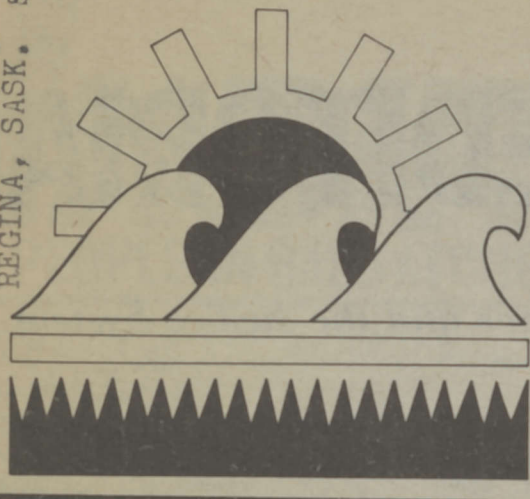


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# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

The Saskatchewan Indian

Volume 5, Number 4

February 28, 1975



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MAR 12 1975

SASKATCHEWAN

Vol. 5 No. 4 Feb. 28, 1975



## Letters to the editor..

Dear Editor:

I receive your magazine and read with interest an article in the December issue about the Key school committee and local school boards.

The burden of the article seemed to be that the Norquay High School principal, William Shynski, reported truancy, disobedience and poor school records of Indian children. It went on to say that absences were due to parental neglect, indicated the school had exhausted its ideas on how to achieve communication with Indian students and ended on a note of despair. It also hinted that "outside" groups caused the students to be "radical" and "dissent".

First of all, "to dissent" is a right of this so-called democratic country. If we cannot dissent and do not dissent (disagree with the status quo), then we haven't much of a democracy, so let us not emphasize dissent as if it were a crime. It is not. It is a right.

Second, the Indian students have plenty to dissent about. Though I am white, I have visited Indian reserves, been acquainted with these problems and seems the problem is basic and obvious. It is simply that Indian people have never had justice, do not get it now and feel frustrated and helpless (and often hopeless), because there is very little promise that the white people will every truly understand.

... their schools and ... down obediently and be ... good little "white kids" — ... class white people. They ... et them to assimilate completely, give up their language, ... gion, c u l t u r e, traditions, ... their very identity. Add this to ... the basic knowledge the young people today have that Indians never have and still do not get a real measure of justice and you have students — who, if they are worth a pinch of salt — will dissent. In other words, it is the bright intelligent proud student who is going to be against assimilation and obediently buckling down to the white school's attitudes. There is bigotry and discrimination against Indians as well. The white people, if they are to understand why Indian students rebel and are "discipline problems" etc. must put themselves in the students' place. They should imagine for instance that they have to send their children many miles to an integrated Indian school where their children are forced to assimilate, to learn Cree (or some other tongue of the Indian peoples), give up their language, religion, culture, traditions, etc. Then they must imagine how it must feel to be treated with contempt, to be often despised because you are different, to have your ideas disregarded because they are different, and to have to adjust and adapt to a totally alien way of life, (a way of life incidentally they would consider inferior). White people wouldn't stand for it. Why then should we expect Indian students to simply accept this total submission to an alien culture, a culture incidentally

which does not and never will respect Indian people?

Many white people (as well as Indians) and I am one of them, consider the Indian peoples' religion, culture and attitudes superior to that of white society.

Indian people were true "Christians" long before the missionaries came along and taught them that sharing was un-Christian. They taught the Indian people to give to the church and let the church decide who gets "charity". But Indian people didn't insult others by offering charity. In true "Christian" style, they simply shared.

Indian people had a beautiful psychic relationship with the land, something you cannot say for white people. White people rape the land for greed. Indians give and take, in a spiritual way, to the land.

To ask these young people to simply shut up and be "obedient to a system that is robbing them of their identity and will eventually take away their very culture and tradition (already eroded) is wrong.

One solution I believe is for the Indian people to press for control of their own education, for schools on reserves. This would give their children a real opportunity to learn without the pressure of society's contempt and injustice, and then, when and if they have to go in to the white society, they would be better prepared and would better understand that simple innocence as is evident in the Indian way of life is totally misunderstood by cynical white society.

So let's stop talking about "disobedient" children and look at some of the reasons why the spirit of these children — not broken yet, Thank God — makes them stay away from school, makes them dislike it and prevents them from learning the white man's schooling.

Indians should have faith in their own people and their own customs and religious attitudes. They are superior to white society's by far and I envy Indian people for their goodness and decency and loving kindness.

I send my best wishes to your readers and hope Indian people everywhere will find freedom one day.

Thank you.

Ann Henry,  
303-3500 Roblin Blvd.  
Charleswood, Manitoba.

Dear Editor:

I am a band member of the Mistawasis Reserve, located about 10 miles north of Leask. My reserve has a little over 700 people, but many have to live outside of it to make a living.

Mind you, I love living on the reserve . . . I love the physical exertion of hauling wood . . . the occasional hunting . . . the friendly joking and ribbing. It's the closeness of my people and I like to call it home.

The only economy on the reserve is farming. But in almost 100 years since the signing of Treaty 6, there are only three successful farmers, while the other would-be farmers have to

supplement their income with other jobs or welfare.

What I am trying to say is this: Why don't I and many others get something out of being band members in our reserve. We're all supposed to own Mistawasis, yet only a few line their wallets . . . Are we prejudiced against our own people?

On one reserve I know, the people receive 100 lbs. of flour per head, on another the people who don't own any land (by ticket of possession) get a cash settlement every year.

I hold no bad feelings to anyone for this sad affair, only anger at myself for sitting around and doing nothing for so long.

In another year, in 1976, we'll be celebrating Treaty 6. I wonder what people in my boots will be celebrating about?

Sincerely Yours,  
Calvin Sand.

Dear Editor:

My pleasure to share a few views of thought with each and every one of you.

Now it's been about six or seven months since I have accepted membership in A.A. and I finally have come to understand the First Step just recently, although I have heard it daily and have repeated it many times to myself.

The A.A. way and my way had been poles apart all my life. I did manage to maintain a period of being dry, until I came to think that because of my period of being dry, I was cured of my drunken drinking and could again enter the world of social drinkers.

Little did I know what was ahead of me once I renewed my friendship with alcohol. It was straight downhill. Maybe it didn't seem like that on the first day or the first drink but in a few short months I lost the respect of my friends, the family, the car, all the things it had taken me five years to build up. True to A.A. saying, I didn't pick up a drink as a person does who hasn't got this disease — I picked up a drunk.

If it had ended there it would have been bad enough. But it didn't. I had to go through the drunken charge bit; assaults bit, the jail bit; the totalling the car bit; and you name it. All the experiences of a previous drinking were rolled into a few short months. Is alcoholism a progressive illness? You won't get any argument from me on that score!

Now back to the First Step and my acceptance of it as I understand it today. For the past seven months I have been accepting it at face value, on blind faith, simply because I needed a weapon in my private war on alcohol.

"We admitted we were powerless over alcohol and that our lives had become unmanageable" Right? Wrong. If that is the First Step then there is no need for the rest of the Steps; for the program itself. Today, with the use of Antabuse and a desire to stop drinking, anybody can stay dry.

The First Step does not go as I have been reading it. Unwittingly, I have been inserting the conjunction "and". It reads:

(Continued on page 6)



# EDITORIAL

## Natives and the Justice System

The breakdown relations of the Native people and the Justice System was the subject at the National Conference recently in Edmonton with about 300 people representing both Federal and Provincial Governments and Indian, Metis and Inuit organizations.

After two days of sessions, the delegates presented their recommendations to the Federal and Provincial Ministers for a decision. Recommendations from the people in the North differed greatly from the people in the south.

Better supervision of Native offenders on probation, more trained Native personnel in positions of helping offenders and the establishment of half-way houses were contained in recommendations from the provinces.

The assistance currently given to the Native offender under going re-integration should be re-assessed. Further support should be given to inmates, clubs and organizations such as the Native Brotherhood, which is located in institutions across Canada.

One recommendation stressed the importance of developing a program to educate the Canadian Court system on tradition and values of Native people. Several methods such as: holding court sittings in Native communities and Justice of the Peace be appointed within Native communities. Native Justices of the Peace appointed should have jurisdiction under provincial statutes, the Indian Act and including bail provisions.

When a royal Canadian Mounted Police constable is stationed in the North, one of the requirements should be that they move in with a Native family to learn the language, customs and ways of life. Also the practise that has been in existence since the forming of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of banning the marriage between officers and Native women be stopped immediately.

All delegates stress that unless definite results and changes are forthcoming and governments make firm commitments a conference of this sort is of no value.

The Native organizations attended the conference to be consulted in changes made in the justice system that would best serve the people they represent. But, although the Ministers agreed the recommendations would help Natives in the long run, the commitments to actually change the system that has for years discriminated against Canada's first citizens were heard.

The result of the conference was that the Native delegate went home disgusted and dissatisfied. If the Federal Government wants the co-operation of these Native organizations, they are going to have to start doing more than merely agreeing that their recommendations are good ones . . . they are going to have to start acting on them.

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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.



# INDIAN

## PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN



Consideration, integrity, and pride has made **Rose Desjarlais** a great asset to the Piapot Reserve, where she and her husband Philip farm about 640 acres of land.

Rose became the first female Chief for this area in 1969 and was re-elected for a second term in 1971. She became Band Administrator also in 1971, and is presently in the same position. Prior to this, she was the janitor of the day school on the reserve for 10 years.

She is an active member of the school committee and the Piapot Homemakers Club.

Under her leadership, the band took over their band revenue in 1969, and in 1971, all band administration, and in 1973, housing and water programs. The market garden was started in 1971 with potatoes primarily and now it has expanded into all kinds of vegetables.

Her comments about the new

school being constructed on the reserve were very interesting. She stated that the drop-out rate on this reserve was very high. There were only about six students that completed grade 12 in the last five years. In this new school, she hopes that eventually they will have a high school. Rose also stated that more participation in recreation would evolve with the completion of the gymnasium in 1976.

They are presently working on plans for an arena. Funds from land leases and bingos have brought in about \$10,000.

She would like to see some kind of industry on the reserve for job opportunities for men and women. Every year, they have received local improvement program grants which greatly improved their housing.

Rose hopes that the future of the reserve with good leadership and more involvement of band members would make the reserve a beneficial community.

A come and go tea party was held at the home of Mrs. Caroline Goodwill in Regina. The occasion was the 84th birthday of her mother, **Mrs. Victoria Sanderson**.

She is the mother of six children, grandmother of 49 children and great grandmother of 69 children.

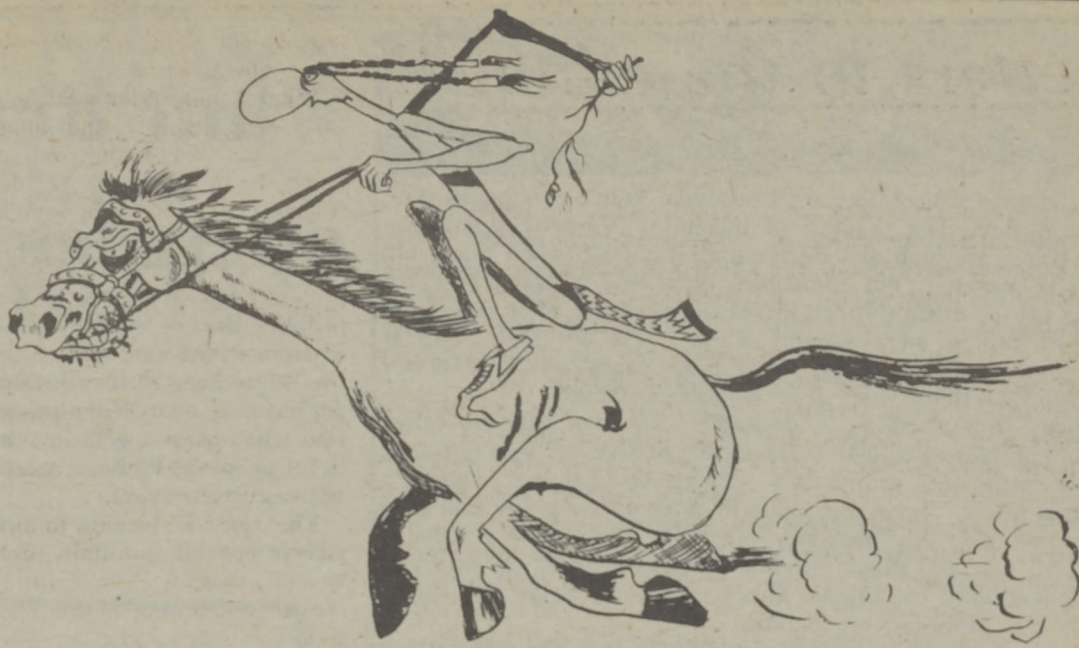
Victoria is very active, has good eyesight, and has a very keen memory. She enjoys reading, cooking, and watching television.

Victoria and her husband Ed reside on the Peepeekesis Reserve.

We hope she sees many more birthdays and lives to see her great, great grandchildren.

Victoria is the daughter of Rev. D. H. McVicar. She keeps in her possession a Bible which once belonged to her father.

