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The Saskatchewan Indian

Mother of the Year



Mrs. Flora Mike of Duck Lake (left) congratulates Mrs. Angeline Roberts (right) of Sturgeon Lake on being named mother of the year by the delegates attending the annual conference of Saskatchewan Indian Women in Prince Albert on June 9. Mrs. Roberts, mother of eight children is active in community affairs on her reserve. She has been on the Band Council for two years and has also been active on the Recreation and Pow-wow Committees as well as the School Committee.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

SMOKEY DAY

Education

Education starts right in the home and a child learns more during the first five years of his life than at any other time during his life span, according to Emil Korchinski, regional superintendent of Education for the province.

Mr. Korchinski was speaking to delegates attending the Indian Women's provincial conference held in Prince Albert. He stressed the difference between reserves and non-Indian schools in that an Indian child going to school on a reserve is influenced by parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.

He added that one major problem with the present educational system is that teachers tend to forget that a child brings his community with him when he starts school. He explained that more concentration should be given to providing a child

with tools that would enable him to adapt to his environment.

There should be flexibility in the system to allow the professional import of teachers to include being active in community affairs and only using the educational curriculum as a guideline, he said.

According to Mr. Korchinski, the responsibility of every parent is home education which includes the teaching of manners, respect, health, caution and responsibility and there is a double burden for the Indian parent.

"We need alternatives to Indian student residential schools and one answer might be family oriented residences with mothers or child care workers who are Indian to take of the children," he said adding that the institutionalized residences are doing more harm than good.

Stressing his point, he said, "The basic principle in our society is the strengthening of our homes and the authority of parents because without the backbone of the home, the school is going to fail."

Indian Affairs representatives especially in the area of education should meet with the Indian people, chiefs and councillors and listen to what the people want and give them a clear understanding of what is being offered and time to think things out, Mr. Korchinski stated.

Mr. Korchinski concluded that professional Indian people were badly needed for jobs as child care workers, family councillors and teachers.

Child Welfare

Child welfare on Indian reserves was a major topic of discussion at the second day of the Saskatchewan

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New Indian - Eskimo Studies Programme Begins at Laurentian University

In September, 1971 Laurentian University will offer for the first time an Interdepartmental Programme in Indian - Eskimo Studies. A course in Indian Studies has been offered for two years but this has now been expanded into a programme that will involve eight departments of the University. A student may now take his Bachelor's degree with a concentration in this field. Professor J. W. E. Newbery is chairman of the committee which will supervise the programme.

Professor Newbery, who reported the new development at Laurentian to the Religious Studies section of the Learned Societies meeting at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, recently said that there was a good deal of interest in this new, broad, yet integrated programme.

The purpose of the programme is to acquaint students as fully as possible with the problems that confront our native people and also to point out their achievements and the values which they have to offer to our common life. The departments of Biology, Anthropology, History, Linguistic, Geography, Philosophy, Religious Studies and Sociology and perhaps others will offer courses which students will use to study the spiritual insights, the cultural expressions, the historical problems, the ren-

naissance of life and language and the aspiration for self-realization which concern Indian people today and which are a part of their heritage.

Professor Newbery said that the programme has an urgency about it which derives from the contribution our native people are capable of making, if they are freed to do so, to present-day ecological and sociological problems. He pointed out that the holistic view of life which inspired them and which is expressed in all their crafts and their oral literature can help in healing the brokenness, loneliness and destructiveness of industrial society.

In addition to the various courses related to this study a coordinating seminar, meeting each week will keep the study united and focused upon the main objectives of the programme. The programme will be administered by a committee composed of representatives of the participating departments, the students and the community. Through the work of the seminar also, students working in the programme will have an opportunity to shape and direct the development of the programme.

Thus students who desire to enroll in this programme are invited to obtain information from Dr. Newbery by writing to room 307 of the University of Sudbury.

Second Indian Ecumenical Conference

The Steering Committee of the Indian Ecumenical Conference would like to announce that the Second Indian Ecumenical Conference will be held, July 18-21, on the Stoney Reserve near Morley, Alberta. The Steering Committee once again most earnestly invites all American Indian religious leaders of all religious faiths to attend the Conference. Last year almost a 100 Indian religious leaders — Indian priests, ceremonial leaders, medicine men, Indian ministers, Indian doctors, chiefs — attended the First Conference at the Crow Agency in Montana. A few tribes did not have religious representatives at

the meeting but we hope to have an even bigger turnout this year and to see every tribe in North America represented there.

The meeting will start on the morning of the 18th of July. We will open the Conference with services early in the morning, so be sure and get there sometime on Saturday, July 17, so we can all start together the next morning.

The Stoney (Assiniboine) people of Morley, Alberta are hosting the Conference. Their main reserve, where the Conference will be held, is in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, about 40

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JUL 16 1971

SASKATCHEWAN

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

A Tribute to Great Saskatchewan Indian Leaders

PIAPOT

As ominous storm clouds grumbled overhead, the wail of a new-born boy child rang through the lodge of a Cree family on the Saskatchewan plains.

Lightning lit the countryside and the infant was given the name "Flash in the Sky Boy" — the first of many names to be borne by the Cree Chief, Piapot.

One day, the far riding warriors of the band to which Flash in the Sky Boy belonged chanced upon a solitary white man, lost and close to death. With the best of intentions they carried the ailing frontiersman to their camp where his illness was recognized as smallpox, the scourge of the West. In panic the lodges scattered to the four winds, leaving behind the youngster and his grandmother. Some days later, a Sioux war party discovered the old woman and her charge and the two were carried off to the land of the Dakotas. There the boy grew to young manhood.

In his fourteenth summer a Cree raiding party struck the Dakota camp. Flash in the Sky's grandmother ran toward her countrymen, shouting in her native tongue. She was recognized and she and the boy were restored to their own people. Henceforth, Flash in the Sky Boy was to be known as "Hole in the Sioux" or "The Sioux Cree" — Piapot.

Perhaps because he had seen examples of the avarice of white men while living among the Sioux, Piapot was ever after suspicious of the overtures of the friendship made him by Europeans, and lived to the end of his days an Indian in whom the spirit of independence and freedom burned with undiminished ardor. Yet it could be truly said that once his word was given, it was his bond.

He is buried on a hill overlooking the valley where he last resided.

MISTAWASIS

When the west was still young and the Plains Tribes roved the grasslands in their incessant quest for game, the measure of a man's importance was read in the number of lodges that composed his personal retinue. None they say, had a greater following than Mistawasis,

or Big Child, head chief of the northern plains Cree.

Many a time, in the days of his young manhood, Mistawasis had met in contest with Crowfoot, the most valiant of the Blackfoot and they seem to have become, paradoxically amicable rivals. Mistawasis held Crowfoot in high regard, and Crowfoot's people called the Cree chief, "The Iron Buffalo of The Plains".

Mistawasis was the first member of the northern tribe to be presented to Governor Morris, and was first to sign Treaty number Six at Fort Carlton. He was one of four Cree chiefs sent east to attend the dedication ceremonies at the Joseph Brant Memorial in October of 1886. So impressed was he by what he saw in Eastern Canada that he said he wished to learn all the white man knew, and when an inspection of reserves was carried out in 1888 he was found to be one of the most advanced, the residents there raising grain and cattle.

It is said that Mistawasis daily raised and lowered the flag presented to him by the government after he had offered to bring his band to the defence of Prince Albert when it was threatened by Louis Riel. When he died, in 1903, at more than 100 years of age, his family flew the standard at half mast.

PRINCE ALBERT FRIENDSHIP GROUP ELECTS JAKE MIKE

Jake Mike, last year's vice-president, was elected president of the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre at the Annual Meeting, May 25. He succeeds Clifford Starr, who, as past president, becomes a member of the board of directors.

Bruce Fotheringham was elected vice-president. Bill Miller was returned as treasurer and Olive McArthur was re-elected secretary.

Other members of the board of directors are Cy Standing, Stephen How, Jim Ho, Pat LaChance, Mrs. Lorraine Standing, Mrs. Frances Short, Mrs. Marg Jaspar, Wayne Ahenakew, Dave Lawson, Mike Pocha, Jean McKenzie and Ron Cherke-wich.

