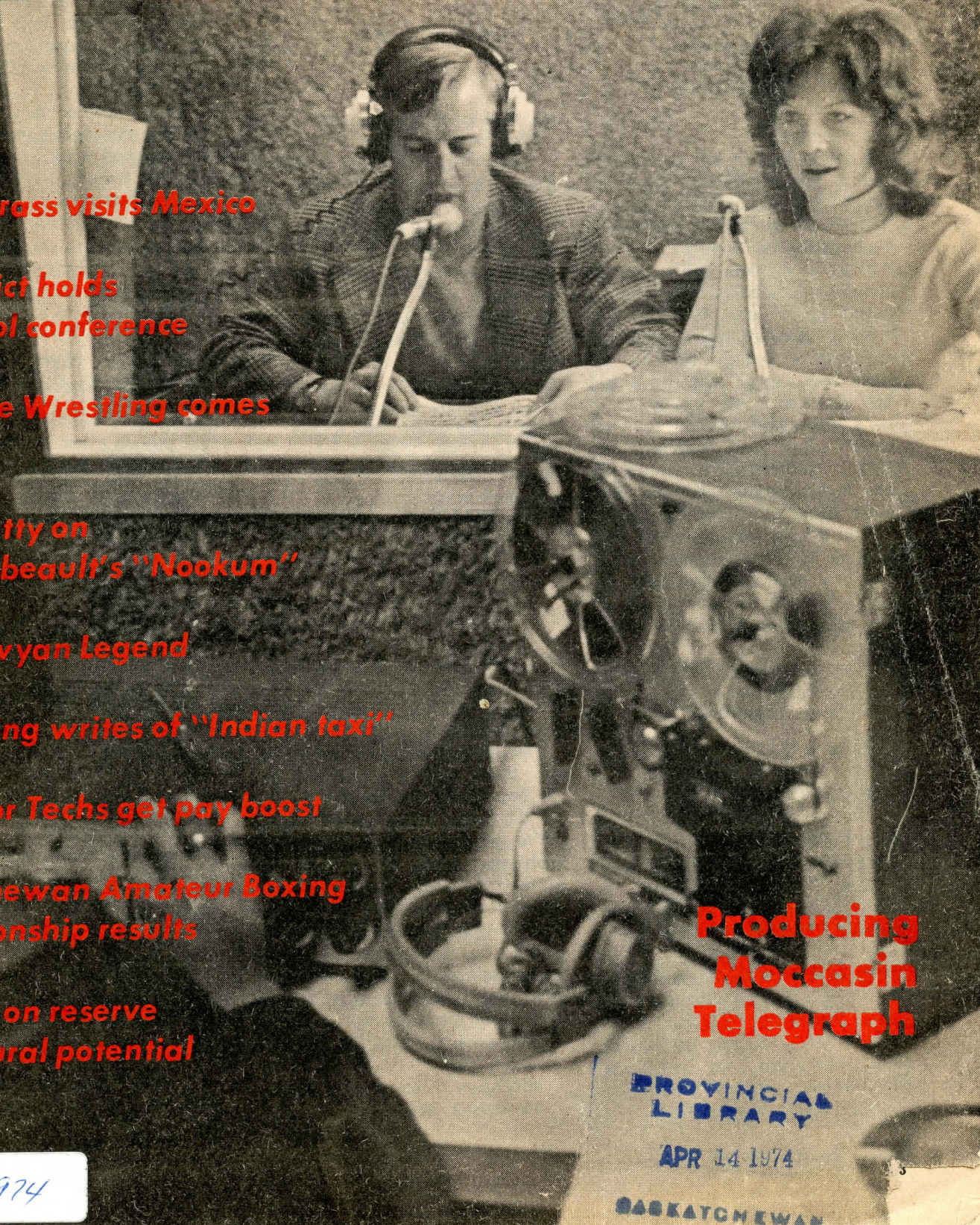


The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**



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SASKATCHEWAN

MARCH 1974

Readers write



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HAWAII VISIT

Dear Editor:

I would like to tell my friends that I have just come back recently from holidaying in Hawaii, and of the wonderful experience I had seeing the country.

I am a working Indian woman myself and the little money I saved up to use to make this trip to Hawaii was worth the spending I made. This is the first time I ever went on a trip like this and it was really worth it. I also came around by Vancouver B.C. and watched two N.H.L. games there played by the Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers. I had the opportunity to see Jim Neilson play with the New York Rangers.

If you have a little space for my letter please publish it in the Saskatchewan Indian. Thank you.

Sincerely yours
Lucy Ballantyne
Sturgeon Lake Reserve

INDIAN FESTIVALS

Dear Editor:

The Association of Native Americans, Mid-Hudson Region, is an organization of people with traceable American Indian heritage.

We have our headquarters at 39 North Chestnut Street, New Paltz, New York.

As a part of our traditional Indian program, we celebrate four annual Indian Festivals:

Green Shoots—March 22

Mid-Summer - June 21

Harvest - Sept. 20

Renewal - De. 20

We would welcome Native Americans who could visit us at our headquarters and these Festivals.

Cordially,
Irene Rosenkianse

PAPER DISCRIMINATES

Dear Editor:

Your paper discriminates against kids. Kids are people too, sometimes.

Sometimes we're tiger, lynx; or apples

but sometimes we're people.

We like your drawings very much,

But there should be stories about animals and sports with easier words. We would like

comics like Tumble Weeds.

Yours truly
The Kids of Michel Village
Dillon, Sask.

FORMAT "GROOVY"

Dear Editor:

The format for your paper is, in the modern terminology, "Groovy". Do not change it back to the other 'fall apart' type.

I'm just wondering how Louis Wolverine feels about that remark supposedly made by Mr. Facco of the P.A. Mill.

I'm originally from Saskatchewan and I'm always bumming the Saskatchewan Indian from the local Native Communications to catch up on the news.

Yours truly,
Ralph Paul
education counselor, I.A.B.
Thompson, Man.

EASY CARRYING

Dear Editor:

So you're asking us what we think of the new booklet format? I'd say its a lot better than the newspaper type. It is a lot easier to carry around and in your spare time you can pull it out and read it.

You've some very interesting stories in your paper. So keep up the good work.

Your friend
C.C. Laswiss

GOOD WORK

(EDITOR'S NOTE: — The following are letters received from the Qu'Appelle Student Residence.)

Dear Editor:

The last two issues of The Saskatchewan Indian have been really great. The articles have been varied and interesting. I was able to use several articles about culture with a class of adults.

I like the new booklet type format. It is very easy to read and hold.

Keep up the good work.
Sincerely,
Carol Nixon.

Dear Editor:

Just drop a line or two to let you know I enjoy reading Saskatchewan Indian format. The new format and old format. I enjoy the pictures, sports and everything else in the format.

Sincerely,
G. Bear.

NEW FORMAT

Dear Editor:

I really enjoy your new format booklet, its much easier hand-



EDITORIAL

Over abundance

There is today such a wide variety of both provincial and federal programs designed to aid disadvantaged and low income people, and which apply to Indian people in general, that it is becoming impossible for band councils to be fully informed of them.

This naturally leads to problems of co-ordination since traditionally the department of Indian Affairs has had overall responsibility for the resource and service needs of the Indians. This responsibility has been defined in the Indian Act and Indians have tended to look to that agency for their assistance. The proliferation of new programs, however, has provided the federal government with the opportunity to renage on this traditional responsibility and bands are increasingly being told to seek out and use other resources.

This has tended to undermine our Treaties and the Indian Act and it often appears to the Indian that it is a complex series of maneuvers designed to implement the 1969 White Paper and cancel all special rights and programs for Indian people.

Indian reserves in Saskatchewan are administered and run by elected band councils and we feel it would be most desirable for all available resources, be they from federal or provincial departments, to be channelled through the department of Indian Affairs to the band councils. This would mean that band councils would continue to go to one source for their assistance, and would make it much simpler for them to get access to information about what is available and to utilize these resources.

If the staff of Indian Affairs were responsible for ensuring that all these resources were brought together developments would more likely take in an integrated fashion which have more beneficial results for Indian communities than the present unco-ordinated approach.

This would eliminate confusion and uncertainty and ensure that all resources and information are easily available and could be meaningfully applied on our reserves.

It would also clarify and strengthen the concept of the Indian having a special relationship to the federal government as set out in the Treaties, at the same time ensuring that Indian people receive full benefits as Canadian citizens consistent with their Treaties.

As well as being confusing and wasteful, the wide array of programs tend to impose values and priorities on Indian people which they do not want and does not enable them to develop in ways consistent with their particular culture and historical background.



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

The Saskatchewan Indian
Volume 4, Number 3
March 1974

Wuttunee captivates audience

Winston Wuttunee gives special concert for life skills students at Montreal Lake Reserve recently

Montreal Lake — The Upgrading and Life Skills students of Montreal Lake recently invited Winston Wuttunee to come and sing for them and the local school children took advantage of the opportunity to come and listen to him.

Winston Wuttunee is the Music Co-ordinator of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon and has been involved in music, in writing and composing his own songs for quite some time. He comes from the Red Pheasant Reserve but presently resides in Saskatoon. Mr. Wuttunee said he has been very busy lately answering requests, visiting and singing for various reserves in Saskatchewan.

The Upgrading and Life Skills class, which commenced on January 3 and ends in April, is comprised of 16 students from

the Montreal Lake Reserve. It is sponsored by Canada Manpower and the course was drawn up by Osborne Turner of the Cultural College in consultation with the Chief and Council and the School Committee from the reserve. The course is taught by two instructors who were selected by the School Committee with some assistance from the Cultural College.

The Life Skills coach is Bob Noble. He said his instruction applies to problem solving in five areas which includes problems that may be experienced in a job, community, within yourself, leisure, and your family. He said the students are very good to work with but are very shy and often find it quite difficult to express their feelings in a group situation.

Maisie Shiell, who teaches ba-

sic academic subjects like English and Arithmetic, said they are also studying a bit of Social Studies. "Right now, we are doing some studying on the Churchill River System," she said.

Mary Henderson and Dorothy Bird, a couple of the students said they both enjoy the course and find it interesting. "The only thing I'm finding a little bit difficult is arithmetic," Mary said.

The class is planning for a field trip to Saskatoon in the near future to tour the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and recently held a bingo to raise funds for it. "This was part of the Life Skills program because the students got together and put the bingo on themselves," Mr. Noble said. The students raised \$119.00 but need more funds because the trip will cost approximately \$324.00, he said.

In his musical presentation, Mr. Wuttunee first sang and told stories for the smaller children. The children especially liked the song about Papahakwan which was composed by Mrs. Victoria Francis of the Piapot Reserve, and also enjoyed a story of Wesaket-sak.

Later on in the program, the smaller children left and Mr. Wuttunee sang some of his more serious compositions like **Kayas Nehiyaw** and **See The Arrow** to the Upgrading and Life Skills students.

Cecil Bird, who was acting Chief, thanked Mr. Wuttunee on behalf of everyone for coming. Mr. Wuttunee was also presented with a couple of beaded ties by the class in appreciation for his time and effort.



College Singing Star — Winston Wuttunee



Counsellor Technicians for the Prince Albert District. In the front row, second from the left is Mrs. Julia Pitzel, President of the Saskatchewan Counsellor Technicians.

Counsellor technicians win salary and expense demands

Prince Albert — After much struggle and hard work, Indian Counsellor Technicians in Saskatchewan are finally starting to receive the recognition and salary benefits they deserve.

Julia Pitzel of Prince Albert, a former Counsellor Technician for the Department of Indian Affairs and now an Education Liaison Worker for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians along with Carole Sanderson, an Education Liaison Worker for the F.S.I. and Solomon Sanderson, Executive member of the F.S.I. who is responsible for Indian educational programming in Saskatchewan, recently went to Ottawa to present a proposal

to I.A.B. education officials on behalf of the Saskatchewan Association of Counsellor Technicians.

The proposal, which received complete backing of all the chiefs in the Province at the recent All Chiefs meeting in Saskatoon, requested a salary increase, a uniform salary scale and a uniform travel and sustenance schedule on behalf of the forty five Indian Counsellor Technicians in Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Pitzel, who is the President of the Association of Counsellor Technicians, at a recent meeting of the Counsellor Technicians in the Prince Albert District, informed them they

will be receiving a salary of \$7,400.00 per year retroactive to September 1973 and will also receive meal, lodging allowances and mileage rates identical to those of "professional" education counsellors of the Indian Affairs Department.

The Counsellor Technicians, some of whom have worked up to five years and have families to support, were receiving salaries ranging from \$150.00 per month to \$3,900. per year and mileage and sustenance rates which ranged from nothing to rates paid to civil servants.

Mrs. Pitzel said the Counsellor Technicians do work similar and sometimes identical to that

of professional counsellors. "In a lot of cases, they can work circles around them because being Indians themselves, they understand and can better communicate with the Indian students," she said.

The starting salary rate for a professional counsellor is \$12,000 per year.

The Counsellor Technicians, who are hired by their Bands, School Units, or by the Indian Affairs Department, perform many duties which are conducive to developing successful education programs relevant to Indian children in Saskatchewan.

According to Mrs. Pitzel:

- A Counsellor Technician: promotes the support and participation of Indian parents in their children's education;
- Acts in a liaison capacity on children's problems to ensure that students take full advantage of the educational system;
- Checks on attendance problems and promotes good attendance through counselling of students and visiting parents;
- Assists in the preparation of such returns as are required from time to time by the Department of Indian Affairs;
- Assists in setting up bus conveyance;
- Obtains information required for student records and arranges for their transfer when required;
- Works in close liaison with principals, bands, school committees on school programs and projects;
- Assists in the Health Services programs in conjunction with Health Services and Student Residences;
- Assists in the Student Residence program;
- Performs other duties such as arranging for transportation for students involved in Joint School recreation programs; helps in fund raising drives and others as may be required by the supervisor.

Mrs. Pitzel said the Counsellor Technicians, often are required to put in long hours, go out to the reserves regularly, visiting and getting acquainted with the parents and discussing with them their children's progress in school interpreting the school policies to them. "They visit the schools and get to know the students, often filling the role of a good friend that you can trust and tell you troubles to," she said. Mrs. Pitzel added that Counsellor Technicians do not go see the students because a problem happens to arise as is done in a lot of cases by professionally trained education counsellors.

