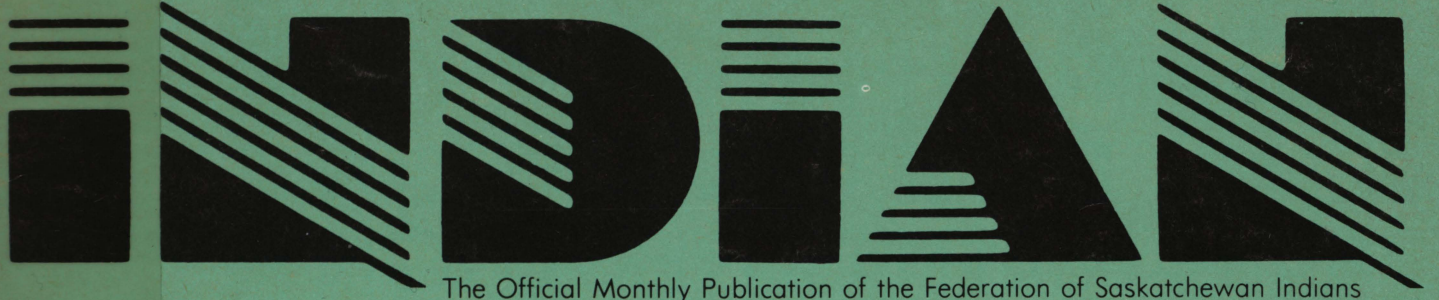
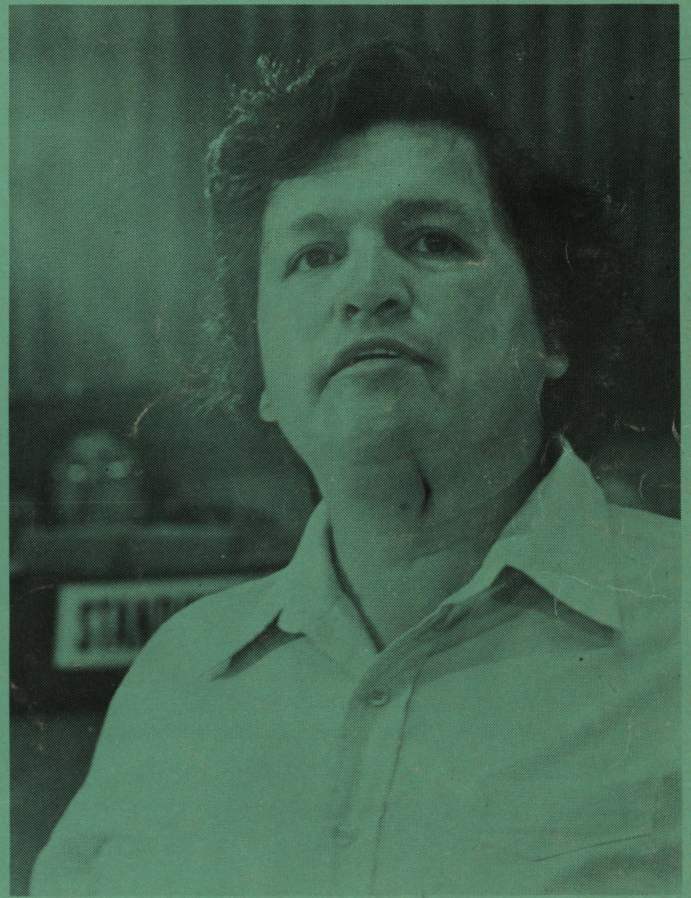


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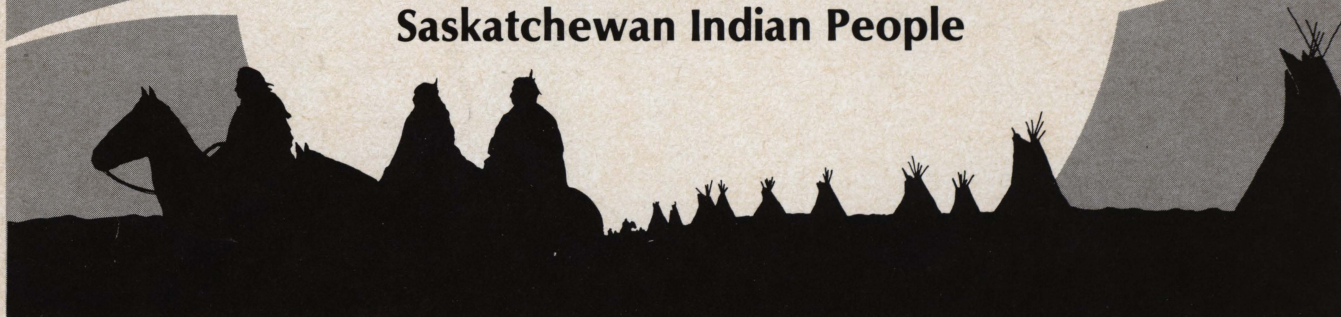


The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



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**Focusing on the local, provincial
& national issues of interest to
Saskatchewan Indian People**



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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



MARCH 1981

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 3

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The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The newsmagazine has a Second Class Registration Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The newsmagazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the newsmagazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

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REPORTING

The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine has an editorial staff of five covering the entire province of Saskatchewan. With numerous news stories, sporting events, and social activities to cover, reporters may not be able to attend all events local residents wish to have reported on. In order to ensure that a reporter is available to cover your event, please notify the editor of this newsmagazine well in advance of the event. Last minute arrangements for reporters will not be made.