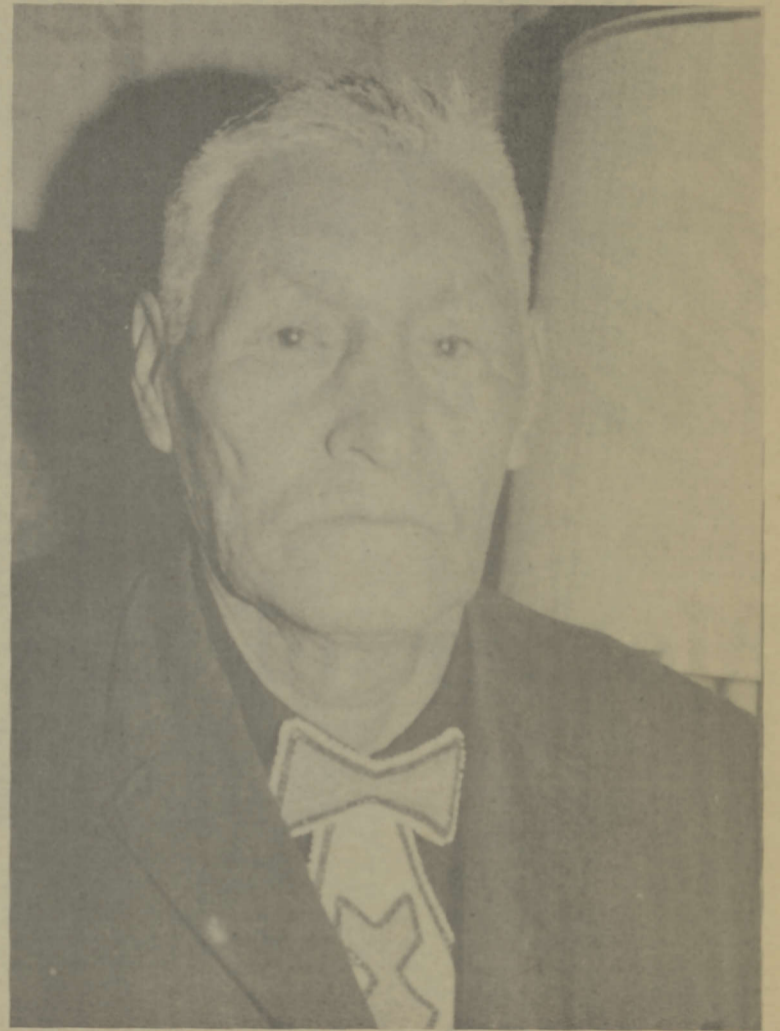
Life on the Reserve Hasn't Been Easy

William Joseph, a 76-year-old Senator in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, sighed as he sat back on his kitchen chair which doubles as a living room sofa, when I asked him what life was like on the reserve when he was a youngster. After a brief silence he answered, "Life was very hard for everybody compared to what it is today. Take for example children born on my reserve in the winter time mostly all died, because the nearest hospital was 34 miles away and the only way we had of getting there was by horse team or most of the time by foot.

During the depression of the 1930's life was especially hard for everybody, not only for the Indians, but also for the white families in the area. Work was next to impossible to come by and if it wasn't for my trapline I don't think I would have gone through those years being a lot better off than most families who didn't have a trapline to see them through, as there was very little assistance from the government. I guess a person could still live off his trapline if he had to and this is why we Indian people do not want our one and maybe only remaining livelihood destroyed by some big industry.

Welfare assistance to Indian families in those days was \$10.00 per family per month. Many families had to supplement their welfare payments by trapping and getting what little work there was available, which was mainly as a farm laborer or cutting wood to sell to nearby towns.

I then asked Senator Joseph what he remembered more than anything else during those hard years. He sat there and laughed before he answered me and then he said, "At that time what I am going to tell you wasn't very funny but when I think about it now, I find it is very comical. As I have said we used to get \$10.00 a month per family as welfare



SENATOR WILLIAM JOSEPH

assistance. I remember going to the store just a few miles from here one Saturday and when I got there I gave myself the luxurious treat of having a pop. Just then a person whom I will not name drove by the store and saw me drinking what he thought was liquor and reported me to the local Indian Affairs Branch. My assistance was cut down to \$5.00 a month for some time after that."

William Joseph was born at the Chitek Lake Reserve on August 20, 1895, and at an early age moved to the Whitefish Reserve where he was made a permanent member of the band in 1926.

He started school at the age of 10 in 1905 at Whitefish Reserve and was taught for two years by Alex Ahenakew, the grandfather of Chief David Ahenakew, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. He

then was transferred in 1907 to the Duck Lake Indian Students Residential School and left in 1914 after completing his grade six.

Senator Joseph said, "I have no one to blame but myself for going through a life that was made harder by lack of education. I wish our Indian youths could have gone through what we old people went through, then maybe they would realize how important education is."

Senator William Joseph has been very active in Indian organizations and is one of the original members of the Queen Victoria Treaty Protectorate Association of Saskatchewan, which in later years amalgamated with other Indian organizations in Saskatchewan and became known as the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, in which he is a Senate Member today.

— W. Ahenakew.

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

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This paper is the official voice of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It is intended to serve as an effective vehicle for Indian opinion in this province.

BUFFY ST. MARIE FEATURE ATTRACTION

Buffy St. Marie, folksinger and recording star, will be the feature attraction at a Homecoming '71 Pow-Wow, July 9th, 10th and 11th, to be held in the Piapot Indian Reserve which is northeast of Regina, 20 miles north on No. 6 highway and 10 miles east into the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Chief Dan George (Little Big Man), Johnny Yesno (CBC radio and TV personality) and Buckley Petawabano (Rainbow Country) will be special guests. The three special guests will be the main actors in a movie sequence to be filmed during the Pow-Wow by the National Film Board. They are also currently making the story "Cold Journey".

Miss St. Marie will perform for one hour on the Provincial Youth Agency Traveling stage during the evening of Friday, July 9th. Also performing will be Indian people from Western Canada and the United States dressed in Indian Regalia.

Signs will be posted to the site and RCMP and Native police will enforce the law. Non-Indian adults will be charged an admission fee of \$1.00, students 75c and children 12 and under will be admitted free.

Gordon's, Lebret Capture Student Residence Laurels

Gordon's Student Residence from Punnichy and Lebret Student Residence won their respective divisions June 8th at the Saskatchewan Student Residence track and field meet held at Duck Lake Indian Student Residence, with over 400 athletes competing.

Gordon's won the Division 1 honors with 98 points, five better than second place Beauval. Lebret was third with 88, Duck Lake fourth with 68, Prince Albert fifth with 59, Muscowequan from Lestock sixth with 51; Onion Lake seventh with 44 and Marieval had 23 points for last place.

Lebret and Prince Albert were nip and tuck throughout the day in division II but when final points were tallied the southern residence had 130 points compared to 102 for defending champion Prince Albert.

Duck Lake was third with 54 points, Muscowequan fourth with 51, Gordon's fifth with 27, Onion Lake and Beauval were tied for sixth spot with 14 points apiece. Marieval was disqualified.

Division one includes squirt, pee-wee and bantam events while midget and juvenile comprise the second division. Last year there was only one division. A point system of five, four, three and two was used for the top four finishers.

Prince Albert's Student Residence took three of the 10 individual awards. They won the pee-wee boys section, midget women and juvenile men.

Anastisie Gunn from Beauval took the squirt girls honors with 24 points while Dennis Wolf and Gerald Lemaine tied for the squirt boys honors with 15 points each.

Pee-wee girls honors went to Bev Cyr from Gordon's with 14 points while Leslie McKenzie from Prince Albert took the boys honors with 15 points.

Muriel Whiteman from Lebret finished atop the bantam girls honors section with 17 points while Deny Poitras also of Lebret took the boys section with 16 points.

Elizabeth Roberts of Prince Albert with 22 points won the midget girls section while Raymond Desnomie of Lebret won the boys section with a similar 22 point outing.

Duck Lake's Marie Burns took the juvenile girls honors with 15 points while Edwin Knife of Prince Albert won the boys laurels with 16 points.

Several records were broken and all first place winners were awarded gold medals for their efforts.



UP AND OVER: One of the participants at Duck Lake Track and Field Meet is caught in mid-air in the picture. Gordon's and Lebret Indian Schools walked off with sports laurels.

INDIAN STUDENTS DOMINATE CROSS-COUNTRY RACES

The Prince Albert Student Residence won the majority of trophies, medals and ribbons at the Prince Albert high schools annual invitational cross-country races recently.

The Residence collected four of the five trophies, had three of the five individual winners and all 40 runners earned a ribbon.

William Ratt of LaRonge won the midget boys race with a time of 8:54 for the 1 1/2 mile course.

The Residence's "A" team was placed first and the "B" team came in second.

The midget girls from the Residence made a clean sweep of their race by taking the first four positions while the "A" team was first and the "B" team second.

Adele Ratt of LaRonge was first, Olive Roberts of Stanley and Sally Ross of LaRonge were second and third respectively while Darlene Goodvoice of Round Plain was fourth. Miss Ratt's time for the 1 1/2 mile race was 10:52.

Margaret Ross of Montreal Lake, a midget runner, running as a Senior won the race with a time of 11:02. Nancy Ross and Helen Roberts of LaRonge were second and third.

The Student Residence won the team trophy using runners of midget age.

In the senior boys' race the Student Residence placed second.



Bill Fairs in opening the Three-Day Workshop remarked, "There are 35,000 Indians and 67 Bands in Saskatchewan. This is what Recreation has to look after, not only one Band in particular."

RECREATION WORKSHOP

Sixteen Delegates from various reserves in Saskatchewan attended a Three-Day Recreation Workshop held at Emmanuel College in Saskatoon on April 28, 29 and 30.

The Three-Day Workshop was held under the direction of Art Obey, who is the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Recreation Director.

Bill Fairs of Prince Albert opened the three-day meeting held for the Recreation Workers at the Emmanuel College in Saskatoon. On behalf of David Ahenakew he expressed his sincere thanks to everyone who attended. All the participants then introduced themselves to one another.

There are 35,000 Indians and 67 Bands in Saskatchewan. This is what Recreation has to look after, not only one Band in particular, Mr. Fairs said.

It was stressed that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians will not sponsor any activity that includes people that are not of full Indian origin. Mr. Fairs explained that each player or participant of the activity must be a Registered Treaty Indian and eligible for all treaty rights, before the Federation would sponsor them.