Many friends and relatives visited with her on this occasion and expressed the best for her for many more years.



## School problems said resolved at Norquay

**Keys** — The Key school committee and the Norquay High School principal, William Shynski, are finally sharing responsibilities in the education of Key Indian Reserve children, according to Chief Sterling Brass.

"Without Mr. Shynski's backing of 100 per cent, we would not have been able to resolve the problems we were faced with," he said. The parents are beginning to show more responsibility and the incidents of student truancy have dropped.

Four jobs have been approved and are being funded by the Department of Indian Affairs in order to reduce the load carried by the principal, stated Mr. Brass. The positions as appointed are: Mrs. Edna Brass, Counsellor Technician; Mrs. Sarah Keshane, Truant Officer; Mrs. Mertle Crane, Physical Education Instructor; and Mrs. Alice Papequash as Saulteaux Language Instructor.

With the help of the Sturgis School Unit Board, the Department of Indian Affairs, and Gordon Baxter, Regional Superintendent of Education for the Yorkton-Melville area, "Many of the problems such as truancy have been solved," Mr. Shynski said.

For the first time in the history of the Key Reserve, Indian children have been enrolled in the minor hockey and figure skating programs at Norquay. The band will also be utilizing the gymnasium facilities at Norquay for sports. Mr. Brass expressed gratitude towards all those who share in resolving problems.

In mid-October, the Key school committee met the Sturgis School Unit Board to discuss the high rate of drop-out students began attending Norquay High School. At that time, the committee stated it was concerned about students from the reserve not wanting to attend school.

During the first meeting, Mr. Brass said he was disappointed that the principal did not attend the meeting.

At a second meeting held in mid-November, Mr. Shynski presented a report outlining the difficulties high school staff was having with children from the Key Reserve. Truancy, disorderly conduct, poor scholastic records and lack of response to discipline were some of the problems outlined. The high school teaching staff backed

newspaper.

At the November meeting, former Cote Reserve Chief Tony Cote said "Similar problems existed at the Kamsack schools at one time. However the teachers and principals were willing to work with the band council. Today the problems with Indian children missing school purposely and misbehaving have been cut down by almost 90 per cent," he said.

### Music Consultant

The Music Department of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College invites applications for the position of Music Consultant.

#### Duties and Responsibilities:

The Music Consultant will be expected to assume a leadership role in the areas of:

- 1) conducting research into the form and structure of traditional Indian music;
- 2) formulate a methodology for teaching both contemporary Euro-Canadian music and the traditional Indian music to Indian students;
- 3) assist in the development of a school of music; and
- 4) perform any other duties, which may be assigned by the employer.

#### Qualifications:

The candidate should possess the following qualities:

- 1) a Master's Degree in Music is preferred;
- 2) substantial experience in the areas of band, choral and arranging;
- 3) the ability to work with contemporaries in other post-secondary institutions;
- 4) a proven ability in the areas of written and oral communication;
- 5) an acceptable level of fluency in an Indian language;
- 6) a willingness to work with and take direction from the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

#### Salary:

Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications and requests for further information should be addressed to:

Mr. Winston Wuttunee,  
Music Co-ordinator,  
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College,  
Box 3085,  
1402 Quebec Avenue,  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
S7K 3S9

**Ron Cherkewich**

**Leo Pinel**

**Sid Dutchak**

**Barristers and Solicitors**

**110 Central Avenue  
Prince Albert, Sask.**

**Phone 764-1537**



# Farm Talk

by Art Irvin

The price of beef, like other products, is in a continuous state of fluctuation. The practice of increasing livestock production when prices are high and decreasing production when prices are low is a common, but sometimes questionable practice. Extra profits can be made through increasing herd size when prices are low and culling more severely when prices are high. This is particularly true with hogs, where price peaks are of a shorter duration than those which occur in beef production.

Some annual culling is desirable. Cows not carrying calves should normally be culled. Average costs of \$100 per year to winter mature cattle, with profits of \$25.00 per cow per year, creates a situation where it takes four years to make up for a cow failing to calf. Costs and circumstances vary, but the principal remains constant. The herd should produce upwards of an 80 per cent calf crop under ideal conditions. Dropping too far below this figure results in unprofitable production.

Cows should be pregnancy tested in the fall. The reproductive ability of bulls should be determined at the time of purchase and before each breeding season.

Breeding yearling heifers is an economic necessity. This practice is hazardous, however, when an exceptionally large bull is bred to a small heifer. Yearling heifers should be well fed to achieve early maturity. Calving difficulties are reduced by not increasing feed during the last three months before calving.

Wintering beef cattle successfully requires proper planning. Elaborate housing is unnecessary if the cattle are kept dry and protected from the wind. There should be plenty of straw for bedding. Special provision is necessary for sick animals and winter calving.

Cattle should be brought off pasture in good condition. Those in a well fleshed condition winter easier than cattle in poor flesh. Supplementary feeding in late fall prevents severe weight losses, particularly after native and tame grasses lose nutritive value from heavy frosts.

Grass-legume hay or silage are ideal roughages for winter feeding. Protein supplements should be added when roughages are of poor quality or when low protein grain is fed. Vitamin A is essential for bred cows receiving weathered, mature hay or straw. Vitamin A may be acquired in synthetic stabilized forms for use in feed or drinking water. Dehydrated alfalfa will also provide the necessary Vitamin A. Commercial protein supplement usually contains Vitamin A as well as proteins and minerals.

One wintered beef cow requires approximately 4,000 pounds of roughage over a seven-month period. Ensure that cattle receive plenty of drinking water. The water should be warmed to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Overwintering steers and heifers makes good use of straw as a roughage providing their daily ration includes four to five pounds of grain, one pound of protein supplement, minerals and Vitamin A.

## Group home discussed by advisory board

**White Bear** — The Marieval School Advisory Board met at White Bear recently to discuss problems pertaining to the education of their children.

The Marieval School Advisory Board is made up of the five bands from White Bear, Cowessess, Sakimay, Ochapowace, and Kahkewistahaw. All the Chiefs sit in on the board. Henry Delorme is the chairman of this concerned group of people in the education of their children. The board members concerns branches out into various parts of education, not only at the Marieval School.

The delegates who were present are looking seriously at obtaining a group home for problem children. They recently made a field trip to Ranch Erhlo in Regina where they keep children who have problems in adjusting to society. They noticed that there are a lot of Indian children who are now enrolled at the ranch.

Ranch Erhlo is operated by various organizations. The staff there showed no favoritism to any particular child. They have problems in accommodating all the children that are recommended to attend school at the ranch.

It seems that the list for

children recommended to attend the ranch is increasing every year. They have a long list of children who are on the waiting list to attend the Ranch Erhlo school curriculum.

One way to eliminate the problem in the Carlyle and Broadview area was to start a school of this type for their children. It was felt by the school board that the people who are to work in a school of this type must have a very keen interest in helping children out in adjusting to society. They will be needing professional help.

The problem child is one who has trouble in truancy and other misdeamers that children get involve with. Very often these children disrupt a classroom by their off-beat antics. When the other students see this happening, they will very often follow the example of these children. From there, it turns into a chain reaction. It makes it very tough on the teachers to try to carry out their job descriptions.

Children such as these have to be isolated to make them understand from a different point of view in adjusting to the rest of society. It was felt that a group home similar to Ranch Erhlo is a very sure answer in straightening out a child's mind back on track.

## White Bear reserve owns and operates its own store

**White Bear** — A newly-erected store owned and operated by the White Bear Reserve located conveniently near their summer resort has been a great service to the people at White Bear and summer vacationers.

The store is located on the reserve just off the main high-

way about seven miles north of Carlyle. It was open to the public in September, 1974.

The store features some dry goods, groceries, a gas pump and a laundromat. The store itself is designed to meet the needs of the people of Whitebear. In spite of the highly

inflated prices of some of the stores in the neighboring towns, the prices of their goods are within reason.

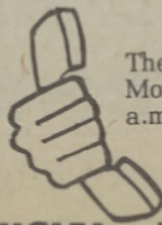
Sylvia Young from Carlyle, a knowledgeable person in the operation of stores of this type is the manager.

The store also employs two Indian people from the White Bear Band. The stock boy is Oliver Cameron, a young robust man. The store clerk is Lillian Big Eagle.

The White Bear band council are anticipating a boom in business when the summer vacationers begin to enjoy the White Bear's summer resort. A lot of the vacationer's supplies will be on hand at the White Bear store.

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#### NOTICE

Marjorie Bernice Papequash, formerly of Key Reserve.

Urgent request to phone collect: Terri Lefevre, Department of Social Services, Yorkton. Phone: 783-3666

Anyone knowing her whereabouts, please pass this message to her.

## The Saskatchewan INDIAN

Rated as one of the best Indian publications in North America, "The Saskatchewan Indian", is the united voice of Indian people in Saskatchewan.

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# COMMUNITY NEWS

## New budget too low for Saskatoon chiefs

**Saskatoon** — An emergency two-day meeting of the Saskatoon District Chiefs with Indian Affairs held recently in Saskatoon concluded that the 1975-76 budget is too low.

Marius McLeod, Chairman, welcomed the delegates and introduced Joe Gerencser, Program Director of Education, Mr. Burt Stuckless of Community Affairs and newly appointed of Economic Development, Lance Ramsay.

The presentation by Joe Gerencser stated the '74-75 budget started with a deficit of \$350,000.00, only leaving a total budget of \$3.6 million. As of January 31, 1975, there was a deficit of \$1,037,000.00.

He stated the department requisition for the '75-76 fiscal year was \$4.9 million which was drastically cut, as well as the

'74-75 deficit being incorporated into the '75-76 budget, the deficit will be \$1.3 million by the end of March.

He stated that he would need more than his and the department's word to make it through the year-end called on the Indian people for their support.

In a response to a question regarding how other districts are faring financially, Mr. Gerencser stated other districts are worse off while others have varying degrees of problems.

Community Affairs forecast a \$1 million deficit of '74-75. On a question raised about houses being allotted more, Mr. Gerencser replied BCR have been sent to Ottawa requesting more dollars per unit.

It was also stated that welfare be separate from different pro-

jects as it is draining out all feasible programs in the different bands, as welfare fluctuates from month to month while other programs are budgeted.

The Chiefs questioned as to why Indian Affairs programs over-spend and bands running their programs stay within the budget. Mr. Ramsay of Economic Development stated the total district budget for O & M was just under \$100,000.00, 85 per cent of which is used for staff salaries and only 15 per cent is used for feasibility studies in the district. He stated capital dollars previously planned for next year for land clearing and agriculture had been cut out. This was due to the approval of the Major Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program to be implemented soon.

## School committee very active on White Bear

**White Bear** — The White Bear school committee has been very active in all fields of education concerning their people from the reserve for quite a period of time.

Last December, the White Bear school committee sponsored an Achievement Night for all students that are going to school from White Bear. They gave out various cash prizes and a trophy to students who showed the most interest in attaining an education. Of these, prizes were handed out for students with the highest academic standings. Some even received a prize for the best school attendance.

Rose Ewack, a very outspoken lady and an active member of the school committee

said, "We try every means we can think of to improve our student's education. I think a lot of the kids will respond more now after this and give out more of their full potentials."

The White Bear school committee are very happy to announce that they were finally able to have upgrading classes on their reserve. They have started to have classes last January 13. They will be finished May 30, 1975.

Florence Valient is teaching the White Bear upgraders the basics of grade nine to 10. Fifteen people were accepted to attend these classes sponsored by the Canada Manpower Corporation. These classes are being held at the kindergarten

school basement.

Andrew Little Chief has been busy hauling kindergarten and nursery children for quite some time. The Kindergarten classes are held in the morning and nursery school in the afternoon.

Joyce Hogg from Carlyle has been teaching the kindergarten and nursery classes for the past nine years since the program has started. You can bet she is a very busy lady as she also organized the Brownies at White Bear.

Laura Big Eagle is the kindergarten-aide at the building that is full of life throughout the school days. The school is situated close to the White Bear band office.

## Sandy Lake

### wins tourney

**Duck Lake** — Eight teams competed for the championship of the one-day first annual Beardy's Crusaders Hockey Tournament held recently at the Villaplex in Duck Lake.

In the 9 a.m. draw, Sturgeon Lake faced Beardy's for the first game of the tournament. The action was fast as both teams showed their skills and hard-checking and after the whistle blew to end the first period, Beardy's were leading 3-1. When the game was over, Beardy's had skated to an 7-3 win. The goaltending for Sturgeon Lake could not hold out.

Two period stop-time was what the tournament followed, so all the scoring had to be done in two periods.

In the second game, Muskeg Lake walked all over John Smith and the score after one

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

## Library Department

WHAT'S NEW?

### BOOKS

**Indian Arts in Canada**, by Olive Patricia Dickason. Ottawa, Information Canada, 1972. This book examines some of the forces affecting the Indian artist today, and which will influence their futures. Excellent photographic illustrations make this a beautiful book.

**What Animals Think**, by Nick Sikkuark. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Curriculum Division, Department of Education, 1973. Fine illustrations and short, imaginative text make this an excellent book for young children who want to find out more about northern animals.

