tenfold in the past two years, but declined to give any membership figures.

This is the first indication of Klan activity in Saskatchewan for many years. There were about 125 Klan cells in the province during the early 1930's, according to a University of Saskatchewan study done in 1968. At that time the hate propaganda of the Klan was directed against French-Canadian settlers in the province and at east European immigrants who were arriving in Saskatchewan.

It now appears that Saskatchewan natives may be the targets of Klan activity and propaganda. An unidentified source told the reporter from the Saskatchewan Anglican that the Klan may be trying to recruit supporters among non-native groups who are opposed to Indian land claims. The source said that this might be happening in parts of Saskatchewan where native groups are making claims against land that forms part of community pastures. However, Al Gross, regional intergovernmental manager for Indian Affairs, said that the majority of land claims were being made against unoccupied Crown lands. He denied having heard of any Klan activity during discussions with non-native groups at the land claim hearings.

Although most of the discussion regarding the presence of the Ku Klux Klan in the province is purely speculative at this point, the native community should be on the alert for any indications of Klan activity.

Extremist groups like the Ku Klux Klan have no place in the affairs of this province, and their presence will only create tension at a time when co-operation and understanding is needed between native and non-native groups.

—NEIL REEDER for  
The Saskatchewan Indian

## ALBERTA CHIEFS ADOPT WORKING PAPER ON INDIAN NATIONHOOD

RED DEER - Alberta Indian Chiefs gave their unanimous support to a motion by Chief Eugene Steinhauer of Saddle Lake who called for the adoption in principal of a discussion paper called "Indian Nation in a Renewed Canadian Federalism."

"The chiefs' decision means it's a major step forward for Alberta Indians," said Joe Dion speaking at a press conference here on March 11.

At present Canadian Indians have only three choices for the future: to live under the paternalistic system offered by the federal Department of Indian Affairs, assimilation or extinction of all Indians or adopting a nationhood policy." It's inevitable what the choice will be, he said.

By a 79 for - 0 against vote, Chiefs have set the wheels in motion to start discussion with respective band members from the 42 Alberta reserves as a means toward setting up Indian nationhood in Canada.

Chief Sam Bull of Goodfish Lake who is the Indian Association of Alberta's portfolio holder for Indian government and intergovernmental affairs presented the proposal.

He agreed the four-page discussion paper has strong statements with respect to: Indian nations, treaties, natural resources, self-determination, treaty jurisdiction, Indian citizens, jurisdiction over domestic affairs, rights and freedoms court of Indian jurisdiction, legislative representation and constitutional amendments.

Bull said, Our intent was to introduce it for discussion and dialogue. It serves as a good position paper and it's good to see it adopted in principle."

—Reprinted from Kainai news

# CANADIAN INDIAN MUSIC FESTIVAL

The month of August, 1980, will see another Canadian first, initiated by the Indian people of Saskatchewan!

The "Canadian Indian Music Festival, to be held throughout the week of August 18th, will focus on the rich and unique musical/cultural heritage of Canada's Indian peoples, as expressed through music and dance.

It is felt by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College that this event would be an appropriate one for the province to become involved in, as 1980 represents the 75th Anniversary within Confederation.

Included in the Canadian Indian Music Festival's goals are: contribution to the improvement of cross-cultural relations between the Indian and non-Indian communities, on both local and regional levels; to provide the residents of this province with a vehicle through which they may achieve an insight into, and an appreciation of, the unique cultural heritage of this land; and to provide for Indian people in Saskatchewan an opportunity to share and benefit from the strength of the diverse cultural background of this land's aboriginal people.

Seven performing groups of Indian people from representative geographical and cultural areas across Canada, plus one American group, have been invited to participate. These are — the Haida, from British Columbia; the Plains Cree, of Saskatchewan; Iroquois of Six Nations, Ontario; the Inuit of Northern Quebec; the

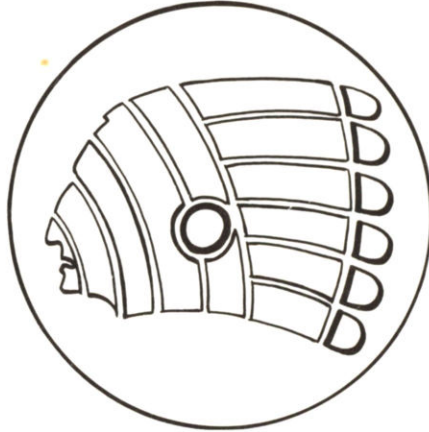
Ojibway, from Northwestern Ontario; the Inuit of the Northwest Territories; and the Pueblo Dancers, from New Mexico. The Inuit of Northern Quebec include the world-renowned Inuit Throat-Singers, and should prove to be of interest to all who attend.

The group, consisting of about 60-experienced and talented performers, will travel to five major Saskatchewan centres. These include Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Yorkton, and Regina. The performances will be of two — to two-and-one-half hours duration, and there will be two-per-day.

Co-ordinator of the event is Bill Brittain, world-famous Hoop Dancer, who heads "The Saskatchewan Indian Prairie Dancers", a widely-travelled group both at home, and abroad.

Funding is proposed through: Celebrate Saskatchewan; the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College; the Saskatchewan Indian Community College; DIAND (Federal); the Department of Culture and Youth; Secretary of State; the Saskatchewan Arts Board; other agencies; and ticket sales and donations.

—KEITH HOWELL



**INDIAN FASHIONS.** The Inuit Style, The Plains Look and The Polar Bear were a few of the designs on view during the Tim Sikyea Fashion Show during the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College's Culture Week. College staff, Claudia Agecutay, (left) Susan Delorme, and Paula Acoose model creations by the Yellowknife N.W.T. native. Leader Post photos.



## INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE HOLDS CULTURAL WEEK

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College held its Annual Cultural Week at the University of Regina, March 17 - 22, 1980.

The theme of the week was "Indian Nations Celebrate Saskatchewan", in conjunction with the province's annual celebration of its 75th birthday.

Each morning started with a pipe ceremony. Daily lecture series followed. Some of the issues that were talked about were: "What is an Indian Nation?", by Senator John B. Tootoosis; "The James Bay Agreement", "The Dakota Nation", "Indian Cultures - an overview", "Role of Women in Indian Society", "The Dene Nation", "The Woods Cree Nation", "Protect the Earth", "Northern Development and Education", and "Indian Women and Contemporary Bi-Culturalism".

At the reception, people from the university community, Premier Blakeney's office and the F.S.I. Executive were in attendance. Gerald McMaster, Co-ordinator of the Cultural Week, outlined the upcoming activities.

Ida Wasacase, Director of the College, welcomed everyone and expressed her pride in seeing an increasing enrollment of students at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and in the other faculties of the University from a mere handful a few years ago to over a hundred students.

She also thanked members of the Univer-

sity community of their continuing support and cooperation in the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College academic endeavors.

Gary Joseph, President of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Student Executive, welcomed the crowd on behalf of the students.

Feature length movies were held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings as well as day time films throughout the week.

Several booth displays, both for profit and non-profit, were set up in the hallways of the University. High interest was shown by visitors and students alike.

Children's days were held on Wednesday and Friday at the Education Building. The children, at the elementary school level, both Indian and non-Indian, were exposed to the Indian story telling and crafts, a Teepee raising ceremony, Indian-oriented films, a round dance and games, and a puppet show.

A Round dance geared for the general Indian and non-Indian community was held at the Student Union Building on Wednesday Night which was packed to its maximum attendance level.

On Friday evening, a fashion show, a talent night and a regular non-Indian dance was held at the Legion Hall. Again, tickets were sold out at mid-way in the evening. And, of course, no Indian happening is complete without a pow-wow.

A packed crowd of about two thousand people came to see the competitive pow-wow dancers at the Centre of the Arts on Saturday. It was at this particular time and place that the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College choose to honor Dr. Lloyd Barber, President of the University of Regina, with an award.

The award was an eagle-feathered head-dress. Along with the award, Dr. Barber was given the name "Little Eagle".

Resident Elder, Jim Ryder, thought fit that this name to be given to Dr. Barber as in traditional Indian culture the eagle won the respect and admiration of Indian people.

In the same sense because of Dr. Barber's support and help to contemporary Indian aspirations in the area of education and land he has won the respect and admiration of today's Indians.

Ida Wasacase indicated the moment meant special to herself and the staff of the College and indicated it is through Dr. Barber's support that it was possible to develop the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

In response Dr. Barber indicated, the Saskatchewan Indian leadership, too, have played a major role in the development of the College and it is through this kind of good leadership that positive aspirations can be successfully achieved.

—PATRICK LACHANCE

# "MY RESERVE IS A NATION"

"I come from the Poundmaker Reserve," the 80-year-old member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' senate told university students.

"That Poundmaker Reserve is neither Saskatchewan nor Canada," Senator John Tootoosis said, "It's my nation."

The champion of Indian rights was addressing students and guests Monday morning at the opening of an Indian cultural week. The event is organized by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

He emphasized the value of higher education to advance Indian rights given under international agreement.

He said the treaties and the (British) Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized that Indians comprise their own nation.

He added Indians, as a nation, have the right to international protection just as the 23-square-mile nation of San Marino — surrounded by Italy — is protected.

That country receives financial assistance from Italy, uses Italian currency and lets Italy carry on much of its international affairs, yet it still is a sovereign nation enjoying a certain amount of independence, Tootoosis said.

He said international treaties are made only among nations. And after the British Crown made treaties with Indians, it designated the Canadian government to live up to those agreements.

He said Indians, the aboriginal people of North America, are united by religion. Various tribes have their own languages and cultures — but their religion is all the same, he said, adding battles among various In-

dian tribes were never over religion.

If there is an Indian people, language, culture and religion, "what else do you need to be recognized as a nation," he asked.

Whites who settled Canada in the last two centuries talked about helping Indians, on one hand, "and destroyed us on the other hand," Tootoosis said.

"We're human. We have every right to be a nation, every right to have self-government."

Until now, Indians have been depending on the Canadian government to protect them, he said. But now it's time for Indians to speak and stand up for themselves.

That is why higher education is good for Indians, the senator believes.

He said he first helped organize an Indian organization in Saskatchewan in 1921. For 30 years he was president of the organization.

"It was hopeless when we first started." He said missionaries dominated the people, especially in schools. And Indians didn't even have the right to leave their reserves.

Tootoosis said he didn't believe in such restrictions because his people had the same human rights as anybody else.

He said Prime Minister Trudeau wants the Canadian constitution brought to Canada from Britain so that Indian rights can be disrupted.

And he said, although the federal government, since 1934, has been asking Indians to surrender their mineral rights, Tootoosis told them not to give them up.

Minerals are not mentioned in the

treaties, he said. "Anything that's not mentioned in a deal is not in a deal."

"We have a lot of things to fight for," he told the students. "But we need this education. Young people must fight hard and get it."

"Many old chiefs never went to school," he said.

"When you leave school, if you help (Indian) people with your education, we'll get somewhere."

If white people had lived up to their agreement to give Indians equal education, there would not be so much unemployment among Indians today, Tootoosis said.

He said if bright Indian children learned too fast, when he was a child, they were held back in school. Others, like Tootoosis, were told to leave school.

As a result, Indian children didn't learn enough about white culture, and they had lost their own culture, he said.

He spoke of the Canadian government's unsuccessful attempts in 1840, 1947 and 1967 to establish policies to eliminate Indians' treaty rights.

He said giving Indians the right to have liquor and to vote in 1947 was a ploy to "finish them off." Indian leaders resisted the idea of having liquor, especially, because they knew it would be destructive.

"Everyday, Indians are dying with it."

He warned young people to listen to elders and to avoid alcohol, which he said can ruin the best education.

—Reprinted From The Regina Leader Post



**DR. LLOYD BARBER**, president of the University of Regina was honoured with a name-giving ceremony held during Cultural Week. Resident Elder, Jim Ryder places the Eagle feather headdress on "Little Eagle". photos by Patrick La Chance.





DOUG CUTHAND

### F.S.I. ACCEPTS MUNRO'S APPOINTMENT "CAUTIOUSLY"

John Munroe newly appointed minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is under "cautious optimism" by Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

In a press release (FSI) first vice-president Doug Cuthand of Prince Albert would like to see misconceptions cleared up, that Munro may have picked up from the bureaucrats about Indian Issues in Saskatchewan.

Cuthand added that the F.S.I. is impressed by Prime Minister Trudeau's appointing a Senior member from his cabinet to Indian Portfolio. This means a greater emphasis is centered on Indian Issues.

Munro's image is under criticism from the Federation as Second vice-president and director of SINCO Development, Steve Pooyak, said, "We have to be cautious with him and make sure he understands Indian Issues," He says.

Apparently Munro was responsible for closures of Indian hospitals across the country as national health and Welfare minister in a previous cabinet.

Some of the major issues Munro favors are the Northern Pipeline Development contracts.

However land claims and conflict with native leaders may drive Munro crazy say some native leaders.

Prior to Munro's cabinet appointment, F.S.I. chief Sol Sanderson said native leaders would much prefer to have Warren Allmand or Jean Chretien as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Allmand and Chretien were in favor of Indian Issues in the past, Chretien now minister of Justice, and minister of Social Development.

Munro hopes to improve his dealing with native Issues by having native special assistants working from his office, and expects them to feel that way, so their advice will be listened to. "If there are those who don't feel that way, I guess it's the job of the minister to pick and choose his advice." Munro stated.

—SAM WASKEWITCH

# TAPWE

BY

## DOUG CUTHAND

Welcome to the 1980's and welcome John Munroe, our new Minister of Indian Affairs. The 1970's saw five Ministers of Indian Affairs, so I hope the 1980's give us more stability.

So far our new Minister has made some good moves and gained the confidence of the Indian leadership. His trip to the Yukon was his first official visit as the new Minister and he left a favorable impression. We can expect to see a number of northern land settlements in the near future. Both the Dene Nation and Yukon Native Brotherhood have agreed to begin negotiation on their claims.

Munroe didn't get off on the right foot with the Dene Nation. He made a statement to the press that his new portfolio would be good for his constituent back at Hamilton Ontario because the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would give his city's steel industry a much needed shot in the arm.

Needless to say it was the waving of a red flag in front of the Northern Indian Governments and Munroe was taken rapidly to task.

Munroe also must not have left much of an impression on his staff. When he left Ottawa he got tied up and his plane took off without him. I-guess his staff settled back for the long trip when somebody noticed that there was no Minister. A quick check around found him sitting back at the airport.

Indian Affairs is still trying to implement the 1969 White Paper no matter what the Senior people may try to say. A letter has gone out from the Regional Office cutting off all social assistance to off-reserve Indians who have lived in the city for more than a year. According to the Department's own regulations they are not obligated to hand out assistance after one year, but that's their own little rule. The BNA Act states that the Federal Government is responsible for Indians and land reserved for Indians. It doesn't state anything about on or off reserve land. The country hasn't decided yet what its next constitution will look like but the bigoted bureaucrats in Indian Affairs have already made up their minds.

The Department has always considered itself a Law unto itself and the Saskatoon office now has a form that waves a persons Treaty Right. That's right the Saskatoon office has a neat little form that a person must sign waving his right to Federal Services in favor of Provincial Social Services.

Of course its illegal but some individuals in the Department are so anxious to destroy Indian Rights that they will stop at nothing.

The Department is now pushing hard to exempt off reserve Indians from Federal services. There are 250 cases in Saskatoon and the Department has the nerve through some kind of twisted logic to tell the Chiefs that this money should be spent on the reserve instead. The reason many of our people have moved to the city is because there is an appalling lack of social and

health services on reserves.

Our off reserve Indian study pointed out that many Indian people that move to the city are single parents, elderly and people in need of special services. The answer is to build a strong reserve base and not force our people from rural poverty to urban poverty.

The other day the regional social services head Alex Jenkin was bemoaning the fact that he had so little budget to work with. His solution, stop paying those (Indian) politicians. My solution, get rid of his type of negative anti-Indian bureaucrat and hire someone worth the fat-cat salary he's getting.

I hate to keep dwelling on social services but it is the worst program going and it brings out the worst examples the Muskoday Band decided to take their land lease money and give each family a \$75.00 Christmas gift. It was a good gesture by the Chief and Council and it helped out at a special time of year.

So what does Indian Affairs do? Those people who were on welfare got it deducted from their welfare cheques. They lost \$25.00 in January, February and March.

That's what the welfare system does, it makes people want to give up. Why bother to earn money or help your friends when small minds control welfare cheques.

When the Department was approached about the issue the reply was that they could appeal the ruling but you can bet that a lot of serious lobbying is taking place inside the Department as they close rank against the Indians.

It was a good month for the Indian and Metis Press. Both "The Saskatchewan Indian" and "The New Breed" gained notoriety by being read into the record on the debate of the DNA main estimates.

First Mr. Birkheck, the Conservative MLA for Moosomin quoted the Tapwe Column where I pointed out the emerging electoral strength of Indian people and mentioned the fact that Jerry Hammersmith received a substantive amount of Indian votes and "owed us".

"The New Breed" was quoted for a letter that a number of DNA employees (including Hammersmith) wrote a letter supporting the Indian people at Wounded Knee. The letter was in support of the principles behind the takeover and didn't mention violence but Mr. Thatcher, the Conservative MLA for Thunder Creek Accused him of fomenting violence and blamed him for everything stopping short only at Custer's Last Stand.

Hammersmith challenged him to step outside and say that but Thatcher refused.

If we had known Hammersmith could write letters that caused so much action, we would have used him a lot more than we did.

The opposition was demanding Hammersmith's resignation and in the true Indian Spirit of grateful generosity, Sol Sanderson phoned him up and offered to put him on welfare back at James Smith. When the James Smith Community School first got underway, Sol had to put Hammersmith on welfare because they had no funds.

## R.C.M.P. SPYING ON INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS SAYS N.I.B.

The National Indian Brotherhood have suspected the R.C.M.P. of spying on Indian organizations across Canada and legal evidence gathered recently supports their suspicions about certain R.C.M.P. activities.

Noel Starblanket, President of the N.I.B., stated that their investigations revealed certain R.C.M.P. undercover activities as far back as 1974. He alleges that one individual posed as an infiltrator to some Indian groups, was hired by the Mounties.

Mr. Starblanket said according to their witnesses, an undisclosed affiliate of the R.C.M.P. had infiltrated Indian organizations across the country and offered to sell Indians farm explosives, automatic weapons so Indians could do what they want as far as illegal political activities are concerned.

"We feel that this was an undermining of the Indian peoples' organization's integrity, and that the rationale for that was either by the government or the R.C.M.P.,"

"We're not sure whether it was one or the other, but we're certain by our witnesses and our evidence that, certainly, the R.C.M.P. have a part in it." It effectively brands all the legitimate Indian organizations in the country, whether they're at the reserve, provincial, or at the national level, he said. "It would imply that all Indian organizations in the public eye were not doing things on the up and up," Starblanket believes.

The N.I.B. asked the MacDonald Commission, a federal investigation body, to hold public hearings into their allegations. The MacDonald Commission proceeded with an investigation which ruled out the possibility of R.C.M.P. wrong-doings. The N.I.B. was not satisfied, but they did succeed in getting a public hearing. "But," Starblanket says, "the hearings didn't allow any Indian involvement and was useless" in the opinion of the N.I.B.

Mr. Starblanket wants another public hearing and a right to cross-examine any witnesses before the Commission on the R.C.M.P. spying. According to Mr. Starblanket, no reply has yet been made. He speculates the N.I.B. may have to go public for the MacDonald Commission to allow them to cross-examine any witnesses.

Mr. Starblanket wants the Canadian public to know the truth on whether or not there is any R.C.M.P. wrong doings. He said, "We want to clear our name, and definitely want to clear the name of the many Indian bands and Indian provincial organizations which are doing well. Plus, we want to clear the name of the R.C.M.P. if they are proven right that they did not engage in any wrong activities. It's good for their name and it's good for our name."