The topic then went to Indian and Metis players taking part in an activity. It was then agreed that all teams have to have only Registered Treaty Indians playing. To represent the reserve the person must live on that particular reserve or originally be from there. A motion was passed.

Donald Cardinal read rules that all hockey teams were supposed to follow. It was decided that the S.A.H.A. book may be used as long as any exception that wants to be made must be published. There will be a rule book with a piece of paper attached to it, with a list of alterations that are to be made. Mr. Fairs advised that it would be wiser if the rules under S.A.H.A. were followed without alterations. The S.A.H.A. will not cover the referees if the rules in their book aren't followed the way

they should be.

The future activities that were discussed were for the old, the teens and the young children. Mr. Hilliard McNabb stated that there has to be something to keep the interest going right now. Later on, the interest will be developed properly. But for now, something has to be done. He also said that with hockey everyone had the flame going.

Mr. McNabb said that in every Indian reserve there are ball players and ball is quite widespread. He would like the participants to go into other sports such as soccer, baseball, golfing and horseshoes.

The sports that were suggested for teenagers were volleyball, curling, basketball and softball. Mr. McNabb said that once someone starts something, soon everyone will take an interest and follow.

Mr. Fairs then said that all of us here are sports-minded and in five years we will be booted out of the sports because someone younger is better than we are at this one particular sport. This is where sports for the older people comes in.

Richard Daniels said that most of the sports suggested were for the younger generation and not for the recreation of the older generation.

Mr. Fairs then suggested that some of the old Indian

games be revived. Edwin Worm then stated that they had about 12 teams enter in a hand game tournament their reserve had for the people.

There was a discussion about the people going into town and living there (off welfare) just so they can join and play with the urban teams. Everyone agreed that it is not fair to each individual reserve when some of the people do that, although it was quite doubtful about it happening.

It was suggested that before the game season starts, that a \$50.00 deposit be made, so that each team is ensured of the opposing team being there when they are supposed to be. If the team does not show up for the game they are scheduled to play, then the team they were supposed to play gets the \$50.00 they have paid as a deposit. But if the team does show up then they may claim their money at the end of the season. There was no motion made.

Mr. Fairs explained the Directors' Recreation Programme that is to be held at Duck Lake. It is to be four weeks long and altogether there will be 50 people that will be taking part. There will be two programmes, so there will be 25 for the first and 25 for the second. The competitors for this programme must have:

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PULP POLLUTION

BIG CONCERN TO NATIVE PEOPLE



Gordon Tootoosis (standing at the mic.), an Executive member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, said, "the Indian people of this area are very concerned about what's going to happen to them if their livelihood of trapping or fishing is destroyed. Although it might not seem too much of a livelihood to other people, but this is all they have that they can still call their own."

The danger of pollution and discrimination in job opportunities for Indian and Metis people were the main concerns expressed at a meeting of 350 persons at the Meadow Lake Civic Centre on May 18. The meeting, chaired by the Honourable Allan R. Guy, Minister of Saskatchewan Indian and Metis Department, and Minister of Municipal Affairs, was to provide information and discussions about the new pulp mill and sawmill.

Speakers in attendance were Mr. G. E. Boyhan, Vice-President of Parsons and Whittemore Inc., the American company that is developing the mill, Mr. Gaston Girard, Parsons and Whittemore construction department, Mr. T. A. Ballantyne, Manager of woodlands operations for Parsons and Whittemore in Saskatchewan, Mr. K. E. Mackie, Department of Municipal Affairs, Mr. L. H. Bergstrom, Deputy Minister Department of Education, and Mr. Glen Smith from Canada Manpower Regional Office in Winnipeg. Also present were representatives from several of the unions involved.

Several outbursts occurred in the morning session of the six hour meeting, and at one time chairman Allan Guy told Metis Society president Jim Sinclair and some of his organizers that if they did not want to follow the agenda and allow all persons to ask questions "you can leave as this is not a meeting between the government

and the Metis Society. We have had lots of those meetings."

A major eruption developed shortly after the meeting resumed in the afternoon and when Mr. Guy said the Metis Society could leave, Dr. Howard Adams, a former president of the society, jumped to the microphone in the centre of the audience and shouted, "Don't you ever tell our people you will have us expelled from this hall . . . you have bossed us around too damn long."

Back from B.C.

Mr. Guy retorted, "It is nice to see him back from B.C. where he had a nice winter."

As dozens of the members of the audience joined into the shouting, Dr. Adams shouted, "I'm happy I'm a half breed. I'm much more a citizen of this province than Parsons and Whittemore."

Mr. Sinclair said, at one point, "Can you blame us for criticizing programs our people have not been involved in?" which led Mr. Guy to state that the "Metis Society doesn't speak for all the Metis in the province."

Mr. Sinclair charged that the government "doesn't represent every person in the province. You have NDP opposition right here."

Another person from Green Lake said, "Why promise us all kinds of jobs, you will put white men, the big shots, in there. You just tell us a good story because an election is coming. We got

nothing. No work in Green Lake. Where is the work?"

Mr. Tootoosis, representative of the F.S.I., said the Indian people are looking a hell of a lot further than Parsons and Whittemore. We are looking at the tourist industry and this is exactly what you are going to kill."

Mr. Boyhan stated that the effluent from the mill, which is the largest industrial complex in the history of Saskatchewan, would have no damaging effect on the fish life in the area. He also assured the meeting that the mill would have virtually no smell due to the ultramodern equipment being installed. However the Indian and Metis delegations present were not satisfied, and demanded that bonds consisting of upwards of \$10,000,000 be posted as a guarantee. They also wanted Hon. A. R. Guy to sign this bond but Mr. Guy said that is not a Government practice to go around indiscriminately signing papers. The issue is still unresolved.

Parsons and Whittemore's Vice-President, Mr. Boyhan said that they had made an extensive study of the area of forest to be used and told the meeting that there was "timber in perpetuity" and reforestation was assured. Several people disagreed, however, stating that in their experience reforestation was negligible and gave examples of cases in the Prince Albert area that had been logged off and left in a terrible mess.

Chief Manuel in New Zealand

"Canada is a Part of a World-Wide Movement for Cultural Autonomy and Aboriginal Rights of Native People"

Chief George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, announced that he will publish a full report of his meetings with Native People in Hawaii, Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia at the Brotherhood's General Assembly in July.

The report will centre its attention on the status and rights of Native People in these other countries and the new understanding of the position of Native People in Canada that is gained from looking at the experience of our brothers in the Pacific Islands.

"Hawaiians, Tahitians, Maoris in New Zealand and Aborigines in Australia all seem to have a similar outlook to land, as the source and strength of the whole community . . . And wherever there has been the experience of British or French colonialism you can see a similar effect on the native people . . . These are some of the conclusions I drew from my first overseas trip, a very enlightening experience."

Perhaps the most interesting and exciting part of the trip was the time spent visiting the Maori people of New Zealand. Since 1884, the Maori have held four special Parliamentary seats of their own in the New Zealand House of Commons. The 200,000 Maori constitute 8% of the total New Zealand population.

"Whether this exact formula can be applied to our situation I don't know," Mr. Manuel said, "but this kind of involvement in the political affairs of the country and especially the parliamentary system of the dominant society has created a political awareness which was necessary for the Maori to retain their identity right from the beginning."

The ruling Nationalist Party feels that integration is now complete to the point where a special status for the Maori is no longer needed. The four Maori M.P.'s have sat with the Labour Party since 1945.

Mr. Manuel also met with the four Maori M.P.'s and the Maori Council of New Zealand, the counterpart to the National Indian Brotherhood. From those conversations, it became apparent, "that the Maori have strong expectations of retaining their parliamentary seats which have now become a part of Maori culture."

Many Maori are determined to retain their special status as a matter of right and feel there are still claims to be resolved.

Although the Nationalist Government who sponsored the tour, "held up the Maori situation as the candlelight of successful integration, it was clear that the New Zealand policy at present is exactly parallel with the White Paper Policy of the Canadian Government."

"And you know where we stand, as Indian People in Canada," George Manuel

said, "we want to maintain our special status, our special rights, and we want to go deeper and find evidence to prove we have special rights as the original inhabitants."

"The Maori value system, in many ways, is exactly parallel with that of the Indian and we are both confronted with an English based value system. The psychological effects of this show up especially in the school system. Although the drop-out rate is not as high as our 94%, it still shows that the present school curricula is destructive to a very great degree."

"In its ambition, in its desire, its all out hope to provide us with the tools for material success, we forget we are destroying the earth, the water, the air. We are destroying people in places like Vietnam. We are suppressing a majority in South Africa. And unless Native people get together and make a common cause, this system will destroy mankind."

"In terms of political awareness, and our identity as Indian people, we stand somewhere between the Maori in New Zealand, who have been organizing for several generations; and the Aborigines in Australia who are just beginning to meet together and express themselves collectively. But we all have a lot to teach each other. What is important is that what we are doing here in Canada is a part of a world-wide movement for cultural autonomy and aboriginal rights of Native People."

"In the past, we saw ourselves carrying on an isolated struggle for our own survival here in Canada. So we built provincial and national organizations to represent our needs, and make our word known, in the future, we will be able to build better by sharing in the common struggle with our dark brothers across the globe."