**The Only Good Indian, the Hollywood Gospel**, by Ralph and Natasha Friar. New York, Drama Books, 1972. A book that believes that "Hollywood must be held publicly accountable for its complicity in the continual distortion and destruction of Native American cultures."

### FILMS

#### Hard Rider:

N.F.B., 58 minutes. This film describes the rodeo circuit, the sport and the spectacle of bronc busting, calf roping, steer wrestling, as experienced by Kenny MacLean, a Canadian world champ.

#### Point Zero Eight:

C.T.V., 39 minutes. This film documents the deterioration in driving ability of professional drivers before and after drinking various amounts of alcohol.

### DID YOU KNOW . . . ?

- The library's most requested title is **The Fourth World** by George Manuel.

- The library has just purchased a film which is the winner of not one, but two academy awards. Ask for **Sentinels of Silence**.

- If you want to know how to draw a blueberry, you can find it in the library.

- It was reported on December 7, 1968, that a book checked out in 1823 from the University of Cincinnati Medical Library was returned by the borrower's great-grandson. The fine, calculated to be \$22,646.00 was waived. We found it in the **Guinness Book of Records**.

Phone: 343-7585

Our address is:

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Library Department  
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period was 10-0 for Muskeg Lake. When the second period was being played, the Muskeg Lake Blades did not show signs of letting up as they scored twice. Finally in the middle of the period, John Smith scored two goals. The game ended with Muskeg scoring 14 and John Smith two.

The third round saw Sandy Lake taking on Little Red with no trouble at all. Sandy Lake trounced Little Red 18-3. Sandy Lake showed a lot of talent and team-work. They showed great sportsmanship in the style of hockey they played.

The fourth draw saw James Smith receiving a game without hard work, because Nut Lake did not show up for their 3 p.m. game and not more than 15 minutes after the game was given to James Smith, Nut Lake drove in with all their players, but the ruling committee ruled that the game was given to James Smith already and would not change their ruling.

In the semi-final round, Muskeg Blades trounced the host team, Beardy's Crusaders 13-3. After the end of one period of play, Muskeg Lake lead 9-1 and when they skated off the ice at the end of the game, Muskeg Lake had scored four more goals and Beardy's mustering up two more goals to end the game, 13-3, in favor of Muskeg Lake.

The second semi-final saw, Sandy Lake against James Smith Raiders in a well-played game. The action at the jam-packed arena saw Sandy Lake

take a 5-1 lead in the first period. In the second, James Smith came alive and scored seven goals but was not enough as Sandy Lake scored four more goals in the final period. The final score was 9-8 in favor of Sandy Lake.

Talking to a few people at the arena confirmed the fact that this was the best game of the whole tournament.

In the final of the one-day tourney, Muskeg Blades took on Sandy Lake Chiefs as Sandy Lake skated to an easy 8-3 victory over their opponents. Sandy Lake showed in this game that they were the better disciplined and balanced team. Great playmaking and scoring was displayed by Clarence Martin and Dale Burns.

When the trophies were presented, Clarence Martin of the Sandy Lake Chiefs walked away with two trophies that were presented. He was presented the Most Valuable Player and the Highest Scorer awards. Receiving the Best Defenceman Award was Bruce Wolfe of the Muskeg Blades squad and the Most Gentlemanly Player award went to Elvis Lafond of the Muskeg Blades. The Best Goalie award went to Gilbert Sasakamoose of Sandy Lake and the Run-Up Goalie award went to Wayne Lafond of Muskeg Lake Blades.

The executive of the Beardy's Crusaders would like to thank all the 800 and some fans that supported the hockey tournament and are already looking forward to next year's tournament.

# OUR FUTURE IS IN YOUR HANDS



all Indian Organizations  
Urban Indian Associations  
School Committees  
Band Councils

# ON

# GET INVOLVED!



"We admitted we were powerless over alcohol . . . that our lives had become unmanageable." Notice the space between the words "alcohol and that". A printing error? Hardly. To me it denotes two trains of thought: one - the obvious - that I am powerless over alcohol; the other, that my life had become unmanageable.

If I continue to accept my first interpretation of the Step, I no longer need the program in its entirety. I can use the A.A. advice of staying away from one drink one day at a time and start taking Antabuse as my insurance.

If I accept my second interpretation, I must recognize that I have a twofold problem, and the second train of thought then becomes an automative introduction to the Second Step if I so choose.

Anyone interested in joining me in tackling that Second Step? It looks like a real mind-blower.

Thank you my native friends for reading my article.

Lawson Cardinal,  
Box 160,  
Prince Albert, Sask.

Dear Editor:

I feel strongly that the intent of the paper prepared by the N.I.B. and member organization entitled "Indian Control of Indian Education" and accepted by Honorable Minister Jean Chretien on February 2, 1973, for the Government of Canada and Indian Affairs Department specifically is grossly contradicted by Indian Education

division, Indian Affairs discussion paper proposed guidelines related to the band control of the education program.

First, in the "Indian Control of Indian Education", it was made clear that local bands would decide their needs in education and this in turn would stick. In other words it has been made painfully clear that when decisions are made for Indian people, all is a mess. The one big example of this is a bought education service by the Department of Indian Affairs from respective provinces for Indian children. Another example is the Teacher-Aide Program launched in the 1960's. How much evaluation has been done. Yes, it is the realization that when responsible and realistic directions in education are contemplated for Indians it is Indians themselves who must make major inputs in this decision process. The guidelines put forward by Indian Affairs drafted by Indian Affairs must be ignored because it is Indian Affairs translating what ought to be. Further, in the past, guidelines have become masters, just to bring more security to the civil servants.

By its very nature, Indian control requires bold, novel approaches to native education. One of the things demanded from participants and all sides (unique) is a new way of accepting, solid directions. For anyone to try to harness or limit any new way is not playing the game right. I say that we, as band level operators, ought to be given money to get resources to help us in planning, monitoring, and operating various as-

pects of school programs. We should not be blocked every time we desire a direction we feel is the proper direction.

Prior to the National Brotherhood workshop in late October, 1974, in education, the Department of Indian Affairs were saying to us as a band in our education project on the reserve that the discussion on the new guidelines proposed by Indian Affairs were vital because this workshop would give direction. Well, the guidelines for education were thrown out by the N.I.B. workshop, what now? "Well," the original intent of Indians was for themselves to decide on their own reserves. I think that this guideline is not too restrictive. It should be left that way.

In the meantime there ought to be a way of bands such as ourselves getting our points across. I feel that a via is needed. To illustrate, in May-June 1974, we (Architects, I.A.B., Band) agreed on a schedule of events regarding the design and construction of our school. Up until August 31, 1974, the schedule of events were right on. After that I.A.B. had a month to review the plans, call tender, process bids, and commence construction on October 1, 1974. Since the schedule of events were subject to approval by I.A.B. officials both in the Regional and Headquarters level in May-June 1974, if they themselves were not able to meet the schedule, they should have notified us in writing then. What happened was that in October, we were told that the bids had been called in around late October. Now in November, we are told that the project had to be re-submitted to the Treasury Board.

This school project has now been unduly delayed by Indian Affairs for three months. I fail to understand why they are allowed to be so grossly inefficient and non-punctual in their dealings with us. I would seek a very solid remedial and preventative measure by the government in their department of I.A.B. on this matter. Why shouldn't I.A.B. get their knuckles slapped when they have lied to us. This is possibly one of possible several just grievances by Indian people.

In the meantime, the National Indian Brotherhood should try to assemble some people to deal with bands taking over education control. As it is right now, bands can't go to Indian Affairs for help since Indian Affairs only tells them what they think the bands can do, not what is possible and more importantly, the ways of doing it. We were told that N.I.B. could not get involved. The greatest need is for bands to be counselled properly on taking over control, since the greatest need is there, the greatest emphasis should be there too.

Let us deal with practical solutions and also vias (ways) of self-decision making and positive action with regard to expressed and real needs of Indian Education.

Darryl Nicholas,  
Education Co-ordinator,  
P.O. Box 298,  
Perth, New Brunswick.

## Last Oak ski resort to expand facilities

Two T-bar lifts, which whisk up to 1,440 skiers to the top of three runs every hour, were in steady use at Last Oak ski resort January 18 and 19, as hundreds of impatient skiers converged on the area.

Mild weather and lack of snow had delayed use of the facilities which by the same time last year had been used by 13,000 visitors.

Last Oak, located about 100 miles east of Regina, is a multi-purpose recreation centre, made possible through a federal-provincial agreement signed in 1971. A second agreement covering the final phases of work was signed in September and will allow expansion of its nine-hole golf course to full 18-hole size, construction of a golf clubhouse, expansion of the ski lodge, and will provide a picnic area, camp grounds and a cottage sub-division.

The area in the Qu'Appelle Valley boasts Saskatchewan's highest ski runs, the highest

being 448 feet compared to 284 feet at Blackstrap and 186 feet at White Track. A snow-making machine is used to supplement natural snowfall which this year has been a real problem for all ski resorts in Saskatchewan.

Four Indian bands share equally in ownership and supervision of the project, which is incorporated under the Companies Act. Two representatives from each band serve on a management board which works in co-operation with a federal-provincial advisory committee.

Ideal capacity for skiing purposes is 700 people which involves a wait of five to 10 minutes for the T-bars. The area has a ski lodge where refreshments can be obtained, and this will be doubled in size as part of the second phase of construction.

In addition to daytime skiing from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., night skiing is provided from 5:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays.

## 'Mothers Who Care'

### - new club at Pasqua

**Pasqua** — A new women's club was recently formed on Pasqua Reserve.

Their objectives are creating employment on the reserve, assisting the band council, and helping placement of neglected or orphan children.

To join the "Mothers Who Care" club, the membership fee is \$5.00 and to date they have 15 members. Some funds have been raised through bingos.

Presently, a vacant house is being remodelled and should be completed by the first week of March. This home will then be

used as a day care centre and a foster care home. The funds for the remodelling of this home came from their housing budget.

The problem of child neglect and orphan children are their main concern at present. They have five children now that are presently in a temporary home, and will be placed in this new home when completed.

In their five-year forecast, they plan to build a senior citizens home and a service centre on the reserve, along with the foster care home and day care centre.

## Urban Indians elect new executive

**Lebret** — At a recent meeting of the Association of Urban Indians, Fort Qu'Appelle District, a new executive was elected. Mr. Henry Musqua was elected as President, Mr. Gaspard Bellegarde, Vice President, and Mrs. Norman Bird, Secretary-Treasurer.

This organization was first started in 1966 and became a chartered society in 1967. This was the first Urban Indian organization in the province of Saskatchewan.

Former executive members were Mr. Peter Dubois, President; Mr. Roland Crowe, Vice-President; and Mrs. Mary Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer.

The aims and purposes of this society are to try and achieve better understanding from, and co-operation with, the general public and the government in particular, and to assist Indians who leave their

reserves in a desire to better their standard of living.

The objectives are improvement of general welfare of the organization and its members through housing, hospitalization and other taxation, and education.

The membership fee is \$5.00 per single person and \$8.00 per family, for the first year and \$1.00 per individual thereafter.

There are approximately 50 members in the organization and have been members for six years. This area includes Fort Qu'Appelle, Balcarres, Melville and Broadview. Many of these members have purchased their homes on their own behalf without any assistance from Indian Affairs or even before Off-Reserve Housing was available.

This slate of executive officers will hold the positions until December 31, 1975.

## FUNNY SIDE

BY ARCHIE KING

One of the perils of driving a car in the city is the misfortune of receiving a little envelope very kindly reminding you that you have used up the allotted time made available for resting your weary car.

Up every morning at six, man combs, washes, brushes his teeth, and then eats, but, not generally in this order. Before man had to live (in harmony) with Nature.

After a hearty breakfast consisting of bacon and eggs with a hot-steaming cup of coffee he ventures into the huzzle and puzzle of the every day life.

Man and spouse contributing to the working force so their kid can get an education starting with a capital E, leave together in the MARKED vehicle.

Pressing the gas pedal down harder this particular morning so he can get to the 'nickel and dime' time-consuming device before his co-workers does, barely misses a car. "Watch where you're going, didn't you see that car coming," yells the man's spouse. He turns around, "Maybe, just maybe, I can see the cars coming if I could only see through your head," he softly tells the spouse. Oh well! That's part of life.

Dropping the kid off at the school and the spouse at her place of work, he drives down the street on which the office is located, but, is driving down the street from the other side. Boy! There's an empty 'what you may call it' and drives to the end of the street, makes a U-turn and proceeds for the empty 'what you may call it'. Darn it! Somebody is parked there already, where did he come from?

He manages to find an empty 'what you may call it' nickle and dime time-consuming device, parks his MARKED car one block away from the office. Out comes the change and in goes a dime for 3,600 precious seconds that oddly seem to be less and less faster than the rest.

Sitting down to a big waxed desk, he starts writing letters that have to be in today's mail and forgets about the 'thing' outside ticking away precious seconds.

Finished at last! Time for a coffee. Stepping outside the door very lively, he goes to check his parked car. As usual at this time, he finds a little envelope with one of the squares marked for an additional 200 pennies. Oh no! And I just put in a dime.

He shakes his head, No wonder! They've been able to get anothe guy to stick them little envelopes on my car.