—Reprinted from *Kainai News*

## CLEAR DEFINITION OF INDIAN JURISDICTION CALLED FOR

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians will concentrate their efforts and direction in the area of Indian rights and jurisdiction. Chief Sol Sanderson says, "F.S.I. must

define Indian jurisdiction with both the federal and provincial governments and develop working relationships with both."

"Most people consider the treaties, signed by the Government of Canada and the Indian nations, as the source of our Indian rights. Such acts as the Royal Proclamation Act of 1763, the British North America Act, the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement of 1930 all play a major role in the rights of Indian people.

"The government of Canada is primarily responsible to Indian people by Treaty and Section 91(24) of the B.N.A. Act of 1867. According to law as defined by the B.N.A. Act, the federal and provincial governments can only legislate within their spheres.

"All three levels of government; federal, provincial and Indian have clear definitions of jurisdiction. The assumption that remains the two larger recognized governmental bodies have been imposed on Indian Governments by the larger society and have no basis legally, morally or politically. These laws cannot rule legally, morally, politically. They only interpret by the laws that are on the books. We obviously had no in-put in the making of these laws.

"When Indians run up against the laws of the land, the government interprets them to suit their own needs.

"Yet, as citizens of Saskatchewan, we have every right to enjoy the benefits of the economy and to health and education. The province does have responsibility for Indian people because they have benefitted from the vast quantities of natural resources of this province. Therefore Indian people should be considered as revenue-sharers," said Sanderson.

At the All Chiefs Conference last spring, Chief Sol Sanderson called for three acts of Parliament. "One act would govern Crown and Indian relationships in respect to Treaty rights and a parallel one would protect Treaty rights. Another act would be to appoint a commissioner who would be responsible for interpreting and policing Treaty rights. The third act, would administrate money allocated to Indians. "We must implement our rights as people with government powers to negotiate effectively with both governments," He concluded.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

## METHYLMERCURY IN CANADA:

OTTAWA - Health and Welfare Minister Monique Begin, in releasing a departmental report on methylmercury recently, noted that Indian and Inuit people in Canada are more exposed to the dangers of certain environmental contaminants, such as mercury, than is the general population because they consume more fish, game and sea mammals.

The report, "Methylmercury in Canada - Exposure of Indian and Inuit Residents to Methylmercury in the Canadian Environment" - reviews the Medical Services Branch mercury program from 1971 through 1978 and assesses the results of over 35,000 tests conducted in 350 communities across Canada. "At risk" levels (over 100 parts per billion in blood or its equivalent level in hair) were found in 2.5 per cent of these tests.

"At risk" levels were found in individuals in all parts of the country except in the Atlantic provinces and the Yukon. Elsewhere, 546 individuals from 43 communities were found to have had peak mercury levels in this range at least once in the period under review. The majority of these were from Quebec (402), followed by Ontario (105) and the Northwest Territories (26). Details by community, level, year, age and sex are contained in the report.

The mercury levels found in a small percentage of individuals tested are sufficient to identify a significant health risk and to lead to the expectation that the most sensitive may show early or mild symptoms of methylmercury poisoning; however, the results of individuals clinical neurological examinations have been inconclusive. Although 11 of 84 "at risk" individuals examined had neurological findings possibly attributable to methylmercury, no definitive diagnosis of methylmercury poisoning was made. The report notes that while severe methylmercury poisoning ("Minamata Disease") has not been found in Canada, milder forms of mercury poisoning, although difficult to prove conclusively, quite possibly are occurring.

Of particular concern is prenatal exposure to methylmercury. Recent work from Iraq has indicated effects on the physical and mental development of children exposed prenatally to mercury levels in the range found in some Indian and Inuit women of child-bearing age in Canada. The report discusses this issue and the results of 520 maternal and 739 infant cord blood samples which were taken as part of the program.

The report also assesses the Canadian situation in light of the international literature on environmental and human health effects of methylmercury.

Miss Begin stated it is evident that surveillance programs must continue in areas identified as having a potential to produce "at risk" levels of mercury in individuals. The report makes recommendations regarding these programs including the surveillance of prenatally-exposed children and points out that it will be particularly important to continue and develop the maternal program.

The Minister also explained the importance of establishing a careful balance between the advantages of the traditional Indian and Inuit way of life, which can provide an excellent source of dietary protein in the form of fish and sea mammals, and the potential danger to health due to elevated mercury levels in these food sources. She noted that the report stresses the department's ongoing commitment to work with communities and individuals to devise local solutions tailored to specific circumstances, needs and lifestyles.

The report notes a number of areas in need of further research, including the possible relationships between acid rain, airborne mercury and environmental mercury in areas remote from direct industrial contamination, and the need for more detailed assessment of the health effects of the almost unique seasonal pattern of exposure to mercury seen in Canadian Indians.

## CHIEF & COUNCILLORS OF MONTREAL LAKE HONORED

Band members, friends, political associates and family gathered at the Lakeview Lodge in Wasquesiu to honor three of their band leaders.

Retiring from leadership and the political scene are Chief Gilbert Bird and two of his councillors, Sam Bird and Gilbert Naytowhow.

Also taking a few year's rest is councillor Nick Bird who will not run for office in this election.

Chief Gilbert Bird has served his band in the leadership role both as a Chief, and Anglican minister for thirty five years.

He has participated in the Saskatchewan Indian political scene for a decade and has seen many changes and development in that period of time.

Mr. Don Flannigan Band Management Officer, IAB, made a presentation to Chief Bird and to Mrs. Jean Bird who received a bouquet of roses on behalf of the department.

"It has been a pleasure working for you and I wish you well in your retirement and return you to your home," said Mr. Flannigan.

The recreation committee present Mrs. Flannigan and Mrs. Carol Sanderson with beaded necklaces. Chief's Sol Sanderson, Cy Standing and Norman Head also received tokens of appreciation for attending the supper.

The recreation committee gave a memento to a former teacher, Gordon Weber, who now resides in Calgary. Mr. Jim Riffle, principal of the school presented the Chief with a plaque on behalf of his staff.

Mr. Roy Bird represented the Economic Development Committee and gave Chief Bird a rocking chair and a sleeping bag. Mrs. Jean Bird received flowers and a sewing box.

Councillor Sam Bird, who was the first member of the economic development committee, was awarded a packsack to take to the trapline, and a radio to listen to "Northern News" and "Moccasin Telegraph".

Mrs. Sam Bird was given a bouquet of flowers and a sewing basket.

Councillor Gilbert Naytowhow was presented with a fishing tackle fishing box and a pair of size 12 slippers. To Councillor Nick Bird, who was a consisted top councillor, was given a tool set and flashlight also his wife received flowers and a sewing box. In concluding with his presentations Ray Bird said, "there is no way we can thank you for the leadership you have shown us!"

Steven Ross represented the band council, administration staff and presented the four leaders with their token of appreciation.

Representing the family, Dorothy Bird presented her Dad with a beaded leather jacket and the Councillor with gifts.

She thanked everyone for coming to help celebrate the evening. In closing, Chief Sol Sanderson said "Chief Bird has been a good friend and associate for many years and has worked to achieve cultural, social and political development not only for his band but for all Indian people of Saskat-

chewan."

Chief Bird was awarded the highest honor that can be given to an Indian person in being named Citizen of the Year for 1979.

Chief Gilbert Bird thanked everyone for all his gifts and said, "I am retiring but will be around to serve my people in the capacity of spiritual leadership." The evening was followed by a dance. Music was provided by local talent and the "Marshband" from Shoal Lake Reserve.

### RETIREMENT SPEECH OF CHIEF GILBERT BIRD 'AS CHIEF OF THE MONTREAL LAKE BAND

This is just a brief explanation of my intention to resign as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band and not to participate in this coming election.

Last election, two years ago, I couldn't refuse when I was nominated to run for Chief, and I couldn't refuse when I was elected as Chief. But this time, I am stating my intentions and notifying the people ahead of time before the election.

I have stated before the reason why I wanted to resign.

The main reason is to allow the younger people to run for this position as Chief of our Band. I also stated before that I would be willing to assist the new Chief and Council and to help whoever is elected. Maybe I could work as an advisor to the new leaders, although I know I haven't done enough to satisfy the needs of the people in our two reserves. These people deserve more in return for the kind of co-operation and assistance and the support they have shown me as the leader of the Band. Especially when we talk about co-operation and the support from our Band members and what they have done in helping me in my various trips to work for our reserve and our people.

On the guidelines issue, in 1973 and the Constitutional journey to England, in 1979, by the Indian leadership of Canada, the people and the Council did all the work to raise money to make these trips possible for me to go.

I can never forget, in 1961, when I came home from firefighting and the Council had gotten a new house for me. I thank all the people for what they have done for me, the generosity and the co-operation from all the Chiefs, the F.S.I. leadership and my people.

It will be very difficult for me to separate myself from the leadership role. I have enjoyed working with the Band Council, the Band Staff, the teachers, the principal, the teacher associates and all the people that have worked for the Band. You were all so wonderful and good to me and I thank you very much.

I know there is so much work unfinished ahead of us. Especially, to form a government of our own. Many of us have been striving for this since we got together as Indian people in forming our own organization as part of the Indian Government Philosophy intended by our Indian elders in the past.

We have lost many good leaders, but we can make good leaders in the future if we really support them.

The other reason why I want to retire is that when my wife asked me to resign I thought very seriously of what she said. That I should relax and at least not to work that much. Because I also know I have neglected my family to a certain extent. I think sometimes its wise for us to listen to the advise of our wives after all she did for me and the people I worked with. Perhaps many of us do not realize what she has gone through all these years, because its so important for a leader to get the full support from his wife and family.

After about 31 years of service as a leader of our Band, I am leaving with a mixed feeling. I feel sad to leave all my friends that I have enjoyed working with. At the same time I'm looking forward to be able to relax and not have to be worried about being at a certain place at 9 o'clock or 1:00 p.m.

However, I will still be looking around searching for that great Destiny that's been set aside for us that we would be content and live for the rest of our Lives.

May the GREAT SPIRIT give you wisdom and guidance in whatever you do in the future. GOD BLESS you all.

—CHIEF GILBERT BIRD

## DILLON'S NEW CHIEF



Nominations held on February 22, for chief and council brought a change of pace to Buffalo River Band.

The elections took place February 27 with Arsene Nezcroche receiving 72 votes over Celine Cataract with 24 votes.

Mr. Joe Billette remains on council till his term expires, as two new councillors were voted in. New rival Gordon Billette accumulated 52 votes and Lawrence Chanalquay 48 votes.

Former Chief Jerry Noltcho's term expires which he declined all nominations, as he intends to work on a project, Mr. Noltcho has been chief for five years.

Mr. Nezcroche has been on council for four years before he resigned last year. Chief Nezcroche has in mind a few changes he would like to see, mostly improvement of housing, possibly of a new school within the future also a sawmill operation.

Buffalo River Band (Dillon) is situated approximately thirty miles west of Buffalo Narrows, accessible only by boat or plane. The construction of a road is still in process, scheduled for completion in early 1981.

—SAM WASKEWITCH

# INDIAN GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS ON RESERVES



**CHIEF LEON CATARACT** addressing Indian Government Workshop.

Indian government is reaching the northern part of Saskatchewan as 20 to 30 people attended a workshop setup by Chief Leon Cataract. "That is not enough for a community of 150," noted the chief.

The one-day workshop held on March 29, 1980 covered areas of Canada's Indian Policy, History of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian and the Detribalization Policy. Senator John Tootoosis firmly stress the importance of education, as he pointed out. "Educate the children, so they can defend themselves."

Senator Tootoosis continued his talk on sacredness of treaties and nationalhood of Indian people, only to pause ever so often, so that Paul Sylvester, Councillor Interpreter could translate to chipewyan language for the elders.

Indian Act Liaison worker Mr. Howard Walker covered areas of treaty monies from the time it leaves Ottawa and channels it

goes through before it gets to the reserves. Mr. Walker went on to discuss the Education system of the elders and it's good qualities.

The topic of assimilation in residential school. Walker stated that assimilation was brought on through religion in the beginning and it's now in the last stages of alcohol, and money is now buying us out, cautioned Walker.

During the banquet speech Ms. Linda Opoonechaw - Policy Secretariat centered in the areas of Treaty Rights and Indian Government in Saskatchewan. Ms. Opoonechaw disclose the rights under Indian Government compared to Provincial regulations. She affirmed his closing comment "Indian Government has to be today, not tomorrow, before it's too late," "And if Indian Government runs its own rights, it will also form its own regulations."

It was a great day for the people of Tur-

nor Lake who seldom hear people of such stature speaking of the great concern for survival, but the attendance could have been better, "That is not enough (who attended) for a community of 150," noted Chief Cataract.

Chief Arsene Nezcroche, newly elected Chief of Dillon, requested more workshops of this kind of reach people in Northern Saskatchewan as he announce, "People heard of Federation of Saskatchewan Indian but they do not understand what it stands for."

A sense of happiness and bewilderment fill the ball with the excellent meal served by the people of Turnor Lake to the joys of the dance that followed.

More workshops on the topic of Indian Government are in the planning stages for the area, hopefully a larger turn-out will result from the questions generated from the workshop.

—SAM WASKEWITCH

## ADULT EDUCATION PRIORITY AT RESERVES

March 28th marked the day of accomplishment for 10 students who graduated from a basic 5-10 Adult program in Onion Lake.

Five months of hard work and self determination brought happiness and pride to the students, who gathered at Lloydminster Wayside Inn, to receive their certificates and banquet held for that occasion.

The program, co-ordinated from the Saskatchewan Community College in Saskatoon, was sponsored by Canada Manpower.

Ms. Marcy Perry, Assistant Co-ordinator of Saskatchewan Community College was on hand to give a brief history of the college and it's program - which are available at different levels of adult curriculum.

Mr. Wilfred Chocan, keynote speaker of the evening brought words of encouragement, and the hardships of the past, he experienced with his education.

Mr. Chocan told of the hardships of his struggles of his past lifestyle as he softly spoke in Cree, which seems to bring more

emphasis to his words.

"Above all," his message to the students was, "Keep trying! It's going to be hard, and welfare will be no more".

Later that evening Mr. Chochan asked the graduates to translate his speech to written english for the non-native people in attendance.

Other people involved with the success of the program and encouragement to the students were: Mr. Bruce Carter, Band Co-ordinator and host of the evening.

Mr. Joe Carter, Student Councillor and Ms. Peggy Durant who stayed and instructed the students through hard times.

Mr. Wilson Mountain, who successfully completed the program, was branded as the classroom comedian quietly commented about his future education, "I would attend another course if I had the opportunity," he went on to say, "I would like to see students continue their education, and not quit," as for myself I regret for quitting school".

The evening ended with the cutting of a graduation cake by Lillian Paskiman, who Ms. Durant regarded as the most determined student to complete the program.

—SAM WASKEWITCH

## INCREASED ROLE IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM URGED BY FSI CHIEF

Addressing a workshop sponsored by the Saskatchewan Criminology and Corrections Association in Prince Albert, Chief Sol Sanderson said, "The legal system must become more innovative. The system as it has no room for native people."

Chief Sanderson showed graphs to show the increasing growth of incarcerated Indians in the penal institutions as compared to white population figures.

He went on to say, "of every 1,000 Indian men who are charged 25.8 will be sentenced to jail, while only 2.7 white men will be jailed. For Indian women the difference is even more dramatic with 4.5 Indian women for every 1,000 white women charged .04 will be jailed. Indians dying violent deaths amount to 201 per 1,000 while 56.9 per 1,000 will die violently."

Mr. Sanderson says that the breakdown of the family unit is one of the causes of these social problems. Also because of inconsistency of provincial support in programs.

In closing he said, "We must have an increased Indian role in the justice system."

—RUTH AHENAKEW

# "YEAR OF THE CHILD" WORKSHOP HELD AT BEARDY'S



A delayed "Year of the Child" workshop sponsored by the Beardy's Band to make band children more aware of educational and career opportunities was held on the reserve recently. Scheduled for last November to coincide with the International Year of the Child, the March 17 and 18 workshop was well attended by young and old interested in bettering themselves or their families.

Eli Bear, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College opened the workshop by speaking to the children about Indian culture. He spoke on how his Indian values have sustained him throughout his life. Elder Lawrence Eyahpaise and Eli Bear held a pipe ceremony to open the workshop.

Oliver Gamble, Career Counsellor for the Saskatchewan Indian Community College spoke on the philosophy of the Community College and their objectives to meet adult education needs for Reserves in Saskatchewan.

He outlined the programs offered through this institution such as: upgrading, skills and trades, journeyman's programs, band staff training, university and interest classes.

Dan Umpherville, tutorial counsellor for the ITEP Program did a presentation explaining the profession teaching.

The parents and students formed a panel and held a discussion on such topics as Education Act, the rights of students. A foray of ideas and opinions were exchanged between parents and students. The audience enjoyed this part of the seminar. The students then watched the film "In the Spirit of Our Forefathers". The second day of the workshop was primarily with law enforcement.

Corporal Doug Anderson from the Rosthern Detachment was on hand to speak to the students. Cpl. Anderson has been a force member for sixteen years.

He touched on many topics such as the Juvenile Delinquency Act, how such things as an alcohol and drugs peer pressures interact with car thefts and juvenile activities.

He spoke on the role of a policeman in a community. He urged the young people to respect and help the old people. This was followed by a question and answer period. Elder Eli Bear spoke again on family life, the Indian values and their effect on social problems.

Marie Ahenakew from the SICC library bought a display. She explained about the library, gave an outline of what was available; such as books, tapes, records and kits. She stressed that the library belongs to every reserve in Saskatchewan.

Following this the ladies served a delicious lunch. Elders Eli Bear and Lawrence Eyahpaise concluded the workshop with a prayer and the pipe ceremony.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

## HENRY DELORME ROASTED FOR INDIAN BROTHERHOOD

A well-known Yorkton district man, Henry S. (Stephen) Delorme, was roasted recently at the Holiday Inn in Yorkton. Mr. Delorme, a 42-year old father of two, is a member of the Cowessess Band. Over the last seven years, Mr. Delorme has been extremely involved in activities on his reserve, and throughout his district. He has been Chairman of the Marieval Board of Directors for 7-years; Chairman of the Last Oak Park Corporation for two years; Chairman of the Regional Native Alcohol Abuse Program; Chairman of the Student Residence Association of Saskatchewan for two years; a Band Councillor (on Cowessess) for four years; and, for a short period of time, served both as secretary and Acting Chairman of the Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority.

His own education was taken at Marieval, and further educational courses he has taken include Public Relations and

Human Relations; General Management - Principles and Practices; School Board Development - National Indian Training Centre.

He is currently employed with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, and has been Health Liaison Officer and Yorkton District Co-ordinator since 1973.

Besides honoring a very special and outstanding community man, the Roast was also designed to raise money for a trip to Ottawa for Saskatchewan's Chiefs. The National Indian Brotherhood of Canada is hosting the first ever National All-Chiefs' Assembly in Ottawa the week of April 28th to May 2nd. The Brotherhood is comprised of Indian Governmental organizations from across Canada, one of which is the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. At this extremely important crossroads in developing Indian positions on many issues, it is imperative that as many viewpoints as

possible are advanced. The FSI intends to be represented by all the Chiefs of Saskatchewan, as well as their Executive Council.

In order to enable the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to financially support this representation, it is necessary to raise, through a variety of means, a considerable amount of money.

Any contribution, or method of support, to this extremely important event will be gratefully received.

You may make your contribution through: Delores McLeod, P.O. Box 4066, F.S.I., REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 3R9.