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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



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CHIEFS POLICY CONFERENCE 1981

by Martha Ironstar

Day one of the policy conference held at senate chambers, University of Regina, began with presentation of the proposed structure of the F.S.I. The progression of the F.S.I. during the 1970's is unequalled to any other province. For 1981, the F.S.I. has chosen a new organizational structure which will promote increased strength, both politically and economically. In earlier structures, the F.S.I. seemed to be very centralized. The new structure "will decentralize the organization, paving the way for true Indian Government", stated F.S.I. President Sol Sanderson.

Since the 1970's, Saskatchewan chiefs have taken on increased responsibility for the social, economic, educational and political development of their bands. This has brought the chiefs into an expanding policy development role.

The new structure will be given direction from the chiefs of Saskatchewan's 69 bands. Sol Sanderson stated "the chiefs will be making all of the policies as the executive body governing structure in the F.S.I."

As this has occurred, F.S.I. has moved into a support role rather than providing direct program service.

The new structure is the third since 1947. The centralization of the F.S.I. administration within this new structure is an example of streamlining which will enable the F.S.I. to better provide support as bands move into providing more community based direct service.

The chiefs will receive advisory support from the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, the Saskatchewan Indian Veterans' Association, the Saskatchewan Indian Senate, F.S.I. past Presidents, the First Nations Assembly and the Chiefs Council of First Nations.

The new "linear" structure consists of three parts, the executive council, the chief's policy development boards and district, agency and chief's councils. The chiefs policy Development Boards will direct development of Indian Government programs and services in 24 institutions. Sanderson mentioned the new structure will enable the F.S.I. to establish Indian economic institutions. "Saskatchewan is taking lead role at the national level in developing Indian institutions, working to control our resources and expanding our land base".

Saskatchewan is the only region in Canada striving to head off government from setting up separate economic institutions outside our political structure. Sanderson said "back in the 70's, we developed a number of educational institutions; we'll now be structuring a number of our own economic institutions".

The chiefs adopted a plan to set up The Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation to assist in financing Indian business and industry. In this regard, the Federation is concerned that the Indian people have the opportunity to participate as real and meaningful members of the greater economic community.



The Saskatchewan Indian Resource Council (for the development of Indian Economic Policy) is already in place. Sol Sanderson said "the next step will be an Indian Banking System".

There are presently some Indian financial institutions offering a full time of Band and Trust services to clientele. Indian companies, such as Peace Hills Trust Company (Sampson Indian Band), the Makavik Corporation, etc, are generally chartered federally as trust companies.

The F.S.I. is in the forefront in resolving the return of lands and resources to Indian ownership. Indians will begin to move ahead in all areas of resource development. "We have to take away the powers the government assumes they have in the control of Indian Resources and be responsible for the management and development of these resources. In treaty areas, we'll have to negotiate shared jurisdictional powers with federal and provincial governments," Sol said. "Up until now we've been trying to get our hands on these resources while they were being controlled and developed by interest groups".

The executive council will provide support services, such as an Indian Justice system, to band development boards and treaty area centres. Sanderson stated "There is a vacuum in the provincial justice system on reserves where provincial legislation doesn't apply".

Through the district agency and tribal chiefs councils, treaty area administration centres will provide Indian policy and programming. These centres will ensure policies agreed upon by the chiefs will be carried out according to what is intended by treaty. As Sol Sanderson said, "all our chiefs and bands are governed by treaty conditions, built into the constitution".

The support services offered by the Federation under direction of executive council will be organized under various departments. Only in this way can the F.S.I. truly carry out it's role as the political arm for Indian bands in Saskatchewan. Only in this way can the nationhood of Saskatchewan Indian bands be assured.

The F.S.I. organization is unique from all other native structures in Canada. Sol Sanderson said "people are going to have to formally address Indian Government".

CHIEFS DISCUSS CONCERNS WITH MUNRO

by Martha Ironstar

Indian Affairs Minister John Munro met with the Chiefs during the Policy Conference held recently in Regina. F.S.I. Executive member Ron Albert introduced the minister who expressed his concern for Saskatchewan's Indian bands in sharing resources in these five areas: involvement in social development; Oil-Gas and Minerals development; ensuring Indian treaty land entitlements; housing development and availability of educational facilities; as well as opportunities for Indian job training. Another major concern is the participation of Indians in the constitutional process.

The F.S.I. treaty land entitlement committee has made excellent progress in the last few years as they have signed a settlement for over 3,000 acres with the Black Lake band, with the provinces and two crown corporations. So far there has been over 1 million acres signed to Indian bands across Canada.

Mr. Munro stated there is encouraging progress regarding housing for Saskatchewan Indian bands, as there is an additional 98 million dollars allocated for that Program. Concerning education, the Indian bands in Saskatchewan control part or in some cases all educational areas concerning Indians in Saskatchewan. Concluding his brief presentation, he stated "It has been an interesting 10 months as Minister of this department; it has been stimulating to me as a minister. Canadian people have to turn to Indian leadership as the concerns of the west play a role in helping to build the bridges".

The chiefs from all districts in Saskatchewan had the opportunity to voice their concerns to the Minister. Some issues aired dealt with the areas of housing, oil and gas development on reserve lands, the E-12 guidelines which restrict living allowances of student. Jurisdiction disputes within social development was another concern.

The Health Task Force has been working on a program concerning Child Care. The task force is pursuing a Saskatchewan Indian Child Care Unit, and is presently discussing this with the province.

Chief David Knight stated Indian Chiefs should have a say in who is going to be Indian Affairs Minister as new people often cause a back-log. "You're young and will learn if you listen to us chiefs", he advised. The Minister can implement job opportunities to get people off welfare, and small industries could be established as resources and business ventures. The Indian people need these things as a source of self-pride. Mr. Munro stated that his Department is presently working on resource development and the skills and training needed will be definitely included as a matter of consideration.