## Symposium on AmerIndians

## Indian Land Claims and Rights

Dr. Lloyd Barber has been the Indian Lands Claims Commissioner since 1969. Since his appointment by the Privy Council of Canada, he has done extensive research into Indian Land Claims. His job is not to make judgement on the claims but rather to work with both the governments and the Indian people to process the settlement. Following is a speech he gave to the symposium on AmerIndian to the Royal society of Canada.

By Lloyd Barber

Indian grievances have been with us in this country since the early stages of European penetration of the North American continent. Until very recently, they have received minimal public attention. During the 1960's, the Federal Government made attempts to form an Indian Claims Commission which would act as an adjudicatory body and would have the authority to settle claims brought before it. As I understand it, the legislation, which was never passed, would have created a Claims Commission in Canada not unlike the Indian Claims Commission in the United States. In the late 1960's, the government apparently decided that not enough was known about the nature and extent of Indian claims to launch into an adjudicatory process. Accordingly, the government found it preferable to arrange for extensive preliminary study and consultation before establishing special processes for claims settlement.

### Funds provided

Special funds were provided to Indian organizations so that they could carry out research on grievances and rights and subsequently articulate their claims. At the same time, the government undertook to appoint someone outside the Indian community and outside government, to enquire into the issues, in consultation with Indians, and provide an independent "outside" source of advice. As a result, I was appointed Indian Claims Commissioner in December of 1969. Essentially, my job is to make recommendations on machinery or processes for settlement. I have no authority to settle claims though I can and do attempt to evaluate specific claims which come to my attention for the purpose of making recommendations on how to go about settling the issues involved.

### Christianity

The colonial policy of Great Britain with respect to Indians in Canada was set out in a Royal Proclamation in 1763 shortly after the Treaty of Paris. The history of native lands prior to that time is very interesting and is relevant to current issues in the St. Lawrence Valley and in the Maritimes. In the early 1600's, with the establishment of Champlain's colonies in the St. Lawrence Valley, the settlers were involved with the Indian people of the area in the fur trade, the economic life blood of the colony. Thus the Indians were essential partners with the colonists from the very early days.

Efforts to convert the Indian people to Christianity and to European ways were undertaken by missionary societies. Some Indian colonies were established under the auspices of the missionaries but the favored method was for missionaries to go out among the tribes in their homelands and work with them. While the fur trade grew and expanded, the population of New France during the French regime was not large, being fewer than 100,000, and such agriculture as was carried on around settlements did not seriously encroach upon Indian lands. France, as a colonizing nation did not form an explicit theory of aboriginal title and did not treat with the indigenous people for surrender of their rights in the land. This, as we shall see later, poses special problems for Indian claims in those areas of the country originally colonized by France.

After the transfer of New France to Britain, various British precedents and practices with respect to Indian lands began to be applied. These were confirmed by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 which followed immediately upon the cessation. The Proclamation provided for the protection of Indian lands from settlers and others until such time as the Indian rights to the land had been surrendered to the Crown. In effect, it precluded anyone other than the Crown from dealing with Indians for land and laid the basis for the treaty-making process in Canada. This process, which in certain respects is still underway, resulted in the surrender of Indian rights over vast territories, the creation of Indian reserve lands, and the establishment of a variety of promises in exchange for native land rights.

### Treaties

The first of these treaties in Canada was carried out in Southern Ontario and was very simple in format. The Indians involved simply surrendered their rights for cash payments, some reserve land, and the right to hunt and fish on unoccupied Crown land. However, as settlement moved westward, there evolved a somewhat better deal in the light of adjustment faced by Indian people as settlement came upon them. The treaties gradually evolved to a format where the government agreed to additional provisions for health, education and economic development.

The major treaties cover Indian people in Ontario, the Prairie provinces, the Northwest Territories and parts of British Columbia. For Indians in most of British Columbia, in the

Yukon, in Quebec and the Maritimes, and for the Inuit, there have been no treaties or minor treaties only. Under the B.N.A. Act, responsibility for Indians and Indian lands was vested in the Federal Government (by contrast Australian responsibility for Aborigines was vested in the states). In 1867, the Inuit were not thought of and no mention was made of them. However, a Supreme Court decision of 1939 defined Eskimos as Indians for purposes of the B.N.A. Act. As a result of this history and other details which I have not sufficient time to explore here, about half of Canada's registered Indian people and the Inuit have not had treaty settlements with the Canadian government. The position of Canada's non-status native peoples is an entire story in itself.

### Grievances

From these circumstances flow two broad classes of Indian claims and grievances in Canada. The Indians covered by treaty claim in general that treaty provisions have not been fulfilled; that promises made at treaty time were not recorded in the treaties and have not been lived up to; that lands set aside for Indians were surrendered under dubious circumstances, thus depriving many Indian people the opportunity for economic self-sufficiency in a new way of life; and that, in general, the spirit of the treaties has not been lived up to by the various governments in Canada. While there are a variety of specific claims falling into this category of misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance, one concrete example will serve to elucidate some of the issues and some of the complications in dealing with even the simplest of these claims.

### Treaty 7

Treaty 7, which covers southern Alberta, has a provision which requires the payment to the five bands of Indians involved of \$2000 worth of ammunition each year unless ammunition becomes comparatively unnecessary, at which time, the \$2000 will be spent otherwise for the benefit of the Indians with their consent. The Indians claimed that they received ammunition intermittently if at all and that their consent was never received for other expenditures. On this basis, they asked for 90 years back payments with interest — a sum of some \$650,000. Following the production of inconclusive records by the Federal Government, negotiations began with the Indians sticking by their \$650,000 figure and the government countering with \$160,000, or 80 years of ammunition payment without interest. An agreement was reached for \$250,000 plus \$25,000 expenses.

I would like to say that this matter has been settled. Unfortunately, not all of the stipulations have been agreed upon. One of these was that the

Indian bands would decide how the money was to be split amongst them. This they have not decided. Two of the bands are large in size and understandably interested in a per capita distribution. Three of the bands are small in number and understandably desire a five-way split of \$250,000. This by way of example of the great complexity involved in settling this kind of claim.

### Claims

The other broad category of claim stems from the lack of any original settlement of the native right in the land. While the circumstances vary somewhat from area to area in Canada, the basis for the aboriginal claim in British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Quebec and the Maritimes has its roots in common law as emphasized in the Royal Proclamation as outlined previously.

When the present boundaries of Quebec were established in 1912, the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act obliged Quebec to recognize the native interest in the added territory and to compensate for it. As the Act states "... the province of Quebec will recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the territory above described to the same extent, and will obtain surrenders of such rights in the same manner, as the Government of Canada has heretofore recognized such rights and has obtained surrender thereof, and the said province shall bear and satisfy all charges and expenditure in connection with or arising out of such surrenders".

You are all aware, from the press coverage of the events, of the efforts of the natives affected to stop work on the James Bay hydro project pending the settlement of the Indian rights in the land in northern Quebec and of the judgment rendered in their favor by Mr. Justice Malouf. Negotiations between the Government of Quebec and the native people of the north are in an advanced state of progress.

We can expect to hear more

in the near future on this important extension of the historic process of recognizing rights in the land possessed by pre-European inhabitants.

In the Yukon, negotiations are underway between the Federal Government, Territorial Government and the status and non-status Indians of the Territory. These negotiations arose following the presentation of the paper "Together Today for Our Children Tomorrow" by the Yukon Native Brotherhood to the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues. While negotiations are slow and difficult, progress is being made in working toward a concrete recognition of the rights of the native population to land neither surrendered by treaty nor seized in combat.

### Negotiations

The Northwest Territories is a case different from all others. In the first place, the vast bulk of the Territories, a million square miles or so, is Eskimo country. The Inuit, you will recall, have no treaty. They are now engaged in putting together their position on land claims and in conjunction with this effort are undertaking, with the support of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, a land use study to determine the traditional patterns of movement over and use of that vast country. Preliminary discussions to outline the issues are now underway and progress is being made.

The MacKenzie River area, including Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, has traditionally been Indian country. This area, some 450,000 square miles, is covered by two treaties. Treaty 8 was done in 1899 and covers the region south of Great Slave Lake and includes most of the north half of Alberta, part of northeastern British Columbia, and some of northwestern Saskatchewan. Treaty 11, done in 1921, covers the remainder of the MacKenzie River area.

Both Treaties 8 and 11 provide for reserve lands of 640 acres per family of five. These reserves were never established



Dr. Lloyd Barber



in the Northwest Territories and so the treaty provisions remain unfulfilled. From time to time, there have been attempts to settle these treaties. In 1959, a Commission under Mr. Justice Nelson of Prince Albert examined this situation and made recommendations. No action was taken.

## Treaties 8, 11

The Indians of the Northwest Territories claim that Treaties 8 and 11 did not have the effect of removing their native title in the land but were merely treaties of peace and friendship. Mr. Justice William Morrow in his judgment in the celebrated caveat case, added weight to this view by indicating that he thought the Indians had a sufficient interest in the land to be allowed to file a caveat against the land.

Since the judgment came down in the fall of 1973, the Indians of the Northwest Territories have further developed their thinking in relation to their interest in the land. In a recent speech in Saskatoon, Mr. James Wah-shee, President of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood, summed up the thinking of Territorial status and non-status Indians this way, "The Indian and Metis people of the Northwest Territories at a historic, week long meeting at Fort Good Hope in June, 1974, declared their continuing ownership of 450,000 square miles of traditional land and rejected land surrender in return for compensation as a land settlement model. In so doing, they embraced an approach to settlement of native claims which is a radical departure from the tradition of dealing with the land rights of Indian people. They have rejected the notion that land settlement necessarily means the extinguishment rather than the preservation of rights."

## Gov't reluctant

For its part, the government is reluctant to become involved in any process which might appear to be a renegotiation of a treaty. However, there is recognition of the fact that the treaties in the north which were virtually carbon copies of treaties made much earlier in the south and are based upon assumptions that agriculture would substitute for a hunting economy, are not satisfactory for northern conditions. In many areas of the north, 640 acres won't keep one moose alive let alone a family of five. Because the land provisions of Treaties 8 and 11 are unfulfilled, the government is prepared to engage in discussions leading to a comprehensive settlement in the Northwest Territories. Very preliminary discussions have been undertaken with the main topic of interest being the form and structure for further discussion and negotiation.

In the Maritimes, the Indians claim that title to their land was not extinguished by the few treaties done in the area. As one proof of this, they point to the lack of any compensation as is inherent in other treaties, both pre and post confederation.

While the Maritime region was under French control, the resident Micmac and Malecite

Indians were allies of the French. When Acadia was ceded to the British in 1713, the British claimed that the resident Indians thereby became their subjects and that title to their lands fell to the British Crown. Both the French and the Indians denied these assertions. The French maintained that the Indians had been allies, not subjects, of the King of France. The French could not, according to that reasoning, have transferred to Britain a sovereignty and land title which they did not hold themselves.

## Aboriginal claim

To date, the issues of aboriginal claim in the Maritimes has neither been fully acknowledged nor repudiated. The Union of Nova Scotia Indians has advanced a strong position asserting their right to be included within the aboriginal rights negotiation process. The Federal Government policy on these issues, enunciated in August, 1973, is: "In all these cases where the traditional interest in land has not been formally dealt with, the government affirms its willingness to do so and accepts in principle that the loss and relinquishment of that interest ought to be compensated."

"There are other areas of the country where no treaties of surrender were entered into, such as southern Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. The government's view is that land claims in these areas are of a different character from those referred to earlier in this statement."

The situation in British Columbia is moving along, but slowly. A couple of years ago the Union of British Columbia Chiefs submitted its claims for redress based on the loss of traditional use and occupancy of land in British Columbia. Since that presentation, the claim of the Nishga Indians which related to their traditional homeland in the Naas Valley was fought to a draw in the Supreme Court of Canada. However, the Government of Canada has entered into negotiations with the Nishga and into discussions concerning the larger issues in British Columbia. Unfortunately, so far, the British Columbia government has not acknowledged any responsibility for the aboriginal rights of its native inhabitants. As in other areas of the country, failure by the provinces to participate fully in the process of redress can render the possibilities for satisfactory resolution of the issues very difficult, if not impossible.

## Band claims

In this brief overview, I have tried to provide a summary of the background and current situation regarding two main categories of Indian Claims in Canada. In doing so, I may have concentrated unduly on the comprehensive and aboriginal rights areas to the detriment of the more specific land loss and band fund type claims. However, even a brief run through of a few representative cases would take far more time than is available. Let me simply state that it is quite likely that all 550 or more bands in the country will have one or more of

the specific type claims regardless whether they are located in the treaty areas or the non-treaty areas of the country.

## Basic approach

All this, of course, points to a need for machinery to deal with the various kinds of grievances that the Indians will bring forward. In this regard, it is useful to look to the experience of the United States where there have been two basic approaches to settlement of Indian claims. The first of these is the Indian Claims Commission, a special tribunal which was established nearly 30 years ago and which has now completed something over half of its work. This body has carried out its work by relying on an adversary process whereby the Indians and the Justice Department argue the issues before the Commission which, after hearing the cases, issues a verdict. This approach has not been satisfactory. It is slow, costly, and does not seem to get at the sense of grievance, giving rise to the claims, but rather relies upon money compensation to settle the issues. Canadian Indians have not favored this kind of an approach.