The tour on which Mr. Manuel went was organized by the Governments of the countries visited, for the Minister of Indian Affairs, members of his staff, and some Canadian Members of Parliament. Mr. Manuel was invited to join the official group by the Minister, and accepted after he received the blessing of the Board of the Brotherhood.

"The whole tour in New Zealand was designed by the Government, so we would meet those Maori who share the same sentiments on integration."

Fortunately, Mr. Manuel was able to make a number of side trips, in New Zealand and elsewhere, meeting the different Native People on their own ground.

When the report is released at the General Assembly, it will be made available, both to provincial Indian groups, and other interested bodies in two forms: An illustrated pamphlet discussing the many particular ex-

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Hundreds Attend Colorful Pow-Wow

Prince Albert Indian Friendship Days
June 18, 19 and 20



One of the major events in Prince Albert this summer, Indian Friendship Days, was recognized as an official celebration with the proclamation being signed by Prince Albert's mayor, Val Longworth, whose title as honorary chief of the Prince Albert Urban Indian Association is Chief Wapahoo, meaning White Owl in English.

The Saskatchewan Indian Princess Pageant launched the three-day event on Friday night, June 18. Eight young ladies from points throughout Saskatchewan competed for the honor to represent the province at the National Indian Princess Pageant in British Columbia in July. Contestants were Lena Constant of Fort a la Corne and representing Regina; Linda Opoonechow of the James Smith Reserve and representing Saskatoon; Glenda Standingready of the White Bear Reserve, who attends university in Regina; Mary Nanapay of the Peepeekissis Reserve who attends school in Swift Current; Nelda McArthur of White Bear Reserve and Prince Albert; Darlene Moosehunter of Sturgeon Lake; Linda Swimmer of North Battleford and Donna LaPlant of Regina.

Mary Nanapay from the Peepeekissis Band was named Miss Saskatchewan Indian Princess, 1971. She was crowned by last year's Indian Princess Celina Bird of Thunderchild Reserve.

The two contestants named to be Miss Nanapay's attendants were Glenda Standingready, a Salteaux Indian girl from White Bear Band, and Lena Constant of the James Smith Band.

During the evening program greetings were brought by Mayor Longworth, wearing his Indian head dress as Chief Wapahoo, Chief Ahenakew and Mr. Mike. Master of ceremonies was Gordon Tootoosis, while his wife, Mrs. Irene Tootoosis who was National Indian Princess in 1965, was commentator.

Entertainment included songs by Ivan McNabb, Harry Bird, and a group of girls from the Student Residence performed a modernized Indian pow-wow. Mrs. Lorraine Standing was chairman for the pageant, assisted by Mrs. Marg Jasper.

Judges were Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Evelyn Locker and Rod McKenzie, both of Regina, Chief Ahenakew and Jim Neilson.

Riding in places of honor in the parade Saturday morning were Celina Bird, 1971 Saskatchewan Indian Princess and Miss Nanapay this year's princess; Chief David Ahenakew and Mrs. Ahenakew, Mayor Val Longworth whose honorary title is Chief Wapahoo, Jake Mike, president of the Indian Metis Friendship Centre, and other Centre and Federation of Saskatchewan Indian officials. Some of the other princess contestants also rode in the parade.

Prizes for the best decor-

ated cars in the parade went to Yvonne Seesequasis of Prince Albert, Marshall Britain of John Smith Reserve and Joe Douquette of Prince Albert.

Competition was especially keen for the \$500 awarded in prizes for the pow-wow dancing which saw contestants entered from all parts of Saskatchewan, from Cluny, Edmonton and Hobbema, Alberta and Pipestone, Manitoba. There was one visitor from as far away as New York but others came from places closer to home.

Gerald Sitting Eagle and Raymond Crow Chief, both of Cluny, Alberta placed first and second in men's division and Gordon Tootoosis of Meadow Lake placed third.

In the women's division last year's Saskatchewan Princess Miss Bird of Thunderchild Reserve took top prize money. Second and third place winners were Mary Baptiste of Red Pheasant Reserve and Mrs. Irene Tootoosis of Meadow Lake.

Winners in the boys, 12 years and under class, were Tim Eashappie of Lebret; Gerald Baptiste of Mosquito and Lloyd Chaska of Pipestone, Manitoba. Prizes for the girls, 12 and under, went to Patsy Dubois of Regina, Doris Spyglass of Mosquito Reserve and Doreen Thunderchild of Thunderchild Reserve.

The hosts to the Pow-wow, the Prince Albert Urban Indian Association deemed the event "successful".

SASKATOON POW-WOW

Chief Wa-chi-wi-kao, meaning mountain-maker in the Cree language, was the title bestowed on Mayor Sid Buckwold of Saskatoon when he was made an Honorary Chief of the Saskatoon Urban Indian Society at a pow-wow held in the city on the weekend of May 19-21.

About 2,000 people took in the three-day pow-wow and men's softball tournament sponsored by the Saskatoon Urban Indian Society. James Smith Reserve walked away with the top money in the men's softball tournament.

"We were disappointed,"

said David Knight, who is President of Saskatoon Urban Indian Society. He said the Society had hoped for more participation by the general public.

For those there, and they came from all over Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta and Manitoba, the pow-wow was successful.

A Saskatoon high school student from the James Smith Reserve, India Oponichow, won the honor to represent Saskatoon at the Annual Saskatchewan Indian Princess Pageant in Prince Albert on June 18, 1971.



Linda Opoonechow, Saskatoon's Indian Princess



David Knight, President of the Saskatoon Urban Indian Society, bestowing the Honorary Chief title of Chief Wa-chi-wi-ni-kao on Mayor Sid Buckwold of Saskatoon.



Dancers from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan participated in the Three-Day Pow-wow.

The Saskatchewan Indian Princess Contestants

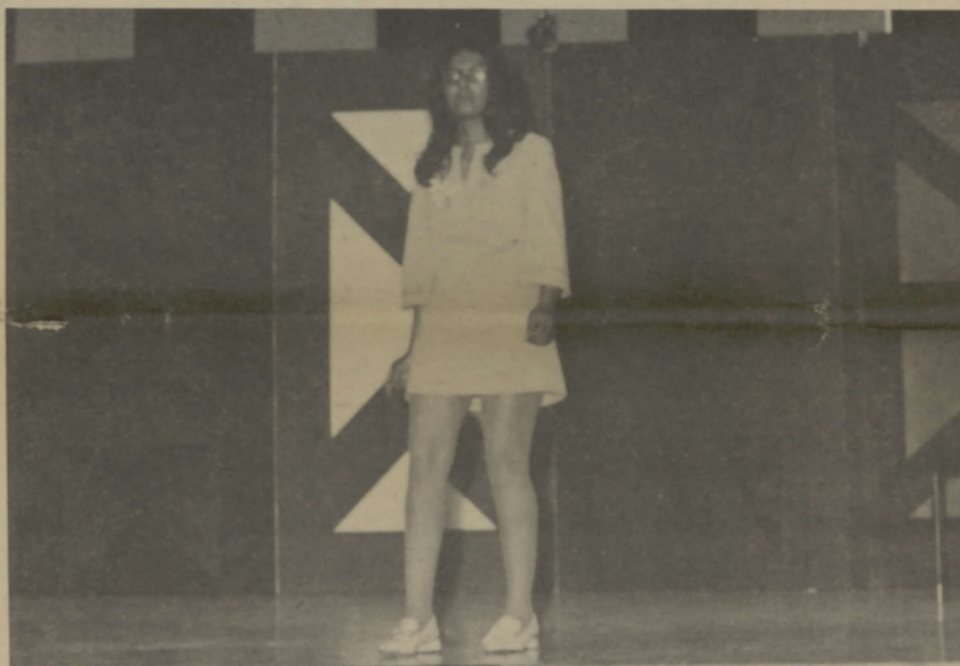
PAGEANT HELD AT THE PRINCE ALBERT STUDENT RESIDENCE, JUNE 18



Darlene Moosehunter is a Cree Indian girl from the Sturgeon Lake Band. Darlene is 18 years of age and speaks the Cree language. She has completed an up-grading course at the Prince Albert Technical High School. She enjoys horseback riding, photography, sports and is very active in softball. She is a member of the Prince Albert Friendship Centre. She hopes to complete Grade 12 and become a registered nurse. Darlene was sponsored by the Sturgeon Lake Band.