Besides special guests and friends, attending at the Roast (February 25th) were Sterling Brass, Chief of Key Reserve and Yorkton District Rep.; Art Obey, District Rep. for Regina; Wayne Ahenakew, Executive Assistant with the FSI; Ken Sparvier, Secretary for the Federation; Senator John Tootoosis; and a host of others.

# GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT MISTAWASIS

On March 21, friends and relatives gathered at the Mistawasis Band Hall to partake in the celebration of Norman and Evelyn Johnson's fiftieth wedding anniversary.

There were a variety of guests from the surrounding district. Special guests of the occasion were Stan and Kay Hovdebo, member of Parliament for the Prince Albert Constituency. Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Sol Sanderson and his wife, Carole, Dennis Banda, member of the Legislative Assembly for Redberry. Also present at this occasion was Mrs. Annie Johnson Aunt to Mr. Johnson, who flew down from Pinehouse Lake.

Chief Norman Johnson was unable to attend the festivities due to illness, but the family carried on in his absence. Reverend Stephen Howe said grace and a prayer for the couple. Chief Solomon Sanderson con-

gratulated the Johnsons on behalf of all the Indians of Saskatchewan. Chief Sanderson said, "Norman and Evelyn are a fine example to all of us younger people. They have demonstrated the kind of love and understanding that is needed to live together for fifty years."

Chief Sanderson read telegrams that were received from the following: C. Irwin McIntosh, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, Premier Allan Blakeney, of Saskatchewan, Senator Davey Stewart and Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Chief Sanderson read his personal telegram and presented Mrs. Johnson with a clock plaque on behalf of the F.S.I.

Mrs. Gladys Johnson read a letter to Mrs. Johnson that was sent by a grandson, Herbie Sanderson, who was unable to attend. Gladys also read two telegrams, one

from Dr. Owen Anderson, Regional Director of Indian Affairs, Saskatchewan Region and the other from Grant Devine, leader of the Conservative Party of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Dennis Banda then proposed a toast to the "bride and groom". Mr. Stan Hovdebo, M.P. spoke to the gathering. He said, "on behalf of the people of the constituency of Prince Albert, I wish you health and happiness on this occasion."

Norma Pechawis thanked everyone present for coming to help the family celebrate the happy occasion.

Chief and Mrs. Johnson have resided on the Mistawasis Reserve all their lives. They have ten children, Lorna, Leo, Leonard, Kenneth, Lillian, Vivian, Norma, Leona, Alvin and Vern. They have seventy-two grandchildren and thirty-two great grandchildren.

—RUTH AHENAKEW



**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY** Although Chief Norman John was ill and couldn't attend, everyone told him he missed a great Golden Wedding Anniversary—His. Head Table guests who attended were: Alice Ahenakew, Rev. Stephen Howe, Evelyn Johnson, Alvin Johnson, Carol and Chief Sol Sanderson.

## CAREERS WORKSHOP HELD IN P.A.

The Saskatchewan Indian Community College held a two-day Career Information Workshop at the Coronet Motor Hotel in Prince Albert recently.

Mr. Oliver Gamble, career counsellor for the S.I.C.C., organized the workshop.

It was attended by six on reserve upgrading classes, the bands participating were: Mistawasis, Witchehan Lake, Big River, Sandy Lake, Montreal Lake, Sturgeon Lake.

According to Mr. Gamble, the objective of the workshop was to provide information to the students as to the opportunities and services available to them. "The workshop concept can help the adult student familiarize their self with research, investigation and developing assertiveness and lastly to develop a career plan," he added.

The first resource person on the agenda was Mr. Eric Lindgren from the Canada Employment Centre in Prince Albert. He outlined the services offered by the C.E.C.

and gave the students information on the variety of programs such as affirmative action and the Job Information bank that C.E.C. is involved with.

Mr. George Terfloth, Natonum Community College, gave the students a talk on the skill of developing confidence and assertiveness.

Leo Omani and Art Fourstar covered the legal aspect of the seminar by their brief talks on the Indian Probation Services and the Court Worker Program.

In the area of post-secondary education, tutorial counsellors Dan Umpherville and John Sealy gave their presentation on the ITEP and ISWEP. The students enjoyed the slides and posters.

The last speaker of the day was Judy Bader who represented the Community Service Centre.

Mr. Gamble's closing remarks to the students were, "you must remember that education is a never ending process and that education is a preparation for entrance into the world of work." He went on to say,

"the workshop process is only a step forward in terms of what really happens in the world."

"The S.I.C.C. does intend on offering the best of quality served for the Indian people. In order to convey this intent we must utilize all services to achieve a mutual end," he concluded.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

## LAND CLAIM -- ONTARIO:

The Oneida Indians of Ontario and Wisconsin have filed suit to claim some five-million acres of land, stretching in a strip from Ogdensburg, near the Canadian border, to Binghamton, near Pennsylvania. The suit seeks billions of dollars in damages, and eviction of landowners holding more than two-acre parcels in the claim area.

Attorneys for the Oneidas said the suit exempted homeowners with two acres or less, because "We don't want to evict people from their homes". Most of the eastern Indian land claims have been based on violation of the Indian Non-Intercourse Act of 1790.

## BREASTFEEDING: INSURANCE AGAINST EAR INFECTIONS

EDMONTON...Federal health officials are trying to get Northern Indian and Inuit mothers to breastfeed their babies to prevent crippling ear infections.

Bottle feeding has been identified as a prime culprit in the exceptionally high rates of middle-ear infections and among Indian children in the Northern Medical Research Unit in Edmonton.

The infection, known as otitis media, frequently causes hearing loss, and in severe cases, permanent deafness. Dr. Schaefer and other medical researchers believe mother's milk provides the natural immunities to middle-ear infection.

Dr. David Morwood, an ear specialist practicing in Yellowknife, agrees. But he thinks that another significant factor may be the way babies receive their bottles. The children are often lying on their backs and are therefore more likely to have formula or milk run through to their ears, where it can cause infection.

In either case, the doctors and public health officials across the North are urging new mothers to breastfeed their babies for as long as possible.

"Otitis media has become what smallpox was to the northern Indians in the Nineteenth Century," Dr. Morwood said. "It's one of the major public health problems in the territories. And it's a problem caused by white people who convinced Indians that it was better to bottlefeed their babies."

Dr. Morwood estimates that about 10 per cent of Indian children in settlements currently suffer from middle-ear infections that a majority of them have suffered from the disease at one time or another.

Thirty to 40 per cent of the children in some Arctic settlements suffer from persistent middle-ear infections or show scar tissue from previous infections, Dr. Schaefer said.

In the early 1970's, Dr. Schaefer conducted studies that indicated bottle fed Inuit babies are eight to ten times more likely to suffer otitis media than those who are breastfed. Moreover, the risk of infection appears to decline the longer a child is kept on its mother's milk.

Previous studies tried to explain the high infection rates by pointing to the low humidity of the northern climate, the lack of adequate health care in remote areas and hereditary differences between Indian and white populations.

Those factors are not discontinued entirely by health officials. There is some research data strongly suggesting that North American Indian people are more susceptible to ear infections.

—From The Native People

## PROMOTING BREASTFEEDING

*"Mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give."*

It does appear that the more we find out about feeding infants the more we begin to realize that human milk is more than a mixture of nutrients and breastfeeding is more than simply a way of delivering them to the baby. One might question the public health significance of breastfeeding in the

modern world. However, although the scourges of infant health in the past are no longer major causes of death, gastrointestinal and respiratory infections will remain significant causes of illness during infancy.

The recent study of Sayed in Manitoba documented the protective role of breastfeeding against these infections in Indian infants.

This adds further to the data accumulated over many years by Dr. Otto Schaefer of Medical Services Branch, who in his work with the Inuit, has been a long-standing proponent of the health benefits of breastfeeding.

Many other examples of the uniqueness of human milk have been demonstrated in recent years - protection against iron deficiency and allergies, and the promotion of healthy dental development. Affluence has brought with its own set of health problems - overeating, obesity, and cardiovascular disease are some of the major nutrition-related health problems of Canada.

Breastfeeding has been shown to have a favourable impact in these areas, although the evidence is far from complete.

When describing breastfeeding, emphasis is usually placed on the nutritional aspects, but breastfeeding is a great deal more than the provision of physical nourishment.

We are learning more about the importance of early maternal-infant contact and stimulation and the role that breastfeeding plays in forging a strong emotional bond between mother and baby.

The Native People

## FEEDING BABIES

Babies are very special little people. Feeding babies takes special care.

There is no real advantage to the baby to begin feeding cereals or strained foods before baby is four to six months of age. Between four and six months of age the baby will begin to need nourishment from foods other than milk. Their bodies need more food energy. This is the time to start to feed cereals. Rice and barely cereal fortified with iron are the better choice. Baby's digestive systems are not mature. They may be allergic to some foods. Babies are not often allergic to rice or barley.

The dry cereals cost less. The ready to eat baby cereals have sugar or sweetened fruit mixed with the cereal. They are more expensive. Baby doesn't need the sweetening.

Another reason to wait until baby is four to six months old before beginning to feed cereals is that baby has to learn how to swallow food.

For the first few months when the food is placed on the tongue the tongue pushes the food forward. It seems as though the baby is spitting the food out. Mothers sometimes think this means baby doesn't like the food. The mother may not feed the food to baby again and baby doesn't learn to like that particular food.

Babies have small tummies. They can only drink or eat small amounts at one time. When the baby is fed cereal or strained foods he doesn't drink as much milk. Baby

cereals and strained foods don't provide the same nourishment as milk. Until the baby is four to six months old he needs the nourishment from the milk. Babies that are fed cereals or strained foods before four to six months tend to eat larger quantities of the strained foods. They seem to want to make up for the food energy that they need. They may begin the habit of overeating. As they grow older they continue to overeat.

Overeating makes fat people.

Mothers sometimes say feeding cereals helps the baby sleep through the night. Studies have not shown this to be so. Remember babies have small tummies. They can only drink or eat small amounts of food at one time. They should not be expected to sleep through the night for the first few months.

The baby that is taking only breast or formula may fuss and cry once in a while. Mothers sometimes think this means baby is hungry. She uses this as an excuse to begin feeding cereals or strained foods before four months. Babies need liquids, even tiny babies need a drink of water. For the first few months, it is a good idea to boil the water to be sure it is pure. Keep boiled water covered in a clean container ready for the baby. Healthy babies are happy babies. Breast milk will keep them well nourished for the first four to six months.

—From The Native People

## MISTAWASIS

Perseverance and a genuine desire to learn the art of sewing were the key factors behind the Mistawasis ladies sewing course.

Although the Saskatoon district had no additional training monies, the ladies were not content to leave it at that. They requested that Mrs. Emma Sand attend a Chief and Council Meeting to determine whether any funds could be released for their project. A proposal for funding was drawn up by Larry Syverson, a guidance counsellor for the Blaine Lake School Unit, and presented to the band.

Negotiations were successful and the Mistawasis Chief and council released the money from band funds to support the ladies' project. The monies were utilized to pay the instructor and to buy necessary materials.

The sewing class started in November and culminated in a banquet on March 7, 1980.

Cecile Watson, the Band Administrator and band council member, acted as the M.C. for the banquet. She called upon Mr. Joe Duquette to say a few words and give the grace. Mr. Duquette stated that gatherings of this type are to be encouraged, gatherings where young people are involved and taught to love one another. He asked that the band members not just get together during funerals but for happy events such as this one.

Mrs. Flora Albert was honoured by her 'pupils'. To show their gratitude they presented her with a slow cooker, a silver tray, and a mug with "I like work, I could sit and watch it all day" written on it. Mrs. Albert was very pleased and replied that she hoped the ladies wouldn't let their sewing lapse, as it is not only economical, but a pleasant past time as well.

Mrs. Flora Mike, the guest speaker for the evening, congratulated the women on their efforts.

Mrs. Emma Sand received recognition for the part she played in obtaining funding for the sewing class. She spoke of the importance of getting back to the basics (i.e., sewing) and teaching our children such skills. She offered her assistance in any future endeavors the women chose to undertake and was glad that she could help.

Mrs. Annie Ledoux spoke on behalf of the Chief and Council. She believes that short term programs of this type should be an existing part of the band activities. She also felt that these type of gatherings should happen more often.

—SHIRLY BIGHEAD

#### NUT LAKE BAND WORKSHOP

A two day Band Staff Training took place in Nut Lake, Saskatchewan on March 19 to 20, 1980.

People acting as resource in this area were: Chief Joe Quewezance, Tony Cote, Chief Andy Micheal, and Sgt. Leatherdale of Rose Valley Detachment.

The first day's discussions were centered around Indian business. Howard Walker gave information on the Indian Act and its implications, also stated how important it is that all Indian people must be involved in the revision of the Indian Act.

Tony Cote, Treasurer of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, spoke on treaty rights of Indian people versus the Indian Act.

He warned the people of some of the policies that have and will be forthcoming from the Canadian Government. First Vice-President, Doug Cuthand, spoke on land issues.

He spoke on the fifteen entitled Bands and the complications they have in settling their entitlements with both governments and the general public.

The R.C.M.P. were on hand to discuss Reserve Policing. The Band members showed a lot of concern with this topic; such as, incarcerations, police behaviour towards Indian people, police jurisdiction on reserves, and alcoholism.

Sgt. Leatherdale referred to a statement he made several times, it all boils down to common sense when policing on any reserve. Danny Musqua spoke on Treaty Rights, land issues and his role in the Treaty Research program.

His talk captured the audience with his presentation on Treaty signing and people involved at that time. He also spoke on different legislation concerning the signing of the Migratory Birds Convention Act between Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico, and how Canada left out the Indian Nation as this hinders our treaties on hunting, fishing and trapping.

The second day was based on topics such as: Health & Welfare, Provincial and Federal policies, prescription drugs, dental health. The civil servants did not seem to recognize that health was a treaty right of Indian people. They were more concerned about policy. However, some of the services they provide for Indian people, such as prescription drugs should not be paid for if a treaty card or number is presented.

Dental services are free up to \$100.00 (one hundred dollars) without approval of the Zone Director - any costs over one hundred dollars has to have the approval of the Zone Director.

Eye glasses: lenses are free to Indians and also a standard rim. If the individual should desire fancy rims and tinted lenses, those have to be paid by the individual - the difference is paid, not the entire amount.

If at any time one should be requested to pay for any dental work, eye glasses, or prescription drugs, be sure that you have a receipt of the costs of your purchase and take it to any Federation of Saskatchewan Indian office or F.S.I. worker, inform him/her of your receipt and the bill will be forwarded to the proper people for your reimbursement.

The Department of Indian Affairs personnel were on hand to give reports to the band of their endeavours.

Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program: gave information of the agriculture program on Indian Reserves. This brought a lot of interest to some young men of this community and were asked to return for another meeting. Finally, the wrap up of the session where resource people were given a chance to speak of the meeting. Linda Opoonechow of Policy Secretariat thanked the members who attended the meeting to support their elected leaders and also of their hospitality and stated she would return any time, at their request.

Words of encouragement from Tony Cote came in a form of unity to the community. Where they should plan, think and do. What you think is best for this community for future generations.

There were 30 to 40 people present at this workshop for both days. The response was great in terms of information flowing from resource people to band members. This workshop was arranged by Henry Sutherland and Chief Joe Quewezance of

the Saskatchewan Indian Community College. I believe in future we'll need more time on the agendas for Indian business to be discussed thoroughly in detail.

#### DEBDEN GRADUATES

On March 28, 1980 a banquet was held at the L&M Cafe in Debden to celebrate the graduation of twelve young people who completed the five-10 up-grading program held on the Big River Reserve.

Mel Goulden was the guest speaker for the evening. He, in co-operation with the Chief and council, were instrumental in getting this program going. They decided that the young people should have a chance to further their educations, this was their priority.

Mel spoke on the trails and the tribulations of the program and his pride in the young people for completing their goal. He urged the young people to continue their education and not let it rest at this stage.

Mrs. Mary Anne Morrison, their teacher, thanked everyone for attending. She felt that everyone benefited from this program by increasing their intellect. She asserted that it was a rich rewarding experience to have taught this class. In closing she wished her pupils happiness and success in the future.

Rose LaChance replied on behalf of the graduates expressing her sincere thanks to Mrs. Morrison for having guided them through the last few months. She also thanked Mel Goulden for his encouragement and the Community College for their contribution.

The twelve graduates are: Lyle Whitefish, Doris Whitefish, Doreen Joseph, Lorene Bear, Rose LaChance, Ralph Morin, Violet Morin, Dennis Netmaker, Russell Joseph, Evelyn Bear, Evelyn Rabbitskin and Hilda Joseph.

—SHIRLEY BIGHEAD

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I feel first off, privileged to respond to a part of an article that was indirectly related to me. The Saskatchewan Indian News, I feel is a good way of creating good communications between our fellow neighbours of the north and in creating publicity that gives our Indian reserves and events a lift that we wouldn't otherwise get in any other paper, and I hope it stays as such. But I feel I have to respond to the article written by Jim Dagleish on behalf of the President of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association and in turn was supposed to have represented the Saskatchewan Indian Women which any person can tell you it truly doesn't.

I think the young Chief mentioned in this article refers to me and I would like to clarify the two comments written; first off, the matter about religion. We all know this is a touchy subject but as was decided by the good majority of the people the Cote Indian Reserve, we done away with any preacher who represents a sect or religion that condemns our Indian faith which was done in so many words and statements that

I wouldn't even bother mentioning, were no different than any person or religion in that we all praise the same spirit as anyone in this great country of ours. But again, we don't tolerate condemnation of any religion in this reserve.

And, in response to me going to tournaments, I felt I've always been a mainstay of the Cote Selects Hockey Club and feel to live up to our representation from the Cote reserve, I have some obligations to meet with them and not only that but to have my leisure recreation like anyone else.

In regards to our rink closing on weekends is totally false. I think the success of our Minor Hockey system in the winter games and the community here speaks for itself. The community support we have here for our Minor System wouldn't tolerate having their building closed. So in closing, to put it plain and straight, "I'm not hurt or not a hurt person misrepresenting any organization falsely." I'm just a concerned young Chief who is representing and presenting himself fairly.

—Submitted by  
NORMAN STEVENSON  
Chief of the Cote Indian Band





#### TRUCK DRIVING CLASS

Members of the class include, left to right, Leonard Wolfe, Harvey Carter, Kenneth Waskewitch, Clarence Dillion, Chris Messto, Oliver Pelly, Jodie Mayor (instructor), Richard Chocan, Donald McDonald, and Ronnie Harper.

**ONION LAKE** — Local residents of this Indian community have recently completed a 40-hour semi-truck driving course.

Situated in 'heavy oil' area employment potential looks promising and Indian band is looking towards road construction as a potential employer.

Industrial Driver Training Systems Ltd. of Grand Centre, Alberta, conducted a 20 hours classroom instruction and 20 hours of practical driving the '18 - wheelers'.

The Indian band took advantage of \$10,000 from the district department of Indian Affairs in North Battleford to run the program.

A total of 12 trainees; Ronnie Harper, John Canapotato, Clarence Dillion, Harvey Carter, Lloyd Pathayken, Leonard Wolfe, Richard Chocan, Donald McDonald, Ken Waskewitch, Chris Messto, and Emile Pelly completed the driving course.

Instructor Jodie Mayor, made available his 'semi' for actual driving instructions and said a warm and friendly relationship had developed with its potential truck drivers.

—ARCHIE KING

#### CHIEF MILES VENNE ON KEY LAKE PANEL

Chief Miles Venne of the Kitsaki Reserve, in La Ronge has been appointed to the review panel for the Key Lake Financial Assistance Program, Saskatchewan Environment Minister Ted Bowerman announced.