The Saskatchewan Association of Counsellor Technicians was formed a year ago because of the lack of recognition they were receiving as professional people. "We were constantly being ignored and we felt we had a lot to contribute towards improving educational conditions for our Indian students, especially in the field of counselling," Mrs. Pitzel said.

The Association was also formed to allow the Counsellor Technicians in Saskatchewan to develop their own training courses so they can be more effective in the work they are doing. "We have developed two accredited courses with assistance from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College which began this month," Mrs. Pitzel said.

One course offered is an introductory class in counselling to be offered to Technicians who are new in the work. There is also an advanced course in counselling for those Technicians who have already taken the Introductory Course," Mrs. Pitzel said. These classes are open to anyone who may be interested in general counselling.

The courses, which are sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs, will be taught by a professor selected by the Counsellor Technicians themselves. "We don't want someone that is so highly educated that we can't take to him," Mrs. Pitzel said.

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SASKATCHEWAN DEPT. of PUBLIC HEALTH

Athabasca fishermen meet in attempt to save plant

Sturgeon Lake Band has a dream of creating a community school to fulfill for the first time the educational needs of the reserve. If the energy and concern of the curriculum committee which recently held a workshop at the Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon are any indication, their dream will soon be coming true.

In the past, the children of Sturgeon Lake have suffered the alienation of being forced into a system designed by and for white Canadians, and which ignored the achievements of Indian peoples while glorifying those of the Europeans. In both the old federal schools, and more recently, the joint schools, the Indian child's background and needs have been ignored. The system of competition and failure have hurt the Indian child by branding him when he failed to meet the non-Indian standards and expectations. Teachers have come to expect Indian children to do poorly, which has again worked against the children. The effects of such an educational system do not end when the child finally becomes so disgusted that he quits school. The negative outlook he has learned stays with him the rest of his life.

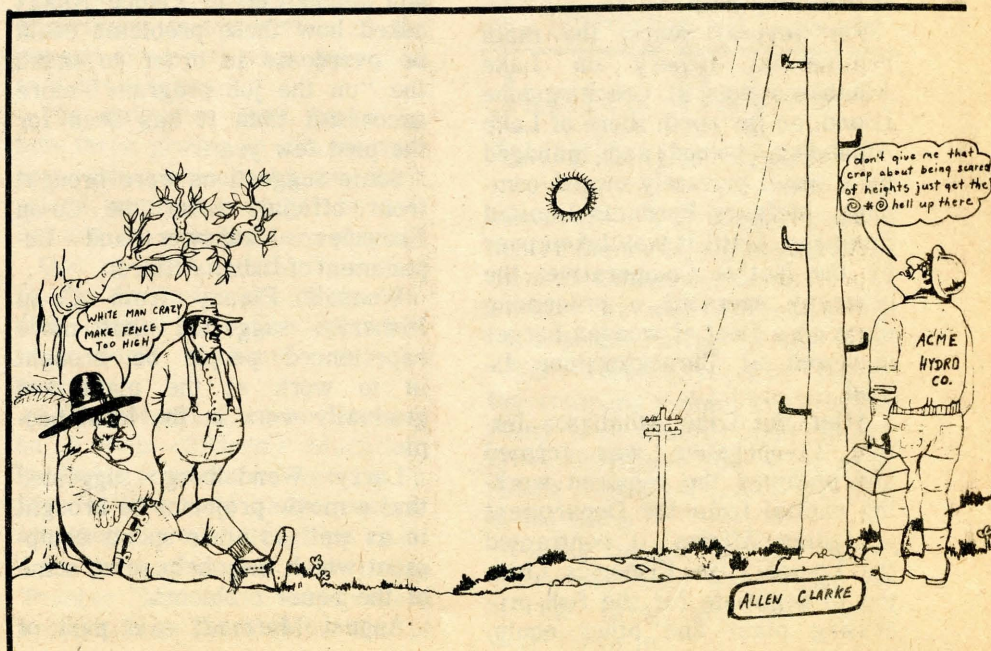
Sturgeon Lake wants to change all this by building its own community school. This will be a focal point for the reserve, an attractive building serving the educational and recreational needs of everyone — children and adults. The plans are ambitious. They call for classrooms, labs, shops, a library, a lounge, reading rooms, cafeteria, gym, auditorium, and day care centre. What is more important perhaps, is the plan

to suit the curriculum to the children's needs, to include Cree language, Indian history, Indian culture and religion, etc. Even a subject like science can be oriented towards the needs and interests of the Indian child by dealing with the geography, biology, botany, etc., of the Sturgeon Lake Reserve. Plans also call for adult education, life skills, and vocational training.

In addition to the regular teachers, an equal number of teacher-aides will be hired. Experience has shown that teacher-aides, hired from the community and able to speak the child's native language, are of great value to the non-Indian teacher. Working as a team they become more than twice as effective because the skills that one lacks, the other can provide. The teacher-aides will also make possible a truly individualized approach, treating each child's

needs separately as a special case. Other people from the community with a special knowledge of, for instance, quill work, or religious ceremony and meaning, will be invited to teach from time to time, being paid accordingly. In short, the proposed school will try to create a total community involvement through offering relevant education, through responding to adults' needs for recreation, meetings, and education, and by making use of the skilled and knowledgeable people in the community.

The plans for temporary classrooms for next fall have begun. Surveys concerning the needs and wishes of the community are being taken, and an architect, Doug Cardinal, has agreed to design the eventual permanent building. It is beginning to look like Sturgeon Lake's dream will come true.



Sturgeon Lake's dream of new school to come true

Uranium City — The Board of Directors of the Athabasca Native Fishermen's Co-operative Limited recently held a meeting with officials of the Department of Manpower, Co-operative Fisheries, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Indian Affairs, and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to discuss problems which arose last summer during the training on the job of local residents at the Gunnar Mines Fish Plant.

The Athabasca Native Fishermen's Co-operative Limited, formed in 1971, consists of five Board of Directors: Pierre Robillard, Pierre Fern, Fred Adams, William MacDonald, Adolphus Mercredi, and August Mercredi, who is also the President. Members of the Fishermen's Co-operative consist of White, Indian and Metis fishermen from Lake Athabasca and surrounding area.

For several years, the main commercial fishery on Lake Athabasca was at Crackingstone Island, on the north shore of Lake Athabasca, owned and managed by a small privately owned company, McInnes Products Limited Company. Until it was taken over by the Native Co-operative, the company operated a processing plant on a fleet of wooden barges anchored at Chackingstone Island.

After the Lake Athabasca Native Co-operative was formed and obtained the required working capital from the Department of Indian Affairs, it contracted the Co-operative Fisheries Limited to negotiate for the fish processing plant and other equip-

ment owned by McInnes Products Corporation on their behalf.

The CFL was also given the responsibility of transporting the processing plant from Crackingstone Point to the old mine site at Gunnar Mines.

The CFL, working closely with the Board of Directors, was to provide management expertise until such time as the native Co-operative could operate the fishery operation on their own.

Wendall Phinney, who was the manager of the fish processing plant at Gunnar Mines last year said the biggest problem he had was employees drinking, not getting to work for several days at a time, or working for awhile and then quitting.

Thirty nine local people, under Canada Manpower, were trained on the job at the processing plant last summer.

Mike Barber, Manager of Canada Manpower in Prince Albert asked how these problems could be overcome in order to make the "on the job program" more successful than it has been for the past few years.

Some suggestions were brought from officials from the Co-op Fisheries, Manpower and Department of Indian Affairs.

Wendall Phinney from Co-op Fisheries suggested that more experienced people be brought in to work at the plant and gradually work in the local people.

Larry Wendelborg suggested that a movie projector be brought in as well as other sports equipment which may help solve some of the liquor problems.

August Mercredi said part of

the failure of the training program falls on the trainer himself. "The trainer that was brought in to train our people last year was drinking and some-days wouldn't show up for work. How can you expect to learn from such a person," he said.

George Mercredi, Northern Municipal Councillor for that area, who had been sitting there listening said: "Why are you giving the Board of Directors direction?" He asked if the Board of Directors know their responsibilities and the powers they have. "You should be training them so they'll know their duties and responsibilities and use the powers they have as Board members," Mr. Mercredi said.

It was agreed by everyone present that a two week management course be set up and held at Fond du Lac this summer for the Board of Directors.

Pat Woods, District Superintendent of Education, IAB in Prince Albert, said funds could be made available for such a course.

New Centre for Drumheller

Drumheller — Latest in a growing list of Native Friendship Centres stretching across the country is the recently opened Drumheller Friendship Centre. The centre is at present operating with a L.I.P. grant. Officially opened January 11, the centre is located within a few blocks of the town centre.

school committee conference held for P.A. District

Saskatoon — The first school committee conference in the Prince Albert District was recently held at the Holiday House in Saskatoon.

Each of the 11 bands in northern Saskatchewan were present at the meeting along with the Prince Albert District Chiefs who are the Board of Directors for the Prince Albert Student Residence.

The first day of the meeting was taken up mostly by special guest speakers which included Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and Lizette Ahenakew of the Saskatchewan Indian Womens Association.

Chief Ahenakew welcomed everyone on behalf of the Federation and dealt on the past, present, and future involvement of and control of Indian education by Indian people.

Lizette Ahenakew who is the co-ordinator for the women's association in the Prince Albert area explained the role they play which includes providing instruction in sewing, knitting, and cooking on various reserves for Indian women. She said that they work closely with Chief and Councils from each reserve and asked for their continued support.

Emil Carrigan, classroom consultant, Indian Affairs in Prince Albert, explained his role and dealt on the question of why so many Indian students are geared for special education, especially from the north.

He reported that there are 230 students in special education classes from the Prince Albert district.

"The reason for this is because they come from the reserve, speak very little English, can't compete with other kids in their class, and just give up at the end," he said.

"Some people regard special education as something bad but it is something our children need," Mr. Carrigan said.

Carol Sanderson, Education Liaison Worker for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians questioned Mr. Carrigan's logic.

"If you tell a person he is an alcoholic, he'll believe he is an alcoholic. In the same way if you tell a child he is stupid, he'll believe he is stupid. They know why they are in special classrooms," Mrs. Sanderson said.

Mr. Carrigan agreed.

Osborne Turner of the Indian Cultural College responsible for Community education programs on reserves explained what his department is involved in at the present time and what they plan to do in the future.

The delegates then broke up into three groups to discuss various education problems their school committee might be facing and the role they are playing.

One of the consensus reached by the discussion groups was Indian control of Indian education must begin at home with the parents.

"The parents must be interested in their children's education, in their progress at school, in their failures and in the successes they have," one group said.

In the afternoon, the Indian Teacher Education Students were brought in to listen to the rest of

the meeting as concern had been expressed earlier that some of the students were losing interest in the program. ITEP was developed at the Cultural College and is headed by Cecil King.

Chief Harold Kingfisher spoke to the ITEP students stressing the fact that so much depends on them, on the success of the program as well as on the future of our Indian children.

The last day of the meeting included a talk from Solomon Sanderson, First Vice President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, indicating School Committees are going to be playing major roles in Indian education. "School Committees are the service arms for the education programs on our reserves" he said.

The meeting ended at noon with an evaluation of the meeting done by Eugene Arcand of the Cultural College who termed it very informative and successful.

James Bay workers riot

Montreal — The Quebec government's James Bay hydro development is running afoul of its own workers as well as Indian and Inuit people living in the area.

The workers recently burned the company's main construction camp and, among other things, drove bulldozers into vital generators cutting off power and heat in the camp.

Fearing further violence, supervisory personnel were flown out of the camp and riot police were flown in.

Fight for Indian Act

Protest Manitoba decision on estate administration

Ottawa — Both the National Indian Brotherhood and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood have joined forces with the government in the Supreme Court of Canada recently in defence of sections of the Indian Act dealing with the administration of estates.

The sections were declared invalid by the Manitoba Court of Appeal in September 1972, on grounds that they denied Indians equality before the law contrary to the Bill of Rights.

William Rachman of Winnipeg, appearing for Flora Canard, told the court his client was barred from administering the estate of her dead husband by the Indian

Act.

But lawyers for the two Indian Brotherhoods argued that both Indian men and women may act as administrators of estates for their deceased spouses with the permission of the Indian Affairs minister.

The clauses in the Indian Act give the minister the discretion to appoint the administrators, brotherhood lawyer Douglas Sanders said.

Like the justice department lawyers, he said the clauses dealing with estates and wills are a necessary part of legislation protecting Indian reserve land.

For example, if a will pur-

ported to dispose of reserve land contrary to the interests of the band or the Indian Act, the minister has the power to declare it void.

Mr. Sanders said the Indian Act allows the minister to accept many documents as wills which would not be allowed in provincial courts. The department also levied no charge for administering estates.

He said in many ways the Indian Act's estates sections discriminated in favor of Indians and this type of discrimination was not offensive to the Bill of Rights.

Northern Notes

BY JOAN BEATTY

Due to the heavy snowfall experienced this year in most areas, settlements that usually have their supplies brought in by transport trucks will have them flown in instead or brought in by barges where possible. Uranium City recently had their supplies flown in and other settlements will probably have their supplies in shortly. . . The ice in some areas was only 21 inches thick and at least 36 inches is required for a safe winter road. . . The first winter festival was held at Pelican Narrows a few weeks ago and according to Philip Ratt, it was very successful. Pelican Narrows festival is also probably the first to have two festival "queens". Apparently the two girls were tied and the judges

didn't want either of the girls to feel bad as both were really winners. . . Fish prices are very good this year. Jona Sewap from Deschambeault recently went fishing for ten days and made a catch worth up to \$500. They're even buying suckers now. . . Out of eight candidates running for a position in the Northern Municipal Council, Leon McAuley of Cumberland House emerged the winner. The position was made vacant with the death of Lionel Deschambeault who was also from Cumberland House. . . A meeting regarding the Churchill River Basin has been slated for April 5 at Pelican Narrows commencing at 7:00 p.m. The meeting is being held by the Northern Studies Group from Saskatoon and every-

one is invited to attend and voice their opinion. . . Andy Michael is now acting Community Development Supervisor for the Prince Albert District. Wayne Ahenakew, former C.D. Supervisor, is now working in the Saskatoon District concentrating his efforts in the field of education. Andy will be working out of the Prince Albert FSI office and will be glad to assist you in any way he can. . . Sturgeon Lake recently had a successful defensive driving course with 15 of the local residents receiving certificates. The Defensive Driving Kit, supplied by Chief Reg Brooman of the Prince Albert City Police was instructed by Sgt. Kevin O'Callaghan of the RCMP.