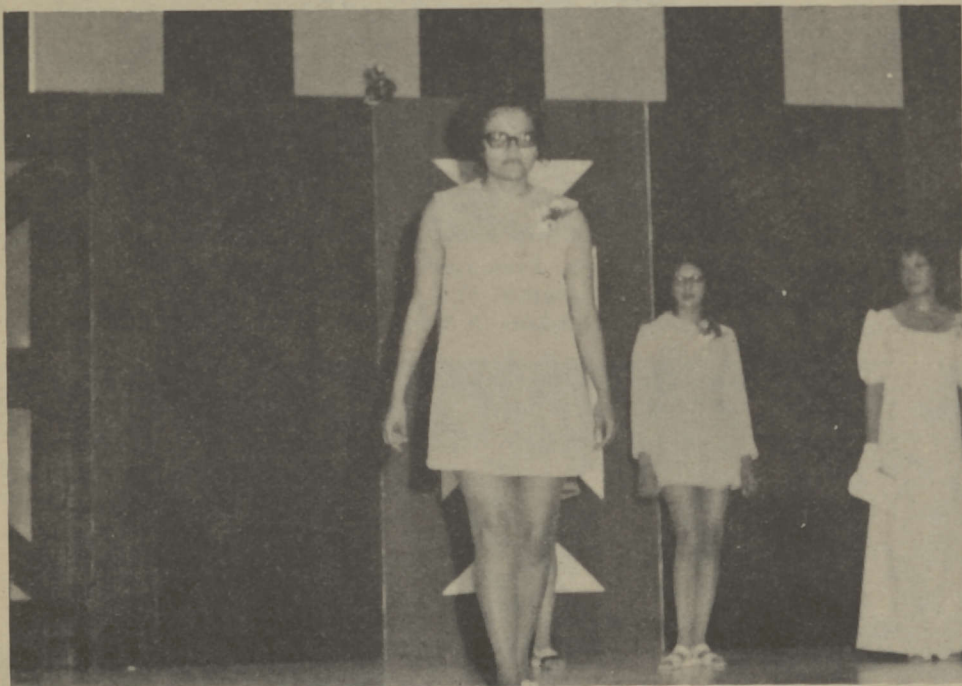
Linda Swimmer is an Indian girl from the Sweetgrass Band. She is 20 years of age and speaks the Cree language. She has completed partial Grade 12. At present, she is a Guidance Counsellor Assistant with the Dept. of Indian Affairs in North Battleford. She enjoys reading, listening to music, water skiing and doing beadwork. She is a member of the Native Youth Movement. Linda plans to enter the Simon Fraser University of B.C.



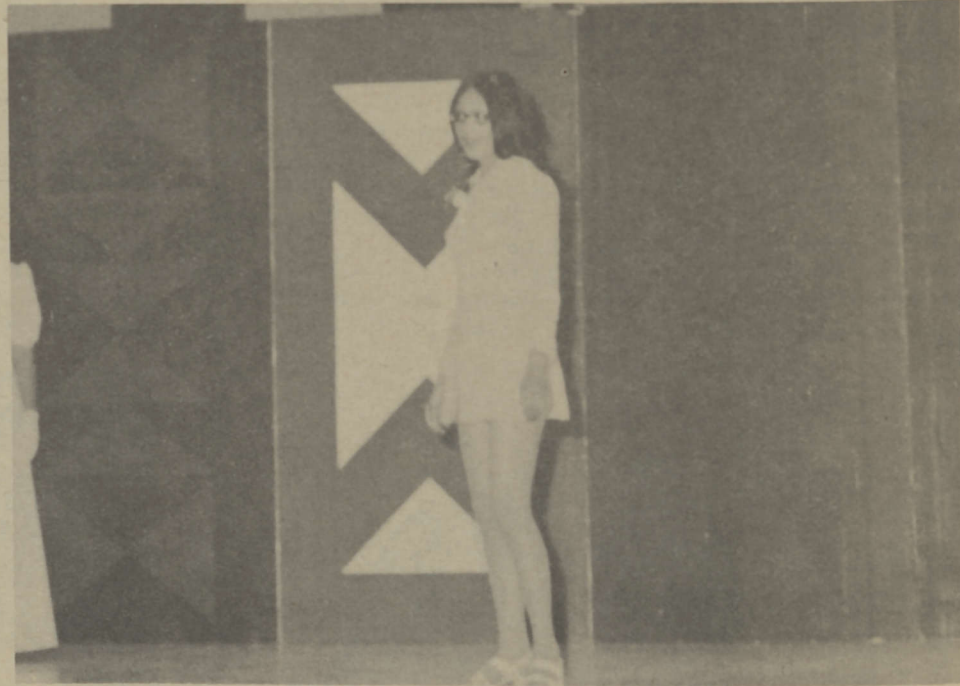
Elizabeth Mayo is an Indian girl from the Moosomin Band. She speaks the Cree language and is 17 years of age. She is completing Grade Nine at the Convent of the Child Jesus in North Battleford. She enjoys Indian dancing and doing beadwork. She is a member of the Native Youth Movement. Elizabeth was sponsored by the North Battleford Native Youth Club.



Linda Opoonechaw is a Cree Indian girl from the James Smith Band. She is 17 years of age and is completing her Grade 11 at the Walter Murray Collegiate. She enjoys reading and doing beadwork. She enjoys public speaking and, as a result of her efforts, she won a Credit Union public speaking contest. Linda was sponsored by the Saskatoon Urban Indians.



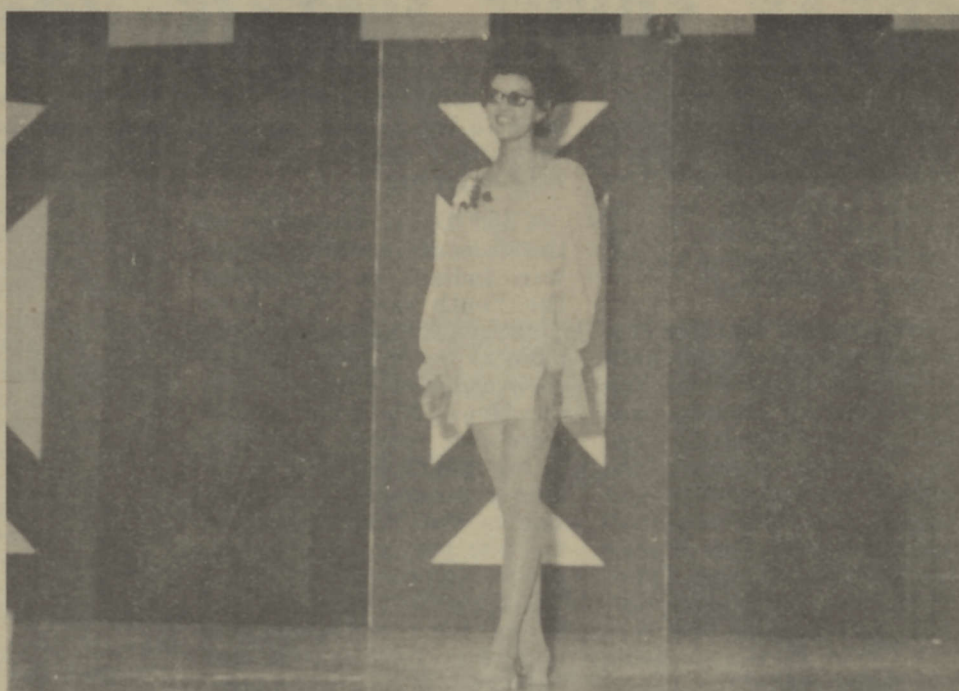
Nelda McArthur is a Sioux Indian girl from the White Bear Band. She is 18 years of age. She completed Grade Ten at the Prince Albert Technical High School. She enjoys sports, sewing and loves to travel. She does most of her own sewing and beadwork. She hopes to finish Grade 12 and plans to enter university.



Lena Constant hails from the James Smith Band. She speaks the Cree language and is 18 years of age. At present, Lena is completing Grade 11 at the Miller Composite in Regina. She enjoys and partakes in sports like softball, volleyball and basketball. She also loves to dance. Lena plans to become a registered nurse. Lena was sponsored by the Indian Women's Club of Regina.



Mary Nanapay is a Cree Indian girl from the Peepeekisis Band. She is 20 years of age. Mary speaks the Cree language. She is completing Grade 12 at the Comprehensive High in Swift Current. She enjoys playing guitar and is active in various sports. She keeps herself busy with Homecoming '71 projects in Swift Current. She is a member of the Junior Red Cross at the High School. Mary was runner-up in the Saskatchewan Homecoming '71 Queen Contest for Zone 9. She is the first student of Indian ancestry to attend the Comprehensive High. She graduated this Spring and plans to enter the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon this Fall. Mary was sponsored by the Indian Women's Club of Regina.



Glenda Standingready is a Saulteaux Indian girl from the White Bear Band. She is 18 years of age. She has completed Grade 12 at the Carlyle Composite High. She has completed one year university at the Regina Campus and majored in Education. She enjoys working with children and has worked as a Playground Supervisor in Regina. She is employed by the Department of Indian Affairs as an Assistant Vocational Counsellor. She is taking her second year in university this Fall and will be taking Arts and Sciences, majoring in psychology. Glenda was sponsored by the Indian Women's Club of Regina.

Mary Nanapay Named 1971 Saskatchewan Indian Princess

**ATTENDANTS TO SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN PRINCESS—
MISS LENA CONSTANT AND GLENDA STANDINGREADY**



GREAT SPIRIT NATIVE YOUTH CONFERENCE

About 250 Indian students from the North Battleford and Meadow Lake districts attended the two-day Native Youth Conference held at the North Battleford Indian and Metis Friendship Centre on May 1st and 2nd.

Preparation for the conference started as far back as March 17th when the first planning meeting was held at the Friendship Centre. At this meeting the date of the conference was decided and the executive was nominated. Tom Fiddler was nominated the President, with Maryanne Katcheech as the Vice-President and Linda Blackbird being nominated Secretary, Gloria Katcheech was nominated Treasurer. The students held meetings every Wednesday prior to the conference.

In his opening remarks Tom Fiddler the President

of the conference said, "We have to try to learn to help each other so that we may help ourselves."

Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in addressing the Youth said, "You have concerns like Tom said. We have to try to learn to help each other so that we help ourselves. No truer words were ever spoken. I see this in my travels not only in Indian communities, but outside as well. For it seems to me that people could holler, scream and complain all they want, but they sit back and do nothing about it, and this is wrong. I think this has happened to us in the past. And I think perhaps sometimes this is related to the difficulties we face today."

Valentine Nighttraveller the Director of Research on Treaty Rights in Saskatche-

wan gave a very impressive talk on Indian people. Mr. Nighttraveller said, "today us Indian people especially the young ones, we want to know more of ourselves, the older people don't tell us enough. I think most of all we are kind of ashamed, of what we are when we get into the public. That is if we stay within our reserves we see what happens. Many of us who are young people who are High School students and University students and maybe some of us young adults are roaming around the streets meeting the whiteman for the first time like this for many years in the past and some of us are very unhappy, especially those of us who are going to school, high school, university or technical courses we are taking or anything that concerns Indians or the sub-

ject on Indians seems to be very bad. If you're an Indian, I think you feel some kind of guilt, I think many times while I was going to high school and the school back home in Little Pine, going through the courses and studying about Indians, they seem to be saying all the time that Indians are primitive people, Indians are savages, Indians massacre and they never win battles and along with other things that happened in everyday life. Even going to a Western movie, you see your people being slaughtered and all the silly things that they do which seem so ridiculous."

Other speakers at the conference were:

Mr. Dave Ashby — councillor at D.I.A.N.D., Meadow Lake.

Mr. Robert Kilpatrick — Dept. of Welfare, North Battleford.

Mr. Chris Lafontaine — Provincial Native Youth Movement, Regina.

Mr. Ernest Tootosis — Indian Cultural Centre, Saskatoon.

Mr. David Ahenakew. Before the end of the conference all students formed into four groups to discuss the conference. The students thought they had too many good speakers packed into two days that they did not have enough time to ask questions after each speaker. The students learnt a lot of the important events and the real reasons for these events. The speakers tried to get all the important topics like treaties, old Indian customs, employment of native youth through F.S.I. and Indian Affairs. Next year they would like the conference to take place in one of the reserves.



Scenes from the discussion groups at the Great Spirit Native Youth Conference.



Ernest Tootosis (centre) in addressing the youth said, "We have to be careful in forgetting we are Indians and we must try and revive our culture before it is totally lost". He also informed the students of the forthcoming Conference in Sweetgrass Reserve this coming summer.



Indian Culture

The President of The National Indian Brotherhood says there has been a deliberate attempt to crush the Indian culture in Canada.

George Manuel, speaking in Kamloops, British Columbia at a National Conference of Indian culture, called on all Indians to keep a firm grip on their culture.

Chief Manuel, born in

Kamloops and now living in Ottawa, said the Cowichan Indians of Vancouver Island are the only group in North America which has been able to hold onto its culture.

Kamloop's Member of Parliament, Len Marchand, the first Indian to sit in the House of Commons, said there has been a complete rejuvenation of the Indian way of life and culture.

He called on the Conference to initiate new approaches to the old and traditional culture and to ensure that it is positively brought back and kept.

The National Conference has approved two resolutions aimed at maintaining religion as a prime moving force behind Indian culture.

One resolution calls for

government support of efforts to tape-record and photograph ancient Indian religious ceremonies. The other deals with future negotiations with Ottawa and suggests the Conference establish a committee to bargain for a co-ordinate federal funds for reviving Indian culture.

Ernest Tootosis of Sas-

katchewan said many young Indian people are drifting off into a no-man's land . . . caught between two cultures.

Conference Chairman, Ken Goodwill, said Indian culture is not something written in a book two thousand years ago, but was a religion that was part of the Indian's way of life and helped him in his daily struggle.

MAKWA LAKE RESORT

One of the most scenic areas of Northwestern Saskatchewan is the location of the Makwa Lake Resort. The lake is reached by travelling north of North Battleford on highway No. 26.

The Makwa Lake Resort was taken over and managed by the Loon Lake Band of Indians in 1970. A development corporation was established and a board of directors elected. Robin Parr and his wife will act as a man-

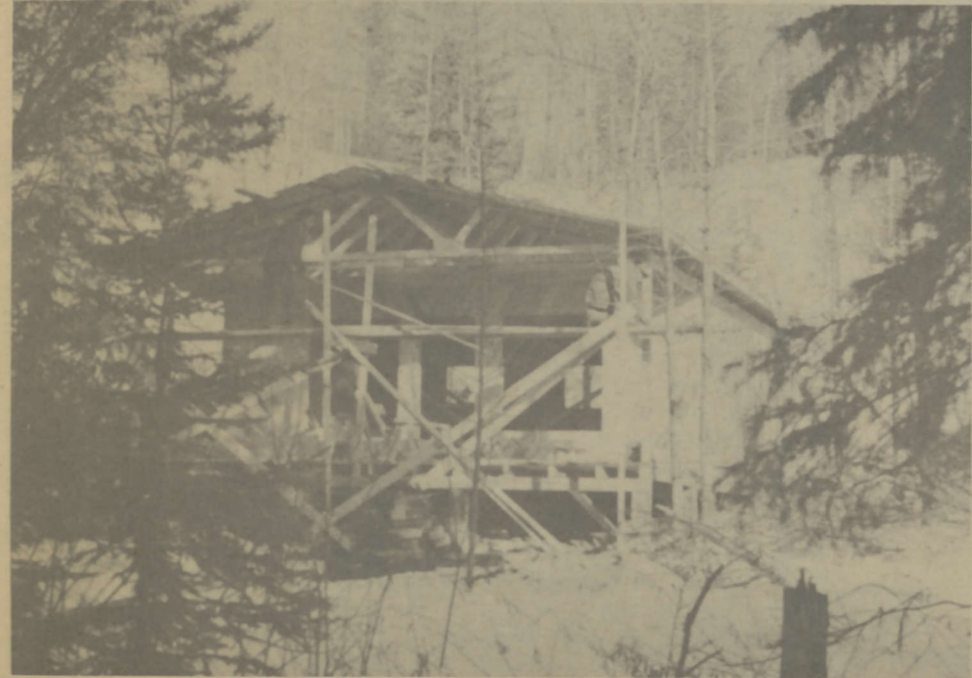
agement team this year.

The resort has approximately 60 privately owned cabins, 20 rental cabins and trailer accommodation. Boats and motors are also available. Because of the unique

nature of the Makwa Lake chain, it is possible to complete the circle of the six lakes with only one small portage. There are two Tullibee Lakes, Big and Little Jumbo, Makwa and Upper Makwa.

Resort Personal Training

Early this spring in May the Resort's personnel, all of which are band members of the Loon Lake reserve, took an extensive training course in Public Relations and Guide Training.



The corporation have been building new rental cabins this past winter to handle the steady flow of business. More lots for leasing for private cottage construction are also being made available.



Because of the area being a major concentration point of waterfowl and other game birds, the guides took an extensive course on game bird regulations and bird hunting techniques.



A store is available to supply the needs of cottagers, as well as a cafe. A full stock of fishing and hunting supplies is on display.



A greater part of the training course was focused on public relations, hygiene, camp sanitation and the fundamentals of first aid.



Harry Trafford of Hudson Bay instructing the guides on the operation of boats, canoes and outboard motors.



Makwa Lake has long been recognized as a hotspot by walleye fishermen. Fishermen return to this area year after year to search out this frying pan favorite in the coves and off the points of this picturesque lake. Northern pike and perch are also plentiful in the Makwa waters.

NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD

Requires an OFFICE MANAGER - RECEPTIONIST

Position: The Office Manager will act as a receptionist of the National Office of the National Indian Brotherhood and will be responsible for functional supervision of secretarial and clerical staffs.

Qualifications: Applicants should have several years of experience as an Executive Secretary or Office Supervisor. Knowledge of publicity, experience in organizing projects and supervising secretarial and clerical staffs would be an asset.

A successful candidate will be a self-starter, preferably a Canadian Indian, with forceful and pleasant personality and capable of supervising a small but efficient clerical and secretarial staff in all phases of work of the National Office.

Salary: \$9,000.00 - \$12,000.00 depending on experience and qualifications.

Location: Ottawa.

Application: Please reply in confidence providing a resume of personal background, education, qualifications, experience and three references to:

Executive Director,
National Indian Brotherhood,
7th Floor, 71 Bank Street,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN RIGHTS AND TREATIES

of the NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD

Requires a RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Position: The Research Director will direct and supervise the research activities which are to be conducted by the National Office of the National Committee on Indian Rights and Treaties. He or she will be responsible for the preparation of Research Plans, Financial Budgets, Progress Reports and Studies for Submission to the National Committee. Under his or her supervision will be exercised a Central Library and Information Centre at the National Office. The Research Director will report to the Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood and supervise research work of a number of Research Assistants and Research Clerks.

Qualifications: Applicants should have one or more University Degrees (one of which should be in Law) and considerable experience and interest in the planning and the conduct of Research work. Knowledge of constitutional and administrative law as it applies to rights, treaties and other aspects of law related to Indians would be an asset.

The successful candidate will be a mature person, preferably a Canadian Indian, with a forceful and pleasant personality capable of developing meaningful research procedures and creatively supervising research staffs. He or she will have considerable appreciation and understanding of problems facing Indians of Canada and a resolve to participate in their solution.