Mr. Venne, chief of the Lac La Ronge Indian Band for 12 years, has had extensive experience in dealing with northern groups through his work with hospital boards and band-operated schools. Venne's many years as a trapper have also provided him with an intimate knowledge of the north.

The financial assistance program was established by Saskatchewan Environment to assist groups and organizations from areas that could be directly affected by the proposed uranium mine at Key Lake to prepare briefs for the Key Lake Board of Inquiry.

The board of inquiry was established to assess the impact of the proposed Key Lake uranium mine on the environment, community life and the health and safety of mine workers and residents.

Mr. Venne will be involved, along with the board, in reviewing applications and making recommendations as to which groups should be helped and the grant each should receive.

#### 1980 INDIAN AWARENESS WEEK

Thousands of Canadian Lutherans are expected to participate during October 1980 in activities focusing on the issues and concerns of Canadian native Indian people.

The week of October 12 to 19 has been designated as "Indian Awareness Week" in Lutheran Churches in Canada by the Indian Lutheran Race Relations Steering Committee. This campaign is intended to

encourage congregations to foster closer cooperation, joint action, and mutual friendship between Indian and Lutheran people.

Indian Awareness Week campaign in October 1979 attracted wide interest and directly reached an estimated twelve thousand people.

Special worship observances, education workshops, Indian speakers, cultural and social events will again highlight the week's activities.

The Indian Lutheran Race Relations Steering Committee has been created by a number of districts and synods within the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada. The Lutheran Church - Canada, and the Lutheran Church of America - Canada Section.

One half of the members on the Committee represent Lutheran bodies, and the other half are people of Canadian Indian ancestry.

Special resource materials will be distributed to over 1,000 congregations in all parts of Canada. A number of local committees will also organize workshops, coordinate events, and provide resource people for congregations in their areas.

Further information can be obtained by writing to Mr. Bob Hawkesworth, Indian Lutheran Race Relations Steering Committee, #304 223 - 12 Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2R 0G9.

# FARM TALK WITH ART IRVINE

*Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan 1980 is now available at Agricultural Representative Offices throughout the Province. Grain crop production is divided into four areas based on climate, vegetation and soil type. Area 1 includes the southwest, Area 2 including Wilkie, Kindersley, Kyle, Moose Jaw & Estevan circles Area 1 with Saskatoon and Indian Head bordering Areas 2 & 3. Area 3 includes Lloydminster, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort, Kelvington, Kamsack and Carlyle. Area 4 comprises the far north including Meadow Lake, Carrot River and Hudson Bay.*

In this report bread wheat varieties are compared to Neepawa, a high yielding variety recommended throughout Saskatchewan. Manitou and Napayo are also recommended throughout the Province. Canuck and Chester are recommended only in Areas 1 & 2 of the southwest. They are sawfly resistant varieties. Sinton is the only bread wheat that is resistant to leaf rust but it easily shatters, particularly if swathing is delayed. It yields poorly in the drier areas of the southwest.

Norstar and Sundance are the recommended winter wheats. Winter survival is the limiting factor. If a reasonable stand survives the winter, winter wheat should yield 25 per cent higher than recommended spring wheats. It also has earlier maturity, provides increased weed competition, and has labor requirement advantages. Successful production is most possible in areas 3 & 4 and the southern part of area 1.

Glenlea and Pitic 62 are the recommended utility wheats developed for markets requiring a quality different from bread wheats. Utility wheats are also higher yielders than bread wheats.

Durum wheat varieties are compared to Wascana, a high yielding variety recommended throughout the Province. Wakooma is also highly recommended. Coulter and Macoun are early maturing, short-strawed varieties which should be grown where these characteristics are important. Hercules is also recommended but produces lower yields.

Fielder, Springfield and Lemhi 62 are recommended soft white wheat varieties. Fielder is heavier and higher yielding than Springfield. Springfield yields higher and has more resistance to leaf rust Lemhi 62. Soft white wheat should be grown on irrigated land under contract to a milling company.

Barley varieties eligible for C.W. grades are compared to Bonanza, a good yielding 6 row variety recommended throughout the Province. Conquest is also a recommended 6 row variety, but yields considerably lower. Klages, Elrose and Betzes are the recommended 2 row varieties eligible for C.W. grades. Klages and Elrose are superior to Betzes in quality. Elrose and Betzes mature about 4 days earlier than Klages. Betzes yields lower except in Area 1.

Recommended feed barlies are Fairfield, Hector, Fergus, Summit, Bedford, Klondike and Melvin. Hector and Fairfield are also technically eligible for C.W. grades, but the malting industry prefers other varieties. Fairfield, Hector, Fergus and Summit are all 2 row varieties. Bedford, Klondike and Melvin are 6 row varieties.

Recommended oat varieties are Harmon, Athabasca, Cascade, Cavell, Foothill, Hudson, Kelsey, Random and Sioux. Cascade & Foothill are not recommended in area 4. Harmon has plump seeds and a moderately strong straw. Athabasca has a similar yield, smaller kernels, less per bushel weight and less disease resistance. Cavel has weaker straw. Hudson and Random are high yielders with short, strong straw but lower test weight than Harmon. Hudson is the only listed variety with resistance to stem rust race C10. Cascade is high yielding. Foothill is a late, tall, weak strawed, low test forage oat not particularly well suited for Saskatchewan.

Recommended flax varieties are Dufferin, Culbert, Linott, Noralta, Raja and Redwood 65. Dufferin, Culbert, Linott and Raja are rust resistant. Dufferin should be considered as a replacement for Redwood 65. Late flax seeding is not recommended. Linott yields better than other varieties when late seeding is necessary. Rust and other flax diseases overwinter in Saskatchewan. Avoid planting flax on or near flax stubble to minimize these diseases. Use clean seed as trash in seed may be infected. Frozen flax can be poisonous, have it tested at the Saskatchewan Feed Testing Laboratory before using for livestock feed.

Recommended Winter Rye varieties are Puma, Cougar, Frontier, and Kodiak. Kodiak has tan kernels which are about 10 per cent larger than the other varieties. The other varieties have green kernels. Kodiak yields less except in Area 4 and is not grown as extensively as the others. Winter rye yields approximately 1/3 higher than spring rye. Gazelle is the highest yielding spring rye licensed for production in Saskatchewan.

Recommended Turnip rape varieties are Torch, Candle & R-500. Seed colors are brown, yellow-brown and yellow respectively. Recommended Argentine type rape varieties are Alex, Midas, Regent & Tower. All have black seeds. Argentine type rape varieties produce higher returns than Turnip rape under irrigation because of their higher yield potential. Irrigation, however, delays maturity by four or five days. Candle, Alex, Regent & Tower produce low glucosinolate meal and are more readily marketable than high glucosinolate varieties such as Torch and Midas. R-500, produces oil with a high erucic acid level and should be grown under contract for specialized industrial oil markets. Rape is not recommended for the drier areas of the Province.

Recommended Field Pea varieties are Century, Tara & Trapper. Field peas produce best in the parkland region. Protein content varies considerably among fields of the same variety. It is advisable to obtain a protein analysis on seed for forage used in livestock rations. Inoculate the seed before planting.

Recommended Febean varieties are Ackerperle, Diana, and Herz Freya. They are a good protein source for livestock feeding. They produce best in the area of the Black soil zone that has the longest growing season. They should be seeded early and do well under irrigation. Seed seven cm deep in rows 15 to 17 cm apart. A seeder with a deep-fluted cup must be used to prevent their large seeds from cracking. Swathing as soon as the lower part of the pod turns dark on 25 per cent of the plants reduces shattering. Inoculate the seed before planting. Diana and Herz Freya mature six days earlier than Ackerperle, a significant feature in northern areas.

Laird, a large seed Chilean type Lentil will be available in limited quantities in 1980. The main production problems are weed control and harvesting. Sow on clean land. Some herbicides are now available. The plants are short. Swathing is carried out at ground level to avoid harvest losses. Grow on level, stone-free land. Lentils produce best in the brown, dark brown and southern areas of the black soil zones and should be seeded on stubble land. Inoculate the seed before planting.

Recommended Buckwheat varieties are Mancan, Tempest and Tokyo. Buckwheat is a short season cash or honey crop, susceptible to dry weather and high temperatures. It is usually grown under contract to ensure a market. Yields have been variable. Grow on summerfallow or on the stubble of a crop where separating similar sized seeds will not be a problem. Buckwheat is susceptible to frost, early June seeding is recommended. It has an indeterminate growth habit. Swath when the majority of seeds are ripe, or immediately after the first killing frost. Carefully adjust equipment to minimize shattering losses.

Recommended Oriental Tame Mustard varieties are Lethbridge 22A, Stoke & Domo. Recommended Brown varieties are Blaze, Ekla and Commercial. Recommended yellow varieties are Gisilba, Sabre, Kirby and Commercial. Mustards are less drought resistant than wheat, but are grown more in dry regions than rapeseed because superior seed quality occurs under dry conditions. Mixtures of mustard and rapeseed due to volunteer plants or careless farm handling can cause grade reduction losses. Mustard is almost exclusively grown under contract.

Specifics on these and other crops such as corn, sunflowers, safflower, canary seed and triticale are available at your Agricultural Representative Office. Use this Service. It is for your use and benefit.

# SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN ATTENDS PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN PERU

Last fall in Montreal we were all involved in the after hour festivities of the National Indian Brotherhood General Assembly when we were introduced to the delegates attending the Executive meeting of the World Council of Indigenous People.

One of the leaders we met was Nilo Cayuqueo, an Indian from Argentina. He informed us that he was organizing a Pan-American Indian Conference for the Indian organizations of South America. In the heat of the moment, he invited us and we accepted which is where I begin my story.

I don't know if it was an omen of things to follow but the first step of my south bound odyssey was aborted half way down the runway. Apparently the bird had sat on the ground all night and a few inches of snow had accumulated on top. Half way down the runway the snow flew off and one of the back engines took in a big gulp of snow and sputtered and died. Some guys came out and swept off the plane and looked at the motor and declared it fit for service, so off we went. The meeting was hosted by the Indians of Peru and held in Cusco, the ancient capital of the Inca Empire. Unless you haven't checked lately, there are no direct flights from Saskatoon to Cusco. I spent a day and a half bouncing around the western hemisphere before I finally landed in Lima, the capital city of Peru. My flight went from Saskatoon to Toronto to New York by Air Canada. From there I hopped a Lan Chile jet to Miami and Lima. I left Saskatoon at 8:00 a.m. and about 24 hours later I landed in Lima.

Your first reaction at Lima is the heat, you are near the equator on the sea coast and at the north end of the Atacama Desert. Outside the terminal we caught a cab. Our cab was one of the newer ones, a 1964 Dodge. No kidding, the average cab in South America is about as old as the guy driving it. They are patched up, repaired, rebuilt and recycled indefinitely.

As you drive into Lima, you think, "I see their dump, now where is the city?" Lima has about four million people, two million of which live in abject poverty, one million suffer from neglect, 900,000 form a middle class and about 100,000 who form the elite and keep everyone else down. It's just incredible. The shanty town stretches for miles from the airport to the centre of the city.

The traffic on the streets is chaotic at best and downright suicidal at worst. There are no lines painted on the roads, pedestrians are little more than moving targets and the



OFFICIAL WELCOMING CEREMONIES AT CUSCO UNIVERSITY

horn is used in lieu of the brakes. At first, you're scared stiff, then you prepare yourself for the inevitable and pray for past sins and indiscretions and finally you just shut-up and sit in stunned silence as the landscape and crowd veer and swerve sickeningly in front of you.

When we arrived at the hotel, I fell out of the taxi and kissed the sidewalk. We checked in and the day was spent sleeping and killing a few cervesas (beers) and doing a little exploring.

By this time Noel Starblanket, Alayne Bigwin and Dave Monture, Ole and Leif, two Samis (Laplanders), and Andreas Lopez, all from the World Council of Indigenous Peoples had also joined us.

That night we were guests of the Canadian Ambassador at his residence. A taxi ride in Lima at night is enough to scare a kamakazie pilot. We tore widely down packed streets, the horn honking wildly in fierce competition with the rest of the traffic. We shot past crowds of people, crowded buses, bicycles and burros.

In contrast with the crowds the squalor, the Canadian Ambassador lives in a well guarded, quiet walled off neighborhood. All the houses are surrounded by walls with cactus growing on top to discourage prowlers. Armed guards patrol some of the houses and in the distance we could hear guard dogs barking.

The Ambassador and his wife were a charming but naive couple. Along with the Indian delegation, they were also entertaining a group of Canadian businessmen. Canada does a fair amount of business in Peru and these businessmen were on a promotional tour. One of the embassy staff

asked me what part of Canada I was from. "Saskatchewan" I replied. "Rapeseed", she responded proudly. Apparently the Saskatchewan Government is assisting Peruvian farmers in developing a rapeseed industry. You learn something new everyday.

The Ambassador invited us all in the courtyard to see an award winning Australian film which bored us to tears. The best part was when the wind blew the screen over and one of the Samis inquired if the movie was "Gone With The Wind."

The film was made easier with a few trips to the bar. After Noel presented the Ambassador, his wife and some embassy staff with gifts on behalf of the Indians of Canada and informed them of our diplomatic mission to the Indians of South America.

We all thanked the Ambassador for his hospitality and split.

The next day I woke with a gawd-awful gut-ache. The number one rule in South America is "don't drink the water", the next is no fresh fruit or uncooked vegetables." I made the mistake of eating a tomato.

You can call it the "Touristas", "The Aztec Two-Step" or "Montezumas' Revenge" but it is a horrible combination of stomach cramps and diarrhea that leaves you a wreck. By the time the week was over, almost all of us took our turns standing at the gates of hell in excruciating pain.

I limped painfully onto the plane to Cusco that morning praying for my deliverance. I thought I might get a glass of milk but all they served was sickening sweet peach juice. I sat in silent agony.

Cusco is fantastic. It's located high in the Andes Mountains in a beautiful green valley.

But the altitude is 11,150 feet. That's over two miles high! Most twin engine aircraft fly at 9,000 feet. You'd have to dig a hole 2,000 feet deep to run a Twin Otter down there. The sign at the Prince Albert airport says that the altitude is 1,400 feet and that's roughly the same for the rest of the Province. So needless to say the jump of 10,000 feet left me gasping for breath.

At 11,000 feet the air is so thin that each breath is actually a measured gasp.

The Indians have a mild intoxicant called the Cocoa Leaf and it is considered a good cure for altitude sickness. We were given a cup of Cocoa Tea and it fixed us up a little. In fact it gave us a nice warm buzz and got rid of our headaches and light headedness.

Cocoa leaves are used widely with the Indians of Peru. They claim it makes them work harder. It's not uncommon to see an Indian with a huge load on his back and a large lump of Cocoa Leaves in his mouth. I never graduated to chewing, but the tea sure was good.

Our first day was spent in a state of limbo since we were all strung out by the altitude.

On our first afternoon we went sight seeing and saw how the people lived. The history is overwhelming but the poverty is appalling. It's a whole new world. Our guide told us that this was the real Peru. Our taxi driver at the airport was named Hugo, he was a full blooded Quechua Indian and had both a taxi and a van as well as many contacts. He became a good friend of the Canadian delegation and we used his taxi service regularly.



A STREET SCENE IN CUSCO



An old Inca Street with the modern city Built around. Cusco has been hit by several major earthquakes. Each time the modern building crumble, but the Inca stone work remains intact.

Cusco is one of the oldest cities in the Americas, it is well over 1500 years old. The Incas claim that Cusco is only 1,000 years old, but there are ruins that predate the Inca Empire several centuries. Everywhere we looked in Cusco there were Inca ruins. In fact the whole city is built on top of the ancient site.

The Spanish Conquistadors conquered the Inca Empire in 1525 and for three centuries Peru was one of the Spanish Colonies. There is a lot of romance and honor associated with the conquistadors (conquers) but don't you believe it. They were pirates, convicts and outlaws of the lowest order. They were the kind of men that the Inca Empire and were paid off in booty and plunder. There is an endless supply of stories about the Spanish greed and cruelty and to this day the Indians hate their guts.

After Cusco was conquered the conquistadors melted down all the Inca gold and hauled it back to Spain. After they had plundered and looted, the church moved in. The Cathedral at Cusco is built on the site of the Inca Temple to the sun, the Incas Palace was torn down and the separate quarters where he kept his concubines was turned into a nunnery. Nothing was sacred, the entire Inca Civilization was pushed over and destroyed.

The remaining Inca nobles were chased into the jungles and hunted down, tortured and put to death by the Conquistadors.

The conqueror of Peru is known as Pizarro, but in actual fact there were four Pizarro brothers and after they completed their conquest of Peru, they turned on one another and fought in addition to plundering the countryside.

Add to this turmoil the fact that the church was busy establishing itself by knocking down the Inca Temples and destroying all the religious symbols and you

have the complete destruction of an entire civilization.

It should be pointed out that the Quechua Indians were the Incas. The term Inca only refers to the ruling class. The head or king was referred to as "The Inca."

The history of the Inca Empire is very important when looking at the Indian movement in South America today. At its height the Inca Empire extended from Southern Columbia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia and the northern part of Argentina and Chile. It was the South American equivalent of the Roman Empire.

The countryside is dotted with signs of former greatness and a movement has emerged to re-establish the Inca Empire.

The first evening we were in Cusco the conference organizers called a press conference. They planned to outline their agenda to the press and made a statement, but things got difficult when a local anthropologist took them to task on the unreality of trying to re-establish the Inca Empire. He had a lot of good points but the assembled Indians argued back and wanted to string him up. Later on in the week as we moved into the countryside, I discovered why they felt as they do. They are very poor people surrounded by ruins of their former greatness and they need a dream, no matter how unrealistic it may seem.

People need dreams. When you cease to dream you might as well be dead.

The following morning I was sitting with Dave Monture having breakfast at our hotel. Breakfast consisted of Cocoa Tea and some kind of unleavened bread and scrambled eggs. I was thinking about all the culture, poverty and history that surrounded us and how far away we were, way the hell and gone in the Peruvian Andes. All this time Radio Cusco was playing in the background suddenly it broke into the

"village people," "Are you ready for the 80's! It flipped me out.

The contrasts are so great one minute you could feel 1,000 years back in time only to hear the latest disco music. Outside a truck rumbled by. It had twin painted mudflaps, Che Guevara on one side and the sacred heart of Jesus on the other. A couple of nuns walked by a child begging in the streets and didn't bat an eyelash.

There are no social programs in South America, the only relief is found in begging, at first it appalls you, but after awhile it becomes so commonplace you seem to ignore it. There are all blind people, crippled people and mentally retarded people, all begging in the streets. In fact, the only social program the government has is to license the beggar. The police frequently check the beggars to make sure they are a legitimate basket case, otherwise they are in trouble.

The conference was officially opened by a series of speakers at the University of Cusco. An Indian choir sang the Peruvian National Anthem in Quechua. Quechua is the second official language in Peru. Following the Anthem, a group of Incas blew on their conch shells which was their way of honoring the leaders who would speak.

The delegations were welcomed by the

President of the university, the mayor of Cusco and leader from the Peruvian Indian groups. The last to speak was George Manual, the President of the World Council of Indigenous People.

George spoke through Andreas Lopez who interpreted into Spanish. Andreas is an Indian from Nicaragua and an employee of the W.C.I.P. George gave a history and reason for forming the World Council of Indigenous People. He also told them about the Indians of Canada and in spite of all the affluence, Canada appears to have, the Indians remain the lowest group in terms of education; health and development. George closed his address with a song that was given to him by his father. He received a rousing round of applause.

Following the opening ceremonies we went to the central plaza in Cusco and a tree planting ceremony was held. The central plaza of Cusco is the former central plaza of the old Inca City. The cathedral, formerly the temple of the sun site at one end. On the other side is located the University of Cusco.