## Well prepared

The second approach, used in Alaska, draws from the experience of the Commission, but relies on negotiation, and attempts to relate settlement to current and future needs of the people. The Settlement Act, passed in December, 1971, calls for a cash payment of roughly half a billion dollars over a period of years, together with royalty payments of roughly half a billion dollars more and a land allotment of approximately 40 million acres, which is in the order of 15 per cent of the State. These assets are to be administered through native corporations and the general idea is that they will be used for social and economic development.

In contrast to this experience, we in Canada have just begun to recognize the need to settle Indian grievances fairly and honorably. Appropriate mechanisms are slow to evolve because of the complexity of the issues and the reluctance of Indian people to get locked into any process which has the capability of providing solutions which to them would be unsatisfactory. The Indians have been engaged in a period of researching their claims. Many are now coming forward in a well prepared manner. However, the process of research and articulation of claims is far from over. It would be inappropriate, in my view, and counterproductive to lock in to any given settlement mechanism until such time as processes now underway are given much greater opportunity to work through to fruition.

In the meantime, ad hoc negotiation on specific issues is taking place. As I have pointed out, a great deal of negotiation or discussion leading to negotiation is underway at present and while there have been few settlements so far, the process is working in a healthy direction, despite its inherent "messiness". This is not to say that arbitration machinery will not be nec-

essary, but simple to point out that the experience in courts in Canada, and in the Claims Commission in the United States, has caused Indian people in this country to shy away from any process which has finality inherent in it.

I hope this outline gives you some appreciation of the current state of Indian claims in Canada. I would like to close with some observations on the implications of all of this for Indians and for other Canadians.

## Difficulties

In simple terms, we are faced with a backlog of grievances which go back 100 or 200 or even 300 years in history. Normally, our governments do not attempt to go back this far in examining and correcting injustices and it is easy to see why this is so as a general rule. The case for Indian grievances, however, is unique and exceptional.

The original people of this country have never been in a position to make their case and insist on their unique rights. Until very recently, their grievances have not been fully brought to light because of serious weaknesses in communication and the very one-sided nature of the relationship between Indians and others in this country. Indian grievances are not new to Indians nor are they new to the Department of Indian Affairs. The rest of us, however, have not known much about them and the Indians have never been in a position to put their claims forward in a clear and forceful way which would make them fully understandable to us. For this reason alone, it is valid that these very old grievances be dealt with now, in spite of all of the difficulties.

## Distrust

There is an additional and overriding reason why the grievances must be dealt with in a just and equitable manner. Over the years, the relationships between Indians and the government have been such that strong feelings of distrust have developed. This distrust goes far beyond distrust of government to the entire society which has tried, since day one, to assimilate Indian people. Indian people, who once dwelt proud and sovereign in all of Canada have resisted with stubborn tenacity all efforts to make them just like everybody else. It seems to me that it is from these roots that all of the grievances stem. Indians have constantly insisted, and will continue to insist that they are a

special people who have an inherent right to a special status as a nation within a nation.

## Rightful place

Indians are concerned with their future as Indians within a large and powerful society and culture. They are now demanding in an educated, articulate and forceful way, that past transgressions against their special status and special rights be cleared up as a pre-condition to their self determination about how they will take their position, proud and independent, side by side with us in shaping a new future. They have given up much in this country, and they feel that the assistance they receive from the government to achieve those objectives must be seen as a right in recognition of this loss and not merely as a handout because they are destitute. In short, the grievances are real, the claims arising from them are genuine, and redress must be provided if our native peoples are to find their rightful place in this country.

The implications of all of this for Canadians are significant. Extensive settlements in the north and elsewhere will give natives a strong position, economically and politically. It will no longer be necessary to indulge in token involvement because in many areas they will have the power to play an increasingly important part in the developments taking place. This presence will, in many ways, make things difficult for white developers and governments who want to hurry on with frontier developments but it seems to me that this will be much healthier than the consequences of development which does not include native people in a direct and influential way.

Recent signs of militancy by some Indians must have made even the most indifferent Canadian aware that native frustration is building and that we cannot expect that native people will much longer confine their misery to their own communities as they have in the past.

## Canadians

Finally, it seems to me, that we Canadians, rich and successful beyond the fondest dreams of our ancestors, have a unique opportunity to demonstrate to our native brethren and to the world that we can deal with a different internal problem in an enlightened way and to show that people can resolve their differences, complicated and historic though they be, and live harmoniously through democratic processes.



Expansion  
Économique  
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Regional  
Economic  
Expansion

## DREE is moving.

The Saskatchewan Office of the Canada Department of Regional Economic Expansion has moved to new offices at 204-1919 Rose Street, Towne Square Building, Regina, S4P 3P1

Interested members of the public are invited to direct their enquiries under the Special ARDA and Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA) Programs to our new office.

This new office space will replace our previous locations at 970 Avord Tower and the Income Tax Building at 1955 Smith Street.

Our telephone number remains the same. You can still contact us at (306) 525-9161.



# Indian involvement at handicraft centre

**Battleford** — "Indian involvement from the producers to the Board of Directors has made the Battleford Native Handicraft Co-op Ltd., (BNHC), successful," says Manageress, Mrs. Agnes Albert.

While many small businesses across Canada face bankruptcy at an increasing rate every year, the Co-op has soared from a \$9,000 business in 1971 to a successful enterprise which this year may reach an all-time high of \$150,000 in sales.

Planning for profit has been the key to success for the Co-op. All raw materials are purchased in bulk. Leather alone is ordered in lots of \$7,000 to \$10,000. Another factor in the success of BNHC has been their corporate philosophy that all work must be of a calibre sufficiently high to reflect Indian crafts as luxury items.

By ARCHIE KING  
FSI Reporter

The producers have been particularly concerned with keeping all Indian crafts traditional, although modern designs of slippers and apparel have not hampered their style. All designing is carried out in the shop with the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors consists of Indian ladies from the surrounding reserves who are well informed on Indian crafts. The directors are elected at its annual assembly for three, two, and one year terms as there is always someone serving on the board from previous involvement in the handicraft.

Much of the work is done at home by over 200 producers living on the 11 Indian reserves around North Battleford, Sask. At present, there are seven full-time and four to six Indian people employed part-time with the business located on the outskirts of Battleford.

In 1971, when the business was located in a smaller shop in the heart of North Battleford, it was experiencing some difficulty partly because of the location and because all work was hand-crafted. Today they are becoming partially mechanized and sales in 1972 under new management shot from \$9,000 to \$53,000. Last year, the business sold \$70,000 worth of handicrafts to retailers and wholesalers including Central Marketing Service in Ottawa. Their first priority, however, is to supply their own shop, a renovated service station which they purchased with the help of the Indian Economic Development Fund.

Among equipment presently being used to produce crafts right at the shop are a vamp machine, a cutting machine and a heavy-duty machine for sewing rabbit parkas and other apparel made for shering sheepskin designed into their moccasins, slippers and muk-luks. Beadwork is still done by hand.

Extensive training has been provided to over 100 women in the area through the co-operation of the Department of Manpower. The six-week training courses included leather work and processing, traditional design, soap stone carving and porcupine quill work. Only eight women took the course at any time to maximize their learning experience. Mrs. Albert is careful to point out that no one should be misled by the types of courses offered to the women. She mentioned that after some of the ladies were introduced to porcupine quill work, they remarked, "Now we know why our ancestors gave it up for beads," and none of them to date has taken up this difficult profession of adorning apparel with quill work designs.

The soap stone carving also did not catch on too well, as the only student, Melvin Bear, showing any sign of promise has the Co-op displaying some of his work. The ladies have certainly exceeded all limits in their leather work and beaded designs.

Mrs. Albert estimated that at least \$54,000 has been paid directly into homes for the piece work supplied to the shop, and this figure may reach \$80,000 this year. Business has been coming along well so far, however, "Since we are still in the planning stages of expanding, further funds will be required from Indian Affairs to subsidize the operation," she said.

For any Indian group wishing to set up a business on similar lines, Mrs. Albert advises, "Come and live with us and learn our operations first hand." One such group from Alberta has done exactly this and inquiries or visits have been made from Onion Lake, Cochin, Mistawasis, and as far away as the

Northwest Territories. Indian crafts, she maintains, are luxury items, and they must be crafted and sold as such, because no one is obligated to buy them. The increasing volume of sales is proof enough that tourists and Canadians appreciate high quality craftsmanship. Success isn't easy she says, but it is possible in this business if you know your objectives and you plan a program of action accordingly.

The Co-op does more than produce Indian handicrafts. It has also been involved in researching traditional designs and applying them to patterns which give a modern look to the crafts. Sale of each item is also kept in line with modern prices to allow some profit to the producers. Everything is approached in a business-minded atmosphere from purchasing raw materials to production and marketing.

The Co-op's Production Manager, Verna Atcheynum, is presently receiving training from the Trading Post in Saskatoon, Sask. Miss Atcheynum's training covers assembly line techniques and machine operation focusing on special functions. With the return of Miss Atcheynum, the Co-op will undoubtedly increase its production flow.

Asked why the business is located in the city instead of an Indian reserve, Mrs. Albert maintains that when selling retail, it is more profitable to be in a city where the population is centred. If, however, your business is wholesale and comprises 70 per cent out-of-province sales, the reserve is the more ideal location.

An advertising campaign amounting to \$4,000 annually has also contributed to the success of the business. This includes signs and radio and T.V. advertising. But, Mrs. Albert says, they advertise only when the price is right. Cards giving the name and address of the business are handed out with each purchase; this also has made the Co-op well known throughout Canada and the United States.

What has the Co-op meant to the Indians? It has taken many of them off the welfare roles and has given them training in a field of traditional interest. Many of the trainees who have taken the Manpower-sponsored courses through the shop refused to attend other courses because they felt they wouldn't learn anything. Now there is a long waiting list for the next course to be offered. When the opportunity arises, Mrs. Albert will send them a letter to inform them what will be offered and when. When they have completed the course, they really know something and the business continues to prosper.

"The world market is wide-open for Indian arts and crafts' and this is the philosophy which has helped the Battleford Native Handicraft Co-op Ltd. increase its inventory and its sales.



BNHC Manageress, Agnes Albert, displaying just one of many beaded leather apparel at the centre.



Indian artistic work on display inside the shop plus the array of leather moccasins.



Signs promoting the BNHC can be seen on all highways leaving North Battleford.



Bernadette Atcheynum [background] and Julia Knight working the machines at handicraft centre.



Mildred Atcheynum with a leather handbag as she adjusted the strings in front of the beaded neck.



Three ladies that run the coffee shop at the centre. From left to right, Elsie Pooyak, Margaret Sombath and Doris Chickens.



# Trappers hold sixth annual convention

Prince Albert — The Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association held their sixth annual convention at the Union Centre, on January 21, 22, and 23.

Approximately 75 trapper delegates from nine trapping zones located around northern settlements such as Turner Lake, La Ronge, Big River, Pelican Narrows, Cumberland House and White Fox played a key role during the three day conference.

The trappers dealt with important and pressing trapping industry related issues and in so doing drew excellent support from invited resource people from the provincial government, MLA and private group sectors who are well aware of the northern people requirements and needs as far as wild fur bearing animals, fish and game, environment and habitat is concerned.

One of the positive provincial government announcements was that a \$50,000.00 fund would be granted to the NSTA.

The NSTA plans to carry out trapper education programs particularly to young people who lack the knowledge of various northern skills.

Mr. McArthur, Deputy Minister of DNS, said to the trappers that the government recognizes the value and tradition behind the trapping industry.

Doug Schweitzer, Assistant Deputy Minister of DNS, told the trappers that other means of employment must be found and that existing industries such as mining, forestry and tourism would probably provide for greater security for trappers and their families. Mr. Schweitzer indicated that the world is

looking at northern Saskatchewan for natural resource developments and he urged the delegates to be aware of such matters and that the benefits reach the people of the north.

Mr. Orville Erickson, President of the Canadian Wildlife Federation, introduced the topic of the proposed federal government gun legislation. Mr. Erickson explained that the federal government in its efforts to discourage criminal access to fire-arms is trying to pass a government bill which would make it illegal for any individual to own a gun that is not registered with government authorities.

The trappers indicated that such a gun legislation would hamper their activities as trappers and hunters. As one trapper put it, "I would have to request permission from the RCMP to take my gun out every time I wanted to shoot a rabbit for food."

The trappers would like to know more about the proposed gun laws and would like to know exactly how it would affect them. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians representatives said that any gun legislation would have an impact on treaty Indian hunting rights and since treaty's as such were made with the federal government, any new federal legislation that contravenes that right would have to be looked at and worked upon.

The trappers said that industrialization, especially forestry, has affected the privacy within certain traplines. The trappers passed a resolution calling for compensation in the form of jobs and training in those cases where forestry a mining developments occur within traplines.

Adam Cook manager of the

Fur Marketing Service of Saskatchewan, referred to the previous two happening seasons as exceptionally good.