Another concern of the chiefs involved salaries. Presently they receive only small honorariums which don't by far compensate for duties performed by chiefs. Sol Sanderson said he is optimistic the federal government will start paying these salaries in the next fiscal year, which begins April 1st. If the government does not come through, the F.S.I. will lobby strongly to have the salaries established retroactive to April 1st.

The \$25,000 asked for by the chiefs is based on the salary according to the average Canadian M..P.

Mr. Sterling Brass expressed concern about hunting rights and Indians being charged despite treaty promises. He suggested a dialogue be set up with the provinces to inform conservation officers of the treaties, as in cases in Manitoba where they are exceeding their authority.

Mr. Philip Morin brought to Munro's attention that there are 15 communities of Dene and Northern Indians who are under pressure by territorial and provincial as well as federal government groups because of declining numbers in caribou herds. The caribou are the Indian's only means of survival. The treaties provide the legal right for Indians to hunt the caribou. There is little or no opportunity for Economic Development in the north, but the Dene and Indian nations have no participation in major decision-making which directly affects them. They would like to be a part of this, and sent a submission for a development of a conservation program.

Mr. Munro's reply indicated that he has not yet talked with the province concerning this matter and if the Indian is not represented in the talks, he was not aware of this situation. He agreed with the terms of statistics which stated there are presently 30 thousand caribou left in the north.

Chief Sanderson thanked the chiefs and the Minister. It was learned that Ted Bowerman is to visit the Federated College to look at it's operations. Mr. Munro was presented with a model canoe and Indian as a token of appreciation on behalf of the Chiefs.

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AMENDMENT WON'T PASS COURTS

(cp) OTTAWA

The federal government may have painted Canada's 1.3 million natives into a legal corner last week when it agreed to unequivocally recognize aboriginal rights in the constitution.

The new amendment, accepted Friday by all three political parties and Indian, Metis and Inuit leaders "recognizes and affirms" aboriginal rights in the constitution.

The change was emotionally welcomed by Indian leaders, some of whom tried to contain joyful tears when Parliament's special constitutional committee endorsed it.

Although it is a major concession by the government, which has never before positively recognized aboriginal rights, the new amendment won't stand up in court because no one knows what those rights are.

There are also no guarantees that Ottawa will sit down with native leaders to define those right or include them in the constitution once they are identified.

The original constitutional package merely stated the proposed charter of rights and freedoms would not take away any rights natives might have.

Prime Minister Trudeau has said he wants native leaders to negotiate aboriginal rights with Ottawa and the provinces, who have shown little support for expanded natives' rights, once the constitution is patriated. With provincial agreement virtually impossible, that means the courts will probably have to decide, something native leaders have been fighting to avoid because of unfavorable decisions in the past.

In 1973 the Supreme Court of Canada rejected the validity of a land claim by the Nishga Tribal Council of British Columbia that was based on traditional land use and occupancy.

The court had split 3-3 and the seventh judge ruled against the claim on a technicality. The following year Ottawa agreed to accept land claims on the basis of traditional land use but negotiations have been unproductive.

In 1979, the Federal Court of Canada decided in a landmark case that aboriginal rights include the right to fish, hunt and trap but do not include ownership.

It rejected Inuit ownership claims to 78,000 square kilometres of land around Baker Lake, N.W.T., and allowed mining companies and Inuit hunters to operate over the same uranium-rich area.

The Inuit publicly stated they didn't appeal the case because of the huge expense. Privately, they worried that the court might choose an even narrower definition of aboriginal rights if it was asked to reconsider.

Natives have also lost many hunting and fishing cases in lower courts when provincial or federal laws clashed with aboriginal rights.

And the discriminatory clause in the Indian Act which strips women of their Indian status for marrying white men was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Despite the legal consequences, the agreement by Ottawa to recognize aboriginal rights of Indian, Metis and Inuit was a major concession from a government that in the past tried to assimilate most of the native population.

There are 300,000 Indians who receive protection and benefits under the Indian Act, about 1 million Metis, of mixed White-European blood and non-status Indians who are not covered by federal legislation and 25,000 Northern Eskimo or Inuit who are considered Indians under the Act.

The Liberal government unveiled a White Paper policy in 1969 calling for the abolition of reserves, the Indian Act and the Indian Affairs Department. Indians would be given outright ownership of reserve lands and services would be provided by the provinces.

Disadvantaged native groups could get financial assistance from various federal agencies, as could other Canadian minority groups. And it steadfastly refused to recognize the aboriginal rights of Metis and non-status Indians.

Native reaction against the proposals forced the government to officially abandon that approach. It also helped in the formation of national lobby groups such as the National Indian Brotherhood, the Native Council of Canada and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada.

Lobby conducted

Leaders of those organizations conducted an intense lobby campaign and provided some emotional appeals to Parliament's constitutional committee to have their rights entrenched.

Ironically it was left to Chretien, who as Indian Affairs Minister introduced the 1969 White Paper, to announce the agreement on the new amendments Friday.

Neutralizing Natives' opposition to the constitutional package could help the government reduce opposition in Britain to the measures.

Some British MPs had vowed to stall passage of Trudeau's proposals because of the Natives' dissatisfaction. ■

MacMURCHY ADDRESSES CHIEFS AT POLICY CONFERENCE

by Martha Ironstar

Thursday January 29th, the chiefs met with representatives of Saskatchewan Government. Honorable Minister Gordon MacMurchy of the Department of Agriculture presented a proposal to implement a program designed to honor the spirit and intention of the treaties with respect to taxation on gasoline consumption.