Before the tree was planted various groups of dancers performed and the Inca flag was raised. It was very symbolic of the growth of Indian Peruvian Indian movement that the Peruvian Army would allow the Inca flag to fly.



ADREAN LOPEZ



CEREMONIAL DANCING at Ollantaytambo in the sacred valley of the Incas.

The remainder of the day was taken up with dancing and motherhood speeches and slogan shouting.

The next day we packed up to go Ollantaytambo, one of the ancient Inca Towns in the Urubamba Valley which is the sacred valley of the Incas. We got up bright and early to get a seat on the bus only to find that there were not enough buses and those that were there were filled with press people, hippies and various hangers on and camp followers, all the Indians had been squeezed out.

The organizers threw out all the dead wood but there still was not enough room for all the delegates. We looked up our friend, Hugo who provided us with a friend with a taxi. It was a 1968 Chev with a truck suspension. It rode like a wagon. The guy just bought the car and paid the American equivalent of \$2400.00. Back here you could pick up a similar car for \$500.00.

We all piled in and headed over the mountain and down to the Urubamba Valley. It was a good paved road but the landscape was something else. There were huge gorges and chasins. The road would cling to the mountainside at dizzy heights. There were a number of switchbacks and hairpin turns that taxed the tires and suspension to the limit. A number of times we would swing around a corner and find ourselves face to face with a crowded bus. Our driver was a pleasant sort of guy and kept up a running conversation while we gasped and shuddered.

On the other side of the mountain range, we travelled down the Urubamba Valley, the sacred valley of the Incas. The bottom and sides of the valley are covered with small fields. It was these same small fields that were cultivated in ancient times and the food was transported to Cusco.

We pulled into the hotel at Urubamba and the tie rod end fell off the taxi. Our driver tied it on and headed back to Cusco. Archie Bunker once said that there was a certain providence that looks after drunks and dingbats, I think it also holds true for Peruvian taxi drivers.

The meeting was held at the ancient Inca fortress and town of Ollantaytambo the bottom part of the fortress as a gathering place for the assembly and the rest of the day was taken up with dancing and speech making.

I began to wonder when the group planned to get down to business so I asked some of the organizers. They replied that since the assembly was so large and diversified that they wanted to spend as much time as possible meeting each other and learning about each others' culture. I was also told that traditionally there is a lot of slogan shouting and speech-making before meetings so they get it out of their system before they get down to business.

When we finally did get down to business, I was flabber-gasted. In Canada, our Indian meetings are carried off with respect given to the speakers and a position is reached on the basis of concerns. An issue is tolled out and the best course of action developed.

And they are articulate and capable leaders.



**THE INCA FLAG** carried during official ceremonies held at the foot of the Fortress of Ollantaytambo.

The Indian movement has been under a lot of opposition by the government. The Bolivia delegation are considered dangerous radicals by their government. The Argentina government has outlooked all Indian organizations and some of their leaders live in exile.

The Columbia delegates were honoured at the assembly because they had left their country illegally.

The meeting continued on with very little forward motion. This was the first time that a Pan American Indian conference was held so even getting together was a major step forward. This was the first time that a South American government had officially sanctioned an Indian political gathering. It is illegal in Peru for groups to meet for political purposes so the whole meeting was billed as an Indian cultural festival. Also I was informed that the Peruvian government is planning general election somewhere in May or June so it looked

good to loosen things up and appear literal.

But the whole thing could tighten up if the general election elect a government not supported by the military. The military will allow election only if the result is in their form. If not they will hold a coup d'etat and continue to run the country. I'll follow the news and see what happens.

I asked one of the Peruvian leaders how active they were in the politics of the nation. He replied that they made up 80 per cent of the population and they had formed their own Indian Party. I told him I figured they would have it made. He replied that it didn't really matter how hard they worked because in order to vote, you must pass a literary test and the Indians aren't taught how to read and write. They form the peasant class and are kept at that level. There is an intellectual class of Indians developing within the universities but it remains pretty grim in the countryside.

The Indian form the present class



**VILLAGE CHIEFS OR HEADMEN.** The staff, ringed with silver bands represent their symbol of authority.

throughout South America and I really get a shock at this oppression in Peru. All the good land on the bottom of the valley is owned by rich landowners in Cusco. The Indian farm the land for wages. If they want to farm they must go up into the mountain and farm at the higher elevation. From the Valley floor you can see the fields high up on the mountain side. The merchant class are the mestizo or mixed blood. These people speak both Quechua and Spanish and form the small business community. All the big businesses and land holding is done by the Spanish or Latinos.

As the week wore on the uniqueness of the place began to wear off and cultural shock set in. Nothing was the way it should be. We were south of the equator so the sun travelled across the northern part of the sky. At high noon the sun was straight up and there was literally no shadows. The altitude was something I couldn't get used to. Cusco was at 11,000 feet and the valley we were in was down to 9,000 feet but it was still high. I had a constant headache and my eyes ached. Also the air is so thin, the sun beats down with intense heat causing severe sunburn. Because of the thin air, as soon as

the sun goes down, it gets cold.

I was always tired. The high altitude really wears you out. I went to sleep at 9 p.m. and woke up at 8 a.m. every night and was still tired.

And the food, I could never get used to the food. Stuff like pumpkin soup, goat's cheese and bread that resembled hockey pucks in shape and consistency all ruined my appetite. You couldn't drink the water so I drank mineral water. I could only eat cooked foods and all the food had a taint of different kinds of spices.

And then the valley got to me. For a born and bred prairie boy being caught in a Andes Valley can be a confining experience. I began to feel cut off from the world. I normally listen to radio and T.V. news as well as reading the daily paper and to not know what is happening drives me nuts.

And everyone speaks Quechua or Spanish, you can't talk to anyone except in the simplest form of phrases. I began to understand first hand how our people felt when they were forced into integrated schools with no knowledge of the language or cultural patterns. It's a very scary experience.

The meeting ran on for over a week but I left early. We returned to Cusco on a Saturday afternoon. The roads were full of peasants leading to the market place at Pisac. Pisac is an old Spanish market town on the original site of the Inca fortress and temple of the moon.

Saturday night is the peasants night out and the town was hopping. There are no bars as we know them, but they have chichs house. Chicha is a potent drink made from corn. It has an aquired tart as it is sour and kind of milky. There is no flashing neon sign pointing out a chicha house, instead they have a long 10 pole with read flowers on the end. There are no washrooms inside or anything fancy, instead the men step outside and relieve themselves on the wall.



**CHILDREN OF THE MOUNTAINS**

The next morning I left Cusco and began my day and a half trip home. The jet climbed in the mountain air and underneath I could see the ruins of the fortress of Sacsayhuaman and the famous ruins of Machupiccha a great Indian Civilization once thrived in there an with the help of the fine leader I met, that great civilization may once again rise but in altered form for the 21st Century.

That was my trip to Peru. I spent ten years there in one week. —DOUG CUTHAND



**A MODERN INCA**

## INDIAN RESORT NEWS

### Resorts Open For Summer

Golfers are out on the fairways at Last Oak Park and by May 1st the course will be in full operation, reports Manager, Tony Sparvier.

Kinookimaw Beach will have its golf course open to the public May 1st.

White Bear Lake Resort and Chamakese will begin operations May 16th. Makwa Lake and Mista Nosayew are open year-round.

### Resort Association holds Seminar

Financial aspects of managing a resort will be the main topic of discussion when resort managers and directors gather in Regina May 7th - 8th at the Westward Inn.

Bill Hatton, Tourism Development Specialist from Minnesota will be the main speaker, dealing with "Financing a Small Business" and "Financial Forecasting."

On May 8th, representatives from the following institutions will be on hand to discuss their institution's role in economic development: Federal Business Development Bank, Industry & Commerce, and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The seminar is open and those who are interested in this topic would be most welcome to attend.

### Cottage — Owners Experience Inflation

Lease rates are going up in places other than Indian Resorts. Parks Canada recently boosted rates at Waskesiu and other National Parks from an average of \$60 per annum to \$500 yearly.

This rate is based on 6 per cent of appraised fair market value of

similar lots outside the Parks. National Parks fix their lease rate for 10 years.

Mortgages for cottages are more difficult to obtain, Toronto Dominion Bank recently announced.

They will no longer supply mortgages for cottages. The reason given was: "There's a shortage of mortgage funds." However, the Bank of Nova Scotia has expressed interest in financing existing cottages at the going rate of interest.

People building a cottage still must finance through personal loans or a second mortgage on their home.

### VIEWPOINT BY ART IRVINE

Business advisors who:

- consume huge quantities of alcohol
  - punch their lungs full of holes through the use of the poisonous alkaloid nicotine
  - use stimulants, depressants and other drugs to make it through the day
  - fail to exert the effort to stay in good physical condition
  - claim their already excessive expense accounts are inadequate
  - have difficulty financing through to their next pay cheque
- present a questionable phenomena when they advise others how to manage their lives and their businesses.

## PEN PALS

Hi! I'm Betty Ann. I would like a pen pal over the age of 15, boys or girls. My hobbies are: horseback riding, listening to all kinds of music, and going to dances. Write: Betty Ann Harris, CHITEK LAKE, Sask.

Hi! I'm Madeline. I would like a pen pal age from 12 to 14, either boy or girl. My hobbies are going to dances, playing all kinds of sports. Write: Madeline Harris, CHITEK LAKE, Sask., SOJ O10.

Hi! I'm Carrie. I would like a pen pal over 14 and will answer all letters. Write: Carrie Wuttunee, Box 253, CUTKNIFE, Sask., SOM ONO.

Hi! I'm Glenda. I would like a pen pal, and will answer all letters. Write: Glenda Andrew, Box 253, CUTKNIFE, Sask., SOM ONO.

Hi! I'm Russell. I would like pen pals over 14 years of age, (girls). My hobbies are: disco dancing, playing pool, and watching girls. I will answer all letters. Write: Russell Nighthtraveller, Box 174, PAYNTON, Sask.,

Hi! My name is Eileen and I would like to hear from girls and boys ages 13-15. My hobbies are: meeting people and going to pow-wows. Write to: Eileen Desjarlais, Box 1, CRAVEN, Sask., SOG OWO.

Hi! My name is Sharon. I come from the Piapot Reserve and I would like to hear from boys and girls ages 11-13. My hobbies are: dancing disco, playing baseball and going to pow-wows. Write: Sharon Desjarlais, Box 1, CRAVEN, Sask., SOG OWO.

Hello! My name is Donna. My hobbies are: disco dancing and riding horses. I would like to hear from boys and girls ages 12-14. Write: Donna Mantee, Box 81, CRAVEN, Sask., SOG OWO.

Hi! I'm Annette Mantee. I'm from the Piapot reserve and would like to hear from boys and girls ages 10-12. My hobbies are: meeting new people, race horses and disco dancing. Write to: Annette Mantee, Box 81, CRAVEN, Sask., SOG OWO.

These two girls would like to hear from boys and girls ages 14 and over. Hobbies are dancing disco and driving around. Write: Diane Desjarlais, Box 1, CRAVEN, Sask., SOG OWO. — And Anita Desjarlais at the same address.

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. . .

### FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

is inviting applications for the positions of

#### SECRETARY

**Duties:** Under supervision of Office Manager and the Director will perform routine office duties such as: (1) typing; (2) filing; (3) travel arrangements; (4) appointments; (5) record minutes of meetings; (6) relief of switchboard.

**Qualifications:** (1) Completion of secretarial or clerk/typist course at a recognized business college; (2) Shorthand or speedwriting (necessity); (3) Ability to meet public; (4) Knowledge and appreciation of Indian development, history and heritage is required; (5) Fluency in an Indian language would be an asset; (6) Previous experience with syllabic typing is also desirable.

#### LIBRARIAN

**Duties:** Works under supervision of Library Supervisor

1. Assists in developing, organizing and maintaining collection of library materials in fields of knowledge related to the Indians of the America's particularly, North American and Canada.
2. Recommends acquisition of books, periodicals, audio-visual materials, media kits, films, etc.
3. Classify and catalogue library materials according to the library of congress classification system.
4. Prepare bibliographies, indexes, reading lists, etc.
5. Participate in conferences, seminars, and workshops.
6. Prepare displays.
7. Supervise library technicians, library assistants and library clerks.
8. Circulation of Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College library materials to Indian reserves and schools, as well as other citizens.
9. Provide practical training as required by library workers on reserves.

#### Qualifications:

1. Graduate from an accredited School of Library Science.
2. Several years of library experience, or an equivalent combination of experience and training.
3. Fluency in an Indian language would be an asset.

**Salaries for above positions:** Commensurate with experience and qualifications.

**Starting Dates for above positions:** As soon as possible.

**Submit applications to: David Sparvier,  
Acting Director,  
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College,  
P.O. Box 3085,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 3S9  
(Phone: (306) 244-1146).**



**FEDERATION OF SASK. INDIANS  
MEDIA DEPARTMENT  
invites applications for  
9 TRAINING POSITIONS  
in the  
1980 BAND NEWSLETTER  
TRAINING PROGRAM**

The program will be conducted from June 1 - October 31. Successful candidates will be expected to attend a 3-day workshop held once each month in Saskatoon. The remainder of the time will be spent working on their home reserves. Students receive a monthly salary plus reimbursement for all training materials, travel and vacation pay.

The program will provide training involving reporting, newsgathering and writing, layout, production and photography skills.

Send applications to: Alex Greyeyes, Director of Communications, F.S.I., P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3S9 or phone 244-1146, by **May 15, 1980.**

**FEDERATION OF SASK. INDIANS  
invites applications for  
the position of**

**Director of Communications**

**Duties:** To oversee and co-ordinate the functioning of a complete media unit, including areas of:

1. monthly newspaper publication
2. printing and publication of all F.S.I. material
3. graphic arts
4. duplication
5. darkroom activity
6. audio-visual production:
  - audio-recording
  - video-recording
  - television programming
  - radio programming
  - slide-tape production
  - photography
7. public relations

**Qualifications:** The successful candidate must possess post-secondary training in the communications field. In view of the diverse nature of the duties, a fairly lengthy work experience is necessary.

Applicants are expected to possess a thorough knowledge of and appreciation for Saskatchewan Indian culture, and be able to communicate with various local and government agencies and Indian people. To this end, fluency in English and an Indian language would be an asset.

The successful candidate must own a car and be free to travel extensively.

Please forward applications by May 31, 1980 to:

Wayne Ahenakew,  
Executive Director,  
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians,  
P.O. Box 3085,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 3S9  
(phone: (306) 244-1146)

**FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS  
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE**

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is an Indian controlled institution situated on the campus of the University of Regina. The college's courses and programs of study are academically integrated with the University of Regina, and lead to Certificates or Degrees in Education, the Arts, Management and Administration, Social Work, Fine Arts, and the Performing Arts. A major objective of the college is to deliver university accredited courses to Indian reserves and communities of Saskatchewan.

Priority will be considered to those candidates who have a common knowledge and understanding of the history, traditions, culture and values of Indian people, an understanding of the roles and functions of the two related colleges - Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Saskatchewan Indian Community College. A working knowledge of an Indian language will be an asset.

The successful candidate for positions advertised will be responsible to take direction from the Indian people of Saskatchewan through the board of directors of the college. All applications must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of at least four references (two work references and two character references). Please indicate permission to contact references.

Positions advertised have been given a minimum job description, for further information contact the personnel office of the college.

**ACCOUNTANT**

**Duties:** Administer accounting systems to provide records of assets, liabilities, and financial transactions; prepare financial statements, and assist in preparation of budgets; maintain accounts, monitor expenditures, prepare payroll and tax forms; prepare invoices, monitor receipt of revenues and disbursements.

**Qualifications:** Ability to understand and apply accounting principles and practices; ability to make mathematical calculations with speed and accuracy; a combination of education and experience to assume immediate responsibility for the position.

**SECRETARY (EXTENSION PROGRAM)**

**Duties:** To work directly with Extension Program Administrator and Co-ordinator; maintain student files/correspondence; serve as contact/liaison between university and fieldworkers, co-ordinator and instructors; maintain class lists, grade report sheets, mark audit sheets; distribute information to sessional lecturers on semester basis; order text books and supplies for off-campus classes; attend Extension Department, University of Regina meetings when required; other related secretarial duties.

**Qualifications:** Grade twelve and completion of secretarial course; experience with post-secondary institutions an asset; accurate typing and filing; applicants will be required to meet any additional criteria set down by the selection committee.

**ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR**

**Duties:** (Full time) effective September 1, 1980; teaching in existing introductory English courses under general co-ordination of English Department in this university.

**Qualifications:** Minimum of Master's Degree; special interest in Indian materials; previous teaching experience essential.

**EXTENSION CO-ORDINATOR**

**Duties:** Develop and deliver off-campus academic credit courses; work closely with Extension Department, University of Regina, Sask. Indian Community College; co-ordinate field workers.

**Qualifications:** Knowledge of academic programs; admission procedures of Extension Department and University of Regina; knowledge in utilizing Indian Elders; communication skills; freedom to travel; university degree and/or equivalent experience.

**INDIAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT HEAD**

**Duties:** Co-ordinate Indian Studies with instructors; work with other college departments to ensure needs of programs and students are met; assist in planning and preparation of new classes; act as resource person to instructors, students and surrounding communities; represent college on university committees as required; monitor on and off-campus classes; research, design and instruct Indian Studies classes; prepare budgets and determine manpower requirements for the department; other related duties.

**Qualifications:** Academic credentials to teach at university level; research and administration experience in post-secondary education administration; background in Indian Studies classes; knowledge of Indian people, history, and culture; other assets include, outgoing personality and knowledge of an Indian language.

**RESEARCH AND GRANTS OFFICER**

**Duties:** Responsible for developing the office, establishing formal and informal relations with governmental and non-governmental funding agencies, institutions, private business and foundations.

**Qualifications:** Previous experience in research; knowledge of preparing and submitting formal applications; communication skills.

**INDIAN EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR**

**Duties:** Write policy proposals in consultation with and for approval of College Director and University of Regina, Faculty of Education; research, identify and develop area II specializations for approval by University of Regina; arrange and monitor intern

(continued next page)

placements; research and develop classes; prepare budgets and determine manpower requirements for the department; other related duties.

**Qualifications:** Recognized post-graduate Degree in Education supplemented by post-secondary programming experience; competence in educational administration communication skills; ability to work with Indian people; utilize Elders in programs; freedom to travel; several years of teaching experience with Indian people an asset.

#### **BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL CONSULTANT**

**Duties:** Revise and update syllabi for classes in B/B Education; review documents and develop classes based on information contained therein; work with Librarian in developing B/B library materials; expand and develop the TESL Program; monitor and provide assistance to B/B teachers; work with other college staff and Federation of Sask. Indians staff in expanding and developing the college; other related duties.

**Qualifications:** University degree with specialization in bilingual/bicultural education, supplemented by work experience in this area; knowledge of Indian people, culture and language an asset; experience in curriculum design required.

#### **INDIAN GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR PROGRAM CO-ORDINATOR**

**Duties:** Co-ordination of academic development of program; co-ordinate functional operations of program personnel; able to take direction from Executive of Indian Guidance Counsellor Association; work co-operatively with S.I.F.C. staff and Sask. Indian Cultural College.

**Qualifications:** Recognized Degree in Education or Social Services with specialization in Psychology, and/or equivalent experience in co-ordinating training and direction of Indian Guidance Counsellors in respect to Indian communities.

#### **INDIAN STUDIES LECTURERS**

**Duties:** Instruct classes; be prepared to instruct off-campus for minimum of one semester; workshops, etc. relating to program; participate in ad hoc committee meetings for purposes of developing curricula; researching, and developing classes.

**Qualifications:** Advanced degree with appropriate research methodology; ability to work with and respect Indian perspective; teaching experience in post-secondary institutions an asset.