Salary: \$16,000 - \$18,000 per annum depending on experience and qualifications. An attractive range of employee benefits is provided to the staff on the National Indian Brotherhood.

Application: Please reply in confidence providing a resume of personal background, education, qualifications, experience and three references to:

Executive Director,
National Indian Brotherhood,
130 Albert Street,
Suite 1610,
Varette Building,
Ottawa 4, Ontario
K1P 5G4.

PASQUA TALENT SHOW STORY

Percy Keewatin and his group "The North Winds" were first prize winners at an all Indian talent show held in May at the Pasqua Indian Reserve. Mr. Keewatin and members of the group are all from the Peepeekisis Reserve.

Second prize was awarded to Moris Anaquod of Muscowpetung Reserve who was accompanied by George Johns of Pasqua, Remona McNab, Mike McNab and Lawrence Giddis, all of Gordons Reserve received third prize with fourth prize going to the Pasqua and Muscowpetung Pow-wow singers.

Peter Dubois of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians made a brief speech at a request from Chief Stanley Pasqua. He praised the entertainers for the variety of talent they displayed. The show drew an attendance of approximately 200 spectators.

Walkathon Held To Raise Funds For Reserve Area

One of the first major projects to raise approximately \$350,000 for a band office, ice arena and recreation complex on the Fort a la Corne Reserve held May 8, was a walkathon in which 51 walkers participated.

The hikers left Kinistino Saturday at 11 a.m. and the first to finish the 20-mile walk was Francis Bird from the Montreal Lake Reserve who made it in two hours and 14 minutes.

The last group of walkers arrived at Central School on the reserve at 5:30 p.m. and enjoyed a buffet supper served in the school auditorium.

Angus McLean, president, and James Burns, treasurer, of the Fort a la Corne Arena Association, presented trophies.

Mr. Bird received the trophy for winning the event as well as for having come the furthest distance in order to participate. Another

Montreal Lake walker, Stephen Ross, was thanked for his participation and thanks were extended to the Montreal Lake Band for sponsoring the walkers.

Solomon Sanderson of Prince Albert and a member of the James Smith Band at Fort a la Corne, received a trophy for having raised the greatest amount of money. Mr. Sanderson, who had 50 sponsors, raised more than \$1,000.

Sixty-four-old Roderick Sanderson of James Smith received a trophy for being the oldest person to complete the walk while Roderick Sanderson's son, Rodney, nine, was the winner of the trophy for the youngest hiker to complete the walk. Mr. Sanderson, Sr., also raised close to \$1,000.

Three-year-old Lisa Sanderson, the youngest in the walk, completed five miles and raised \$60.

Job Opportunity

EDITOR —

THE NATIVE PEOPLE

"The Native People" the monthly publication of the Alberta Native Communications Society requires an Editor.

This newspaper serves the Indian and Metis population of Alberta and has a circulation of over 8,000.

The person selected for this position —

- must have previous experience in the field of journalism,
- must be able to supervise the entire operation of the editorial staff,
- must be able to handle administrative duties,
- must have a thorough knowledge of Alberta's native peoples and their organizations.

Candidates must be prepared to accept full time employment August 1, 1971.

Applications will be accepted until July 15, 1971.

Reply with resume to:

The Alberta Native Communications Society,
11427 Jasper Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.

HANDICRAFT SPECIALIST

Department of Indian
Affairs and Northern
Development
Fort Qu'Appelle

Qualifications:

Knowledge of Indian crafts, marketing, managerial experience, ability to work with Indian people.

Travel: To Indian reserves in Southern Saskatchewan, co-ordinating handicraft activities with development officers and government officials.

Salary: \$550 to \$721 per month.

Apply to:

L. M. Taylor,
Touchwood File Hills
District,
Fort Qu'Appelle.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

IS accepting applications from single men between 18 and 27 years of age inclusive who are at least 5'8" in height, have successfully completed Grade XI and are of exemplary character and physically fit.

STARTING SALARY \$7,000 PER ANNUM

WITH generous fringe benefits and provision for annual increases during the first six years of service. Contact your nearest RCMP office or write to:

THE COMMISSIONER
R.C.M. POLICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0R2

Mr. McLean said another walk is planned for this fall because approximately 100 persons who had obtained sponsors and intended walking had accepted summer employment.

He said the final tally of money raised would be announced shortly and he extended thanks to all who had participated and those who had sponsored participants.

MOCCASIN

TELEGRAPH

is a series of
informative radio
programs designed
for the
Indian people of
Saskatchewan
and sponsored by
the FSI

Sundays: 5:30 p.m.

CJNB Radio —
North Battleford

Tues.: 9:30 p.m.

CJGX Radio —
Yorkton

Wed.: 7:00 p.m.

CKBI Radio —
Prince Albert

Thurs.: 7:30 p.m.

CKRM Radio —
Regina

CHIEFS DEMAND RETURN OF SCHOOLS TO OTTAWA



CHIEFS SEEK CHANGES IN JURISDICTION OF NORTHERN SCHOOLS

Back row, left to right, Thomas Young of Shoal Lake, Albert Bernard of Patuanak, John Head of Red Earth, Gilbert Bird of Montreal Lake and Hilliard Ermine of Sturgeon Lake. Seated, right to left, Simon Linkletter of Pelican Narrows, Louis Chicken of Black Lake and Nobert Fern of Fond du Lac.

Northern Saskatchewan Indian Chiefs want control of northern schools returned to federal jurisdiction and they want it now.

This was the message given to regional superintendent Fred Clarke of the Federal department of Northern Development and Indian Affairs by seven northern chiefs at a meeting in Prince Albert.

Mr. Clarke was asked on May 27, to convey the feelings of chiefs and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to the federal minister and ask that immediate steps be taken to reverse the present arrangement for northern schools. He agreed to do as requested early next week and said he should have an answer for them before the end of June.

Under an agreement of 1968, northern schools at Fond du Lac, Black Lake, Pelican Narrows, Red Earth, Shoal Lake, Montreal Lake and Patuanak have been under provincial jurisdiction and their affairs handled by a Northern area School Board.

Cy Standing, Community Development worker with the F.S.I., said the Indians at that time understood that the agreement between the federal and provincial governments was for a two-year trial period only at which time it could be dropped if that was the wish of the Indians.

"The Indians said at the end of the two years that

they no longer wanted their schools to be operated under such an agreement and asked that it be cancelled. It is now three years and we are still asking that it be cancelled. We want the present agreement to cease to exist as of June 30, 1971," Mr. Standing said in no uncertain terms.

Motion Passed

Mr. Clarke said the department had known of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, the latest information coming from the resolution passed at the all-chiefs' conference in Prince Albert in March. This resolution called on Indian Affairs to resume responsibility for northern schools.

However, Mr. Clarke said the department officials did not feel ready to make a decision until they knew the reasons for the request, suggesting instead of an investigating team made up of FSI and Indian Affairs officials look into specific complaints and make recommendations for possible change.

He also said that under terms of the federal-provincial agreement, it was necessary for one side or the other to give notice of termination two years prior to actual termination.

Mr. Standing said it was their understanding, based on a legal opinion, that the contract could be broken if both parties agreed or if either failed to live up to any part of the agreement.

Chief Thomas Young of Shoal Lake said when the agreement was first signed he and his councillors did not know what it was all about.

Mrs. Dorothy Bird, whose husband, Gilbert, is Chief of Montreal Lake Reserve, said it had been reported that at Fond Du Lac the agreement had not been properly signed by the Indian Chief.

Doesn't Relate

She also said the curriculum set out for northern schools made little effort to relate to northern Indian children. Teachers were discouraged from becoming acquainted with the people in the community and the parents were discouraged in their attempts to become more involved in affairs of the school, she said.

Chief Bird said, "The Northern Area School Board has more say in affairs of the school on my reserve than I do," which seemed to be the general feeling of the chiefs.

Riley Flett, Shoal Lake Band councillor, said the chiefs and delegates want the schools to revert back to federal jurisdiction. "We want more involvement with the teachers. We want to know what's going on in our schools and we want our children to be taught native culture," he said.

Mr. Standing said while there were many minor complaints from the different areas, basically, it "boiled down to our treaty rights".

"It's more than just an agreement. It's our treaty rights which we feel we are being denied and which we want reinstated," he said.

He also said he hoped that after listening to the chiefs, Mr. Clark would support the Indians in their request. He intimated that federal Indian Affairs officials know they made a mistake and just don't want to admit it.

"But we're tired of being put off. If we don't get what we want soon we'll go to Ottawa," the FSI official said.

John McLeod of the FSI Task Force on Education said the Indians were fed up with investigations — investigations and meetings which should have been held in consultation with the Indians prior to the agreement — and asked that the agreement end by July 1, 1971, so

that teachers could be hired and supplies purchased for federal operations of the schools.

'Right Now'

"If you want to meet the wishes of the Indian people as you say, you'll do it right now. And it will have to be done right now so as to be ready for the Fall term," he said.

Other speakers during the meeting included a delegate from the Peter Ballantyne Band at Pelican Narrows who asked for boarding schools on the reserve, curriculums geared to the community while Louis Chicken of Black Lake wanted teachers who could speak "our language to run our schools," and some type of adult education to train people for work, rather than welfare.

MOSAIC '71

The Regina Ethnic Cultural Committee presented a three-day Homecoming Festival called "Mosaic '71" on May 7th, 8th and 9th at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts.