Mr. MacMurchy's opening address referred to Saskatchewan Indian bands' part in Celebrate Saskatchewan. "Many bands had their own special celebrations. I danced at the Gordons reserve pow-wow with dancers from as far away as Alberta and United States".

He mentioned Saskatchewan is unique because of the relationship that exists between the province and Indians, and the priority that has been given to Indian issues.

This special relationship made possible the Saskatchewan agreement of 1976 which provided a system for the fulfillment of outstanding land entitlements. The "Saskatchewan formula", as it has become known, is considered a landmark in Canada through which the federal and provincial governments can honor the land debt.

MacMurphy proposed another major step in honoring treaty rights. This proposal was based on eight principles as follows:

1. Although treaties did not mention freedom from taxation, government recognizes the spirit and intent of the treaties.
2. The Indian Act identified goods consumed by treaty Indians on reserves as well as Indian property should be free from taxation.
3. Section 88 of Indian Act enables provinces to establish special relationships with Indian bands and Indian people.
4. Saskatchewan recognizes primacy of band government, in respect to the role of chief and band council.
5. Saskatchewan accepts the Indian Act interpretation which refers to the use or consumption of goods on reserves.
6. The government of Saskatchewan also believes that treaty rights exists regardless of residency.
7. The Saskatchewan proposal is a joint one involving a special relationship between province and Indian bands, thereafter, between band councils and band members. This approach maintains the primacy of chief-council in representing band members. It is consistent with the treaties where it was identified that Indian people shall be represented by a leader, by a chief and headmen.
8. Funds would be returned to Indians because of the treaty rights the Indians have. The funds would be unconditional, but they would not be intended to replace federal funds in the areas of health, welfare, education or housing which are clear federal responsibilities under the treaties.

MacMurphy stated "the best proposal we could come up with was that everyone should continue to pay the tax, and that the province would rebate to the band councils an amount equivalent to the tax on gasoline consumed on the reserve". The level of rebate would be calculated on the basis of band lists, and would take into account and average amount of gasoline per capita consumed on the reserve.

The rebate of provincial tax for gas consumed on reserve would not in any way jeopardize the road programs.

Last year the government of Saskatchewan talked with the chiefs about a program to improve roads leading to reserves, where the province would pay 80% of the cost of roads through municipalities leading to reserves, and the federal government would pay 20%. The Saskatchewan government is still pursuing this program, and the gasoline rebate for on-reserve consumption would be independent of the road program.

MacMurphy concluded "We are prepared to move this year, and you would be informed; it is in keeping with Saskatchewan's recognition of the treaties, and the

special trust relationship that exists between the Chiefs representing Indian people of Saskatchewan and the province of Saskatchewan. It is also a real recognition of the authority of Indian band governments to manage Indian monies". ■



Lester Lafond of Muskeg Lake receives award from Alex Kennedy of SIAP following his resignation from the program.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS HONORED

by Deanna Wuttunee

University students taking agriculture enjoyed a break from soil samples when they were honored at a social gathering at the Sheraton Cavalier in Saskatoon, December 12, by the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program, board directors, professors and guests.

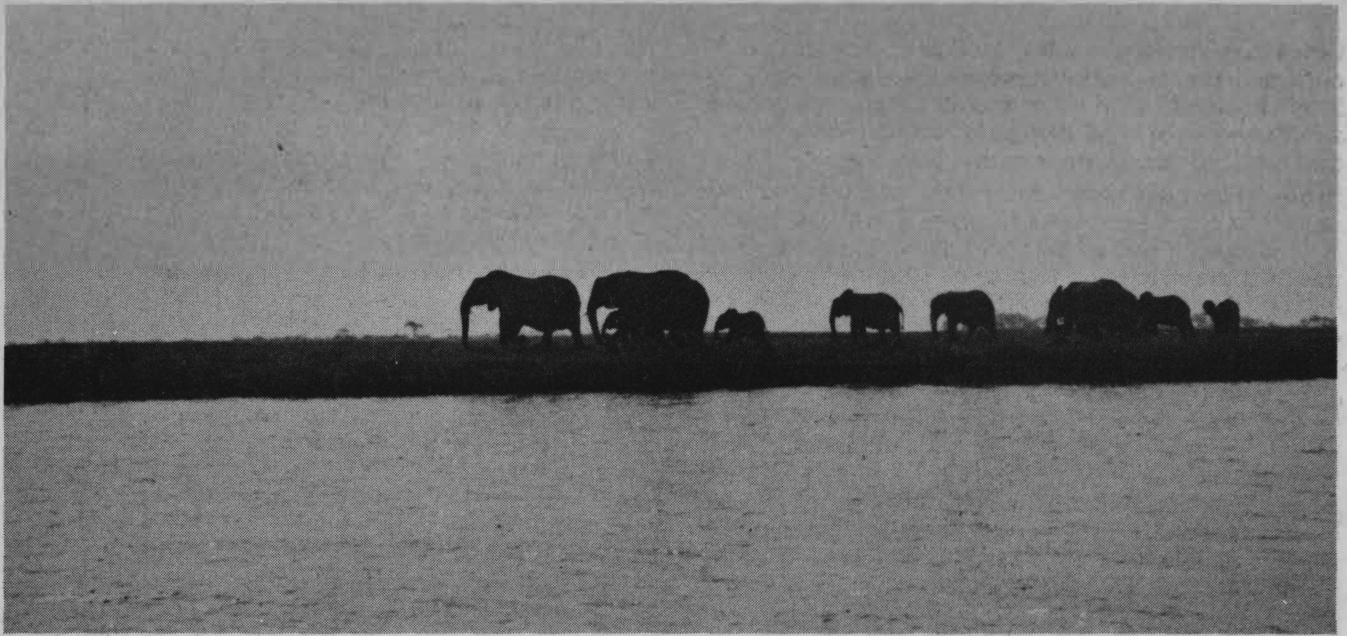
The future tillers and reapers of the province's greatest natural resource enjoyed the evening with some holiday spirits and sowing . . . friendship. The evening was a smashing success.