#### **LANGUAGE ARTS RESEARCHERS AND INSTRUCTOR**

**Duties:** Research and develop methodology classes for language arts specialization in education program; instruct methodology classes on and off-campus; act as consultant to instructors.

**Qualifications:** Recognized post graduate Degree in Education; teaching experience at elementary level with Indian children; knowledge of Indian culture; instruction at university level an asset.

#### **PROGRAM IN INDIAN MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT CO-ORDINATOR (PIMA)**

**Duties:** Under general direction of Program Co-ordinator; establishing and maintaining contact with Indian band governments; researching, developing and implementation of courses on and off-campus; assisting in co-ordination of a co-op/work study program; other related duties.

**Qualifications:** University Degree in Commerce or Business Administration and/or equivalent experience; knowledge of administrative procedures and management practices of Indian band governments; knowledge of Indian history and economic, political and social environment of Indian reserve communities; ability and willingness to work with government agencies, Indian institutions, and private organizations; demonstrate high level of communication skills; verbally and written.

#### **INDIAN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION PROGRAM COUNSELLOR (SASKATOON BASED)**

**Duties:** Counselling individual and small groups in personal, academic and tutorial areas; public relations/liaison with reserve communities, University of Regina, government agencies and offices, student associations; recruitment and selection of students; create an awareness for employment of graduates; orientation of new students; student registration; updating student profiles; other related duties.

**Qualifications:** Certificate in Indian Social Work or Bachelor of Arts Degree or Bachelor of Social Work Degree; experience in counselling; social work/social science related experience; communication skills; ability to handle administrative responsibilities; Indian language an asset.

#### **CREE INSTRUCTOR**

**Duties:** Instruct Cree classes in the 100 and 200 levels; research and development of course material leading to a Degree in Indian Languages; monitor off-campus classes; assist in training language instructors.

**Qualifications:** Thorough knowledge of linguistic structure of the Algonkian language, specifically Cree; university degree or equivalent experience; teaching in both in-school and post-school institutions would be an asset.

**Salaries commensurate with qualifications and experience.**

**For further information regarding closing dates, and information regarding job descriptions, etc. contact: Personnel Office, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, C-4, Classroom Building, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2 (Phone: (306) 584-8333).**

### **FEDERATION OF SASK. INDIANS Saskatchewan Indian Federated College TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT ORIENTATION**

**STARTING DATE:** June 2, 1980

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Life Studies/Skills Orientation Program is to provide training and an opportunity to be exposed to a variety of learning experiences which will prepare trainees for employment or further training.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Because of restrictions in enrollment numbers (15 trainees) we are only accepting persons who are interested in developing their self-identity and motivation toward future career goals.

**WHO MAY APPLY:** Any person of Indian ancestry (Treaty, Registered, Non-Status, and Metis).

**SPONSOR:** Canada Employment Commission (Manpower) is funding the program. Training salary will be \$680.00 per month for a training period of four months.

**APPLICATION DEADLINE:** Interested applicants should apply no later than May 12, 1980 and will be contacted for interviews thereafter, using the following format:

**NAME IN FULL:**

**ADDRESS IN FULL:**

**HOME TELEPHONE:**

**BUSINESS TELEPHONE:**

**DATE OF BIRTH:**

**SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER:**

**MARITAL STATUS:**

**DEPENDENTS:**

**STATUS OF INDIAN ANCESTRY:**

**EDUCATION:**

**WORK EXPERIENCE:**

**PRESENT EMPLOYMENT:**

**REASON FOR APPLYING:**

**REFERENCES:**

Please submit written applications to Sylvia Walsh, Consultant/Psychology, Sask. Indian Federated College, University of Regina, Classroom Building, C-4, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2, phone: 584-8333

## WINTER GAMES COLOUR PHOTOS

Colour photographs of teams and individuals who participated in the 1980 Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games, hosted by the Cote Reserve are now available from The Saskatchewan Indian. Some of the team and individual photos taken by our staff photographer appear in this edition, but in black and white. These photos, and other can be purchased from us. Write, indicating what team photo, or individual photo is desired (Note: we don't have all teams that participated but will send the best photos taken of the ones we do). The prices are: \$3.00 for 5" by 7", \$7.00 for 8" by 10", and \$16.00 for 11" by 14" prints. There will be a discount for group orders, if all orders are placed at the same time. Send orders to: Winter Games Photos, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3S9.

To all those people who have purchased tickets for the 50-50 Draw by the Saskatoon Native Ladies Fastball Team. The draw will be made on Friday, May 2, 1980, at the Saskatoon Friendship Centre bingo.

The File Hills 8th Annual Pow-wow will be held July 11, 12 and 13 on the Star Blanket Reserve, northeast of Regina. There is competition for all groups, exhibition dancing and daily rations for those taking part in the exhibition and competition. Prize money for the competition will total \$9,000.00, which also includes Drummers' expenses. For more information contact: Irvine Star at 334-2206.

## FOR SALE

Kitchen Cabinets: Saskatchewan Housing Approved, many cabinets built for R1 to R6 homes, we also build to your measurements — Archerwill Cabinets-Metis Local No. 58— phone 323-2054 or 323-2007, manager, Alfred Campeau.

## CELEBRATE SASKATCHEWAN (1905-1980)

June 20, 21, and 22, Peepeekisis Indian Reserve Annual Sports Day. Events will include: "Homecoming", re-union of all Band members; minor softball; senior and ladies fastball; bingo; possible kiddies' rides; concessions; evening entertainment. For further information contact Peepeekisis Recreation Board, at 334-2820, chairman Francis Desnomie.

## 4-H REPORT

**PATUANAK** - General 4-H Leader, Norbert George, reports that 74 4-H members are involved in 10 projects. The volunteer leaders are: Margaret Aubichon (jr. cooking), Mary Jane Campbell (sr. cooking), Rheda McIntrye (beaded jewelry), Bernadette George (macrame), Gladys McPherson (knitting), Marci Dawatzare (model making), Peggy Adamack (wall hanging), Robin Hayslip (macrame animals), Ron Skage (carpentry). Norbert himself has a music project and is about to set off on his trapline. No date is set for the Achievement Day yet.

**MINISTIKWAN** - 4-H leader Katherine Crookedneck reports that about 36 4-H members are involved in quilt and cushion making. The club had a successful bake sale to raise money. 4-H leader Adeline Crookedneck is working with some boys on their project.

**LITTLE PINE** - April 22 is the date set for the 4-H clubs Achievement Day according to 4-H helper Myrtle Bear. A display of members work a film and presentation will round out the activities.

**FISHING LAKE** - Will start a 4-H babysitting project beginning on April 28. There are 12 young people interested.

**CHAGONESS** - 4-H member Lois Thomas reports that about 25 4-H attended meetings on Wednesday in April. Projects that the members are taking include: babysitting (by Francis Scott) and a velvet art painting project (by Albert Scott). Community nurses from Tisdale and Wadena have helped out with first-aid portions of the babysitting project. A re-organized executive stands as follows: president, Lois Thomas; vice-president, Theresa Thomas; secretary, Marelene Nippi; treasurer, Rick Smokeyday; and reporter, Valerie Thomas. Some of the clubs activities include going ice-fishing and an up-coming dance-a-thon to raise funds for a trip to Prince Albert.

★ — Lois called us with this information. Thank you Lois. For any people wishing to report 4-H activities, please call (collect) the Indian 4-H office.

**LITTLE BLACK BEAR** - A 4-H information session was held on March 26. Over a dozen young people and several moms and dads (including Chief Allan Bellegarde) were present. There was a plan to have a meeting among helping parents in the near future.

**THE TIMBER BAY BUSY BEES** - have been enjoying a successful 4-H year, An Achievement Day in early May and a

"wind-up" picnic are planned.

**PIAPOT** - The Light Horse project club at Piapot reserve hold weekly meetings with films, talks and demonstrations. Now that the weather is becoming warmer the members are looking forward to spending more time working with horses.

**SHOAL LAKE** - The 4-H Club is underway with sports coaching & a crafts projects. Funds are being raised for the string art candle making crafts by raffles and popcorn sales. A gun safety course is planned for the spring.

**WATERHEN RESERVE** - School was the location of a 4-H information gathering for adults on March 27. Several people present volunteered their time in an interest area of their choice. This will help boys and girls learn about a particular 4-H project. On April 2, the youth met and selected the project areas that interested them. On April 14, the leaders will hold a 4-H workshop with Les Ferguson, 4-H staff, to discuss leader skills, do some planning and hopefully work into high gear for the duration of the club projects.

**GORDON'S 4-H CLUB** - Ideas — Gordon's 4-H club has raised funds by selling hockey pool squares.

**CHAGONESS 4-H CLUB** - appoint a 'joker' for each meeting. . . it's that persons job to tell a joke at each gathering.

**DEB'S DOINGS** - From April 7-12, 4-H staffer Deb Hauer was at 4-H Camp Rayner at an event called '4-H Selections'. This is a part of the regular 4-H program in which about 100 senior 4-H members gather for a week of educational opportunities. Also, there is the chance at being selected to go on one of about 52 award trips bash in and out of the province. Deb was on the selection staff.

**4-H PROMOTION** - Hockey fans at the Waterhen Tournament in Meadow Lake saw an unexpected sight. Smack in between the drawsheets and the pay phone was the Indian 4-H display. It was good to see lots of people stopping by to look at the slides.

## IF YOU ARE A — — — — —, WHAT CAN YOU DO TO START 4-H

**Youth** — talk it up with other kids and adults.

join an off-reserve 4-H club if one is close and no one else wants to bite.

if you get mad enough, phone the 4-H Office (306) 343-5600, collect, to discuss your ideas further.

**PARENT** - encourage your son/daughter to become involved.

take an interest in 4-H yourself and maybe even offer your help be enthusiastic of the idea to offer people.

## CHIEF/COUNCIL

**MEMBER** - be supportive of those wanting to find out more about 4-H.

## "X" COMMITTEE

**MEMBER** - sponsor a 4-H group either financially or with moral support.



# NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST



## THEME:

Celebrate Saskatchewan - 1980

The Indian people have contributed in many ways to the development of Saskatchewan as a province in the past 75 years.

We have a reason to celebrate because we are the first inhabitants of this great land called Saskatchewan.

Writers of Indian or Eskimo ancestry who are residents of Saskatchewan may enter original stories

dealing with some aspect of native life, to appeal to native children and teenagers.

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

Deadline for entries is May 31, 1980.

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

Sponsored by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

## Send all manuscripts to:

**Native Writer's Contest  
c/o Curriculum Studies  
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College  
P.O. Box 3085  
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan. S7K 3S9**



# NATIVE WRITER'S CONTEST

## Rules and Regulations:

1. Any person of Indian and Eskimo ancestry who is a resident of Saskatchewan may enter this contest.
2. Writers may enter as many book manuscripts as they wish in any or all of four categories, but must indicate in which category each manuscript should be judged:
  - a) biography
  - b) history
  - c) humor
  - d) fiction
  - e) poetry
3. The book must be the original work of an individual writer or a group such as a school class, but it may be based on traditional legends or stories. It should be written to appeal to the native child or teenager, and should deal in some way with some aspect of native life.
4. The length of the story may vary, as a picture book or story book for very young children might contain only a few dozen words while a book for older children might be much longer.
5. If the story is based on a traditional legend, or is based directly on material which has been published previously in a book magazine, or somewhere else, please indicate this in a covering letter within the manuscript.
6. The winners of this contest will be selected by a panel of judges composed of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, Department of Culture and Youth and the Provincial Library. The decision of the judges will be final, and announcements regarding the competition will be made by July 31, 1980. Attempts will be made to have the official presentation of the awards in the winners' home communities as soon as possible after the contest has ended.
7. The writer of the winning book in each of the four categories will receive \$200.00. Copies of these winning books will also be sent to Canadian Publishers, to see if they are interested in producing them commercially. After the 250 copies have been published, the publication rights revert to the author.
8. All material submitted to the contest will be evaluated by the committee. Manuscripts which have merit, but which the committee feels are not qualified under the contest regulations, will be copyrighted in the author's name and submitted to a Canadian Publishing Company to see if they can be published commercially, in that event, all arrangements regarding the author's fee, etc., would be worked out between the publisher and the author.
9. The deadline for entry of manuscripts is May 31, 1980. All scripts must be clearly written by hand, or typewritten and doublespaced, and are to be submitted to the Annual Native Writer's Contest

Sask. Indian Cultural College  
c/o Curriculum Studies  
P.O. Box 3085  
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan  
S7K 3S9

Not later than May 31, 1980.

## The Dene Kit

The following is information regarding a Dene language kit that is now available to schools in northern Saskatchewan. The kit was completed by Margaret Reynolds with the help of Dene elders. Margaret has been working with Dene language teachers in the piloting process. She is willing to hold orientation sessions with other Dene language teachers as well.

### The kit includes:

1. Dene language and tape
2. Dene Readers Pre-primers - Books 1-12  
Pre-primer supplements - Books 1-5
3. Teachers Guide for Pre-primers
4. Dene Readers - Books 1-8  
Primer Supplements 1-5
5. Teachers guide for Primers
6. Flash cards 115 (large)  
115 (small)
7. Work books for Pre-primers - books 1-8
8. Johnny goes hunting and tape \$5.50
9. Slide-tape presentation: *Patuanak life in a Northern Indian Community*

This presentation serves as an instructional aid for discussions centering around what reserve life is like. It is complete with cassette tape, color slides, and script—all set in a convenient binder.

Patuanak: seventeen and one-half minutes - \$100.00

10. *A northern Winter festival at Portage LaLoche.*  
The excitement of a northern carnival comes alive in this slide tape presentation on the annual festivities at Portage LaLoche. The presentation covers the anticipation and preparations of the community, as well as a day long string of events which include dog-sled racing, log-sawing, and log-throwing contests, ski-doo races, jigging, and the coveted "King Trapper" award. \$114.00
11. **Dene Arts and Crafts**  
A simple instructional book on the way the Dene people made traditional handicrafts. A combination of old and new materials are suggested in making the crafts. \$3.00
12. **Dene Legends**  
As with many other legends these depict a time when men and animals could communicate with one another. Two scheming characters, Crowhead and Spread-Wings especially typify the vitality of the Dene culture and their humorous, magical, and often formidable adventures. \$5.00

The language books and resources combine to make-up a Dene kit for the classroom at a cost of \$300.00. The books and slide tape presentations with fixed prices may be borrowed from our library. (Only within the province) Out of province patrons may borrow previewing copies of the slide tape presentation from our library.



## AN INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS PACKAGE

This is information and rough draft of a Treaty Rights Curriculum as piloted in schools since the commemoration of Treaty Six in Saskatchewan in 1976. This material is available at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

## A CURRICULUM & RESOURCES OUTLINE

**Treaty Six:** "...for as long as the sun shines, the grass grows, and the rivers flow..." This book is an outline of events which led to the signing of treaties between Canadian Indians and the Government of Canada on behalf of the Queen. The background information and recommended resources material will help a teacher prepare to teach an understanding of the treaties. This aspect of Canadian history has been left out of the curriculum. Suggested classroom activities are included for Grades one to twelve. (\$4.00).

### **The Treaty Indian** (3/4" video cassette)

This presentation is a resource for the above which shows the historical and political background to the making of the treaty in the areas of: Life of Europeans and how this affected Indian life. The actual events which led to negotiations and signing of treaties. How treaties effect us - our homes, food, clothing, governments, recreation, social activities, health and education. This information will better acquaint Indian and non-Indian pupils as to why there are treaties and treaty Indian people. Grade four and up. (\$125.00 - 18 minutes).

### **Kataayuk Saskatchewan Indian Elders**

Biographical material of people whose lives have been affected by the treaties - their lives, feelings, concerns and hopes. (\$6.00)

### **Curriculum outline of Indian treaty rights**

as taught in the classroom.

Since this aspect of Canadian history has been left out of the Social Studies curriculum the department of education in Saskatchewan will be requested to make this a compulsory part of the curriculum.

The following film was winner of the best promotional film award, at the Yorkton International film festival, 1977.

### **"In the Spirit of our Forefathers"**

This vivid portrayal of the Treaty Six Centennial depicts the entire scope of commemoration activities ranging from the formal ceremonies near Fort Carlton, to contemporary sporting events at the summer games; from gathering of elders advising the young to the less serious parleys of hand-game gamblers.

The film opens with a brief history of Treaty Six supported by footage derived from archival photographs, then breaks to 1976 and the commemoration at Beardy's Reserve, close to the site of the first signing.

The solemnity of these scenes is sensitively dealt with, and the action moves to jigging, canoe races, foot races, soccer, the chuckwagons, singing and drumming - all the excitement and vitality have been captured in this film. (\$350.00 - 30 minutes).

The film and cassette can be purchased or borrowed from the Library Department at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. The library does not lend out of province but there are previewing copies available for those who wish to purchase the film or cassette.

A bibliography is included on page 38 of the book **Treaty Six** "...For as long as the sun shines and the grass grows, and the rivers flow..."

A bibliography is also included in the research for a resource book, the "History of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians" (Part II of the Indian treaty rights curriculum).

The curriculum outline and resources combine to make-up an Indian treaty rights kit for the classroom for a cost of \$485.00 or all books, film and cassette can be borrowed from our library.

## Indian Art Prints

A limited amount of the following prints are available, from the curriculum department of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Saskatoon.

Presented on a fine heavy-weight white paperstock, the prints are black and white offset reproductions of original art by local Indian artists, and perfect for gifts or for framing to hang in your home or office.

The average (approximate) size of each print is (14" x 18").

The cost for each print is \$6.00.



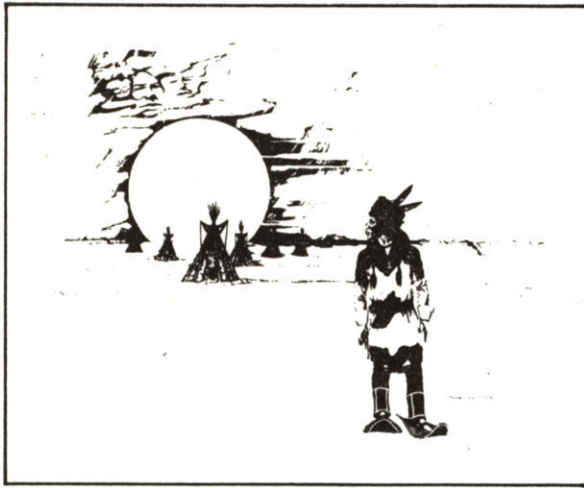
6. Untitled by Ray McCallum/76

## Indian Art Calendars

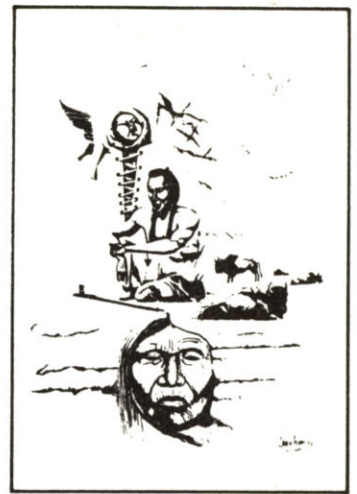
For a limited time 1980 Indian art calendars are available in full color from the curriculum department of Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Two sizes are available:



1. Mating Moon by Joe Desjarlais/76



2. The Great Moon by Ray McCallum/76



4. Untitled by the late Sarain Stump/73



3. Hatching Moon by Ray McCallum/77



5. Frog Moon by Ray McCallum/77



7. Hatching Moon by Joe Desjarlais/76



8. Flying Up Moon by Ray McCallum/77



9. Budding Moon by Ray McCallum/77



10. Frost Moon by Joe Desjarlais/76



12. The Great Moon by Dennis Morrison/76



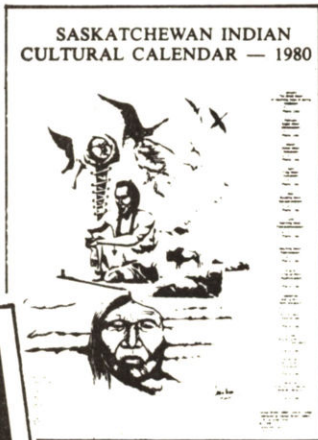
13. Frost Exploding Trees Moon by Eddy Poitras/76



11. Flying up Moon by Dennis Morrison/76



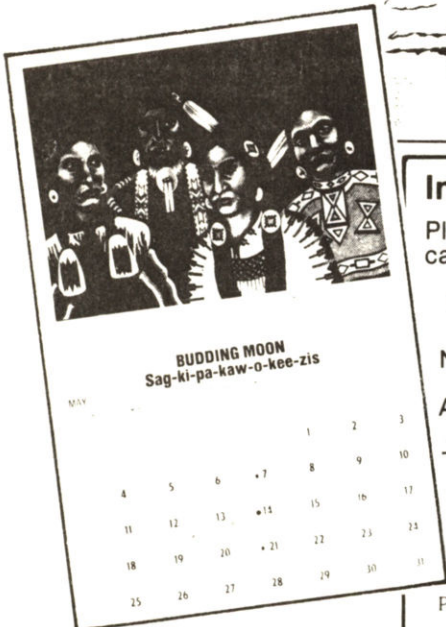
14. Eagle Moon by Ray McCallum/77



Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College - 1980 Calendar.