However, he said the world demand for wild fur is in a decline at the moment and that American and European fur buyers are reluctant to invest in fur.

The recession of world economics, he said, definitely affected the demand of wild furs. Furthermore the projected demand for beaver is not too good, but all other fur species would realize a respectable price even if the price went down by 50 per cent.

Jim Carriere, President of NSTA chaired the conference. Jim is one of the main trapper organizers in Saskatchewan, an active trapper as well as an internationally known big game and water fowl sportsman outfitter out of Cumberland House.

NSTA officials, V. A. Terry, Ann Thiessen and other conference organizers worked hard to make the conference a success.

The 75 NSTA delegates and executive members representing about 3,000 trappers know they have to continue working hard if they are to meet their objectives.

The provincial government gave a good indication that it would provide financial support and other opportunities towards the formation of a more viable trapping industry that remains to be seen.

## Distribution of funds unacceptable

North Battleford — Regional Director of Indian Affairs, Orest Zakreski, has rejected North Battleford District's distribution of Community Affairs capital funds as unfair and unacceptable.

Associate Regional Director, Albert Bellegarde, attending the Indian Chiefs meeting said the original formula that would have been used to determine the distribution of capital funds was not accepted by Mr. Zakreski and that some misunderstanding had risen from the formula submitted.

In a letter addressed to the 11 Indian Chiefs, it stated that one Chief in question did not understand the motion too clearly and this would appear to be confirmed by the fact the present allocation gives him considerably less money than any of the other formulas used.

At the first meeting in mid-January, the Indian leaders had passed a motion calling for the distribution of capital funds to be based on each individual band's submission.

The second meeting held February 13, was requested by Mr. Zakreski with the hope of having the 11 Indian leaders reach a consensus at an allocation which would be acceptable.

The proposed formula of half per capita plus half of original submission was unanimously



## KIDS. THEY GROW ON YOU

Some children are difficult to reach. They have special needs. Their experience or situation has left them with feelings of loneliness and insecurity.

But these feelings can be overcome by placement in a permanent home and overcoming them can be a very special challenge which can create a lifetime of love.

The REACH program is designed to give special needs children a chance to love and be loved.

We have representatives in every office of the Department of Social Services and in the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. They will help you to decide whether adoption of a waiting child is a sound plan for your family.

Waiting children include children who have emotional problems, learning problems or physical handicaps. Many are brothers and sisters who should be placed together in family groups.

And there are children of native ancestry. There is a special need for native families who want to adopt a child.

If you'd be interested in considering the adoption of a child who is waiting, please get in touch with us.

You can write us at 2240 Albert Street, Regina. Or call 523-6681. If you live outside Regina you can call us toll free. Our toll free number in Saskatchewan is 1 or 112-800-667-3678. Or you can contact your nearest regional office, Department of Social Services and ask for a REACH worker.

IT COULD MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.

**REACH**  
RESOURCES FOR ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, 2240 ALBERT STREET, REGINA

passed by the Indian leaders. Other formulas were worked out with the Indian leaders but were again unanimously rejected.

The unity of the North Battleford District Chiefs was threatened if the failure of reaching a consensus was not forthcoming from the second meeting. Ac-

ording to the letter that was sent to all Indian Chiefs in the district by the regional director, it stated that "In the event you cannot reach consensus as a whole, I would suggest the budget be divided between the two major groups and then each of the two divide it amongst the bands in their group.

## 4-H ROUND UP

BY LES FERGUSON

### INDIAN 4-H AND SCHOOL DROPOUTS

For the young person who has dropped out of school, he or she finds themselves with a need of adapting to a new way of life. They may find extra time on their hands. They may be met with frustrations of being turned down on jobs because of age, education or both. They may feel the pressures of significant adults in their life telling them to "go and do something" or "go and earn some money".

The Indian 4-H Program certainly cannot solve the problem. However, it might do something about it, given the chance.

For those who found learning a difficult chore in the traditional school, the 4-H Program offers educational projects that can proceed with the persons's interest and ability. The learning is practical in nature. For example, what is learned in a woodwork project can be later used while training or working as a carpenter. Learning to use recipes in a cooking project can be used later in life.

The Indian 4-H Program offers what might be new learning opportunities in several areas to the school dropout. Some of these include: beading, woodwork, knitting, garden, cooking, survival, sewing, and mechanics. As well, a new cultural project called "The Indian Way of Life" will be available soon. Agricultural projects such as horse and beef projects are included also.

What may start out as a small project could become a small business for those who might like to give it a try. The market for Indian craft articles is becoming well established. The need for trades people such as mechanics is high.

If there is a 4-H club on your reserve or if there is discussion about starting one, there is a place for the school drop-out. 4-H is for everyone.





# Carling O'keefe makes Meeker's clinic possible

Through the co-operation of the Carling O'keefe Sports Foundation, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Sports and Recreation Department, were able to bring Howie Meeker for a special four-day coaches clinic.

Chief David Ahenakew gave words of encouragement to the various coaches that were in attendance at the opening ceremonies. The coaches that were in attendance were from reserves, residential schools, urban centres and some from white communities.

The Carling O'keefe's Sports Foundation gave a grant of \$15,000 towards the funding of the Howie Meeker's Coaches Clinic. The Carling O'keefe's Sports Foundation has been a great booster in the past two years in assisting numerous clinics in Saskatchewan. Just like Howie Meeker says, "From here on — drink Carling O'keefe's beer."

The hockey clinic was handled by ex-Toronto Maple Leaf and now a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television sportscaster. A lot of time you'll see him on Hockey Night in Canada. A small man with graying hair and dark rimmed glasses, and a high rasping voice. Meeker can point out

mistakes by our professional hockey players of N.H.L. calibre. Anything that has to do with today's hockey, it's very hard to put anything over Howie Meeker.

Jack Donahue, a specialist in the line of basketball was also on hand at the coaches clinic. Mr. Donahue returning from Cuba at the World Cup has been coach of the Canadian men's basketball national team for the past two years. His talents and know-how was well received by those who were in attendance.

Claude Petite, an ex-heavy-weight boxer around the international scene from a few years back led the clinic on the finer points of boxing. Claude Petite

who is originally from Duck Lake came back from Cuba himself attending as part of the coaching staff for the Canadian boxers at the World Cup.

Volleyball was handled by Murray Hill, who is presently attending the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. He is presently a member of the University of Saskatchewan team where he has several years of volleyball experience under top coaches.

The whole idea of a coaches clinic of this type was to upgrade the play of the Indian people on the reserve. The people who had attended the clinic were to grasp anything they can from these clinics. When they get home to their respective centres, they were suppose to hold clinics of their own and pass on what they have picked up.

The Carling O'keefe Sports Foundation Clinic was for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The clinic was geared towards upgrading the minor hockey system, highlighting Howie Meeker.

Howie Meeker said, "It was not until after my professional career, that I discovered the real guts of the game. Many kid's skates are junk. Why a hockey stick can be kid's biggest handicap; no youngster can be a good skater without learning balance."

Mr. Meeker spend eight years playing in the National Hockey League and several more coaching professional teams.

After the Canada-Russia series of 1972, Howie spent some time tracking down Russian training methods of children. Mr. Meeker's conclusion was that the Soviets minor hockey system is about 15 years ahead of our time. He said, "They had a basic hockey program miles ahead of us."

Mr. Meeker went on to say, "Canada invented hockey. In the first Canada-Russia encounter, we thought our pros were the best in the world. Canadians have learned from this hockey confrontation between two giants, that we're not going to be number one much longer. Already it was evident from the 1974 series."

Meeker has taken a pile of ideas and hammered them into one of the more enviable minor hockey systems in Canada. His hockey basics takes a boy only as far as skating, using the stick properly, and knowing what to do with the puck when he gets it.

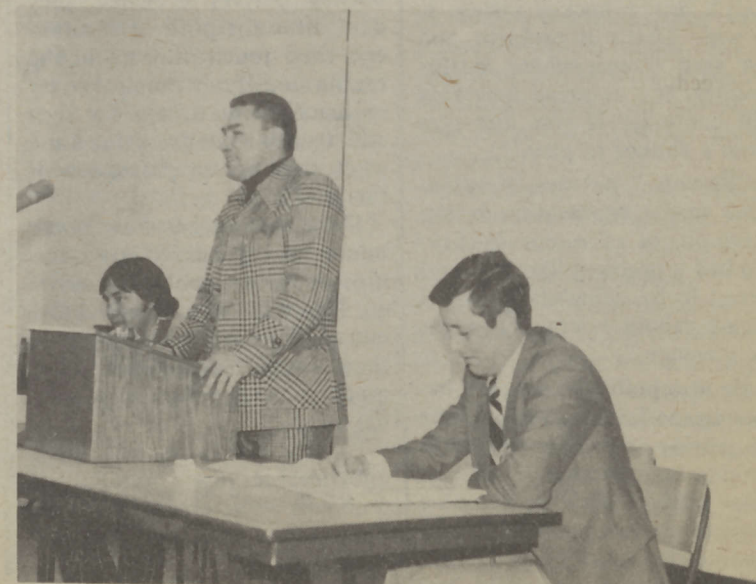
In Newfoundland, Meeker heads up a minor hockey system which is geared towards teaching kids about the basics of the game without sacrificing the fun.



Howie Meeker demonstrating the proper stick length.



Howie Meeker giving lectures on pros and cons of hockey.



Chief Ahenakew opening the hockey clinic at Fort Qu'appelle.

## Rules & Regulations for '75-76 revised

The Sports and Recreation Department met with representatives from all areas in Saskatchewan recently at Regina to revise rules, regulations and to iron out problems that have occurred in the past.

They have decided to adopt all Saskatchewan Amateur rules and regulations in all sports and the following amendments and motions. There will be handbooks made up of the FSI regulations. The FSI Sports Co-ordinators will be handling these rule books that are similiar to the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Rule Books.

- Urban Indians may play for the band with which they are registered, or may play for that urban area but not for both. To be accepted the urban Indian must be registered in an urban Indian association or Friendship Centre.

- Registered Indians playing for urban areas must establish residence one year prior to play-off date to be eligible with the acception of high school students.

- FSI playoffs and finals will be classified in A and B finals according to population. 500 and up is A and 499 and under is B. FSI champions to be declared in both categories. Urban Indians along with the high school students and student residences are classified as "A".

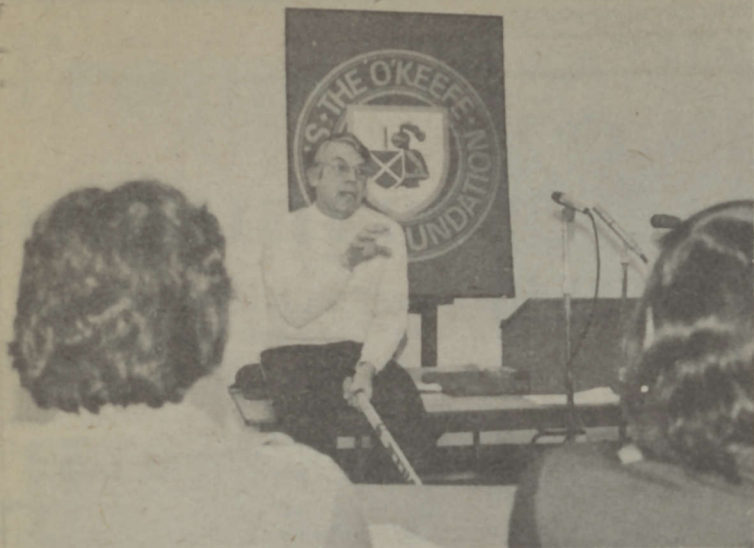
- For band members, Treaty or registered may play for their band for FSI playoffs and no others except in the case where he or she is playing for a particular urban centre of which he or she is registered in as in the rule number one above.

- A performance bond of \$100.00 will be given to the FSI Sports and Recreation Department for the Senior "A" and "B" hockey playoffs. The bond must be certified cheque, money order or cash. The team that does not show up or is substantially late will lost it's band and be given to the other team for any expenses incurred. The teams that were punctual and played off all games as expected will have their bond refunded at the end of the hockey season. You must have a \$100.00 bond in order to be recognized as a formal entry into the FSI hockey play-offs.

- In Old Timers hockey, soccer and fastball, may combine with reserve close to them to form teams. The age limit is 40 years as of December 31.

- All reserves may enter in one category only as classified by their population. For reserves with population of 500 or over, there will be no more A and B teams entered. However reserves with a population under 500 may enter in the "A" division if they so desire.





Howie Meeker giving lectures on hockey tips.



Claude Petite, Boxing Instructor at the coaches clinic.

He has organized a league which starts with 24 recreational teams and the backbone of the league is that no records of wins or losses or goal scorers is kept. As well, the teams play the games on half the ice surface, a move which not only enables twice as many games to be played but also keeps the youngsters in a relatively confined area. "That way everybody gets to touch the puck," he says.

Meeker says he stresses skating, puck handling and passing. "If I catch anybody teaching these kid's game philosophy, they're fired. Just about everybody's minor hockey system is to win. That's a problem and I've seen it everywhere in this country. It's amazing how kids will come on if you just give them a chance to play."