Little Pine and Poundmaker hold informative workshop

Poundmaker — Keen interest was recently focused on fire prevention by the band councils as they sponsored a two day workshop recently. It was held at this community's band hall for two bands, Little Pine and Poundmaker.

According to Dave Tootoosis, Chief of Poundmaker, it was well attended and was one of the best workshops of this type

held so far between the two bands.

The first day of the two day workshop was attended by guests from the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ed Foster of Indian Health Services, and Skip Brooks, Regional Health Educator. They explained and showed with practical demonstrations how to use various cleaning solutions and equip-

ment that may be required.

On the second day, Orm Rourke Family Farm Improvement Branch, trouble - shooted on wells, on plumbing systems and how to repair them. He explained how to use various tools in repairing parts such as taps, basins, fountains, urinals, and toilets.

Guy Archambault of Regina, explained and demonstrated with models the prevention of various fires. He explained that there are three types of fires; A, B, and C. Type A fire consists of fires caused by combustible material, which are most likely to be found on Indian communities.

According to Chief Tootoosis, the workshop was filled not only with "talk but with practical demonstrations" as well. "A lot of these people don't understand English very well," he said. Mr. Tootoosis stressed the fact if all the homes in the community had some means of combating fires, there is absolutely no reason why we can't eliminate such disasters.

The Poundmaker Band Council sponsored the workshop and provided the resource people. The ladies provided well prepared meals for the two-day workshop as many that attended the workshop would quickly agree.

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs has published "The Indian Act and What It Means" an interpretation in layman's language by Percy Gladstone and Larry Speedy. Available from UBCIC at \$4.00 per copy and \$2.00 for students.

Ken Williams



Nancy Ross of Stanley Mission is a coach's dream. She is everything and then some, when it comes to athletics. Besides this, she is a winner's winner. Nancy is proud of her accomplishments but humble in victory, and many victories she has earned.

Since the beginning of her pre-teenage years at the Prince Albert Student Residence, Nancy has been on/and/or the Captain of winning Cross Country, Volleyball, basketball and track and field teams. Invariably she was the selection of her team mates when a Captain was to be chosen. There was only one desenting vote . . . hers.

Nancy was a leader, not only in athletics, but in whatever she elected to participate.

Now 17, her accomplishments include: a member of the first provincial midget high school cross country championship team, Captain of various Prince Albert Champion Cross Country teams that were winners of many Student Residence races.

She was the Captain of the first F.S.I. Basketball team which participated in the Western Canada Native Winter Games in Alberta.

She was also Captain of the Prince Albert Junior Girls High School Basketball Champions in 1971.

Her victories and accomplishments in basketball are as many fold as they are in Cross Country and track and field.

I wanted to pay tribute to Nancy in this column because I have had the privilege of coaching her over the past six years or so. It was more than a pleasure, it was an honor with description.

This does not relegate the other fine athletes to a secondary position, but, through their own admission, Nancy was their leader. I know they would join with me in saying thank you, Nancy, for what you have contributed to our lives.

Indian affairs announces staff changes for area

Frank Misuirski — AS2 in Administration was successful in an Inter-Dept. competition AS3 and transferred to DREE (PFRA) Division, Regina. Effective — 12/2/74.

Nick Wasyliv — Was transferred from Prince Albert District to Sask. Regional Office. Effective 15/1/74.

W.D.G. McCaw — Regional Superintendent of Economic Development was seconded to DREE Saskatoon (Northern Program) for a specified period. Effective 15/2/74.

Ken Aitken — Promoted to Financial Services on transfer from National Health & Welfare. Effective 16/1/74.

NORTH BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

John L. Michael — Joined the Meadow Lake Office as a Band Financial Adviser and Audit Officer. Effective 4/2/74.

Collin Grant — Joined the North Battleford District Office as a Field Officer to replace Benjamin Weenie who has taken a Leave of Absence from the Dept. Effective 25/2/74.

Vince Bellegarde — Has transferred from a Field Officer to a Development Officer position. Effective 7/1/74.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT

D.J. Tootoosis — Cler-Receptionist, resigned. Effective 16/2/74.

J. Lindsay — Taken on strength, teacher, Southend School. Effective 11/2/74.

J.P. Woods — Promoted from Assistant D.S.E. at Touchwood File Hills Qu'Appelle District to District Superintendent of Education at Prince Albert District Office. Effective 28/2/74.

SASKATOON DISTRICT

Rose Lahey — Accounts Clerk retired 29/12/73.

Lawrence Gehl — Appointed Development Officer, Saskatoon District. Effective 7/1/74.

Harvey Schmidt — Reclassified in the same position as District Supt. of Finance and Administration. Retroactive 1/6/73.

Effie Harrison — reclassified in the same position to Community Affairs Clerk. Retroactive 1/11/73.

Dawn Epp — reappointed as a Secretary to the District Supt. of Education. Effective 12/12/73.

Don Leitch — Leave of absence to serve with another agency. Effective 1/3/74.

Lucille Lidington — Transferred to the Dept. of Regional Economic Expansion, Saskatoon, Office. Effective 16/2/74.

Alvena Markland — Economic Development Clerk, transferred to the Dept. of Public Works, Saskatoon Office. Effective 21/2/74.

Robert Kalist — Financial Advisor and Audit Officer appointed Nov. 24/74 Saskatoon District Office.

TOUCHWOOD-FILE HILLS QU'APPELLE DISTRICT

K.J. McDonald — Promoted to Development Officer. Effective 1/2/74.

A.K.W. Dick — Promoted to Field Officer. Effective 28/1/74.

T.J. Favel — Taken on strength with DIAND as a Field Officer. Effective 28/1/74.

L.J. Banks — Taken on strength with DIAND for a specified term as a Clerk. Effective 14/1/74.

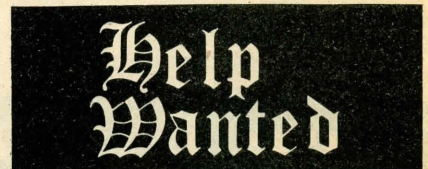
M.K. Carrier — Appointed full time continuing as an Assistant Social Services Administrator. Effective 12/12/73.

H.L. Patteson — Former classroom teacher retired. Effective 31/12/73.

B.A. Goodfeather — Taken on strength with DIAND as a Clerk. Effective 31/12/73.

E.K. Bear — Taken on strength with DIAND as a Receptionist. Effective 27/12/73.

M. Ryder — Former Teacher-aide, resigned. Effective 4/1/74.



Placement Officers

The Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres require two persons for taking applications and Program Development for Training on the Job Program.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants should have some knowledge of Government programming. Should have a minimum of grade ten. Must have a car and be free to travel.

SALARIES

Salary — \$600. per month plus travelling allowances. Starting Date — April 1, 1974.

SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

Mr. Walter Schoenthal
Provincial Co-ordinator
Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres
1850 Broad Street, Suite 27
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Artifacts being returned here

Ottawa — After more than three years of negotiations the National Museum of Man has succeeded in returning to Canada the most outstanding collection of Canadian Indian material known to have been in private hands. The Speyer collection is the only substantial collection of 18th and early 19th century Canadian Indian artifacts now held in Canada.

The material in the collection dates from 1760 to 1860 and originates mostly from the Great Lakes region, the Boreal Forest and the Plains. The remaining material is from fringe areas and emphasizes the similarities and differences of the cultures that occur across the North American continent.

The two hundred and fifty-nine artifacts that comprise the Speyer collection were brought together by Mr. Arthur Speyer and his late father over a period of fifty years. Piece by piece the artifacts were gathered from European nobility, other private sources and from museums that no longer exist.

Indian artist given degree

Lethbridge — Internationally known Canadian artist Gerald Tailfeathers of the Standoff Blood Reserve near Cardston will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Lethbridge spring convocation.

Born and raised in southern Alberta, Mr. Tailfeathers, 48, is recognized both as an artist and a sculptor. His meticulous

rendition of scenes of the early west have been many times commissioned by the Flenbow Foundation. His works have won a number of artistic awards and have been presented to such well-known Canadians as John Diefenbaker.

Mr. Tailfeathers depiction on canvas of early Indian scenes and customs have won him the respect of scholars, art collectors and his own Blood people.

Peterson given appointment

La Ronge — Ted Peterson of Buffalo Narrows has been appointed Area Co-ordinator with the Field Services Division of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

Mr. Peterson will be responsible for Administrative Area No. 2 which includes Buffalo Narrows, Turnor Lake, La Loche and several other smaller settlements. He will join four other area co-ordinators whose efforts are aimed at involving northerners in northern government. It is the general role of each co-ordinator to facilitate citizen awareness of departmental programmes, assist local councils, and provide feedback to D.N.S. on the needs and desires of northern residents.

Before joining the Field Services division, Mr. Peterson was a ferry operator at Buffalo Narrows. He is married and has four children.

Ramsey urges Indian Voice

Brandon — Jack Ramsey, a former RCMP officer who quit the force and wrote an article in the McLean's magazine criticizing

the police force, urged Indians to demand a role in selecting RCMP detachment commanders assigned to their areas.

Mr. Ramsey, speaking at Brandon University, recently, said current programs dealing with native people are inadequate adding that detachment commanders are often transferred to areas for promotional reasons, with no consideration given to their qualifications in dealing with specific problems Indian people may be facing.

"He is neither questioned nor interviewed in relation to his understanding, knowledge of, or personal feelings towards Indians," he said.

Mr. Ramsey, a private investigator in Regina, said most members joining the force are not prejudiced towards Indians but their ideals are changed by prejudiced commanding officers.

Treaty guide dies at 101

Hay River, N.W.T. — 101 year old Jimmy Sibbeston, the last man alive who accompanied and guided a government party on its treaty making journey of 1921, died in his sleep at his home in Hay River, recently.

Mr. Sibbeston, a Metis, used to trap and carry mail up and down the MacKenzie River by dog sled. Last August Mr. Sibbeston answered questions from Mr. Justice William Morrow of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories on that journey and what had been promised in the treaty talks. He was unable to remember vividly what happened.

Subjects of the Inca emperor were taught that idleness breeds mischief, and the penalty for repeated laziness was death.

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PC's to endorse Indian rights

Ottawa — The Progressive Conservative Party meeting in the capital city later this month will be asked to endorse a policy recognizing aboriginal rights of Indians.

Conservative MPs and a coordinating committee of the party recommend the policy in a paper to be discussed at the meeting on March 17.

"Aboriginal rights are the rights of Indian bands or tribes to use and occupy their traditional lands," the paper says.

The government, while refusing to recognize aboriginal rights, has said that Indians who did not sign treaties have "legal rights". It was agreed to negotiate these rights in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

Another area in which the PC policy paper recognizes is that many Indians consider the Indian Act a basic safeguard of their communities and their culture. The paper also notes that the Indian people better than anyone else, knows that the Indian Act includes clauses that are discriminatory.

It also endorses efforts by Indian organizations to draft a new Indian Act and pledges adequate financial support for them to tackle the job.

The policy paper also reviews poor housing and health conditions among Indian communities and promises funds and programs to correct them.

The high rate of Indian population in Canada's prison stems from Indian people being jailed frequently because they cannot pay fines is also noted and the paper pledges an end "to the double standard" and proposes to train Indian people to help.

Plan international conference

An international Indian Bilingual Education conference is planned for Billings, Montana from May 6 to 9. Apart from working sessions, materials developed throughout North America will be displayed and there will be sessions on such topics as copyright of educational materials and Indian control of

education. In addition several companies will be displaying printing and duplicating equipment used in the production of material. Last year's conference attracted more than 400 persons from five countries. Further information can be obtained by writing Lynn Baker at the Rocky Boy Indian reservation, Montana.

Bands to receive additional Family Health Aides

Prince Albert — Medical Services are looking for 25 candidates to train as Family Health Aides within the Province, according to Ray McKenzie, Health Liaison Worker of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The Family Health Aide will work directly with the Field Nurse from Medical Services, accompanying her on visits to the various reserves as well as assisting her in nursing clinics, in immunization programs, in counselling, and interpreting for Indian people who are unable to speak English.

All the necessary information has been sent out to all the Chiefs in the province regarding the positions which are open to

both men and women", Mr. McKenzie said. He urged the Chiefs to select a good candidate, one who is reliable and has a concern about the future and the health of Indian people."

"It is not necessary that the person selected by a band have good education or have training in the field of health," Mr. McKenzie said. "There will be a three month training period at which time the Family Health Aides will receive instruction both in a formal classroom and also out in the reserves where they have been selected," he said. The formal training will take place at the Co-operative College in Saskatoon.

"The training program will

commence on April 15," Mr. McKenzie said.

After June 20, the trainees will be placed on a one year probationary period under the supervision of a public health nurse in their area, Mr. McKenzie said. Upon successful completion of the training and probationary period, the Family Health Aides will receive national certification and recognition as part of a health team from the National Health and Welfare, he said.

Mr. McKenzie said after this training program is completed, every band in Saskatchewan should have a trained Community Health Representative to work in their area.

Mr. McKenzie would like to emphasize when submitting applications for these positions, to include your full name, treaty number, mailing address, telephone number if you have one, social insurance number, marital status, your age and the number of children you have. If you are interested contact your Chief and let him know. "The final selection of a person will of course be up to the Chief and Council," he said.

The Funny Side by Archie King

What is considered as a "dependable" Indian taxi is a car that's kind of beat up and driven by an Indian. It usually travels back and forth to town every weekend. It may have a dent or two. It may backfire. It may be seen with clouds of blue smoke coming from the pipe. And it always has bald tires.

Usually it's in need of a muffler, but it gets the family and friends to their destination and back without a breakdown — usually. Usually it's put together with No. 9 wire and two-by-fours. And it operates very cheaply, like on drip gas. For economy it has the Pinto and Vega beat by years.

This car is unique in its very own way. It makes many friends. Like somebody at the annual Indian celebration might crack a joke about it: "Hey, let's start it up and kill all the mosquitoes." And another answers, "Okay, as soon as I hook the clothespins together." And naturally the ones around start talking, even if they haven't known each other before. And this is the start of a new friendship.

The "dependable" Indian taxi doesn't have to be a certain make, as long as it's old. No Indian community is complete without this type of car. And just think, the very model you're driving now may someday be a "dependable" Indian taxi.