Lester Lafond was honored with a plaque and gifts in appreciation of his services and expertise as Board chairman for the Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program for the past two years. He has resigned and is now attending university classes. Lafond is also a successful farmer in Muskeg Lake Reserve.

The social hour was set up to cap a meeting of the Provincial Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program board members. The gathering resembled a family reunion for the Lafonds. The three students travel from the reserve daily to attend their classes. ■



Back row (L. to R.) SIAP assistant manager of Operations, Alex Kennedy; students, Kevin Thomas of Chitek Lake, Darryl Kingfisher, Sturgeon Lake; Pat Lafond of Muskeg Lake; and Ron Peigan Pasqua Reserve.
Front row - Iva and Arlene Lafond of Muskeg Lake; missing, Keith Wuttunee of Red Pheasant.



TRAVELS IN AFRICA

"Miriam McNab, 23, of Gordon Reserve, spent 6 months in Africa last year on a Canadian Crossroads International work placement. This is her fourth and last article about her travels. Canadian Crossroads International is a non-profit, non-denominational organization which takes volunteers to work in developing countries around the world. Anyone interested in volunteering for Crossroads should contact Miriam in Saskatoon.

August and September 1980 were my months for travel. Finishing work at Tiro Ya Diatla during August, I left Lobatse with some friends of mine. Heading north, "on safari", in a landrover loaded down with camping equipment, cameras, four adults and one 8 month old baby girl, we took our time getting to Chobe National Park in northern Botswana. One night we camped under a huge acacia tree and, in the morning, we saw a small herd of zebra pass by our camp. That was a good indication of things to come.

All that day we saw a lot of game, mostly elephants and giraffe, but we also saw cape buffalo, hippos, water bok, kudu, impala, sable antelope and others. For the next five days we camped out in various places in Chobe Park. Driving around, three of us would usually ride on top the rover, while the other drove. We saw a herd of fifty elephants or more, peacefully lumbering along, minding their own business. Another herd of about two hundred zebra stampeded when we came upon them. That was something to watch!

On the first day of September we left Botswana and entered Zimbabwe. We drove a couple hours on tarmac highway to the famous Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. We rented rooms and proceeded to check out the falls. Five times wider than Niagara and twice as high, the Victoria Falls had me spellbound. Fantastic!

We stayed at the Falls for three days and then I said goodbye to my friends and hitch-hiked across the border into Zambia to the town of Livingstone, named after David Livingstone, the explorer. There I spent an hour in the bank cashing a travellers' cheque for Kwachas, the Zambian currency. I then spent the day

touring the town and waiting for the midnight train to Lusaka. However, I was fortunate to meet a family who offered me a place to stay and a ride to Lusaka the next morning.

Lusaka, the capital of Zambia was so much bigger than any town in Botswana. It had a few high rise buildings and traffic lights! I felt I'd just come out of the bush to the big city. The Setswana I'd learned did me no good here, as they all spoke different languages. Most of the women wore chitenges, a piece of brightly-colored print wrapped around their skirts or dresses like an apron.

I'd had warnings that Lusaka was a dangerous city. People told me to hang onto my bags. Indeed, the news each day was filled with reports of armed robberies and killings. I spent ten days there with Crossroads friends and the uneasiness which pervaded everyone began to affect me, too. I was tempted to head straight back to Botswana, where I was safe.

The reason for the high rate of crime is because Zambia offers refuge to citizens of surrounding, war-ridden countries. Recently, the Rhodesian war brought thousands seeking refuge to Zambia. Citizens and Freedom Fighters waiting to be resettled in their home country - now called Zimbabwe. With the refugees came arms. The frustrations of being displaced combined with the arms can only amount to crime.

It was with a certain relief and excitement that I left Lusaka by train for Tanzania. I travelled for three hours north to a small village, Kapiri Mposhi, where I was to change from the Zambia Railways to the Tazara Train, an express train to Dar es Salaam. It was dark by 8:30 when the train reached Kapiri. There was no station that I could see when I jumped off the train and landed beside the tracks. What now?

I asked a man standing nearby where I could find the Tazara Train station. He spoke to a couple of people and I assumed he asked them if they were going there. Finally he said he'd take me there, so off we walked. I wasn't worried because I knew I had half an hour before the Tazara train was to leave. But the man said, "we'd better hurry", then he took my backpack and set off at a furious pace. I almost had to run to keep up.

Down dark streets and alleys I followed him, on and on, wondering all the while where the station was. Surely it would be on the next street. Apparently it was a lot farther than I had thought. I had no choice but to trust this stranger who was carrying my bag.

Finally he said the station was up ahead and at that moment a big shiny car pulled up and a man said "get in". I stopped, I was so tired and scared to miss the train. But the man I was with didn't stop, so I just followed him. We met some people walking the other direction who said, "five minutes".

And finally I saw the train - windows all lit up, lying along the track, looking to me as if it was just ready to leave. We ran the rest of the way, into the station where they had stopped selling tickets, outside again and onto the train. Out of breath, I thanked the man who showed me the way, knowing I would never have made it without his help. I asked him what I could give him and he asked for a cigarette! His name was Matthew.