15. - classroom size (17" x 22") \$5.00

16. - office/home size (11" x 17") \$3.00



### Indian Art Prints/Indian Art Calendars - Order Form

Please send me the following Indian Art prints or calendars. (Circle numbers to order).

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Send Order To:

Curriculum Department  
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College  
P.O. Box 3085,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.  
S7K 3S9.

Please enclose (\$ .25) for postage & handling.



# SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN WINTER GAMES



**NOEL STARBLANKET**, president of the National Indian Brotherhood was one of the official dignitaries present during the opening of the first ever, Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games.

Over 1,500 athletes from across the province came to the first Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games hosted by the Cote Band situated near Kamsack, Saskatchewan, April 3 to 13th.

The games, first to be held in the province, involved athletes in hockey, curling, basketball and boxing. These games included all age groups from Wee Wees to the Senior Level.

It's the hope of the hosts that these games will be an annual event, a means of celebration by the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

The official opening of the games, which took place in the Badgerville rink Saturday, involved Indian leaders and representatives of the federal and provincial governments.

After a traditional Indian pipe ceremony conducted by elders and words of welcome by Chief Norman Stevenson, the Tootoosis brothers sang the "Honor Song" a "raising of the flag", ceremony was conducted by war veterans and by members Kamsack Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment. This was followed by a grand march with athletes displaying their district flags.

Among the dignitaries officiating at the ceremony were — Noel Starblanket, president of the National Indian Brotherhood; Sol Sanderson, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; Senator Norrie of Nova Scotia; Lorne Nystrome, Yorkton/Melville M.P.; Norm Lusney, Pelly M.L.A.; Emil Korchinski, Department of Operations for Saskatchewan; Art Obey, District Representative of Touchwood; Fort Qu'Appelle chiefs; Sterling Brass, Yorkton District, representative of chiefs and Colin Grant District Superintendent of Community Affairs.

The games officially opened when Noel Starblanket dropped the puck to begin the Old Timers Hockey game.

## Veterans Hold Curling Bonspiel

The war veterans ran a bonspiel to coincide with the winter games. The veterans attracted forty-two rinks in all for their bonspiel.

In the first event the Art Desnomie rink from the Files Hills Reserve took home the gold medal and a prize of \$250. Second place finishers, Roy Alexson Rink from the Day Star Reserve won the silver medals and a prize of \$125. Bronze medals and a prize of \$75 went to the rink skipped by Noel Starblanket, who by the way played the Norm Stevenson rink for the bronze and challenged one another on a winner take all for the third and fourth, the fourth place finish was worth \$50. Noel Starblanket rink took a total of 125.00 for their efforts.

In the second event Keith Bellegarde and his crew took the gold medals and a prize of \$150.

Denzil (Folk) Kitchemonia and his merry men took the silver medals and a prize of \$75. This rink has got to be one of the most sportsmanlike rink in any bonspiel. Denzil a great sport just couldn't get the winner in there and had to settle for second place finish.

Taking third and bronze medals and a

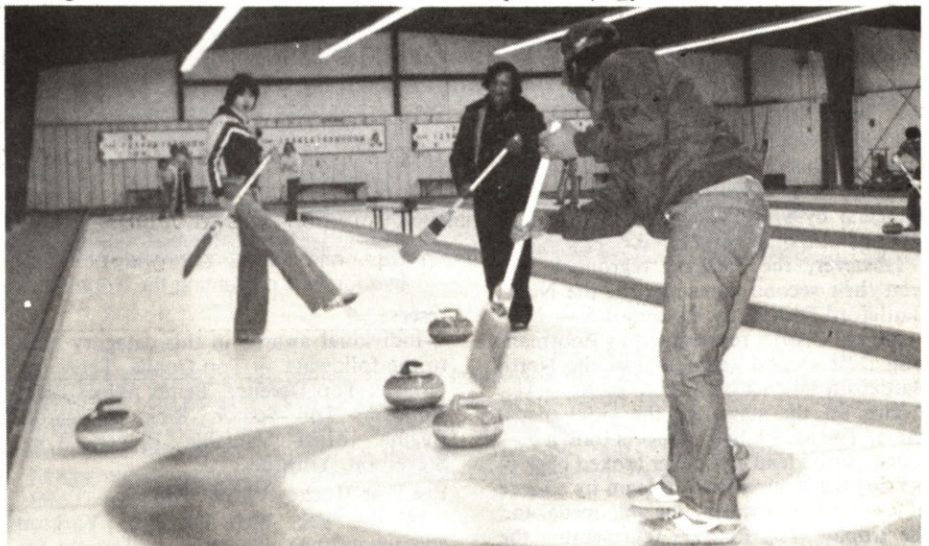
prize of \$50.00 was the rink skipped by Lindsey Starr of the File Hills Indian Reserve. Taking fourth and taking a prize of \$50 was the John T. Cote rink, sort of a disappointed crew as they were heavily favoured to sweep right to the Gold.

In the Ladies open — the Shelly Cote rink showed them the how and why as she and her rink made a clean sweep in their quest for the Gold. For their winning efforts the Shelly Cote rink took home the trophy and gold medals plus a prize of \$75. Second place went to the Evelyn Desnomie rink of File Hills Reserve. Her rink received the silver medals and a prize of \$50.

Theresa Desnomie, a real sport took the bronze medal and a prize of \$25.

In the mixed event played on Saturday, the Keith Bellegarde rink took top honors and captured the trophy, gold medals and a prize of \$100.

Placing second and getting the silver medals was the Art Desnomie rink. They also picked up a prize of \$70.



**MIXED CURLING ACTION** during the Veterans Curling Bonspiel.

The bronze medals went to the old gentleman his his crew — George Desnomie, they also picked a prize of \$60.

Finishing fourth and a prize of \$40 was the Lloyd Desnomie's rink.

In the second event, the Denzil (Mazenke) Kitchemonia rink captured the top prize of \$80.

Placing second and a prize of \$60 was the Reynold Severight rink from the Cote Reserve.

Peter (Pan) Severight placed third and took a prize of \$50.

John T. Cote rink finished fourth and a prize of \$40.

The bonspiel marks the first time an event of this nature has been run off and the event from all expectations has been a huge success from the organizers point of view and best of all the participants had a barrel of fun.

### Old Timers Active In Hockey Tournament

In Old Timers Hockey, the Cote Selects Old Timers were unbeatable as they severely bombed all opposition, and their march to the gold medal winners circle. The Cote Old Timers made up of players from Keeseekoose and Cote have had a lot of experience in tournaments played as they have captured the National Title on one occasion and finished second in an International event last year in Florida. So to no ones' surprize the old fellows captured the gold medals for the Yorkton District.

Finishing second were the Prince Albert Old Timers represented by a majority of players from Sturgeon Lake Reserve. Their efforts brought them the silver medals.

The bronze medals went to Meadow Lake District Old Timers this team looked real good in their preliminary game as they trounced the P.A. District; but that is as far as they went as P.A. took them out in their second game.

Individual awards were presented to some deserving old timers for their brand of hockey and sportsmanship. Getting the top goalie award, Brian Standingready of the Yorkton District. Top Defence went to Felix Musqua of the Yorkton District. Top Scorer — Lloyd Brass and Big Red didn't even know there was a scoring race going as he kept giving the puck to Brass to score.

Most Valuable Player award went to Angus McLean for the P.A. District Old Timers.

### Wee Wee Hockey Results

In the Wee Wee Division the Regina District looked like real winners as they trounced the Yorkton Reps (St. Philips Rangers) by a score of 10 — 0 the game stopped in the second period.

However, the Rangers regrouped and won their second game against the North Battleford District by a score of 5 — 2.

Regina District represented by Poormans won their second game against the North Battleford District by a score of 10 — 11.

This set the stage for the Gold medal game. The St. Philips' Rangers took a 5 — 0 first period lead and never looked back in beating the Regina District team by a score of 7 — 5, thus capturing the gold medal and the trophy. The Rangers representing the Yorkton District were strengthened by players from the White Bear reserve and Cote



**WINNERS IN THREE EVENTS** (from top) Keith Bellegarde and his rink, with Jim Bellegarde, Enock Paitran and Ray Desnomie; Art Desnomie, with Francis, Craig and Clark Desnomie; Shelley Cote with Cheryl Cote, Carmen Severight and Elaine Cote. Francis Desnomie is presenting the trophy to the Cote Rink.

reserve.

Individual awards in this category went to the following — Top Goalie, Terry Biternose; Top Defence, Benny White Bear, Yorkton; Top Scorer, Rick Bellegarde, Regina; Most Valuable Player, Tony Stevenson, Yorkton.

### Pee Wee Hockey Played Well

In the Pee Wee Division, Yorkton District got the Gold medals and trophy for their efforts, Yorkton District represented

by the Cote Selects.

Finishing second and receiving silver medals was the P.A. District.

Bronze medals were won by the Meadow Lake District team.

Individual awards going to — Top Scorer, John Friday, Yorkton; Top Defence, Terry Keewatin, Yorkton; Top Goalie, Ruben Whitehawk, Yorkton; and Most Valuable Player, Melvin Merasty, P.A.



**HOCKEY WINNERS** at the games included: (clock-wise from top) COTE SELECTS, Senior Mens; St. Philip Rangers, Wee Wee; Chief Norman Stevenson receiving the MVP trophy from Warren Cote; Tom Gardipy, Saskatoon District Junior B receiving the team trophy from Dave Ahenakew; On the next page (top) The Saskatoon District Midgets; Leonard Ketchemonia receiving the team trophy from Chief Stevenson (left); and the Cote Selects Old Timers.

### Bantam Hockey Results

In the Bantam division the big winner was the P.A. District team as they were undefeated in their quest for the Gold medals and trophy.

Finishing second was the Yorkton District team represented by the Cote Selects. Their efforts were awarded with the silver medals.

Finishing third and getting the bronze medals was the Regina District team.

Individual awards were presented to the following — Top Goalie, Rod Ruberts, P.A.; Top Defence, James Sewap, P.A.; Top Scorer, Fred Longjohn, P.A.

### Superb Midget Hockey Play

In the Midget Division the hockey was superb as the Saskatoon district went undefeated to capture the Gold medals and the championship trophy. This division was probably the most exciting for the fans as

all the teams were equally matched, and a lot of the players showed excellent speed and hockey know how. Every game was a thriller from start to finish.

Finishing second and receiving silver medals were the Yorkton District representatives the Cote Selects, they could not cope with the speed and stamina of the Saskatoon District team.

Finishing third and receiving the Bronze medal was the P.A. District team.

Individual awards were presented to — Top Defence, Joe Straightnose, Yorkton; Top Goalie, Barry Longneck, Saskatoon; Top Scorer, Perry Cote, Yorkton; Most Valuable Player, Percy Wolfe, Saskatoon.

### Juniors Played Powerful Hockey

In the Junior B. Division the Saskatoon team took top honors as their opponents could not keep in step with them. The hockey in this division was well played by

each team, however the Saskatoon district team was well coached and disciplined and came out the winners undefeated, thus getting the gold medals and the championship trophy for their fine efforts.

In second place and receiving the Silver medals was the P.A. district team.

Getting the Bronze for their third place finish were the Yorkton District Representatives.

Individual awards were presented to the following — Top Scorer, Barry Ledoux, Saskatoon; Top Defence, Tom Settee, Prince Albert; Top Goalie, Barry Longneck, Saskatoon.

This was the second award for Barry as he also was top goalie in the midget division.

Most Valuable Player — Ron Ahenakew, Saskatoon. This lad has to be really appreciated as he is still a Bantam.





**THE SASKATOON DISTRICT JUNIOR B** team took the Gold Medal and the Championship trophy.

**Basketball And Boxing Rounded Out The Games**

In Basketball, games held at the St. Philips Gym. The Prince Albert District team coached and managed by Karen Marion went undefeated and won the championship trophy and the Gold medals in the midget division.

Finishing second and getting the silver medals were the Regina District Representatives coached by Robert Desnomie.

The third place finishers were the Yorkton district team coached by Peter Pan Severight.

Individual awards went to — Top Scorer, Sonya McKay; Top Guard, Donna Desnomie; Most Valuable Player, went to Sherry Bird as she scored and passed for half of her teams points.

Awarded top coach — Karen Marion.

In the Senior Ladies Division the North Battleford team was just too much for all opposition as they went about beating their opponents with a display of discipline and sharp shooting, their coach Garry Sanderson has to be commended for the way the girls played like true champions.

Finishing second were the Yorkton District, they played a real good game for the gold medal, but could not contain the disciplined style of play of the North Battleford team. For their efforts they received the Silver medals.

The Saskatoon team were awarded the Bronze medals. Individual awards were given to the following — Top Point Getter, Hilda Paskimam, North Battleford; Top Guard, Karen Shingoose, Yorkton; Most Valuable Player, Sharon Baptiste, North Battleford; Coach, Garry Sanderson, North Battleford.

**Boxing Results:**

Junior A Novice

**Bronze**

75 lbs. Irvin Friday — Cote

**Silver**

65 lbs. Fletcher Stevenson — Cote

75 lbs. Leonard Whitehead — Gordons



**IN BASKETBALL**, the Prince Albert District team took the Gold in the Midgets.

**Gold**

55 lbs. Leslie Friday

60 lbs. William McNab — Gordons

65 lbs. Charlie Key — Gordons

70 lbs. Derick Taniskishayeinw — Gordons

75 lbs. Lorne Cote — Yorkton

80 lbs. Kyle Desjarlais — Gordons

85 lbs. Benny Whitebear — White Bear

90 lbs. Evertte Standingready — White Bear

100 lbs. Bobby Nippi — Gordons

**Open Gold**

70 lbs. Darryl Longman — Gordons

**Junior "B" Novice**

**Silver**

85 lbs. Marvin Cappo — Gordons

**Gold**

75 lbs. Leslie Straightnose — Cote

100 lbs. Derick Maxie — Gordons

115 lbs. Delbert Badger — Cote

**Open Gold**

75 lbs. Myles Anderson — Gordons

**Gold Junior C Novice**

75 lbs. Calvin Cote — Yorkton

85 lbs. Dean Severight — Cote

100 lbs. Derick Maxie — Gordons

105 lbs. Joe WhiteHawk — Cote

110 lbs. Randall Quewezance — Yorkton

125 lbs. Claude Cote — Cote

132 lbs. Dennis Longman — Gordons

139 lbs. Dwayne Redstar — Whitebear

**Intermediate Novice**

119 lbs. Norman Whitehawk — Cote

147 lbs. Dwayne Anderson — Gordons

**Team Standings**

Gordons 11 Gold 2 Silver  
 Cote 6 Gold 1 Silver 1 Bronze  
 Yorkton 3 Gold  
 Whitebear  
 3 Gold



**Wrap-Up**

To cap off the winter games a senior hockey tournament was slated for Friday and Saturday, but due to the shortage of teams the tourney was held on Friday.

The Cote Selects came out on top of the four team display. They received the championship trophy, plus the Gold medals and

a first prize of \$1,500.00.

The St. Philips' Rangers, coached and managed by one of the most likeable fellows in the area "Colombo" could just not get his team fired up for the finals. For their efforts the Rangers received the silver medals and a prize of \$1,000.00.

For finishing third the Muskeg Lake Blades were awarded the Bronze medals and a prize of \$600.00. This team deserves a commendation for coming so far to play in the winter games. Good sportsmanship is what its all about and these guys showed they have sportsmanship.

Individual awards were presented to the following — Top Scorer, Charlie Cyr; Top Defence, Bobby Whitehawk; Top Goalie, Presley Shingoose; Most Valuable Player, Norman Stevenson.

This concludes my activities report on the winter games. However, we must not forget the people behind the scenes — the coaches, the score keepers, the ticket keepers, the ice makers, the schedule makers, the maintenance crew (Garbaligists), the chaperones, the announcers and the Cote Band Council for a real good show.

Right from day one the winter games were something fantastic for the viewer and the participants.

This has to be the biggest and the best Indian show ever put on by a community.

The Cote Reserve ought to be proud of its record as leader of something new to offer the Indian People of Saskatchewan.

Chief Norman Stevenson and his Band Council have done a superb job of pulling

their people together in putting up a show such as we have witnessed at the first Saskatchewan Winter Games.

The attitudes, the hospitality and the friendliness of the Cote people will not be easily forgotten for all the visitors who came to participate at the winter games.

The many extra activities that were offered for everyone's enjoyment, this was truly for all to participate as there was a talent night for all the people with special talents and a rock dance for those who like to shake it up.

Then there was the Dance and Cabaret for all who like Western music live, provided by Henry and Delores Gardipy.

There's so many things that were put on for the enjoyment of all age groups.

Every event went on time with no waiting or over lapping in time, truly a magnificent job by the Cote Band.

In closing I would like to quote the following told to me by Chief Norman Stevenson: "We share a great commonness; for together we have endured a thousand circumstances and through these circumstances let us hope we have learned to extend a hand of friendship to all. We move onwards, expanding our lives but with expansion let there always be simplicity. We will follow our consciences and our hearts to a mood of contentment. We will strive to be happy. We will be ourselves. — Patrick Walker."

With that Adios and how was your week.

—DAN KESHANE



# RUNNERS TO REMIND PM OF INDIAN TREATY RIGHTS

Twelve young men from the Blackfoot Nation in Alberta are running a marathon from there, carrying a parfleche bundle, to Ottawa.

The message they are relaying to Prime Minister Trudeau is that Treaties and Land Claims are the most critical and important issues to Indian people of Canada, but commitments made by the Crown to honour them have not been kept.

The runners hope to draw national attention to this fact and also to the Blood land claim of 170 square miles of land near Cardston, Alberta.

THE RUN, which stands for "Treaties Honoured Entirely; Reservations Under Natives", began on Good Friday, April 4, 1980 from Blackfoot Crossing, 70 kilometers east of Calgary.

They hope to reach Ottawa in time for the National All Chiefs Conference there at the end of April.

One of the organizers of THE RUN is Leroy Littlebear, a Blood Indian lawyer from the University of Lethbridge. He will rejoin the run in Manitoba.

The boys take turns carrying the bundle, which contains legal documents outlining their claim, for a mile or a half mile each.