Plane crashes

La Ronge — A single engine Otter crashed one mile east of La Ronge shortly after take off on February 25 with two men aboard.

Solomon Cook of La Ronge suffered a broken leg and is in satisfactory condition in the La Ronge Hospital. The pilot, Richard Rowe also of La Ronge, died at the University Hospital in Saskatoon a few days later.

Briefly

An inquest into the deaths of four men killed in a crash of a government airplane December 12 will reopen March 21 at Cumberland House according to Coroner, **Sandy Munson**.

Pilot Paul John, Department of Northern Saskatchewan employees, Rod Morrison and Cliff Stanley of La Ronge, and Lionel Deschambeault, chairman of the newly formed Northern Municipal Council, crashed 28 miles west of Cumberland House enroute to a meeting from La Ronge to Creighton.

A spiritual leader of the Poundmaker reserve, **Ernest Tootosis**, recently expressed his discontent resulting from the "Tomahockey Days" in Cutknife, white community 30 miles west of Battleford on 40 highway, site of the world's largest tomahawk.

Mr. Tootosis said, "The best thing that could be done would be to take a big bulldozer, dig

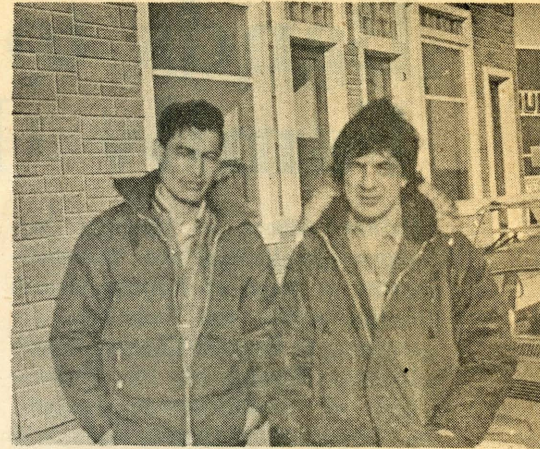
a big hole and "bury the hatchet once and for all".

"Then if the white man is really sincere about promoting brotherhood and improving relations between the two of us, a monument telling both sides of the rebellion, treaties or even the history of the tomahawk could be erected in place of that horrible symbol of violence."

A single engine Otter aircraft crashed one mile east of La Ronge shortly after take off on February 25 with two men aboard.

Solomon Cook of La Ronge suffered a broken leg and is in satisfactory condition in the La Ronge Hospital as a result of the crash and the pilot, **Richard Rowe** also of La Ronge, is in serious condition with head and internal injuries at the University Hospital in Saskatoon.

Investigations by the Ministry of Transport as to the cause of the downed aircraft are still continuing.



A member of the Board of Directors of the fisheries' native co-operative is **Chief Pierre Robillard** of Black Lake. Standing to the right is **George Mercredi**, member of the Northern Municipal Council.

The other half of the two-Band, Little Pine and Poundmaker, proposed federal school as its Education Director is **Wallace Simaganis** of Poundmaker. Mr. Simaganis will be primarily involved in pursuing the financial backing of the federal school and be a liaison officer. Mr. Simaganis is assistant to Education Coordinator and was formerly a community development worker with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Howard Bighead, the Head Child Care Worker at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence, has been there since September of last year. He is in charge of 21 Child Care Workers, two Recreation Directors, two Liaison Workers, and two people training on the job for Child Care Workers.

Howard, who is from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve, says he enjoys his work co-ordinating the activities of the workers. "I find my work easy because the people are all so nice to work with," he said.



Contestants above try out their jigging skills during King Trapper events at the recent Prince Albert Winter Festival. The event attracted trappers from throughout Northern Saskatchewan.

Briefly

Former director of the Peta-pun Rehab. Centre in Meadow Lake, **Andrew Paddy**, is now Community Health Representative Zone Co-ordinator with Indian Health Services, National Health and Welfare. In his new position, Mr. Paddy is involved primarily co-ordinating auxiliary community health programs activities conducted by community health representatives and family health aides to establish and maintain effective community health programs in Indian communities. Mr. Paddy was Chief of Thunderchild for four years until he stepped down recently due to involvement with the rehab. centre, but is still on band council as a councillor. He was also the co-ordinator of the first Saskatchewan Ex-Native Servicemen Association executive in 1972. Mr. Paddy now has his office in North Battleford.

Education for Indian people being a federal responsibility, there are still many areas of association and involvement with the provincial government. Anxious to keep their lines of communication open with the two governments, Little Pine band council has appointed **Alex Frank** as its Education Director. Mr. Frank is assistant to the Education Co-ordinator of the proposed federal school. His job will involve carrying information concerning the school to the governments and to pursue the financial backing of the proposed federal school.

The deer population is having some difficulty finding enough food to live on due to the heavy snowfall and slushy ice conditions experienced this year in most areas.

The deer, who feed on twigs of shrubs and trees, are unable to get to their food because snow, blown by the wind, is

piled high around bushes. The deep snow and formation of crusts in most areas is also preventing the deer from travelling and searching for food elsewhere.

According to **Paul Naftel**, Department of Natural Resources Assistant Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, the situation is not critical but the DNR has been keeping a close watch on the wildlife. "The weather between now and spring will be the determining factor in deer survival," Mr. Naftel said.

Joking one minute and the next moment serious as he ponders the future of his people, is a young Treaty Indian who was recently voted Chief of the One Arrow Reserve on a re-election.

Stuart Prosper, who contested an election held there last fall, emerged the winner over his

closest rival Marcel Paul. The only other person who ran for the position was Eddy Baldhead.

Chief Proper's future plans include visiting various reserves in Saskatchewan. "I plan to visit different reserves to get new ideas I may be able to use in my reserve," the new Chief said.

Successful at anything he attempts to do, a young "Indian jack of all trades" from the Montreal Lake Reserve will now be concentrating his efforts into setting up a successful sports and recreation program for his reserve.

Roy Bird, who has some training in the field of recreational technology, and who enjoys and is familiar with most sports, was recently hired as Recreation Director by the Montreal Lake Band.



Snowshoe softball, sponsored by the Prince Albert Indian Metis Friendship Centre, was a highlight of the recent Prince Albert Winter Festival. The picture above shows action between a team from the Montreal Lake reserve and a team from the P.A. Pulp Mill.

A Chipewyan Legend

CROWHEAD

A legendary hero of the Chipewyans uses his medicine to save the people of his village

Crowhead, a legendary hero of the Chipewyans, always wore a crow-skin cape which was his medicine. This cape warned him of the approach of enemies.

One day two girls angered Crowhead by making fun of his cape.

"We'll make a birchbark canoe and leave this place," he said to the orphan whom he had raised as his grandson.

In a small valley they found some birchbark and began to cut it. As they were doing this, some people on the other side of the valley began to throw snowballs at them. Crowhead told his grandson not to mind them. They took the birchbark and returned back to the camp.

At the camp they found that the Cree had killed all the Chipewyans. Crowhead put the bodies in a heap and went to build his canoe. Worms appeared on the bodies. Crowhead put his cape over the bodies and laid down on it. He told his grandson to wake him up at noon the next day. While Crowhead was sleeping worms crawled into his nose, ears and mouth.

At noon the boy woke his grandfather and they left in the canoe and paddled north to the Barren Grounds. When they arrived there, they stopped and Crowhead made many small lodges. He then laid down and used his medicine.

"Let all the dead be in the lodges," prayed Crowhead. At this time all the worms reappeared and by his magic became people once more.

After the Cree had killed the Chipewyans, they had started to go home. Crowhead used his

medicine to change the direction they were going. The Cree were surprised to find themselves back near the place Crowhead and his grandson were. When they saw the man and the boy they decided to kill them immediately. "Grandfather! Wake up! The Crees are here!" shouted the boy as he tried to wake up his grandfather.

Crowhead awoke and saw the Cree coming to the shore in their canoes. He took the boy down to the river and hid him in the bark of a rotten birch tree and quickly made holes in the bark through which the boy could peek.

"Stay in here and watch," he told his grandson.

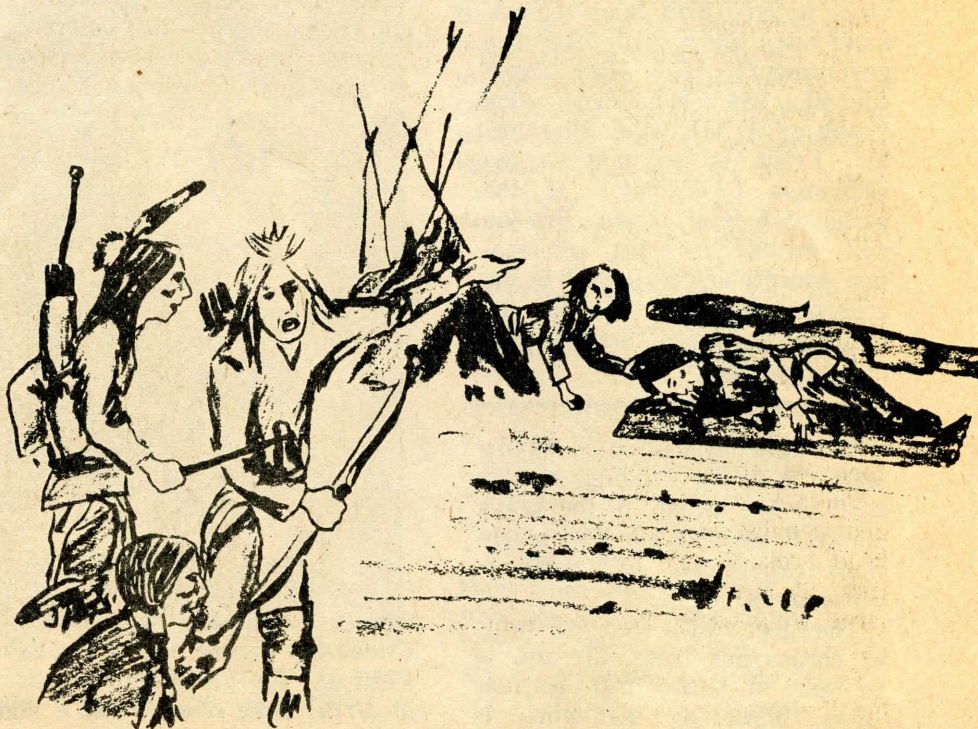
Crowhead was a small man. He went down to the river with a

blanket over him and pretended to be mourning the death of his relatives. The Cree saw him and thought he was a child.

"There is no use killing a child with a pointed arrow," they said.

They used blunt arrows that just bounced off Crowhead. The Cree landed at the shore and Crowhead ran off into the bush. When they had chased him for a while he threw off the blanket and turned to face them. He wore his crow-skin cape and protected himself with a deer horn.

The Cree were surprised! They had expected a child, not a man! He ran at them and broke each man's right arm and left leg. The Crees were afraid — this



A Chipewyan Legend

was Crowhead! They tried to run but he ran ahead and smashed their canoes.



Crowhead called the boy out and told him to take a spear. "Take it and kill the enemies,

grandson," he said.

Because of his grandfather's powerful medicine, the young boy was able to do this.

One of the Crees, who lay dying, said, "If it were only you without Crowhead you couldn't do this!" The Cree had recognized Crowhead's powerful medicine.

Later when the boy went to find his grandfather he could not find him so he began to search. After several days Crowhead met the boy a short distance away.

"Why are you crying, my boy?" he asked.

"I thought you were lost!" he replied.

"Well, there is no time to cry as our people are alive. Let's go back to the lodges," said Crowhead.

The two returned and as they approached they could hear laughter and singing. They also heard some crying and went to a lodge to find out what was wrong.

"Two of our people are missing. We think the Crees killed them!" wailed one woman.

She looked up and recognized the two missing people. Everyone was together and happy. All were alive except the two girls who had laughed at Crowhead's cape. He did not give them life again.

CROWHEAD'S REVENGE

Crowhead avenges his father's murder with the use of his medicine

Crowhead knew nothing about his father as he had died shortly after Crowhead was born.

One day the medicine men and people were fishing by the lake. When evening fell, the setting sun was blood-red.

One medicine man said to Crowhead, "Do you see the red sky? That is your father's blood!"

Crowhead suspected that this man had killed his father. He went to his home where he lived with his grandmother. Crowhead began to cry.

"Why are you crying?" asked the grandmother, "Someday soon you will be a man."

The next day the medicine men and people were fishing. Crowhead broke a hole in the ice to fish. Shortly after he caught a large trout while the other's did not catch anything.

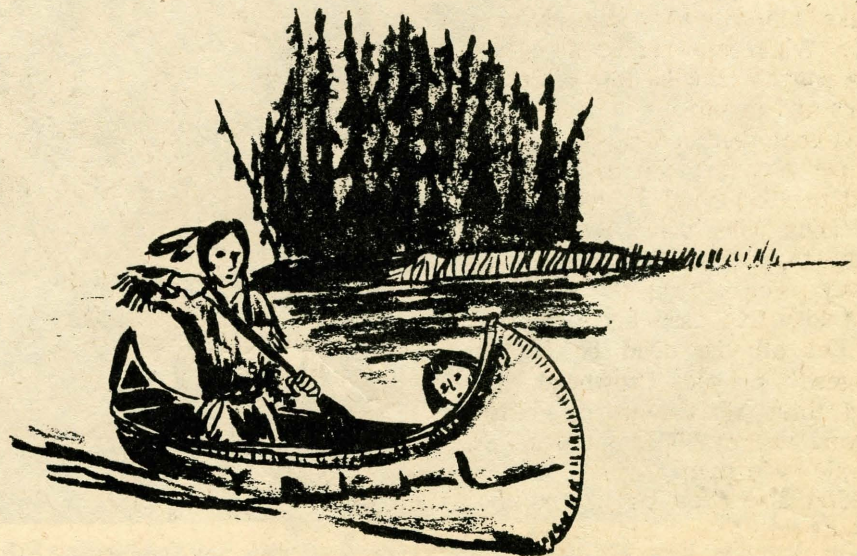
He cut the flesh off the fish and hid the spine in his robe. He then walked over to the medicine man

and broke the fish spine over him.

Later that evening the medicine man was missed by others. Someone went to look for him at the lake and found him lying dead be-

side his fishing line.