The conductor showed me to a second class compartment occupied by three women and two children. The train left Kapiri. It was a long time before I could speak. The conductor came again and I bought my ticket for 32 kwacha.

I soon found that one of the women spoke English, her name was Fanny. She said she was travelling all night to Kasama. The other two ladies and their children left the train and were replaced by another woman and a child at 4 a.m. while I slept.

I awoke to sudden silence, the abrupt absence of the continuous clatter of the train. We were stopped at a town in northern Zambia. I went to the toilet to wash up and the train started up again. One thing I'd learned very early in my travels was to carry my own toilet paper, and of course soap and towels, especially in Zambia where they have many shortages of goods.

That day many people passed through my compartment. Many were travelling a couple hours to the next town. Those who spoke English filled me in about the country I watched pass by. Those who didn't appeared very friendly to me. I met many people who were very interested in me and Canada and many were very surprised to find that I was travelling alone. Breakfast, lunch and dinner in the dining car were all very much alike: Nshima (corn meal) or rice, beef, bread and tea or coffee. In mid-afternoon I went to see if I could get a coffee, but the only beverage available was beer - with no labels on the bottles.

That afternoon we crossed the border from Zambia into Tanzania. From there, Kwachas were no longer accepted in the dining car. One had to use Tanzanian shillings. I didn't have any, but a friend loaned me some.

Between the border and the town of Mbeya, Customs and Immigration officials, in their smart, white uniforms, combed the train checking everyone's passports. Here was where I became worried. Having heard that they don't allow anyone into Tanzania who had a South African visa stamped in their passport, I wasn't sure they wouldn't kick me off the train to wait for the next train back to Zambia. Mine was only a transit visa, however, and the officer didn't see it.

Tanzania. Until two weeks earlier, I never thought I'd ever visit such an exotic-sounding country. The landscape had gotten progressively hillier the farther

north I'd come. The vegetation was different. Peoples' homes were square with grass-thatched roofs, surrounded by banana trees. They grew finger millet and cassava in the small plots they maintained by slash and burn methods. It was beautiful and green and I enjoyed just sitting and watching the country, letting the train take me to Dar es Salaam, a place I knew absolutely nothing about.

Evening and the train was very full. I had met a German girl, Aja, who was travelling to Dar to leave for Germany. I had met a Tanzanian boy, Victor who was going home to Dar on holiday.

My second night on the train was a lovely, warm evening. The fans in the ceilings of the cars were all blowing and I went to sleep thinking about Dar es Salaam and the beach. The constant noise of the cars on the rails, the constant rocking rhythm of the train and the occasional dead silences brought me strange dreams that night.

I awoke to sunshine and was told that we would arrive in Dar at 1 p.m., and we would be passing through a game reserve before then. The line up for breakfast was very long and when I finally got a seat, the kitchen had run out of food. All that was left was bread and tea. Shortly, however, we stopped at a small village where people were selling bananas to the people on the train. How convenient. I thought we were just fortunate, but perhaps it was planned that way.

The rest of the morning, I sat watching for animals out the windows. I saw some giraffe and warthogs and my Tanzanian friend taught me their swahili names. Soon there were valleys and rivers and then the occasional palm tree. I knew we were nearing the ocean.

We arrived in Dar that hot afternoon. It had been a 40 hour train ride from Kapiri, and that was the express! It felt good to get out and walk.



Dar es Salaam - Haven of Peace, was as different from Lusaka as Lusaka from any town in Botswana. Dar es Salaam is a sea port on the Indian Ocean. Huge ships from all over the world lay in the harbour. Giant cranes loaded and unloaded crates of goods. Many different kinds of people walked the streets; Arabs, Blacks, Europeans and Indians. There were delightful shops everywhere.

During the week I spent in Dar, I visited the beach for two full days and swam in the Indian ocean (how appropriate), toured a British cargo ship and just generally explored the city.



It was delightful and I met many people. Being on the ocean and nearer the equator, Dar es Salaam was hotter and more humid than any place I'd been previously. There were many mosquitoes and it was probably a good thing I was taking my malaria pills faithfully.

On the day I left Dar es Salaam, I became sick with the common ailment of travellers - diarrhea. The train ride back to Lusaka was not as much fun as the first. I did meet a lot of people though. By this time I was anxious to return to Botswana, mostly to see if I had any mail from back home. I travelled almost the same route back. From Victoria Falls to Bulawayo, we had a steam engine pulling us. That was a treat I'd never experienced before: the long stops to fill up with water; the hissing and huffing of the engine; my compartment filled with soot.

One week from Dar es Salaam, I arrived in Lobatse train station, early in the morning. To hear everyone speaking Setswana and to see the familiar places was like being home again.

Although I didn't know it at the time, it would only be two months until I actually was home again. I spent that time in a little village in western Botswana. On the day I was to leave Botswana, I was torn between a desire to stay there and a desire to get home and see my family and friends. I left Botswana in the evening of November 26 and arrived in Regina two days later at noon! Although I'm home again, my overseas experience will stay with me and in -30 weather, the sunny days of Dar won't be far from my thoughts.

There are many people I wish to thank for all the help I received: Department of Indian Affairs; Touchwood District; AMOK; Gordon's Homemakers; FSI Communications Program; FSI Regina Local; Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program; My grandparents, aunts, uncles, family and friends who contributed in many ways. But most of all I give thanks to the Great Spirit for guiding me safely during my travels. ■

THE FIRST NATIONS: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians announces the publication of a book entitled **The First Nations: Indian Government and the Canadian Confederation**. The book presents principles in history, constitutional law and international law within the confirmation of our aboriginal and treaty rights in the Canadian constitution is the natural evolution of the original trust responsibility established between the Indian people and the Crown.