The three days of activities consisted of a Seminar on ethnic cultural problems, an ethnologue, ethnic festival concert of music and dance, films and displays of ethnic art. May 7th began with the registration at 7:00 p.m. for

the Seminar. The Seminar's final recommendations report was sent to Federal and Provincial Government Departments. The Gordon's Dancers performed Friday night and on Saturday during the Ethnologue, the Regina Indian Cultural Club Dancers entertained with the "Grass Dance". There was also an Ethnic Art display which consisted of arts and crafts of the several ethnic groups in Regina.



Regina Indian Cultural Club Dancers performing at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts during Mosaic '71.



The Gordon's Indian Dancers from the Gordon's Student Residence in Punnichy performing at Ethnologue in the Jubilee Auditorium at Regina.

(EDUCATION-WOMEN'S CONFERENCE —

Continued from Page 1)
Indian Women's Conference held in Prince Albert.

Al Hartley of Prince Albert, district supervisor of social services, was guest speaker and represented the Indian Affairs Department.

The crucial point of discussion was which level of government should have the responsibility of child welfare on the reserves. Mr. Hartley said that he personally feels that the provincial government should bear the responsibility because they have the necessary legal authority and are better equipped to deal with the problem.

A transition of control from the federal to provincial is pending at present. However, Mr. Hartley couldn't give any assurance that Indian children would be better looked after by the provincial services. Women appeared concerned about the possibility that Indian children would be pushed aside in favor of white children when it came to putting them in good foster homes.

Foster homes for Indian children should be with Indian parents was the general agreement among the women, however, there is a shortage of these homes. While there are white people more than willing to adopt an Indian child, they appear to be inadequate in teaching the child about his ethnic identity according to one of the delegates attending.

Mr. Hartley said that the question of jurisdiction arises because while the federal government is generally responsible for Indian Affairs, it has no authority to take custody of children. This is assigned in the British North America Act to the provinces.

"Regardless of jurisdiction, the need for such foster care is an admission of failure, usually on the part of the parent, and more often than not caused by the abuse of liquor," he said.

According to Mr. Hartley, in the Prince Albert area where there are 6,000 to 7,000 registered Indians there are 171 Indian children who have been placed in foster homes as of May 31, 1971.

Chief David Ahenakew At the Conference

Women were told that accurate information to the people is a necessity and requirement of a good Indian organization by Chief Dave Ahanakew at the provincial Indian Women's organization conference held in Prince Albert.

"You have no doubt heard many things about the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians which have upset you, said Chief Dave Ahenakew adding he too hears comments about the organization which are untrue.

According to Chief Ahenakew, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is the people's possession and a tool which they can use to maintain unity which is "our only salvation".

He explained that projects which have been undertaken by the Federation of Saskat-

chewan Indians have come into being because it was the wish of the people. He said, "These projects came into existence because of resolutions presented and adopted at conferences and they are consistent with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians constitution, aims and objectives."

Aims and objectives of the Federation as outlined by the Chief are protection of Indian treaty rights; improvement of Welfare, social, education and economic condition and improvement of communications between departments providing services to Indian people and maintaining a liaison between band councils in Saskatchewan and Indian Organizations in Canada.

Programs that have been established to carry out the aims and objectives are the Treaty Rights Committee; Community Development program; Education Task Force; Sports and Recreation; Communications; Culture Centre; and the Indian Student Summer Employment program.

Our programs will not be successful without your total involvement both as a group and on an individual basis, concluded the Chief adding that criticism is welcomed if it is constructive.

(INDIAN ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE —

Continued from Page 1) miles west of Calgary. They are providing accommodations (teepees, rooms, etc.) and feeding us. They hope to have wild meat for the delegates — buffalo, moose, etc.

The Steering Committee has been able to raise some funds from the National Headquarters of different Canadian Churches. These funds will be used to help pay transportation for a limited number of delegates from different parts of Canada. We have not yet been able to convince the National Headquarters of American Churches to contribute money yet. As it looks now, we will not be able to help pay the travel costs of delegates from the Indian communities in the United States. If you want to come as a delegate from your community maybe you could get your local congregation or ceremonial group to send you. If you simply want to see your tribe or community represented you might think about getting the people together, selecting someone as a delegate and financing his travel to the Conference. If you start soon, you could finance your delegate to the Conference by individual contributions, pie suppers, give-aways, raffles, etc. We are a poor people, but it seems like we can always dig up the money to do something we really want to do. And every North American Indian community has a right and a duty to be represented at this Conference. We don't want to make any hard decisions or take action unless the people are all represented.

The Steering Committee also wishes to encourage younger Indians to attend our meeting. Young Indians' participation in our Confer-

ence last year in Montana made everybody, both young and old, feel good.

If you plan to come to the Conference you might keep in mind that Canada's most famous rodeo, the Calgary Stampede, will be held just before the Conference on July 10-17, 1971. Also one of Canada's big Pow-wows, Banff Indian Days will be held just after the Conference on July 22-24, 1971. Morley is half-way between Calgary and Banff.

Anyone who is interested in attending the Conference or wants some more information, write to:

The Steering Committee,
Indian Ecumenical Conference,
Nishnawbe Institute,
11½ Spadina Road,
TORONTO 179, Ontario,
Canada,

(RECREATION WORKSHOP —

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- (a) Been in the labour force for the last three years.
- (b) Been out of school for at least a year.
- (c) Must be 19 years and over.

The competitor will be selected by Manpower and the Band which they are from.

It was stressed to the Workshop that those wishing to take advantage of the Recreation Director Course may do so, and those who don't want it, don't have to take it as it is just a service for those who want it.

Motions Made and Carried:

1. Urban Indians may play for the Band with which they are registered, or may play for that Urban area, but not for both. This refers to all sports.
2. Treaty Indians registered or living on that particular Band if residence is established before December 30, 1971, he or she may play for that Band, but not to exceed two in number.
3. Official rules be adopted for each particular sport and must be followed completely.
4. Treaty Indians living in the Urban areas must establish residences in that area three months prior to the publicizing of the event to qualify them for playing for that Urban area.
5. Area Playdowns be established and that the five area winners be advanced to a round robin series, to declare a Provincial Champion.
6. Rules and regulations be adopted for the F.S.I. teams.
7. All individual sports be studied and the possibility of Provincial finals in each event and the aim is to go further from there such as the British Empire Games, etc.

(CHIEF MANUAL IN NEW ZEALAND —

Continued from Page 4) periences of the three week trip; and, a multi-media package of tape and slides combining interviews, discussions and later reflections with pictures and music of social dancing and traditional hospitality.

CARDINAL IN SASKATCHEWAN

Treaty Research was the main topic of discussion at a meeting on May 1st in Prince Albert between the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and Harold Cardinal, Chief of the Indian Association of Alberta.

The two provinces feel that they should work very closely in the research of treaties 4, 6, 8 and 10, because of the two provinces each having reserves within the boundaries of these treaties.

A joint all Chiefs Conference will be called on the Onion Lake Reserve in mid-September. A Joint Board and Executive Meeting will be held in Lloydminster for two days to prepare an Agenda for the Joint All Chiefs' Conference. Arrangements for this meeting will be made by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



Harold Cardinal meeting with Chief David Ahenakew and the Executive and Treaty Research Committee of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

DUCK LAKE KINDERGARTEN GRADUATION

June 21st marked the occasion of the fifth annual kindergarten graduation at the band hall on Beardy's Reserve.

Looking like miniature senior graduates, 25 children filed into the hall angelically in their white robes and mortar board hats. The boys each wore blue ribbon ties while the young ladies wore alternative gold.

Chief of the Reserve, Leo Cameron, welcomed the large audience and in his address,

stressed the value of education in the lives of Indian people today.

Awards were presented to kindergarten, grades one, two and three students, but the flavour of the evening was set by the graduating children who entertained the audience with little presentations of singing, dancing, and even a small operetta.

The evening was completed with a party for the kindergarten class and a general lunch for all.

Photo Printer at Legislative Annex

The home of Raymond and Sharon Agecutay fits snugly into the Uplands district of Regina. Their lawn "caught" last year. Their living room window is filled with houseplants. Modern appliances shine through the kitchen door. They get along well with their neighbours, possibly partly due to their six-year-old ambassador, Barry, who knows everyone in the whole neighbourhood. Melanie, age four, tells Barry when it is time to come home, and Stacy, who is ten months old, stays home.

Raymond, of the Cowesses Band, attended the Marieval Student Residence and St. Paul's High School at Lebret. He is now in his sixth year as a photo printer at the Legislative Annex. He especially enjoys the work he is doing in photography. His favourite recreation is playing the electric guitar with an all-Indian group he

formed, called The Tribesmen. The group consists of two electric guitars, drums, and bass guitar. Three members of the group sing. They play country and western, modern, and country-rock music.

Sharon (nee Stonechild) of the Muscowpetung Band, attended St. Paul's High School at Lebret, and the University of Ottawa. She is now a Labour Standards Officer with the Department of Labour. She is the only female to hold this position in Saskatchewan. She finds her job interesting and says it is basically public relations between employees and employers. Formerly she worked for the Department of Public Health.

Both of the Agecutays are grateful for the encouragement they have received from their families. They go back to the reserve to visit numerous times during each year.