Crowhead had never killed anyone before. By breaking the fish spine he had broken his enemy's spine and killed him.



Producing Moccassin Telegraph

Heard a half hour each week on five different radio stations throughout the province is the Moccassin Telegraph program. Produced by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians the radio program is intended to be a vehicle for news and information about the Indian people of Saskatchewan. The program is produced and recorded in the F.S.I.'s new studios at Prince Albert and distributed to radio stations at Melfort, Prince Albert and North Battleford. Portions of the Regina and Yorkton programs are recorded at radio studios there.



Technician Dale Burns cues up record for music portion of program.



Radio director Ken Williams tapes interview with Sol Sanderson, F.S.I. Vice-President.



Ken Williams and co-host Joan Beatty during recording of program.



Regina and Yorkton program host Ivan McNab at controls.

March 1974

A view of the recording studio from control room in F.S.I. studios at Prince Albert.



A busy life for Indian lady

Joan Beatty writes of Deschambeault's "Nookom" who is loved and respected by all who know her

Deschambeault Lake — In her late seventies and known to everyone around the settlement, Indian or white, as "Nookom", Mrs. Angelique Ballentyne of the Peter Ballentyne Band lives with her daughter, Mrs. Florence Custer, and two grandchildren, Susan and Alec, in a new typically constructed Indian Affairs home.

"Nookom" who lived for a number of years in a small log house built by one of her sons, said she found their new home strange and awkwardly "roomy" at first.

After her second husband, Peter Ballentyne, who was grandson of the first Chief of the Band, died, she trapped and sold furs for many years.

While the Evangelical Mission at Deschambeault was still open for services, she never failed to go to church every Sunday although she had to walk about a mile to get there. Even now barely able to walk because of crippling arthritis, she never misses going to holy communion and services held regularly at the local Anglican Church.

She still goes and buys groceries at the local Co-op Store with the monthly pension she receives. Usually one of her many grandchildren will help her and sometimes pulls her on the sleigh, sliding down hills which she finds extremely funny.

"Nookom" doesn't speak the English language fluently but can usually get a message across with the few words she does know and is surprisingly not shy to use as is typical of most Indian people.

Even though her eyesight is

not very good anymore, she still does a bit of bead work and is one of the few left who can make beautiful baskets made out of birch bark which she decorates with tree roots dyed in various colours. Over the years, her baskets have been in strong demand — and still are.

During her life time, she has delivered many babies and is still one of the first to be called upon when someone in the settlement has a baby or becomes seriously ill. Many times with her presence, she has brought comfort to those who lost loved ones.

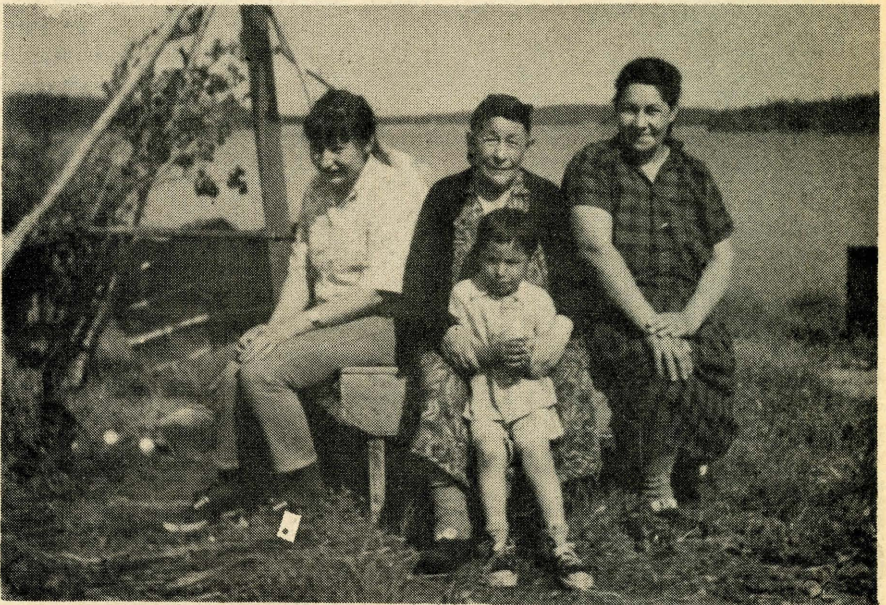
"Nookom" often recalls the days her family used to move from place to place, trapping, fishing, and making camp where there was food available.

Many times, her grandchildren and great grand children will

set around her fascinated with the stories she tells of the olden days when there were no stores, no ski-doo's or roads, and only birch bark canoes and the peddler, who along with his trades, might bring news of a cousin or a friend.

One of everyone's favourite times is when she talks about "Widigoo", a man who had a bad dream and turned into a werewolf, killing and eating people. The only ones who could defeat them were the ones who were blessed with super human powers. "Widigoo" was afraid of the Bible," Nookom said.

With all the hard as well as good times she has lived through, "Nookom" is loved and respected by everyone who knows her for her wisdom and guidance and steadying force she provides to the community of Deschambeault.



In the center is Angelique Ballentyne with her grandson, Alec. Person to the left is one of her daughters, Florence Custer, who she stays with, and to the right is another daughter, Sophie Sewap.

S.I.W.A. keeps McNab busy

From her office in Punnichy Mrs. Isabelle McNab directs the operations of S.I.W.A.

Mrs. Isabelle McNab, the president of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association is rarely quiet. If she's not on the phone consulting with one of her 20 organizers in the province, then she's dealing with Indian women's problems on a more personal basis right in her office.

The SIWA office is located in the Times Building, a brown stucco structure of 1937 vintage, next door to a furniture store and a post office in the town of Punnichy — some 140 miles southeast of Saskatoon. The building shows some signs of neglect (the flag pole is bare) but it still comfortably houses both the offices of the SIWA and the Town of Punnichy. A side entrance leads to a Drop-In Centre, used as a casual meeting place for native people and as a rehabilitation centre for those with drinking problems.

The town itself is located in the Touchwood Hills, close to four reserves; Poor Man and Day Star to the north, Gordon's to the south and Muskowekwan to the east.

Mrs. McNab, a middle-aged Saulteaux Indian shares her office with stenographer Mrs. Glenn Worm. A couch and a coffeepot await the many visitors. Posters, clippings and memos line the walls and the telephone is nearly always ringing...

"How do you get the energy to work so hard all day," she jokes with one of her workers over the phone, and then with a laugh she adds, "what do you have left at night?"

The phone rings again and after the conversation ends she tells me — "That was one of my workers from Onion Lake."

Her husband, Mr. Pat McNab, a rancher from Gordons Reserve, eight miles south of Punnichy, can usually be found waiting around the office for his wife. He's a slim man, very quiet and patient — his sun glasses and hat rarely come off.

"He sometimes sleeps on the couch when he gets tired of waiting for me," his wife chuckles. However, the couch is presently occupied by a colorful assortment of beadwork: a belt, headband, necklaces, armbands, and leggings, all sewn by Mr. Glenn Worm of the Poor Man Reserve. The beadwork took three months of part-time labour to complete and sold for \$125.

Mrs. McNab has been president of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association for two years now, and she's also a member of the Advisory Council of the Status of Women. Although she claims that her involvement with the Indian Womens Association came about as an accident, her family has roots in political life — her father is a senior member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

"He's been working with the Indian people for years," she says proudly.

Life has been rather hard at times for the McNab family; six of their eight children are still



at home, going to school.

"My husband was a hard worker though," she says, "he made a living chopping wood and selling pickets, we had no welfare in those days. I was never lazy either, if I had to haul snow to wash I kept my children clean."

The SIWA program is run with the financial support of Local Initiative Program grants, these grants pay the salaries of the

20 organizers. Saskatchewan is divided into five districts, each district representing a certain number of reserves with field workers being stationed accordingly. Co-ordinators phone the Punnichy office daily and they also send in weekly reports. All expenses are processed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian accounting services.

It was eight years ago that Mrs. McNab, depressed by the

environment on the reserve began an attempt to improve her education.

She recalls, "One day as I was walking to town to get groceries — We didn't have a vehicle — I thought to myself, dammit, I don't have to be this poor, there has to be a way out for me."

The following winter an upgrading course was offered through the Department of Indian Affairs and she applied with the intention of bettering her grade eight standing. When her application was screened, Indian Affairs tried to discourage her — she was laughed at and told — "All these other people are young kids, you are the oldest one here." However chief Hilliard McNab (her husband's cousin) took her side and she was permitted to enroll.

All that winter she walked to school with her son; on stormy days he would go first and break a path through the snow. By spring she had a grade ten certificate.

At that time Mrs. McNab was interested in domestic subjects such as cooking and sewing, being as yet uncertain of her ability as a student, but nevertheless she asked Canada Manpower to let her know if there was any further training available which she could take.

Then one day chief Hilliard McNab proposed that she enter university in Saskatoon and take a course as a teacher's aide.

"It meant going away from home and leaving my baby," she recalls, "but I was determine — I think that's what a person has to have is determination."

Before the beginning of the second summer the Department of Indian Affairs was starting to become interested in her and she was asked to return to Saskatoon and take more training.

"Everything was falling apart at home," she says, "my husband was getting drunk because I wasn't there, but I went back to university. I took my baby with

Letters

Continued from Page Two

ing than the old format. I think this booklet can hold more news and other interesting stories and happenings. I really like feature stories, sports and I enjoy your fashion. I would like to see more fashion if you have more.

Sincerely,
Miss Priscilla Bear

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Indian newspaper and find it very interesting. I am very pleased with the change of the newspaper format and think it's a lot easier to read. I especially like reading the articles of the Cultural College's audio-visual production. Please put more articles on the Cultural College's audio-visual department in your paper.

Sincerely
Maxine Isnona

Dear Editor:

I'm pleased with the change in this month's issue. I'm pleased about your "Handicrafts Top Fashion". I hope to read more about it. I sure like the beadwork, it is coming to be a very hot item on the Canadian fashion scene.

Gerald Bear

Dear Editor:

I really enjoy reading the Sask-

atchewan Indian news. They have very interesting articles. I'm very pleased with the new booklet format of this month's issue. Wish you put more Indian fashions in this booklet.

Marjorie Yuzappi.

QUALITY IMPROVING

Dear Editor:

I have had occasion to read the Saskatchewan Indian since the first issue in 1970, however have only been receiving this paper regularly for approximately 6 months. In my opinion the quantity and quality of this paper has continued to increase with every issue. I look forward to receiving my copy every month. I believe the booklet format used for the February issue is far superior to the newspaper format. I would like to see the booklet format used from here on in.

Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
Cst. Tom Lie
R.C.M. Police
Shellbrook, Sask.

**We enjoy hearing from you!
If you have views or experiences, comments or criticisms; share them with us by sending a letter to:**

**The Editor
Saskatchewan Indian
1114 Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Sask.**

me this time and I got a house in Saskatoon."

Mrs. McNab went back again for a third summer and by this time she was becoming rather well known: after being overheard speaking in class on the topic of Indian Education she was invited to another (white) classroom to give the same talk.

"There was never an idle moment after that," she comments, "I was always being asked to go and speak at different places — even a banquet. I never had the ability to speak in public before, I didn't have the confidence in myself."

Following the university training she worked a total of six years for the Indian Affairs Department, teaching kindergarten, before abandoning her career and becoming a full time worker for the SIWA. While still teaching she was elected as a district worker for the association. Later

she requested a six month leave of absence from Indian Affairs to work as an area co-ordinator but following that period she found that another six months would be needed to complete her work. By the end of a years' leave she had become so involved working with SIWA that she couldn't go back to Indian Affairs.

According to Mrs. McNab, the basic problems on the reserves are caused by alcohol. "It's hit the Indian people real hard," she admits, "and it's the children and old people who suffer the most."

Child neglect comes as a by-product of the abuse of alcohol and the increasing number of Indian children who are being put in white foster homes concerns the SIWA. This practise they feel robs children of their identity as Indian people. At the present time the organization is

in the process of closing a deal with a group of nuns who operate a hospital in the near-by town of Lestock. The government has approved a new hospital for the nuns and the SIWA hopes to convert the old building into a child-care centre. However Mrs. McNab's experiences as a student in a residential school at File Hills, near Balcarres, have turned her away from institutional forms of education.

"I often wonder how we survived in that place," she grimaces, "I feel that we have to get away from institutions, this is one thing which has driven Indian people into a rut. Our child-care workers must be people who really love their job, if a person goes into this type of work just for the paycheck, then the children will suffer."

The lack of legal guidance is another problem area for the SIWA. Thirty-seven court workers

4-H ROUNDUP

by provincial co-ordinator Les Ferguson

"A 4-H Club on my reserve? ... Well, no, there isn't too much for the kids to do with their spare time. ... Yes, I suppose we could use something like 4-H in this community. ... But, how do we get it going?"

What about a 4-H club on your reserve? Really, let's be serious about it. If so, read on.

One has to look at at least two things before setting up a program of any kind. One, is there a need for it, and two, are there resources around for it.

First, need. When the Indian 4-H Program was first set up in Saskatchewan last year, organizing leaders for the Program said, "Yes, there is a need, generally." Some said, "There is nothing for my kids to do on my reserve". Others, "Saturday night is the only time kids on my reserve get in action — and that's not usually good". And so on. Yes, "they" were saying there is a need for some youth organization like 4-H on reserves. But what about your reserve? Is there

a need for a social, educational and recreational youth club on your reserve?

Secondly, one needs resources to carry out a 4-H program. There are several types of resources that are required. Physical resources might include a place to meet such as a school or hall. Project resources are things that the 4-H member needs for his or her project. These might include anything from beads to horses depending on what is available. Money need not be a problem for some projects would require no finances at all. (Example: learning how to make a bow and arrow as taught by an elder). People resources are perhaps the most important of all. These include the 4-H members as well as the 4-H leaders who help the kids learn their project. It takes people to get 4-H going.

In summary, two things are required for a 4-H club: needs and resources. Take a look around your community. Is there a need for 4-H? Are there some resources around to start 4-H on your reserve?

who had completed a course in legal-aid were all grabbed by northern reserves as they were desperately needed there. Even with training of court workers beginning, Mrs. McNab believes that 99 percent of Indian people don't know their legal rights.

Inadequate housing conditions drew another barrage of criticism from the SIWA president.