The book is acknowledged by Indian people and non-Indian people including members of parliament as the most comprehensive document available today in Canada in explaining the Indian peoples' position in the Canadian constitution.

We are offering the book to all interested persons and organizations at a cost of five dollars (\$5.00). You are invited to forward your order (s) to the:

The First Nations Book
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
109 - Hodsman Road
P.O. Box 4066
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3R9
Phone: (306) 949-5666

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE RIGHTS WORKSHOP

HOSTED BY:

Canadian Indian Lawyers Association
and
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

Sheraton Centre Hotel
Regina, Saskatchewan

MARCH 18 - 20, 1981

No Registration Fee

For more information please contact:

Clem Chartier or Sharon F. Carrier
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
C-4, Classroom Building
University of Regina
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

(306) 584-8333



BAND MEETING — PETER BALLANTYNE PELICAN NARROWS SCHOOL JANUARY 19, 20, 21, 1981

submitted by — Joe Naytowhow

A band meeting recently held in Pelican Narrows for the Peter Ballantyne Band, the second largest in Saskatchewan, comprising seven major communities, was well represented by various groups. In attendance was an overwhelming representation from the surrounding communities including their Chief and Council. Others who attended include:

F.S.I.

Allan Bird - District Rep.
Ron Albert - 3rd Vice-President
Joe Naytowhow - Executive Assistant

I.A.B.

Ken Kerr - Community Affairs
Doug Zubko - A/District Manager (P.A.)
Mike Best - Supt. of Education
Ross Mayer - Econ. Development
Jim Mireau - Teacher Training
Joan B. - Teacher Training

CMHC

Joan Scott

The meeting commenced after the opening prayer. Issues that were discussed are as follows:

- 1) CHMC Housing-Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Rental Program
- 2) Health
- 3) Economic Development
- 4) Sewer and Water

CHMC

Ken Kerr

The RRAP and Rental program were presented by Ken Kerr using an overhead projector to describe the advantages and disadvantages of each program. Chief Joe Custer, with assistance from his Council, gave an interpretation of the presentation to make certain that all those interested and concerned would understand the consequences and benefits that may be involved. Ron Albert was also asked to give his views regarding the CMHC programs. As a result, a special meeting was requested by the Chief to be held that evening so that Ron could prepare and familiarize himself with the traditional means of communication which is often overlooked in communities such as Pelican Narrows.

Results of evening meeting

Ron outlined the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program which was the program the Chief and Council were most interested in. Basically, this program is intended to finance and repair housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with

normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide. Dwellings which are substandard in at least one of the five basic items of structural soundness (for example, foundation, exterior and load bearing walls, columns, floor and roof assemblies), or fire safety, electrical, plumbing, and heating deficiencies are eligible for RRAP assistance.

One of the main features of the RRAP program is a forgivable grant or loan of \$3,750.00 providing the individual occupies the repaired house for 5 years. Payment towards the grant would also have to come from the shelter allowance (\$75:00) provided by Indian Affairs and Band Revenue if monthly payments are more than the shelter allowance. For example, if monthly payment is \$100.00, the remainder of \$25.00 would have to be paid by the Band or individual.

One of the questions raised about the RRAP program was its success in Saskatchewan. Ron replied that it was not too successful, one of the reasons being that allocated band funds could be taken in the event there was default in payments towards the grants. "This is according to the ministerial guarantee which would have to be signed by the Band to allow the Minister to cut back funds at the Treasury Board level if default occurs".

Ron went on to briefly describe the Home Rental Program. In short, due to the disadvantages, with the Ministerial Guarantee, the band acting as landlord and high interest rate 13¾% (less for social assistance recipients), this program received little inquiry by the band. Ron again advised that this was not too successful in Saskatchewan among those Indian bands that have become involved.

The discussion on CHMC housing proved very informative and was well appreciated by those involved. The situation as it exists is that CHMC is the only reasonable alternative for improvement of housing for most bands across Canada, in that it recognizes and affirms the lack of adequate funding presently provided by IAB, (trustee) to bands for housing developments, not only in Saskatchewan, but across Canada.

Education

Reports were made concerning in three major issues:

1. high-school students returning home from urban schools
2. teacher training (attached report)
3. new school - TO BE or NOT TO BE!!

High-School Students

John Merasty

First of all, concerned parents have brought up the need to include grade 11/12 in the existing school, because students would prefer to attend school at home. It was also evident that the success rate for students returning was greater because of the home environment.

Mike Best, District Superintendent of Education, was on hand to listen to these concerns and submissions. Based on his comments, the role he played was very supportive and gave suggestions which would speed up the process. He also mentioned that the proposal made by the Chief and Council to provide boarding for students at Pelican Narrows was not unrealistic and should be included as part of the proposal.

PETER BALLANTYNE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

There are 14 trainees in the program now. Six are working in Pelican Narrows, while eight others are "Interns" - they have gone to other communities for their practice teaching.

The six people who are in Pelican Narrows are taking Introductory University classes and working on various projects such as cultural programs and Cree language programs.

The eight Interns have been placed in Prince Albert, La Ronge, Southend, Deschambeault and Pelican Narrows. They were expected to do well and so far they are exceeding our expectations. All have had to temporarily separate from their families or in some cases take their children with them. This can cause difficulties for anyone but the Interns are coping magnificently - thanks in part to the warm support of their husbands.

From January 14th to January 16th our program and the La Ronge Band's program sponsored an Internship Seminar at Waskesiu. The success of the seminar was largely due to the quality of our interns and the support of the co-operating teachers.