On Wednesday April 9 many were sore and tired and they were down to three run-

ners when three young men from Regina went out to help them into town. Gerald McMaster, Robert Walker and Alvin Worme all went and took their turns carrying the bundle.

The group arrived in Regina at 3:30 pm where they were given a warm welcome and supper of soup and bannock at the Regina Friendship Centre.

After supper, they were officially welcomed to Regina, firstly by Alderman and Deputy Mayor, Ted Cholod; then by Albert Robillard, Board Member of the Regina Friendship Centre, who gave them encouragement and praise for their efforts in helping not only themselves, but all Indians in gaining recognition of their grievances.

Simon DeJong MP for Regina East, was there to welcome the runners to his constituency and wish them well for the remainder of the trip.

Lorna Standingready, as president of the FSI Regina Local, welcomed them here on behalf of all Treaty Indians in this city. Lorna also presented them with a cash donation, collected that afternoon.

Doug Cuthand, First VP of the FSI, welcomed the runners on behalf of the 68 Indian Bands in the Province. Doug entrusted them with copies of our Treaty

handbook to carry with them to Ottawa.

Although they prefer to camp outside along the way, closed and flooded campgrounds made it necessary for them to spend Thursday night at the Friendship Centre, where they were able to rest up and see themselves on the news.

The Blood Indians this past month collected \$2,000 each from the sale of petroleum rights on their reserve and many of these young men are using their own share of the money to help finance the trip.

Floyd Heavrunner, spiritual advisor and mentor to the group, informed us there will be a special celebration when the boys return to Alberta in May. Everyone who helped out along the way is invited to attend.

Sheldon Firstrider, one of the runners, commented on his feelings regarding THE RUN. He said the Crown signed Treaties with the Indians under God and under God they are reminding them of their unfulfilled promises.

With Spiritual Guidance, they have already run hundreds of miles and we in Regina pray that they continue to receive strength and guidance throughout the remaining thousand miles or more.

—MIRIAM McNAB



# WINTER SPORTS WRAP-UP

**NORTH BATTLEFORD** - Lyle Villeneuve and Pat Kennedy combined for a total of six goals to lead North Battleford Indian and Metis Friendship Centre to a 11-10 victory over Prince Albert Tribesman in the championship final of Battlefords' 14th annual native hockey tournament held at the Civic Centre.

Friendship Centre ousted Prince Albert as tournament champs. They lost to the same team in '79, but this time turn the table around for a upset win.

In opening action Prince Albert Habs defeated Saskatoon Jrs. 7-2; Morley, Alta. outscored Mistawasis, 10-7; Piapot won over Poundmaker 5-1; North Battleford clobbered Buffalo Narrows 13-2; Prince Albert Tribesman 'did it' to Edmonton 10-3; Onion Lake won in overtime over Sandy Lake Jrs. 2-1; Hobbema, Alta., blanked Canoe Lake 10-0; and Muskeg Lake squeezed by Patuanak 7-5.

En route to the consolation victory, Patuanak edged out Canoe Lake 5-4, tripled on Edmonton 6-2, and outscored Poundmaker 11-9, in final action, while Poundmaker earlier defeated Buffalo Narrows 9-7, and Mistawasis 7-4, before bowing to Patuanak.

Poundmaker lead 3-2 during the first period on goals by Teddy Antoine, Barry Bonaise and Fred Cross while Patuanak markers were provided by Alex George and Moise Apsis.

Patuanak erupted for five unanswered goals by Abe Apsis with two, Moise Apsis, Vital Gunn and Pat Peters with singles before Alvin Paskimin replied for Poundmaker.

During the last stanza Patuanak again erupted for three quick goals by Moise Apsis, Leon Janvier and Abe Apsis before Teddy Antoine and Lester Favel replied for Poundmaker but Patuanak held onto its lead on a insurance marker from Leon Janvier, but time ran out on Poundmaker despite erupting for three successive goals from Teddy Antoine and Joe Quinny with two.

The championship final was another high scoring final between Prince Albert and North Battleford whom exchanged a total of 21 goals.

Prince Albert, looking good, required only two minutes before Gordie Parenteau got on the scoreboard but North Battleford replied for five unanswered goals from Pat Kennedy with two, Lyle Villeneuve, Dick Kennedy and Charlie Severight with singles before Sid Boyer, tourney's MVP and top sniper, got loose and replied for Prince Albert.

Boyer returned in the second frame blinking the red light within two minutes but Charlie Severight replied for North Battleford. Prince Albert erupted for three goals before Lyle Villeneuve replied for North Battleford and before the second period ended Randy Parenteau and Mel Parenteau scored for Prince Albert to take a eight to seven goal lead.

Knowing they were in a 'do or die' situation Pat Kennedy scored the equalizer for North Battleford at the 18:51 mark of the last stanza, but Gordie Parenteau scored to have Prince Albert regain the lead. A total of four goals were exchanged before Basil Quwezance scored the equalizer for North Battleford and Roland Gervais scoring the winning goal. In the dying seconds Prince Albert netminder Rick McDougall was pulled for an extra attacker but North Battleford blueliners held their ground for its hard fought win.

Prince Albert's Sid Boyer won the MVP and top scorer awards and Rick McDougall

won the top netminder award; other individual winners included North Battleford's Dan Gervais winning the most gentlemanly player and Patuanak Abe Apsis winning the top defenceman award.

Tournament all-star selections included: Henry Desjarlais of North Battleford in goal, Abe Apsis of Patuanak and Peter Parenteau of Prince Albert on defence, Sid Boyer and Mel Parenteau of Prince Albert on wings and Charlie Cyr of Muskeg Lake at centre.

Hobbema Oilers of Alberta were given the nod as the most sportsmanlike team.

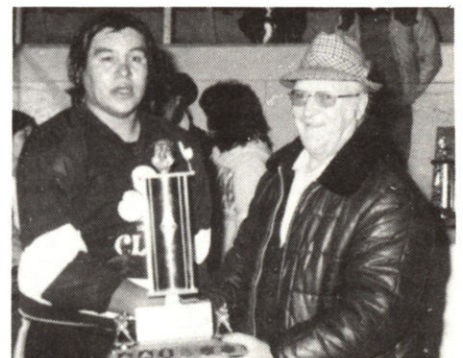
—ARCHIE KING



**NORTH BATTLEFORD INDIAN AND METIS FRIENDSHIP CENTRE**



**PATUANAK PATS HOCKEY TEAM**



**FSI THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT** Ron Albert presents Sid Boyer with the MVP trophy (left) and Dicky Kennedy receives the team trophy from Tom Donahue.



## WATERHEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT HELD AT MEADOW LAKE

Waterhen held its Third Annual All Native Hockey Tournament in Meadow Lake Arena last month. The two day event brought together sixteen teams to "do in" each other for total prize money of \$2,600.00.

Prior to the first game, Chief Sid Fiddler took the honor of opening the tournament with respect in honoring all past players and an honor song done by the Mosquito Singers.

The action on the "A" side in the semi-finals brought Muskeg Lake Colts to suffer a loss to Waterhen Winterhawks of 4 - 2, Winterhawks then proceeded to the "A" final. Still on the "A" side semi-finals, 1979 defending champions Patuanak Pats faced a surprise loss to Onion Lake Border Chiefs, with the score of 3 - 0. Onion Lake then advanced to the final "A" side game with Waterhen Winterhawks.

The Onion Lake - Waterhen game brought mixed feelings to the crowd as Onion Lake outskated, and out-done Waterhen. Nine players took the credit for Onion Lake. Waterhen had nine imports plus their own players. The outcome of that game Onion Lake 6 - Waterhen 3. Looking back to "B" side semi-finals, Meadow Lake Friendship Centre skated to the "B" side final, easily defeating Onion Lake Braves with the score of 7 - 3.

Again fighting for the "B" side final Cole Bay Saints ousted Muskeg Lake Blades with score of four - two.

This brought Cole Bay Saints to battle with Meadow Lake Friendship Centre. The Saints successfully won with the score of seven - four.

The results in final presentations: "A" side champions - Onion Lake Border Chiefs \$800.00, second - Waterhen Winterhawks \$500.00, third - Patuanak Pats \$200.00, and fourth - Muskeg Lake Colts \$200.00. Individual awards were: best goalie - Henry Desjarlais; Hi-scorer - Randy Whitestone, Onion Lake Border Chiefs; best defence - Martin Laroque, Waterhen Winterhawks; and most gentlemanly player went to Randy Whitestone - Onion Lake Border Chiefs; and the most valuable player - Buz Desjarlais, Waterhen Winterhawks.

The Showdown results saw Glen Ahenakew taking first prize of \$75.00 and second prize of \$40 to Louis Gardiner.

The best goalie in Showdown was Henry Desjarlais. —SAM WASKEWITCH

## THE ST. PHILIPS RANGER TOURNAMENT

After an absence of one year, the St. Philips Rangers Tournament was revived at the Melville Stadium recently. A total of ten teams participated, the calibre of hockey was extraordinary.

This has to be the most popular of all hockey tournaments, though other tournaments may offer more prize money, the St. Philips tournament is far the most popular of them all for fans and players alike.

The tournament draws teams from the Junior leagues tier 2 — some professionals have played in this tournament, so you see

why this is a very prestigious tournament.

In this years classic, a team from the Brandon University took top honors. Winning their final game against the Melville Millionaires of the Saskatchewan Junior Hockey League.

This was a classic game to view, as each team was well disciplined and hungry for victory. The top prize of \$1600 was up for grabs.

The Brandon Bobcats took an early lead and never relinquished that lead they just skated, and powered their way to a victory. The final score was 9 - 4.

The Bobcats, besides winning the top prize were awarded gold medals and a championship trophy while the Melville Millionaires were given the silver medals and a prize of \$800.

The bronze medals were given to the Grenfell Spitfires along with a prize of \$300.00. Individual awards were given to the following: MVP, Kit Harrison; Top Scorer, Lorne Vogel; Top defence, Rod Miller; Top goalie, Bob McDonald, Brandon; Top forward, Kevin Hedlin, Melville; MSP, Dale Parker; Coach, Steve Meeks, Melville; Manager, Edwin Hendricks. In the "B" event, Kamsack Flyers took on the Cote Mohawks. The Mohawks just couldn't get untracked as they lost by a count of 13 - 7. At one point this game was 9 - 0. It was a real thriller as the Mohawks made seven straight goals in the third period but to know avail. For their efforts the Flyers received \$500 and the Cote Mohawks were awarded a prize of \$300.

—DAN KESHANE

## HOCKEY SCHOOL IN PELICAN NARROWS

A successful hockey school was recently held in Pelican Narrows.

Glen Hebener, the principal of the Pelican Narrows School noted, "It was a joy to watch from a spectators viewpoint and the students obviously enjoyed participating. The instructors knew what they were doing and instructed with enthusiasm and commitment."

The instructors have a wide variety of experience and expertise in the hockey field. Fred Sasakamoose is well known for his career in the National Hockey League. Ray Ahenakew has been involved with the sport in a number of capacities.

John Cote played with the Saskatchewan Indian Bantam team which toured Holland. All the instructors have also worked with the well known Howie Meeker Hockey school.

Despite the cold weather and sometimes bitter wind, the attendance varied from 25 to 45 devoted female and male players.

The basic objectives of the school were to teach the fundamentals of hockey such as skating, puck control and team work.

The instructors were adapt at combining teaching new skills with fun. The school was originally scheduled to run for two weeks, but due to community request it was extended for a third week.

Gilbert Michel, one of the local parents observed that it would have been much better to start the school in November when the weather was warmer and then carry the program through the winter. (Pelican Nar-

rows has an outdoor rink).

He also stated that it would be nice to see more Native hockey players and for this to happen we need more instructors at the reserve level.

News of the hockey school quickly spread. Southend and Deschambault have put in requests to have the school come to their communities.

It is hoped that the Sports and Recreational Program of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians will continue to offer hockey schools to the communities of the north. —JODY HANSON

## CROSS COUNTRY SKI TOUR

Another successful cross country ski season came to an end at the St. Philip's Indian School students at Kamsack, on April 3.

Twenty-one students who achieved perfect attendance during their regular cross-country physical education classes, were eligible to take part in the ski-a-thon.

The nine students who actively took part in Thursday tour raised approximately \$51.00. This money will be used to further cross-country activities, such as supporting students who want to take part in cross-country tours and races.

Last years' Ski-a-Thon raised approximately \$200.00. This was used to buy 20 pair of ski boots, which were greatly appreciated by many of this years' students.

The students who collected this years' money, who thoroughly enjoyed skiing on April 3 were: Shelia Quewezance, Grade 2; Wray Musqua, Grade 3; Thelma Cote, Grade 4; Allen Quewezance, Grade 5; Alex Quewezance, Grade 5; Earlen Quewezance, Grade 5; Charlene Kitchemonia, Grade 5; Terry Musqua, Grade 6; and Bonnie Musqua, Grade 6.

On behalf of all the students and staff of St. Philip's School, I would personally like to thank all those who contributed in one way or another to the Ski-a-Thons. A special thank you to Mrs. Emilia Keshane, who has been our Ski-a-Thon chairperson for the past two years, is in order.

—B. LEMIRE,

Physical Education Instructor

## AMNSI SPIEL

The Leonard Aubichon rink made a "clean sweep" of the 12th annual Association of Metis and none Status Indian Bonsel held recently.

Over 64 rinks from all over Saskatchewan participated in the bonsel, held at Saskatoon's Granite Curling Club.

Not only did they capture the first place trophy, with color televisions going to rink members as prizes, but they were winners in the Grand Agregate event, taking hand mixers for their additional prizes.

The Aubichon rink defeated Philip Chartier rink of Buffalo Narrows by a score of 4 - 3 to capture the first place, and defeated the Isadore Durocher rink 2 - 1 to take the Grand Agregate.

On the "A" side, Len Aubichon captured 1st, leaving P. Chartier with second and cassette recorders. The third place went to E. Aubichon of Regina who beat out N.

Sinclair and were awarded blenders. Sinclair settled for fourth and buffed frypans.

In the "B" event, first place went to Isadore Durocher's rink along with black and white T.V.'s. They defeated Ken Tralenberg of Green Lake 9 - 8 who had to settle for second place and clock radios. Third place went to the R. Gaudry rink who outplayed R. Jones, they received skillets while the R. Jones rink got coffee perks.

The "C" event saw the Bill Cameron rink overpowering Gerald Pewap 8 - 7 to obtain 1st and work benches. Gerald Pewap received second and coffee makers. The third place and flight bags went to J. Lavallee of Montreal Lake after his rink took out N. Tinker (Green Lake). The Tinker rink took home toasters and fourth place.

The winning team members are: Leonard Aubichon, Skip; Lloyd Laliberte, 3rd; Terrence Laliberte, 2nd; and Raymond Laliberte, Lead.

—SHIRLEY BIGHEAD

### LA RONGE WINTER FESTIVAL

Norman McAuley, M.L.A. officially recognized Celebrate Saskatchewan in La Ronge at the opening of the La Ronge Winter festival.

The people of La Ronge participated in a variety of activities such as snow mobiling, hockey, figure skating, talent shows and King and Queen Trapper events.

The La Ronge Native Women's group organized the Queen Trapper's events. Eighteen entries were made for this program. Kate Hamilton of La Ronge was crowned Queen trapper of 1980. She won her well deserved title by being very versatile in all the events.

In flour packing, Peggy Powder won 1st place by lifting 352 lbs. Tera Custer and Kate Hamilton were tied for 2nd lifting 308 lbs.

Flora McKay and Lucy La Meg took first in the log sawing competition. Eunice and Kate Hamilton placed second. Lydia Roberts and Bella Sanderson followed in third place.

Bannock Baking was a very tight race. Lydia Roberts' bannock won her first place. Mary Anne McKay placed second with Bella Finlayson placing third.

The tea boiling was a timed event. The standings were: Mary Anne McKenzie, Gemima Bird and Flora McKay.

The jigging event proved to be very exciting for participants as well as spectators. It was divided in two parts. Eva and Flora Roberts tied for first with Kate Hamilton in third and Ida Allen in fourth place.

In the Queen Trapper's Buckskin parade, Kate Hamilton walked away with first prize with all her beaded and buckskin finery.

The Jim Brady Local of the Metis Society were in charge of the King Trapper events. Mr. George Lafleur was given the title of King Trapper 1980. Mr. Bob Keighly followed in a close race.

The buckskin parade was won easily by Bob Keighly with an excellent display of beads, buckskin and fur.

The King Trapper Flour Packing event was won by Gordon Niven who packed 616

lbs. of flour. Ben and Wilson Charles tied for 2nd and 3rd place lifting 528 lbs.

Joe McKay took the jigging event with some fancy footwork. George Lafleur placed second with Bob Keighly in 3rd.

Sam Hardlotte won the 1/2 mile snowshoe run.

The animal call event was very enjoyable. All participants were asked to call a duck and a moose. Bob Keighly won first with George Lafleur in second and John McKay placed third.

The King and Queen Trapper events were definitely a favorite for all the participants and spectators. The La Ronge Indian Band hosted a two day invitational Hockey Tournament that coincided with the festivities. The six teams that participated in the tournament were Southend, Montreal Lake Eagles, Sandy Bay, Stanley Mission and Beaver Lake.

The tournament was unique in that over players from the teams would referee. There were no penalties, thus very little fighting and good clean hockey was played.

Walking off with the first place finish was the Beaver Lake team. They took home the Championship trophy and \$450.00 in prize money. The hosting team the Kitsaki

Blues put up a good fight and won the consolation prize of \$150.00.

Members of the Beaver Lake team were: Goalie: Gordon Pettle, Captain: Roy Moose, Brian Wadthem, Glen Johnson, Gabe McKay, Leon Janvier, Abe Apsis, Glen Munroe, Gerald Butterfield and Danny Cote.

The "B" side championship was won by the Montreal Lake Eagles who took home the trophy and \$300.00 in prize money. The \$150.00 consolation prize went to Sandy Bay. The Montreal Lake Eagles team was comprised of: J. Lavallee, Sid Nelson, Brian Bird, Peter McKay, Roy Bird, Jr., B. Bird, Roger Bird, Bud Bird, Percy Hunt, Lionel Bird, Bobby Henderson, Alphonse Roberts, Lazarus Bird, Richard Bird, and Francis Bird.

The awards for the tournament went to: Most Valuable Player, Morley Norton of Kitsaki Blues. Most Gentlemanly Player, award was given to Glen Johnson of the Beaver Lake team. Best Defenceman of the tournament was Leo Patterson of the Kitsaki Blues. Best Goalie award was won by Gordon Pettle of Beaver Lake. Highest Scorer was Lazarus Bird from the Eagles team.

—RUTH AHENAKEW



**WATERHEN ALL-STARS ARE:** Randy Whitestone, Buz Desjarlais, Henry Desjarlais, Ron McDonald and Martin Laroque.



**LA RONGE WINTER FESTIVAL** Queen Trapper Kate Hamilton (left) and King Trapper George Lafleur.

# MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH



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**CJVR**

MELFORT

SUNDAY'S AT 6:00 P.M.

**CJNB**

NORTH BATTLEFORD

SUNDAY'S AT 5:00 P.M.

**CKBI**

PRINCE ALBERT

SATURDAY'S AT 6:00 P.M.

**CFAR**

FLIN FLON, MANITOBA  
MONDAY'S AT 8:00 P.M.

**CJGX**

YORKTON

THURSDAY'S AT 10:15 P.M.

**CKRM**

REGINA

THURSDAY'S AT 10:30 P.M.

**CJNS**

MEADOW LAKE

THURSDAY'S AT 10:00 P.M.

**CJAR**

THE PAS, MANITOBA  
MONDAY'S AT 8:00 P.M.