"It was just a few years ago that we started getting proper housing. I say proper, but to me it's still a joke because they get the cheapest kind of material for an Indian house. They build our houses in one location — transport them 200 or 300 miles and plunk them down on the bare ground with no foundation."

One of the most important issues that Mrs. McNab and the SIWA have fought was the up-

holding of the Supreme Court's decision on the Jeannette Lavell case.

Jeannette Lavell was a treaty Indian from Ontario who married a white man and then attempted to recover her treaty status, however the Supreme Court ruled against her. The decision was interpreted as an example of discrimination by the Advisory Council on the Status of Women, a group of which Mrs. McNab was a member.

She says, "It seemed to the general public that Jeannette Lavell was going in the right direction. At one Status of Women meetings, which I wasn't able to attend, an Indian woman had appeared and she put up a good case for Jeannette Lavell. The Council then sent a letter to government complaining that she was being discriminated against.

So at the next meeting I had to prepare a statement strong enough that it was going to overcome the recommendations that the Status of Women had made. I felt that I was representing the whole province of Saskatchewan while Jeannette Lavell was just an individual."

Mrs. McNab insists that she took such a firm stand against Jeannette Lavell being reinstated because it would have meant the abolishment of the Indian Act, which she admits, "is the only protection Indians have, even though it may not be perfect." It would have also meant that Jeannette Lavell's husband would have automatically enjoyed the rights of Indian people, and if whites were allowed to live on a reserve there wouldn't be any boundaries left for the protection of Indian people as reserve lands would be gone, she warns.

"In my younger day I did have a choice to marry a non-status or a treaty boy," Mrs. McNab recalls, "and my dad said — 'you marry a treaty boy' — that was 25 or 30 years ago."

As to the future, Mrs. McNab declares, "We're just starting to see daylight now. There are times when it's very hard for me to carry on, but when I can do a day's work and know that I've helped my Indian people, I have a real good feeling when I go home. I find that I'm now recognized not only as an Indian woman, but as Isabelle McNab."

The president's term of office expires this summer and she will probably not stand for re-election, although it doesn't appear that she'll be deserting the cause.

"One lady said to me 'if you are not president for the next term I'm quitting.' I told her — 'You're still a worker and I'm not quitting either. I'll be helping all I can.'"

CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH



"I recently purchased a coat from a local store, but when I got home it didn't fit properly. When I tried to return the coat, the merchant told me he would not refund my money. He would, however, give me a credit note to use in his store. Can I demand my money back?"

ANSWER

No. Unless otherwise agreed at the time of your purchase, the store is under no obligation to accept the return of your merchandise, except when it is a stated policy of the store.

A WISE CONSUMER WILL ALWAYS CHECK

the policy of the seller in regard to returned merchandise and whether any refund would be in the form of cash or a credit note.

REMEMBER!

In most instances, sales are final.

For assistance with a consumer problem contact:

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1739 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.
Telephone: 525-8791

1549 - 8th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask.
Telephone: 373-3202



Review

Onyx film a disappointment

Story of Almighty Voice turned into just another good guy — bad guy Western

by Joan Beatty
F.S.I. Reporter

The Onyx Films production of "ALIEN THUNDER" starring Donald Sutherland, Dan George, and one of our own Indian people, Gordon Tootoosis of the Poundmaker Reserve, was shown recently here in Saskatchewan, drawing large crowds every night.

The show, filmed entirely at Duck Lake, had a lot of the local Indians as well as White people on the show. Ernestine Gamble of Beardy's Reserve played the part of Almighty Voice's wife which she did very well. This probably added a lot to the local interest of the movie and will continue to do so across Saskatchewan.

During the show, you could hear remarks of recognition like, "There's Sarain Stump or there is Billy Madden!" Once in a while, there would be a little giggle from a group of Indian people as Almighty Voice made remarks to his wife in Cree, seldom ever heard of in a picture show.

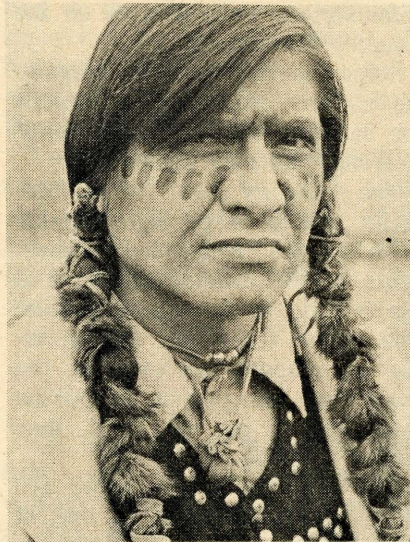
The script based on a true story and written by a Canadian, W.O. Mitchell, is about a young Indian brave from the One Arrow Reserve at Duck Lake.

The young Indian, whose name was Almightyvoice, went to visit his brother one day only to find them worried about their baby's consistent crying. Upon inquiring, he was told the baby was sick due to lack of meat or meat broth.

He immediately went over to the Indian Affairs office to ask the agent if he could kill one of his own steers to feed the sick

baby as well as other people who needed nourishing food. The answer to his plea was no.

Almightyvoice disobeyed the Indian Agent's orders and went ahead and killed one of his steers which he shared with his brother and his people.



GORDON TOOTOOSIS

Shortly after, he was arrested and while in his cell one night, heard a remark jokingly told by a guard that he would be hanged for what he had done. Late that night, he escaped and along with his wife who later joined, started the life of a fugitive.

One day he was spotted by a mountie and a metis scout. But despite Almightyvoice's warnings, they tried to arrest him and he was forced to kill the mountie. Almightyvoice was charged with murder and a \$5000 bale was posted for his arrest or whereabouts.

For 19 months he eluded the mounties but finally met his end in a bluff at Botache along with his brother and brother-in-law,

amidst an array of cannon shells.

The film, with estimated cuts up to an hour and half from the original script, fails to bring out the real story. It was been reported that W.O. Mitchell does not want credits for the script as he thinks it's been made into a typically good-bad guy western. "It's just not mine anymore," he said.

Along with seeing some of the most beautiful scenery in Saskatchewan, all I felt was bitterness for the type of movie it had been made into once again.

Even after seeing some of the most beautiful scenery in Saskatchewan in the film, all I felt was bitterness for the type of show it had been made into, the injustices of the Indian Affairs Department, and the stupidity of the R.C.M.P. who didn't know how to handle a simple situation and which resulted in the deaths of four mounties, two civilians, and three young Indian braves.



CHIEF DAN GEORGE

Contributions to Indian life

Eleanor Brass describes some of the gifts nature has contributed to the Indian way of life

While visiting in Mexico, I could not help comparing things that were and still are important to the Native people, such as what nature has provided for them to devise and create for their own use.

In Mexico, there is the "maguey plant", one of the most useful plants there. It is also called the "Mexican Century Plant". Every part of it has its own use.

A small cut of the leaves are used to thatch a roof. They are placed lengthwise with the concave side used as a trough by which the water running from the leaves is carried away.

The heart of the plant is scooped out leaving only the outer rind which forms a small hollow where the sap runs for three or four months. This is called honey water or aquamiel. When the honey water or aquamiel is finished flowing into the cavity, it is then converted into what they call 'bulque', which was the drink for nobles, warriors and old men. (Even the dogs like to lap up this bulque). At this stage it was put into earthen jugs and taken to the fermenting containers. The distillers make hard liquor out of it. From the various species of maguey they make tequila and mezcal.

From the 'maguey plant' they stripped off the thorns and pulled out needles with natural fibres attached, which they used for sewing. From the finer fibres called sisal the women spun and wove cloth, while the men made twine and ropes and strong bags from the coarser fibres.

They pounded the leaves to prepare to make parchment and

to dry in the sun. This parchment was comparable to Egyptian parchment called 'papyrus'. Painting done on the maguey parchment always resulted in a paper, then they put on boards perspective of third demension. Some of their most valuable manuscripts were written on the maguey parchment.

Some species of the maguey leaves are used as a detergent for laundry and is really quite a strong cleansing agent.

The 'maguey plant' to the Mexican people is perhaps similar to what the 'cedar tree' represents to the coastal natives and the buffalo to the plains people. The cedar trees are still growing as massive as ever at the coast for the people to pursue their crafts out of it if they desire to do so.

The colorful totem poles are an excellent example of one of the many creations from the cedar tree. They were carved in family folklore figures depicting family history and symbols of distinction. Those topped by a box were used mainly for chieftains wherein their remains were placed after death, and were called mortuary boxes.

For weaving cloth the inner bark was stripped off the trunk of the tree and beaten into threads to be made into garments, blankets and rugs. It was also used for warp in weaving goat and sheeps wool. Today the cedar bark garments are only worn for ceremonies. Some of it is left in fringes to be worn as masks.

From the fibres of the roots of the cedar are woven strong ropes, tool bags, belts and containers of various types and designs. Some

outlined in cherry bark entwined in basketry.

Masks of various shapes and expressions were carved according to the ceremony where they must be worn. One type was only worn on four occasions in a life time and that was for a birth, the reaching of adulthood, marriage and death, respectively.

There are bowls and spoons made from the cedar including the traditional potlatch feasting bowl. They were made oval shaped with a small engraving of the family crest at each end which also served as handles.

Canoes were dug out of the trunks of the cedar and they too had family crests carved on the ends. Being island people the Haidas were noted as having the largest canoes of which the largest was 75 feet long. They excelled all others in seamanship.

The longhouse used for tribal celebrations was erected with massive cedar timbers. The longest known in history was one thousand feet long. It was built by the grandfather of Chief Dominic Charlie of the Squamish tribe on Capilano reserve in North Vancouver. The smaller potlatch houses were all built of cedar.

The buffalo to the plains people in the early days presented almost a complete livelihood including clothes, robes and tent covering, and tools. It has now sadly dwindled down to being raised in confinement and does not have the massive magestic appearance it once had when it was 'king' of the plains. The Natives say its meat does not have the same flavor it had when it was on wild pasture.

Personality



Prince Albert — A winner of a talent hunt in Saskatchewan a few years ago called "Gala Night Under the Stars" which won him a part in the T.V. Western series "Bonanza", Ivan McNab proved to be one of the top entertainers at the recent Prince Albert Winter Festival as he continuously drew 'encores' at every show he participated in.

Ivan, who comes from the Gor-

don's Indian Reserve, hosts "Mocassin Telegraph" in the Regina and Yorkton area which are sponsored by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Every evening for one week, Ivan was kept busy hopping from one show to the next which he said, "I did it for the fun of it." Ivan said he quit singing professionally in 1969.

A good looking Chepewyan Indian girl from Patuanak, Saskatchewan and a former F.S.I. secretary has recently joined the forces of Community Development Workers of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in La Ronge.

Mary Jane John, who has been working with the DNS since its inception as a secretary, says she will be involved mainly with Youth Programs in the North.

"I'm presently working on setting up the annual youth seminar sponsored by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in conjunction with the Indian Affairs Department," she said.

Mary Jane, whose area includes the boundaries of the DNS, said she plans to work closely with the Chiefs and Councils and the Local Municipal Councils in the North.



The blong haired whiteman you have seen lately visiting the various reserves in the north is **Pat Woods**, more commonly known by friends as the "Mayor of Punnichy."

Mr. Woods, who replaces Nick Wasyliv, is the new District Superintendent of Education, Department of Indian Affairs, in the Prince Albert District, and

hails from the Fort Qu'Appelle area.

Mr. Woods, who has an administrative assistant, said he plans to spend most of his time out in the field on the various reserves. "I don't want to get bogged down in office work," he said.

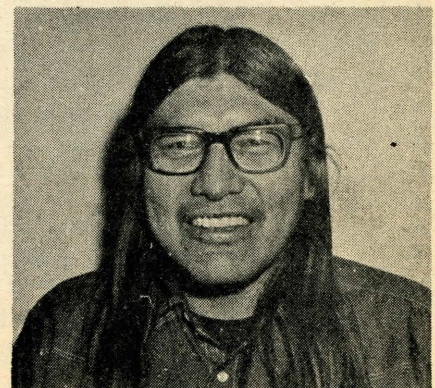
Nick Wasyliv was transferred to the Regina Indian Affairs office.

Former secretary on the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's executive, **Cy Standing**, will be returning to the organization as Special Liaison Officer between the F.S.I. and department of Northern Saskatchewan.

Mr. Standing, who joined the

D.N.S. as a Community Development Officer, after being defeated in F.S.I. elections last year, was seconded after a recent meeting between F.S.I. and D.N.S. officials.

Mr. Standing is also Chief of the Roundplains Reserve.



YOU and the LAW

by the Valley Legal Aid Clinic

Most people know that to say a person has gone bankrupt means that he has gone belly-up financially. What a lot of people do not realize is that you have to have a fair amount of money before you can afford to go bankrupt unless you qualify for the Poor Debtor Program under the Bankruptcy Act.

Bankruptcy is a legal means by which a person who is unable to meet his debts may be released from the burden of them. To start bankruptcy proceedings, a person must turn over the legal right to almost all his property to either a licenced trustee or, if the debtor qualifies for the Poor Debtor Program, to the federal trustee for Saskatchewan. The property which is generally exempt is: personal clothing, up to \$2,000. worth of household furnishings, farm products of a value sufficient to provide food and heating for the family until next harvest, agricultural equipment needed to run the farm, a motor vehicle where it is necessary for conducting one's business, books of a professional manner, tools of a trade up to \$2,000.00 worth, a homestead (160 acres) and a primary residence of a value up to \$16,000. The trustee then handles the assigned property so that he can do as much as possible to satisfy the bankrupt's creditors. Unless the debtor (the bankrupt) qualifies for the services of the Federal Trustee under the Poor Debtor Program he must pay for the services of a licenced trustee (ie. a Trust Company). Trustees usually require a deposit of several hundred dollars in advance. To be allowed to go bankrupt a person must owe at least \$1,000. and the total value of all the property he owns must be less than the amount of money he owes; he must be insolvent. The court has to give permission before a person can formally go into bankruptcy, and the court will not do so unless a trustee has been obtained.

The services of the federal trustee under the Poor Debtor's Program are available to individuals who are not self-employed, who cannot afford a private trustee, and who do not earn more than \$3,000. per year if single, \$5,000 if married without children, and so on. The debtor who qualifies for this program only has to pay an amount of money which cannot exceed \$50. to the trustee to cover the cost of contacting all of his creditors. The federal trustee can be contacted by writing to 404 Derrick Building, 1825 McIntyre Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2R2.