"Parents," he says, "are another major aggravation in the development of minor hockey. We had a problem like that and solved it by scheduling games during school hours. They got the message."

He also points to coaches becoming too familiar with players or getting too friendly with parents as another problem. "One of the biggest problem we have to overcome is kids who made a team at 11 years old

and still makes the grade of kids 15 or 16 years old, because of reputation and parental influence." Meeker said, "We rotate our coaches so they don't get to know the parents."

Getting young players to think while playing the game is a step towards producing a better brand of hockey, says Meeker.

"Give me your 15 best Bantams and I'll show you in 10 minutes they couldn't think their way out the door with the puck," Meeker said. "We don't teach them to think. The brain is just as important as the feet. Now, the only time they're hockey players is when they don't have the puck. The moment they touch the puck the brains stops functioning. We try to teach them to use the legs and to think at the same time when they are in possession of the puck."

He also wonders how many minor hockey coaches are qualified to do the job that's needed. He says, "In a recent clinic, out of 400 coaches, only five of them could teach skills. They grade coaches today on a written exam."

"You know," he said, "It's unbelievable the number of problems we've created to think. There is one good way. You just have to think."

#### Skates: [The most important]

In Meeker's hockey school system, no one permitted on the ice until Meeker himself has inspected the skates and met with his standards. That is the boot must fit snugly. The boy should be able to stand on his skates without trying the laces and be able to walk on them without wobbling. Howie believes that there is no such thing as weak ankles except maybe one out of 150 cases.

#### The Hockey Stick:

Howie suggests that the best stick that is available is the best. The stick must not be too thick for a small hand to grip and not too stiff. "An oversized stick," he says, "lacks personality — no feel and no flexibility. The best stick length for a boy is to have the blade flat on the ice surface with the boy standing straight up on his skates in a normal position. The boy's arm should be straight grasping the handle with his elbows straight in a vertical angle. His stick should be cut off an inch from the small finger to allow a knob for the stick."

For taping, Mr. Meeker recommends black pastic tape. Start taping the stick at the toe, right next to the end of the blade, then go past the heel again and maybe one quarter way up the blade. This will give you two layers of tape on the blade of the stick for added protection.

#### For Equipment:

Starting with the gloves, most gloves have excellent protection on the back of the hand, the fingers and the thumb. Make sure the gloves have protection for the most vital area and that is the wrist.

#### Helmets -

Every player in the country should wear helmets. Most helmets available for young players today provide adequate protection. Howie stresses that, buy only those that have the C.S.A. (Canadian Standards Association) seal of approval. All coaches watch that the chin strap is buckled at all times.

#### Shoulder Pads:

Look for good shock absorbing material over the upper arm and biceps area to protect against high sticking, slashing, and cross checking.

#### Elbow Pads -

An elbow pad with a good heavy fibre cap backed up with a shock absorbing material provides adequate protection for the tip of the elbow. Don't buy pads even for the smallest kids without the fibre cap.

#### Shin Pads -

Avoid shin pads that are chain stitched. Make sure the pad will stay together for a reasonable length of time. The hard fibre or plastic outer shell, is usually substantial enough provided the supporting straps are kept clear of the shin bone. Install shin pads with the best shock absorbing material behind the knee pad.

#### Pants -

Make sure the pants protects three areas of the body. This is the tailbone, or base of the spine, the kidneys and the upper thigh.

#### Jockstrap and Cup -

All kids should wear an athletic supporter or a snug pair of jockey shorts underneath the protective cup. Everything must fit snug to allow freedom of movement.

#### Next Issue will feature Skating.

## Prince Albert wins bantam basketball

**Prince Albert** — The Prince Albert Indian Student Residence maintained their domination in Bantam Basketball in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Provincial Finals held at the student residence, Sunday, February 9.

By WARNER GOODVOICE

The P.A.S.R. girls team romped all over Gordons, 38-4 in the first match. Pearl Standing and Sarah Charles led the way, with Pearl putting away 25 points and Sarah getting six points. In the second game, Prince Albert defeated the new Sturgeon Lake team 55-6. Sarah Charles contributed 36 points and Pearl Standing adding the other 19 points. In the third match, Sturgeon Lake shut out Gordons, 12-0.

Pearl Standing received the Most Valuable Player Award in light of her two strong games.

It was very disappointing to see only three entries in the basketball playoffs this year.

The boys section was even more disappointing with only two entries. More or less, a north-south showdown. Prince Albert Student Residence, representing the north, and Gordons, the south, P.A.S.R. defeated Gordons in a rough and tumble two-game total point series, 48-9 and 30-14 to win, 77-23. Mike Bird led the Prince Albert team with 37 points and Fred Charles added 18 points. Percy Isaac was Gordons top point-getter with six points.

Fred Charles received the Most Valuable Player Award.

Gordons was very undisciplined, outfouling the student residence 31-24 and receiving two match penalties, a match penalty being ejected from a game.

I hope there is more enthusiasm in the coming play-offs next year.

## Chiefs victorious at St. Philip's tourney

**Cote** — It was the young legs of the Cote Chiefs that carried them through to win the St. Philip's hockey tournament last week-end at the Cote Sports Complex.

The Cote Sports Complex is located at Badgerville, five miles north of Kamsack.

The Cote Chiefs are currently leading the South East Sask. Junior "B" Hockey League.

The capacity crowd saw Muskowekwan, Cote Chiefs, St. Philip's Maple Leafs, Regina Native Metal, Sioux Valley Braves and the Cote Selects, battle it out in a single-round knockout to decide the winner.

The Cote Selects opened up the tourney by walking all over Muskowekwan by a score of 20-1. The hosting St. Philip's Maple Leafs suffered defeat at the hands of the lone Manitoba entry, the Sioux Valley Braves. The Cote Chiefs, who received a bye in this confrontation skated the Sioux's down to the ground in great fashion by a score of 8-4. Charlie Cyr, the Cote Chiefs star, was devastating as he blasted point after point on the scoreboard to take his teammates to the finals.

The Regina Native Metal Teepees, who are always strong contenders were ousted in this tournament by the might of the Cote Selects. The bigger size of the Cote Selects was added to their advantage as they often hemmed the Regina squad in their end disrupting their plays in their attempts to come out of their zone. In spite of the aggressiveness of the Selects, the Regina team were able to score four times. But it was not enough to take out the Selects, because the Selects stuck that little black disc into Regina's cage seven times. This gave the Selects the right to meet the Chiefs in the final.

The Cote Selects and Cote Chiefs once again faced off against each other in what was later termed as a repeat of the last Cote Selects tournament last December 29, 1974, in the same arena. Again this was a rugged affair with no holds barred. In the end, the Chiefs outlasted, outthusted and outscored the Selects by a score of 5-3.

Richard Whitehawk, the Cote Selects coach, congratulated the Junior's by saying, "They have a darn good team. We did our best. The better team won today."

Lorne Vogel, the Cote Chiefs brilliant centerman between his brother Bernie and Joey Cyr, displayed his hockey abilities to his capacity in this final game. He was awarded two trophies for his fine efforts. This was the Most Valuable Player and the Most Gentlemanly Player awards. Reynold Cote, the Chiefs rugged captain, received the team's championship trophy on behalf of the Cote Chiefs.

Three of the Cote Selects received three of the individual awards, which were well deserved. Martin Steele, the Top Goalie, and Alfred Stevenson, the Best Defenceman of the day. Big center, Norman Stevenson, once again was the Top Scorer of the tournament.

Norman Stevenson collected 14 points all day. He and his line-mates gathered a total of 39 points. These were right winger Charlie Stevenson with 13 points and left winger Lloyd Brass with 12 points.

The Cote Chiefs took home the \$300.00 first prize money. The Selects for second purse took \$150.00. The Regina Native Metal Teepees and the Sioux Valley Braves took their share of third and fourth money with \$50.00 each.



# Onion Lake defeated in championship final

**Onion Lake** — Lloydminster Stockyard hockey team defeated Onion Lake Goldeyes 6-2, at the open hockey tournament staged recently in the Seekas-kootch Arena.

The hockey tournament was a two-day affair that featured eight teams.

The first game scores for each hockey teams were as follows: Lloydminster Stockyard defeated Poundmaker 3-2, Onion Lake Braves over Ministikwan 2-1, Onion Lake Goldeyes defeating Lennox Bob Jacks 6-2, and Moosomin over Little Pine by default.

In the consolation final, Little Pine defeated Poundmaker 6-5 in a close checking game as both neighbouring communities gained an exceptional clean game.

Earlier Little Pine defeated Bob Jacks 11-4, and Poundmaker won over Ministikwan 4-3, to advance to the consolation final.

Wayne Standinghorn, top sniper, was the outstanding per-

former for Little Pine as both he and Barry Bonaise notched in three and two goals respectively. The other Little Pine marksman was Adam Paskamin, a late replacement for the hockey tournament.

A standout in the consolation final for Poundmaker was Richard Tootoosis, who scored two goals within a minute and a half. Other scoring was shared by Teddy Antoine with two goals and Ivan Antoine with a single.

The championship final was no match for the Onion Lake youngsters as the bigger lads from Lloydminster outmuscled and outscored the Goldeyes 6-2.

In the championship final, Onion Lake started the ball rolling as Clifford Carter scored at the six-minute mark of the first period. The big lads from Lloydminster came to life at the 10-minute mark as Gary Houston scored to lead the parade followed by Bill Hanson with a single.

Clifford Carter again started

the ball rolling in the second period as he scored his second goal with only 20 seconds played. Glen Newton replied for Lloydminster at the 4:45 mark and after that it was all Lloydminster. Walter Harpin ended the scoring in the second period for Lloydminster.

The third period in which the Goldeyes could close the gap, had their attempts foiled time and time again. What looked like sure goals as the new was left open were off a mile or were stopped at the doorstep. The only scoring done in the third period was by Greg Boss at the 7:19 mark.

The individual awards presented by Chief Alec Harper after the championship final game went to: Doug Smith, Onion Lake Goldeyes, Most Valuable Player; Greg Voss, Lloydminster Stockyard, Best Defenceman; Jim Robertson, Lloydminster Stockyards, Best Goalie; and Wayne Standinghorn, Little Pine, the Top Scorer.

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Plus 2 imports

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\$150.00	\$ 50.00
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Most Valuable Player  
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Winning Team

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\$15.00 Refundable  
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Closing Date for entries is February 26, 1975

Draw Date is February 28, 1975

Phone entries: 837-4713 (Chief Philip Crookedneck)

First eight teams will be accepted

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**ALL NATIVE**  
**HOCKEY TOURNAMENT**  
North Battleford Civic Centre  
**Sat. & Sun., March 22 & 23**

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## Women invade hockey scene

**Cote** — Well some people never thought it possible, but the females have now raided the skating rink where the male had supremacy as the sole attraction in Canada's rough tough sport, namely hockey. It was done Sunday at the Badgerville's Girls Hockey Tournament.

It was a typical hockey tournament in all aspects, except that the Women's Liberation Movement have scored another plus in their fight for equality.

Five teams from the surrounding area took part in what was considered a very entertaining event, with the men changing roles as cheerleaders.

For openers, the Badgerville Screaming Chicks ousted the neighbouring reserve's entry, the Keeseekoose Rangerettes, by a score of 4-2 in this single knockout tournament. The second game saw the Cote Bush Babies rounding out the Yorkton Why Nots by a score of 4-2. The Togo White Combines received a bye to take on and defeat the Cote Bush Babies by a close score of 6-5. This was a real thriller all the way.

In the finals, the Badgerville Screaming Chicks were held scoreless against the Togo White Combines by a score of 10-0.

The Togo White Combines were presented with the tournament trophy, plus \$100.00 in prize money. The winner trophy

was donated by the Kamsack Credit Union.

Individual trophies went to Dalphine Stonechild, the Best Defencegirl, donated by Red's Laundromat; Shelley Cote, the Best Goalie Award, donated by Pat Cote Construction; Karen Shingoose took the Most Valuable Player trophy, donated by Dave's Plumbing and Heating of Kamsack. Wanda Tournsand of Togo won the Top Point Getter trophy, donated by the Cote Culture Club; and the Best Sportsmanship Trophy was awarded to Beverly Severight, donated by Cote Wood Industries.

Margaret Cote, who organized this tournament was very pleased with the results. She is confident this will be a starter for bigger things yet to come. She is already talking about next year.

She says, "Togo will return next year and defend their title. I am sure next year there will be more girls hockey teams. A few years ago, one never heard of girls playing hockey. Everyone thought the game was too rough for girls, but as I always say, what males can do, females can do just as well, and this tournament was one example."

The Cote Bush Babies and the Badgerville Screaming Chicks have been invited to participate at yet another girl's hockey tournament at Yorkton, March 2.



# Bantam all - stars sweep tournament

Cote — The Saskatchewan Indian Bantam All Stars recently came into Badgerville to participate in the Cote Bantam Invitational Tournament at Badgerville.

The Saskatchewan Indian Bantams took the Cote Arena by a storm as they whirled their way to the championship. It was quite an experience for the local bantam teams on the memorable February 8 at the Cote Sports Complex.

People are still buzzing about the moves, speed and hard shots of the Bantam All Stars. They were awesome at times, with the quickness they took the puck out of their end to the attacking zone. They opened the eyes of the people with the display of true sportsmanship they showed. There is indeed

evidence of discipline on their coaching staff.