After the bankrupt person has obtained a trustee and assigned the required portion of his property over to him, there are a number of other legal steps to be gone through before the bankrupt can be freed completely of his debts. Your trustee can explain these steps to you. The whole process takes about one year.

The federal government program has made it easier for people to go bankrupt. But bankruptcy is not something which should be applied for unless one has given the matter very serious thought. It may have a negative effect on your credit rating.

Applications invited for Community Development Workers at

- 1) Cumberland House, Shoal Lake, and Red Earth Reserves.
- 2) Peter Ballantyne Band
- 3) Southend-Reindeer Lake

DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

- Maintain constant liaison and communication with the three Band Councils and Band members.
- Report on a regular basis.
- Take direction from Band Councils and immediate Supervisor.
- Take residence near or in the immediate area of work.

Competition open to anyone willing to be interviewed for the position.

Send applications in writing to:

Mr. Andy Michael
Area Supervisor
Community Development,
P.O. Box 1644,
PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan.

OR

Mr. Jake Mike,
Director,
Community Development,
1715 South Railway Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

FARM TALK

by ART IRVIN

There are 1,090,000 acres of Saskatchewan Indian Reserve land which can be utilized agriculturally, of which 948,000 acres are suitable for cultivation and 142,000 acres available for natural pasture. Less than one-third of the arable acreage is under cultivation and most of this is leased to off-reserve interests.

There could be 702 eight hundred acre farms and 208 ranches carrying 200 breeding cows each, all operated by Indian paying full rentals to band funds. Indian reserves, at present market prices, lose \$50,000,000 annually through inadequate programming. Proper utilization of undeveloped potential would be of lasting benefit to the reserve and outside community.

The FSI held a series of meetings in 1971 to discuss reserve agriculture development and appointed an agriculture committee under the chairmanship of Alex Kennedy. During 1972 the Committee consulted with Indian people and met frequently to coordinate submissions prepared by the various agencies involved in reserve agriculture programs. A draft Program Proposal was presented at the All Chiefs Conference in October, 1972 and received approval in principle.

District meetings with reserve representatives were held to discuss the draft proposal. These meetings were followed by a Provincial Agriculture Conference and the proposal was redrafted in accordance with the suggestions and wishes of the Indian people. The redrafted proposal was approved at an All Chiefs Conference in April, 1973 with the stipulation that three

months should elapse before presenting the proposal to the Minister. This period would provide time for final comment, contribution or objections from the Indian people. The proposal was presented to the Minister in September, 1973.

The proposal is hopefully nearing final approval by the Federal Government. It requests \$3,000,000 annually for a wide ranging program structured from the grass-roots up rather than from the top down. Committees from each band plan and budget their own program in consultation with qualified specialists. Each band have representation on District Boards which develop priorities, plan and budget the program on a district basis. Each District has representation on a Provincial Board, which approves the Provincial program and budget on an annual basis. The Provincial Board is comprised of Band committee members, FSI representatives and qualified specialists from the Province, University and Indian Affairs.

Indians have the majority vote.

Indian people, and others, have put a great deal of effort into development of the program. This, however, is only the first step. Performance will be dependent on realistic planning on a continuous basis and the energetic participation of Indian people.

Agriculture potential on Saskatchewan Indian reserves is larger than the combined known potential of all other areas of economic development. It is, however, only one part of the total development program. Complete program development can, and must, take place in other areas of economic and community endeavor.

In addition to development on Indian reserves; off reserve programming is of paramount importance. Reserves cannot be expected to sustain the rapidly increasing Indian population. Total programming should include the development of Indian business and industry off the reserve.



This is Teddy Slater of Christopher Lake, the only lady dog musher who participated at the annual Prince Albert Winter Festival dog races.

Employment Opportunities

CO-ORDINATOR CHILD CARE WORKERS' PROGRAM

JOB

- to evolve and implement a relevant training program for Child Care Workers employed in Indian student residences in Saskatchewan
- hire necessary staff and locate adequate facilities for training
- establish a system for continuous evaluation and improvement of the training program
- these functions are to be performed in collaboration with the Child Care Workers Association and the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

QUALIFICATIONS

- successful experience in an area of counselling, especially in Indian communities
- knowledge of training needs of Child Care Workers
- ability to work in co-operation with provincial groups
- freedom to undertake substantial travel
- those working in Indian student residences will be given preference

SALARY

- negotiable to a maximum of \$1,000 per month

Send application including all relevant information

BEFORE APRIL 10, 1974

to

Child Care Workers Association
c/o Mr. Sol Sanderson
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
P.O. Box 1644, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Position available

JOB TITLE: Administrator for the Indian Homemaking Program to work in the Indian homemaking Program.

QUALIFICATIONS: The Administrator will require a good knowledge of the Indian Homemaking Program. The Administrator should have at least Grade XII or good references from well known personnel. Familiarity with reserves in the assigned districts. Ability to get along with people. Some experience in working with Indian women. Free from family problems such as baby-sitters.

DUTIES: She will be responsible for the overall administration of the Indian Homemaking Program. The Administrator will be responsible to provide supervision, guidance and direction to the instructors and staff.

SALARY: To be negotiated.

APPLY TO:

Isabel McNabb,
President of the Saskatchewan
Indian Women's Association
Box 303
Punnichy, Saskatchewan.

INSTRUCTOR

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLING TRAINING PROGRAM

JOB

- Undertake considerable teaching responsibility in the Counselling Training Program.
- Evolve teaching methodology pertinent to students already in the field as counsellors.
- Freedom to travel in order to give courses in collaboration with field duties of students.
- Implement system of continual evaluation and improvement of training.
- Work in co-operation with the Counsellor Technician Association.

QUALIFICATIONS

- Academic training and experience to teach university standard courses related to educational counselling.
- Counselling experience related to Indian people.
- Flexibility to comprehend new situations and adjust curricula and teaching style accordingly.
- Respect and understanding for Indian culture.

SALARY

According to qualifications and experience.

Send application including all relevant information

BEFORE APRIL 15, 1974

To

Mrs. J. Pitzel
c/o Sask. Federation of Indians
Box 1644
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Wrestling visits Cote arena

Lloyd Brass describes action as Stampede Wrestlers kick and stomp their way through Cote's first card

The top stars of Stampede Wrestling attracted a capacity crowd in the Cote Sports complex recently. The arena was packed with standing room available only.

Jack Pesek overpowered Little Gadabra Sahola from Indian using every means at his disposal. He kicked and choked Sahota breathless until he pinned him for the three second count.

Mountain Man Williamson, at 370 pounds, whose name speaks for itself, is a gentle giant of a man. Williamson's opponent was Anthony the Beautiful at 240 pounds whose name does not quite go with his title. Anthony the Beautiful was given several warnings by the referee for using illegal tactics which gradually boiled the Mountain Man's temper into a furious erupting volcano of action. Williamson made the beautiful man submit into a punishing hold. The crowd gave Williamson a standing ovation.

The third match featured an International Tag team championship bout. The current title holders are the 'Kiwis' from Australia. These are Sweet Williams and Crazy Man Carter. Bob Pringle and Super Hawk challenged for this championship tag team bout.

The crowd went wild with frenzy right from the first appearance of the champions until they disappeared into the dressing room at the conclusion of the bout. The Kiwis provided a lot of exuberance of action as they controlled the trend of the fight with their cunning tactics.

To the dismay of the fight fans they kicked, choked, pulled hair, bit and punched their way into

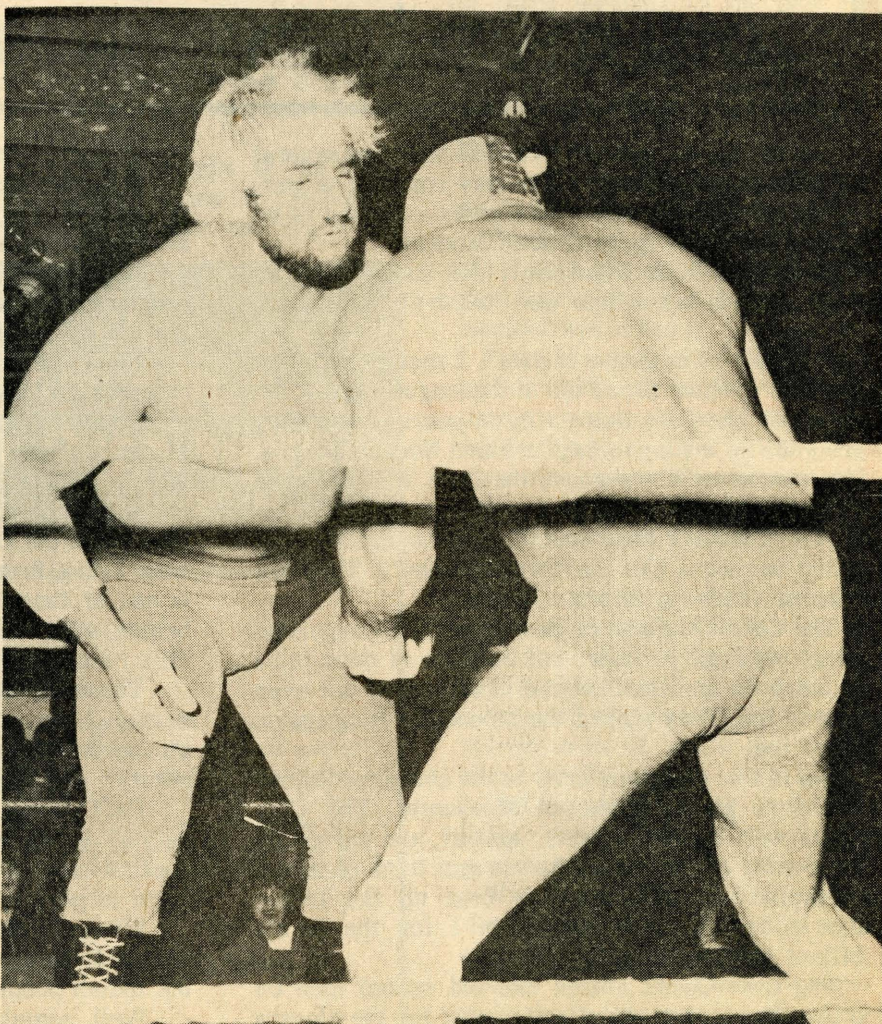
victory. In spite of the crowd's encouragement the challengers were no match for the squinters from Australia.

Crazy Nick Carter went berserk from start to finish. Well this crowd completely drowned out the master of ceremonies as he hopelessly cautioned the fans to keep away from the fight

area. Carter claims a rowdy crowd makes him squint uncontrollably. Carter, at one instance, crowded under the wrestling ring to get away from all that noise pollution.

The fight fans jeered disapprovingly as the Kiwis retained their championship belt.

Archie Gouldie, the 'Stomper',



A capacity crowd was on hand to witness first wrestling card at Badgerville.

Sports

put his title on the line against Larry Lane. Lane, who proved that he knows about wrestling with an Olympic appearance, ran smack into the most brutal of the professionals.

Gouldie warned that it was 'his duty' to teach Lane a lesson, that the younger man must learn that he was now in the professional game which was a different game entirely from the amateur.

In a sense, Gouldie did just that. He turned on Lane with all his hate and fury. He made it known to the crowd why he is known as the 'Stomper'. His methods of disposing of Lane are unwritten in the wrestling rule book. He

even slammed Lane's face full force into the time keeper's table. He shoved Lane's face several times against the corner steel posts.

It was a complete one-man massacre. This display of brutality might have even turned the Stomper's mother against him had she been in the crowd.

The crowd let out their lungs with rumbling roars of jeers and boos as the Stomper grabbed his belt with the title of North American Champion on it.

The main event featured Benny Ramirez and Danny Little Bear. Danny Little Bear, an Apache Indian from the United States,

appeared on the "Bonanza" series quite a few times as an actor.

Benny Ramirez's dirty tactics would not work on the speedy Apache. Little Bear's moves were just a blur to the vision as he worked over the much-hated Ramirez. Soon Ramirez had the upper hand. In some intervals he made use of it as he drew blood from Little Bear's mouth.

Little Bear danced the Apache war dance and finished his opponent in high fashion. The referee raised Little Bear's leg to declare him the winner as he was in the act of applying some undecidable submission hold.

C SPORTS Commentary

by LLOYD BRASS

Indian players and Indian teams have had several discriminating incidents when they compete or participate with white teams in what is supposed to be Canada's national sport called "Hockey".

Around the Kamsack area it took six years for an Indian team to break into the Potash Cut Arm League.

A couple of extreme racists (I mean two white teams) threatened to pull out of the league.

It took the Cote Selects three years before they were allowed to play in the Parkland Hockey League. After two complete seasons they are still not even chartered members. While Forwarren and the Russell Rams, in their first year this season, are actually making decisions like chartered members. They are of course made up of white teams.

The Cote Chiefs were threatened with expulsion through no fault of theirs but because of their fan's reactions. In one incident the Chiefs were not even on home ice. They played the Moosomin Rangers on neutral ice.

But in this one game prior to the above mentioned the Chiefs played right at Moosomin. The Cote players were shoved around, spat at, and cursed by all the most low-down words you can think of. Some Moosomin fans threatened to beat up the Indian players. The score ended 15 to 1 for the highly jubilant Moosomin Rangers.

The Cote Chiefs looked like old scared men on the ice. The fans grabbed and lunged for the players when they were along the boards. Along with all the curses the Chiefs took, they had to take the abuse

of the home town hero who called himself a referee.

Whoever heard of two minutes for bumping, or a ten minute misconduct for asking the referee for the interpretation of a rule. Have you ever heard of a referee assessing one player, two minutes, for roughing and the other one five minutes for fighting? Well, I have seen this happen.

I don't know what goes through the minds of some referees as they see an Indian player dressed up as a hockey player. But this supposed referee from Moosomin who sees anyone with red skin means a sign of danger, watch him close.

After these incidents between the Chiefs and Moosomin the Cote team was threatened with expulsion. It's a lucky thing the President of the league is one of those very rare, and I mean rare human beings, who believes that all men are created equal. This man is a Roman Catholic priest.

These are only a few incidents that I have witnessed. It would take a good size text book to cover all the low-down of Indian involvement in Canada's number one sport.

Isn't there a law to protect people from discrimination? If we let this keep up we will end up like South Africa. It will be against the law for an Indian team to play against a white-team.

What is wrong with Canada's national sport? Are not the Indian people the first true Canadians? Didn't the Indian people indirectly invent this sport on ice?

Well, sometimes I think the whiteman wants to have this good thing all to himself only, just like he grabbed the good land off the Indian.

Cote Chiefs at threshold of eastern championship

The Cote Chiefs have come a long way in their second term with the South Eastern Junior Hockey League and proven they have the ability to take the championship. The Chiefs are run by an all-Indian organization sponsored by the Cote reserve.

The way things stand now they are only three games away from what might once have been a distant dream for the talented Chiefs. They are now in the finals against the tough Carnduff Angels and deadlocked with one win apiece in the best of seven series.

In the overall league final standings Cote came out in second place of the nine team league with a total of 35 points. The

Melville Millionaires were on top with a total of 39 points.

The Cote Chiefs statistics prove that they are the league's highest goal scorers. Out of 28 games played, they scored a total of 196 goals. The nearest rival was Melville with 185 goals scored.

Charlie Cyr in his last year as a Junior astounded the league's statisticians by one again grabbing the scoring title in spite of missing eight regular season games. He amassed a total of 105 points with 64 goals and 41 assists. This total surpasses his last year's record of 101 points.

Wayne Duncombe of the Carnduff Angels came in second in the scoring rate for goals and

assists with a total of 80 points.

Sixteen year old Joey Cyr of the Cote Chiefs was fifth in the league with 30 goals and 32 assists for 62 points. Yes, Joey is the younger brother of Charlie Cyr. Watch for this boy; he has the abilities to make it big.

The Cote Chiefs knocked off the Moosomin Rangers in two straight in the quarter finals in the best of three series. They also took out the Estevan Bruins in three straight in the best of five series.

The Cote Chiefs looked like they were going to have a perfect playoff season. But, they marred this anticipation as they lost to Carnduff Angels in the second game by a score of 7 to 5.

The Chiefs came out too sure of themselves as they defeated the Angels the day before by a lopsided win of 8 to 1.

Felix Musqua, who is the coach and a good strategist, will attempt to win in Carnduff this week in two games. This is the best of seven series. The winner will get the Provincial Junior "B" playoffs against the other league winners.

In the playoff statistics at this time, once again Charlie Cyr is leading in all scoring aspects. He has 20 goals and 19 assists for a total of 39 points. Guy Cote is second with 11 goals and 9 assists for 20 points. Pat Young is the top point getter in the defence department by having 1 goal and 9 assists for 10 points.

Who is the leading bad guy on the Chiefs? Little Joey Cyr with a total of 24 minutes in the cooler, while the Chief's policeman, Andy Quewezance and Guy Cote have 22 and 18 minutes respectively.



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Onion Lake takes robin, wins championship

Shellbrook — Recently a three team round robin tournament was held at Shellbrook to determine the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians provincial midget champions. The teams participating were from Fort a la Corne, Gordon's and Onion Lake.

The first game of the day was between Gordons and Fort a la Corne with the Gordon's team emerging victorious with a score of 17-9.

Top scorers of this game were Mike McNabb of Gordons with give goals and four assists for a total of nine points and brother Floyd McNabb had five goals and three assists for a total of eight points.

The next game featured Fort a la Corne playing against Onion Lake. Onion Lake won the game by a score of 10-9. The top scorer for Onion Lake during this game was Ray MacDonald with four goals and three assists. Top scorer for Fort a la Corne was Kevin Burns who had two goals and four assists.

In the third and final game of the day, Gordons played against the Onion Lake team. The score was Gordon's 21 and Onion Lake 4, with the Gordon's team declared the FSI Midget provincial Indian Hockey champions for 1974.

The top sniper for the tournament was Floyd McNab who had a total of 11 goals and 7 assists

for 18 points in two games.

Medals and trophies were presented to the teams by Ray Ahenakew, Director of the Sports and Recreation Program with assistance from Milton Burns and Russel Ahenakew.

Boxers take games medals

Charlie Severight from the Cote Boxing Club came out the top 90 pound boxer in Saskatchewan at this year's Provincial Winter Games held at North Battleford.

He defeated veteran boxer Chester Kinequan from Gordon's in the first draw. And for the Championship he easily out pointed Jamie Finday of Saskatoon to capture a gold medal for area four. Area four is the Melville and Yorkton district.

Charlie impressed a lot of boxing experts with the speed and agility of his hands and feet. He accomplished these feats in only a short span of six months of boxing in the newly formed Cote Boxing Club.

Severight went into this provincial card with only four fights with four victories to his record. He went in as an underdog and surprised the other established clubs with his one sided victories.

Charlie's four stablemates who went to compete also came back with medals. 63 pound Gerald Straightnose captured a silver medal in the Junior Featherweights. 69 pound Edward Badger took a bronze medal in the Junior Lightweight while Lawrence Pelly at 74 pounds captured a silver in the Junior Light Welter Weights.



Poorman beats eight others to take Quinton tournie

Quinton — Poorman Second Annual Hockey Tournament was held at Quinton Arena, on March 3, 1974. Teams that participated were: Poorman Chiefs, Gordon Golden Hawks; Regina Braves; Standing Buffalo Souix Indians; Saskatoon Friendship Centre; Piapot Eagles; Fort A La Corne Raiders and the Sweet Grass Aces.

In the first game, Poorman Chiefs got the game by default. This game was supposed to have been played against Regina Braves. Standing Buffalo Souix Indians got a bye from Saskatoon Friendship Centre. Gordon Golden Hawks played against Fort A La Corne in which the Golden Hawks took the game by a margin of 11 to 3. The Piapot Eagles got their game by default from the Sweet Grass Aces.

In the semi-final Poorman Chiefs upset the Souix Indians by a score of 11 to 3. Then, the Golden Hawks swept over the Piapot Eagles with a score of 13 to



The duo of Malcolm Tootoosis and Arsene Tootoosis, goalies of the Poundmaker Sabres, were presented with the Onion Lake's tourney top goalie award recently in Lloydminster by Robert Chief, right, chief of Onion Lake. The duo had a goal against average of 2.05 during the tourney.

1. The final of the tournament was played by the Poorman Chiefs and The Gordon Golden Hawks, which was tough sixty minute game that the Poorman Chiefs won by a score of 6 to 5.

There were five trophies given out which were donated by the following people: The Most Valuable Player donated by Howard Dustyhorn and given to Alvin Norton of the Poorman Chiefs; The Most Gentlemanly Player donated by Poorman Band

donated by Roland Dustyhorn Council, given to Eddy Bitternose; The Highest Point Socrer given to Lloyd McNabb of the Golden Hawks; The Best Defenseman Trophy went to Edwin Worm of Poorman Chiefs and was donated by the Royal Bank of Canada of Raymore, Sask.; and last but not least, The Best Goalie Trophy donated by Bernard Brockman of Quinton went to George Peeququat of the Poorman Chiefs.

Jerry Bear, Little Pine Braves, displaying his trophy won as the tourney's most outstanding defenceman of the tourney. Displaying great ability as a rearguard Jerry has won himself many awards at the various puck tourneys.



Eugene Arcand (left) being congratulated by Steven Pooyak (right) after winning the top scorer title at the "Tomahockey Days" in Cutknife recently. Eugene had a grand total of five goals and six assists going into the championship final.

Enthusiastic crowd on hand for Badgerville carnival

A severe snow storm did not chill the enthusiasm of the carnival just recently at Badgerville as events such as minor hockey, pancake eating contest, log sawing, boxing and the Cote Chiefs Junior "B" first semi-final playoff games against Estevan carried through quite successfully.

The male pancake eating championship went to Norman Stevenson while Harriet Quewezance devoured her pancakes in victory to become the women's winner.

Linus Westburg was on hand with his television camera to take the action provided by boxers from Regina, Gordon's and the hosting Cote Club. Neilburg and Saskatoon cancelled their trip because of severe blizzards in their areas.

Jess Brindley at 57 pounds from Gordon's whipped Trevor Acoose, 55 pounds from Regina, in the opening fight; 64 pound Vernon Whitehawk and 76 pound Dean Severight won over their stable mates, 62 pound Kenny Tourangeau and 78 pound Andy Quewezance respectively. These fighters belong to the Cote Club.

Lincoln Schultz from Regina, a 50 pound fighting fury upset Cameron Bear from Gordon's. While Terry Pelly at 60 pounds from Cote out-pointed Terrance Assiniboine a 61 pounder from Gordon's. Gerry Straightnose Jr. at 63 pounds best Provincial champion Lincoln Schultz from Regina. This was the upset of the day.

Tiger Acoose, a 67 pounder from Regina edged out Ronnie Whitehawk by a close split decision. Ronnie, from Cote, weighed in at 62 pounds.

Seventy-one pound Perry Cote pounded out a victory in round two over 72 pound Darrin Richter of Regina. The referee rescued Mrray Poorman from further punishment at the hands of 73 pound Alvin Cadotte from Cote.

Seventy pound Calvin Nakahoot from Gordons edged out Norman Battling Whitehawk by a close split decision.

Lawrence Pelly, a 75 pounder from Cote, had the best showing of the day over Vernon Nanapay from Gordon's. It took Lawrence 30 seconds to dispose of his opponent in the first round.

Philip Gambler, 93 pounds from Gordon's outpointed tought Michael Bryant from Cote. This bout was a crowd pleaser.

Edward Badger has chalked up victory number 5 suffered by 70 pound Vernon Worm from Gordon's.

Charlie Severight a 90 pound boxer from Cote outpointed Gil Lavallee at 88 pounds from Regina. This is Charlie's fifth win in five starts.

The highlight of the boxing event was 105 pound Hilliard Friday from the Gordon's Club over 105 pound Russ Robillard of Regina.

Hilliard provided a lot of class and action as he out jabbed, countered, hooked and maneuvered Robilliard all over the ring. The referee stepped in at one point in the third round to give the Regina fighter a mandatory eight count. Just soon after this Hilliard moved in for the finishing touch and was awarded the bout by a technical knockout.

After the boxing card the crowd moved into the area to watch more action in the semi-finals of the South Eastern Saskatchew-

an Junior Hockey League between the Cote Chiefs and Estevan Bruins.

The home crowd ignited the Chiefs to victory as Felix Musqua, the unsung hero who coaches the Chiefs, played his cards to near perfection. His "trumps" were Charlie Cyr, Joey Cyr, Andy Quewezance and Guy Cote. The score ended 9 to 1 for the Cote Chiefs



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To call, toll-free, dial your direct distance dialing access code and then dial

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LEGISLATIVE BUILDING - REGINA

Native fighters dominate as Regina hosts boxing tourney

by Ivan McNab

The 1974 Saskatchewan Amateur Boxing Championships were held on Saturday, March 16 at the exhibition auditorium in Regina. Approximately 80 boxers from all over Saskatchewan took part in the one day tournament. On the evening card 38 boxers competed for trophies and championship titles.

In the first bout in the 55 pound Novice class, Cameron Bear, of the Gordon's Boxing Club won a unanimous decision over Daryll Acoose of the Regina Boxing Club.

In the 60 pound Novice Class, Joseph Whitehawk of the Cote Boxing Club won a unanimous decision over club mate Terry Pelly.

In the 65 pound Novice class, Gerald Straightnose of the Cote Boxing Club won over Kelly Gambler of the Gordon's Boxing Club. The referee stopped the fight in the first round.

In the 70 pound Novice class, Edward Badger of the Cote Boxing Club won a split decision over Calvin Nokohoot of the Gordon Boxing Club.

In the 75 pound Novice class, Charlie Severight of the Cote Boxing Club won unanimously over Gary Nanapay of the Gordon's Boxing Club.

In the 90 pound Novice class, Charlie Severight of the Cote Boxing Club took a unanimous decision over Jamie Fineday of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club.

In the 95 pound Novice, Dale Smith of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club won a unanimous decision over Wade Gray of the Regina Boxing Club.

Russell Robillard of the Regina Boxing Club won a unani-

mous decision over Raymond Smith of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club in the 100 pound Novice class.

In the 60 pound open class championships, Jimmy Schultz of the Regina Boxing Club took a unanimous decision over Ringo Assiniboine of the Gordon's Boxing Club.

70 pound open class Kevin Mayer of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club defeated Terry Acoose of the Regina Boxing Club.

In the 75 pound open class Dennis Kinequon of the Gordon Boxing Club won a unanimous decision over club mate Vernon Nanapay.

85 pound open class Kelly Fulton of the Prince Albert Boxing Club won unanimously over Vincent Starling of the Regina Boxing Club.

In the 100 pound open class David Acoose of the Regina Boxing Club won a unanimous decision over Beaver McNab of the Gordon's Boxing Club.

In the 119 pound Bantam weight novice, Stanford Alexson of the Gordon Boxing Club won a split over Alfred Brimard of the Prince Albert Boxing Club.

In the 125 pound feather weight Novice, Benny Fry of the Regina Boxing Club defeated club mate Bobby Enns. Referee stopped the fight in the second round.

In the 105 pound open class Hilliard Friday of the Gordon Boxing Club won a split decision over Parky Desjarlais of Regina Boxing Club.

In the 112 pound fly weight open class Rick Smith of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club bested Larry Hartenberger of the Soo Line Boxing Club of Weyburn. The referee stopped

the fight in the second round.

In the 119 pound bantam weight open class Randy Smith of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club won a split over Alan Desjarlais of the Regina Boxing Club.

In the last bout of the evening, Heavyweight Novice class, Mark Paradyik of Cote Boxing Club won over John Higgins of the Regina Boxing Club. Referee also stopped this fight in the second round.

A trophy for the most outstanding boxer of the tournament was awarded to David Acoose of the Regina Boxing Club.

The Regina Boxing Club hosted the one day tournament in an effort to generate more interest in amateur boxing in Saskatchewan and judging from spectator attendance at both the afternoon card and the evening card I would say they succeeded very well in that respect.

Congratulations to all the winners and also to the Regina Boxing Club.

Boy killed in dog attack

Split Lake Indian Reserve — Roy Howard Beardy, 5, of the Split Indian Reserve near Thompson, Manitoba, died recently after he was attacked by two dogs about one half mile from the reserve where he was playing with some other children.

The dogs, which were later killed by the RCMP, caught the Beardy boy while the other children ran for help. A band councillor's efforts to chase off the dogs proved meaningless. The boy died about an hour later.

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