The trip overseas to Holland and Finland taken by the Saskatchewan Bantams payed off as they trimmed Kamsack 9-1 and Canora 12-0 in succession.

In the other games, Kamsack defeated Lebret by a score of 7-6. Canora then took out the Cote Bantams by a margin of 9-1.

The Sask. Indian Bantams not only took home the tournament trophy and \$100.00 prize money, but two individual awards. The judges had a tough time in deciding who's the best player on the Saskatchewan team. On a team like this, they're all pretty good. The Most Valuable Player Award went to Derek Williams and the Best Defenceman went to Laird

Parenteau.

The best goalie, who was bombarded with shot after shot and who was indeed a great stand-out in the nets was Buddy Moore of the Kamsack entry.

Norman Stevenson, who is the chairman of the Recreation Board at the Cote Band, was very pleased with the turn-out at the Cote Band's First Annual Bantam Tournament. He expressed a sincere thank you to the donors of the trophies. The Championship Trophy, donated to the tournament, were by the Out Doorsman and Modern Billiards of Kamsack, the Most Valuable Award by Marshall Wells of Kamsack, the Best Goalie Trophy by Steve's Jewelry from Kamsack and the Best Defenceman Award from the Keeseekoose Band.



Lawrence Cote, acting Chief of Cote Band awarding Cote Bantam Tournament Trophy to captain of Saskatchewan Indian Bantam All Stars, Laird Parenteau.



Henry Langan presenting the Most Valuable Player Award to Derek Williams.



Henry Langan who heads the Indian Justice of Peace Program under the provincial government presenting the Best Defenceman Trophy to Laird Parenteau.




A happy group of Saskatchewan Indian Bantams showing off Cote Bantam Tournament Trophy they won in fine fashion.

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# Piapot gets new school after years of planning

**Piapot** — After five years of pushing for a new school on this reserve, construction was started in September of last year. Phase one consists of nine classrooms, library and a resource centre. This should be completed by September, 1975.

Phase two which consists of a gymnasium would be started only in the '76-77 fiscal year. Mr. Jim Freeman, from Regional Indian Affairs, verified this at a recent school committee meeting. He said funds for '75-76 fiscal year were spoken for and the second phase would have priority in the '76-77 budget year. This was due to some additions to be made in student residences in northern Saskatchewan.

When the new school is completed, the old one would be turned over to the band to be

used as a day-care or vocational centre. The three portable classrooms now being used would be moved if needed in some other areas.

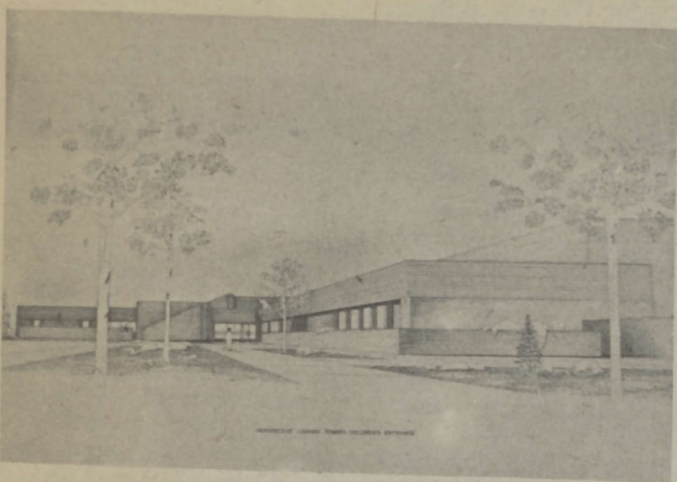
The number of children in this school is presently 130, but in surveys made approximately 190 children would be attending by 1980. Some members of Muscowpetung Band filled out the questionnaire and intend to send their children to this new school when completed.

The construction is under the Department of Public Works. Mr. Ray Lavallee, foreman, said construction is progressing at a good rate. This construction employs 20 men from the reserve and the whole crew feel very satisfied because they have attained employment on the reserve on a long-term basis.

Mr. Ray Lavallee, Foreman.



Piapot School when completed.



Construction Crew — Piapot School.



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### Newly elected

# Chief of Cote resigns

**Cote** — Richard Whitehawk, who took office as Chief of the Cote Band last December 8, 1974, resigned as Chief after serving 53 days of a two-year term at the Cote Band's council meeting.

The Cote councillors and some members of the Indian Affairs staff were on hand on January 30, 1975, to hear Whitehawk's shocking decision. The Indian Affairs people were asked to leave the Cote council chambers whether or not the rest of the councillors were ready to accept Whitehawk's decision.

Richard Whitehawk's resignation read as follows: "I feel I am not effective enough as a leader. I sincerely thought I did my best, but I know now that my efforts were hopeless. I am sorry that I am letting the people down. I feel it is better for all concerned. My other reason concerns my family. I feel they are being neglected too much. Money doesn't mean that much to me."

After an hour and a half of deliberation, the Cote council came to a conclusion. The 10 councillors have accepted Richard Whitehawk's resignation. His letter of resignation was taken by the Indian Affairs Branch, which will be sent to Ottawa for further considerations. If the Minister of Indian

Affairs, Judd Buchanan, accepts this resignation, the councillors of Cote Reserve will decide on what proceedings the Cote Band will take.

This is whether or not they will have a by-election for Chief of the Cote Band, or a Deputy Chief to finish off Richard Whitehawk's two-year term. The Deputy Chief will most likely be a member of the present Cote Council.

The 12 councillors are: Francis Cote, Hector Badger, Alfred Stevenson, Dan Bird, Peter Badger, Lawrence Cote, Norman Stevenson, Albert Cote, James Whitehawk, Dave Severite, John Keewatin, and Lloyd Brass. Dan Bird and Lawrence Cote were not present at Richard Whitehawk's formal resignation.

Mr. Whitehawk stated that. "I have thought of this decision very seriously. I have spoken to various members of the council and other people before I had decided to pull myself out of office."

Alfred Stevenson took the responsibilities of handling the reserve's affairs for five days. The band council had decided to appoint a Deputy Chief or February 4, when all the Cote councillors were present.

On February 4, Alfred Stevenson, the Cote Band's Welfare Administrator, was the first

person to be appointed, but he declined this important position because he said, he was overloaded with work and his time is already committed.

Lawrence Cote, the Band Administrator, was appointed and carried unanimously as the next likely choice. "I accept," he said, "Until we have a by-election for Chief."

Depending on how fast a reply of Mr. Whitehawk's resignation takes effect, possible dates have been set by the Cote council for a by-election for Chief of the Cote Band.

### Yorkton Friendship Centre HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

will be held at the Yorkton Arena

March 16, 1975

Admission: Adult \$2.50  
15 and under \$1.50

Two lucky door ticket holders will win \$25.00 each.

#### Prize Money:

First - \$250  
Second - \$150  
Third - \$100  
Fourth - \$ 50

The Friendship Centre will be open all day, up to 7 p.m. and there will be a bingo at 8.



# Native Metal assured of play-off position

The well-known Regina Native Metal are eyeing the Qu'Appelle Valley Hockey League's championship as they sit secur-

ely in third place and are certainly going to be in the play-offs.

With guys like high scoring

August George and speedsters like Clarence Norton, Steve Kaisowatum, Jimmy Desjarlais and Morley Norton on the Regina's line-up, they are going to be very tough to knock off. The evidence of their hockey skills were shown at the Three Northern Lakes Native Hockey Tournament, last January 25 and 26, 1975. They edged out Patuanak in the finals to take that championship by a high scoring game of 12-9.

The team's statistics look very good on paper with August George leading the team's scoring category. The team is scoring 5.75 goals per game, while being scored against 5.13 goals per game. The team's total point average is 12.13 points per game, that is goals and assists.

In spite of the team spending one-third of the game playing short-handed in their league statistics, they are quite impressive with their league's standings. To date the team has spent a total of 178 minutes in the penalty box, mostly minor infractions.

The Regina Native Metal's team statistics are as follows:

NAME	G	A	T	PIM
August George	8	12	20	32
Steve Kaisowatum	8	6	14	4
Clarence Norton	7	6	13	15
Frank Carriere	3	6	9	10
Allan Asapace	4	2	6	16
John Cote	4	2	6	
Jim Desjarlais	3	2	5	26
Joe Kaisowatum		4	4	18
Daryll Horsefall	1	3	4	11
Merv Kaisowatum	3	1	4	6
Morley Norton	2	1	3	20
Brian Cappo	2	1	3	2
Fred McArthur		1	1	2
Bill Byrd		1	1	8
Harold Kaisowatum		1	1	2
Willy Norton	1		1	2
Bill Desjarlais		1	1	2
Ernest Blind		1	1	2
Ray Kaisowatum		1	1	2

## Where The Sweet Grass Grows

By Maurice McArthur

Many secrets have been told and died,  
 Along with the shift of a gentle breeze,  
 Or a silent flick of a swallow's wing in flight.  
 Every single day of our lives we mourn the past  
 O why has time cheated us so  
 Still our tradition and heritage, chipped, molded  
 And polished like a red stone pipe, which we firmly,  
 But tenderly clutch to our hearts.  
 Through this a price we pay, just by being who we are  
 Yet, this same blood seeped into the rich black soil  
 From which the white man harvests his crop each year.  
 Twice more, then a third, in foreign lands our  
 Warriors have bled and died.  
 In wars fought for a cause, their cause,  
 For an unbelievable word called freedom,  
 Freedom!! a misconcepted slogan written in an atmosphere  
 Of hate and biased doubt, which so subtle but cleverly carried out  
 Policy upon policy, paper and more paper, petition against petition,  
 Why are we still foreigners in our own country, in our own land.  
 Young woman, young man, ask your heart, what  
 Is the price of freedom and acceptance???  
 Oh! to be back in those days when a blade of grass  
 Was appreciated equally to that of the highest mountain  
 Then . . . the dance not important,  
 But the spirit to whom we paid our homage  
 Weep my young woman, weep young man  
 Yes, you, a scholar and an intellect.  
 Yet, he forbids your place in his society  
 People of my birth, he makes you feel inferior,  
 This a burden you carry till the day  
 The Great Spirit summons you home  
 My brother, your pride is a ladder, to all your high goals  
 Look back young woman, look back young man, look back we  
 Must because our answer lies where our secrets await us . . .  
 Where the sweet grass grows.

## Cote Chiefs remain league champs

Cote — Charlie Cyr, the Cote Chiefs high scoring champion in the South East Junior "B" Hockey League, pumped in four goals right after one another in the opening period and one more in the second period to wrap up the league's standing in the Chief's final game recently against the Ituna National Leafs.

The Cote Chiefs scoring leader for the past three seasons will get to keep the league's scoring trophy after amassing a total of 113 points this year. During these three years, Charlie accounted for a total of 319 points. Each year, he broke his own record.

The Cote Chiefs once again claim the title of league champions in the regular league schedule. They will face the Ituna National Leafs in the first round in the best of three games in the quarter-finals.

In the meantime, Carnduff Angles will take on Canora Sterlings, Yorkton Terriers against Estevan Bruins and Pipestone Beavers will face off against Fort Qu'Appelle Golden Blades. All games are the best of three in the quarter finals.

The winner of the Cote Chiefs and Ituna National Leafs will take on the winners of the Yorkton and Estevan series. This will be the best of a five-game series. Likewise the other winners of the other series will

meet head on to decide who will advance to the semi-finals. The finals will also be the best of five to decide the winner of the 1974-75 South East Sask. Junior "B" Championship.

After playing over 35 games in exhibitions, league games and tournaments, the Chiefs are prepared to make their stand as defending champions from last year. This is their third year in the league which is runned by an all-Indian executive.

A lot of the Chiefs success comes from guys like Lawrence Cote, the manager; Ronald Cote, the equipment manager; and, of course, the man who lays on the Chiefs attack is none other than Felix Musqua who was the Chiefs coach for the past three years.

Felix Musqua says, "The game of hockey is like playing checkers. You go out and find a weakness than attack."

Mr. Musqua, who is also Chief of the Keeseekoose Band, is well read and versed in hockey. He studies books and tips from various hockey authorities such as the Russians, Howie Meeker and Philadelphia Flyers coach Fred Shero.

He can pick out players at a glance and has a different strategy for each team he plays. He developed the Chiefs penalty killing team to near perfection "Russian Style" he says.

(MORE)

Cote Chiefs Statistics after completion of the league

NAME	GP	G	A	TP	PIM
Charlie Cyr	20	71	42	113	42
Bernie Vogel	22	46	39	85	11
Joey Cyr	26	35	40	75	47
Lorne Vogel	22	28	45	73	8
Reynold Cote	24	24	47	70	113
Andy Quewezance	26	20	25	45	66
Allan Hudye	23	14	18	32	60
Pat Young	24	8	23	31	26
Dave Barton	22	10	12	22	20
Aubrey Quewezance	26	6	14	20	16
Brian Shingoose	26	3	9	12	24
Laurie Cote	23	1	8	9	23
Mike Osatuik	8	2	6	8	22
Barry Danielson	11				6

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