Plans are underway to extend the present program until August 1981 to enable teacher trainees to complete the classes required for certification and hopefully some of the trainees will go on-campus to the Federated College to complete the classes required for a B.E.D. degree.

New school

This issue was in the wringer for the past 13 years and is yet to become a reality. The proposed plan, according to Chief Joe Custer's analysis of the situation based on this year's 5 year plan (IAB), has the new school completed at Southend by 1986. In contradiction, the previous 5 year forecast had planned for the new school to start in 1981/82. Joe Custer gave a strong recommendation which was overwhelmingly supported by his Council, for immediate action in these areas by IAB:

- a) date of school start up
- b) study analysis of school site
- c) DREE WESTERN NORTHLANDS AGREEMENTS looked into.

Other submissions included a request for salary for the night watchman hired as of last year, and salary increase for teacher aides according to formula designed by band. Prior to hiring the night watchman, a bit of research was done to indicate the need for such a service. The study indicated damages costing up to \$15,000.00 within 3 years. However, since the hiring of the night watchman, no damage or vandalism has been reported.

The Band Council further indicated that this service be given provision in the new budget for Southend, Pelican Narrows and Deschambeault Lake.

Regarding the teacher aides, the teacher training program has recognized the need to increase salaries for these aides. This is due to increase responsibility and value of their services because of their understanding and dedication to their community.

In response, the Band Council would submit a request for an increase according to a formula designed by the Band. Mike Best replied saying that he would need criteria including salary grid, years experience, etc. He would require this before any actions could be taken. He could not answer if the increase would apply now but would include in new budget, April/1981.

Health

Band members present made some recommendations regarding health services provided by Indian Health and Welfare. They are as follows:

- a) Health Task Force should look into situations regarding community health nurses responsibilities to communities. (F.S.I. Task Force in operation this past year.
- b) Suggestion to revive the Health committee that was in place 4 years ago to represent and recommend how Health Services be made available to the community.
- c) To look at other places as examples in providing the best service possible for the community.

Ron Albert, prior to working with F.S.I., was the Director of the Indian Health Centre in North Battleford and reported on how their district was dealing with Indian Health and Welfare. His remarks indicated:

1. that Indian people control the health services for his district.
2. that there is a health committee on each reserve in their district and make recommendations on behalf of the band.
3. responsibilities for transporting people to North Battleford Indian Health Centre remain with health committee.

Ron further stated and concluded that if anyone was interested in looking into their example, they would be most welcome.

Community Affairs

The issue of concern to the Chief and Council was the transfer of the previous Band Management to economic development. The questions raised were in reference to the B.M.O.'s time that he will have to spend with PBB. Doug Zubko stated that because of the transfer, the previous B.M.O. would find it difficult to visit PBB as frequently as he did.

The feeling in the air was that of, "there they go again" with reference to IAB. It is a familiar scene when people in the department making progress with any particular band have been known to transfer to another position or another district.

Anyway the request made by PBB council was that because of the size of their band a B.M.O. should be stationed at a central location.

Another concern was the necessity to include presently-operating needed programs for renegotiation in new budget, i.e., water delivery, garbage pick-up. Band Council felt that this was not necessary and should be included in every budget on an on-going basis.

Sewer and Water

To sum up the situation, this issue has a number of factors that are creating a nightmare of red tape, namely:

- the Dree Western Northlands agreement – capitol project.
- the CMHC-RRAP sewer and water arrangement with Dree.
- Environmental approval – provincial department of environment.
what system best,
project design approval
licence to build (this will delay process slightly).

In conclusion, despite the constant struggles, the interest and concern (by the band members, Chief and Council and other parties involved) has not affected the day-to-day decisions necessary to carry on the functions presently operating in PBB. There is a clear indication as to whom the decisions are made for, and what process takes place to come to these decisions. This is evident when you consider the proposals made in education, health, housing and other issues discussed at this time.

I believe that the PBB knows exactly what they want to achieve, where they eventually want to go and how to go about it. ■

Employment Development ENHANCING INDIAN OPPORTUNITIES

reprint from – DIAND Update

Employment Development, part of the Regional Economic and Employment Development Section, was established as a unit approximately one year ago. It is headed by Jim Freeman who has two officers, Vi Fiddler and Armand Greyeyes, working with him.

The major thrust of Employment Development is to enhance Indian access to employment opportunities through increased program co-ordination within our own Department and more co-ordinated planning and programming with other departments and agencies, adhering to the philosophy of community based planning. Innovative approaches include the implementation of an extensive occupational and career counselling program in schools and communities, facilitating increased interface and interaction between reserve communities and the business and industrial communities, and establishing and maintaining a meaningful reserve work force data bank both for Band and District use.

The Employment Development staff, during the months of July and August 1980, conducted a series of meetings with a number of Canada Employment Centres (C.E.C.) in Saskatchewan in which they involved district staff and C.E.C. Managers and their key personnel. The basic objectives of these meetings, most of which were achieved, were:

- to strengthen on-going communications and co-ordination between our departments;
- to explore areas where mutual support and joint planning can be effectively implemented;
- to discuss the philosophy of Band community-based planning and the aligning of our planning and programming accordingly;
- to examine effective approaches to training for employment with emphasis on the need for clearly defined occupational and/or career goals;

- to direct more attention to vocational and trades training utilizing apprenticeship training opportunities where possible;
- to consider a joint approach that will provide more effective employment and career counselling on reserves; and
- to exchange ideas on the need for, and availability of, labour force data, as well, to determine some initial approaches which could be used in acquiring and maintaining the data.

The first round of meetings proved most fruitful from the perspective of our Department and the C.E.C.'s. A spirit of full co-operation to mutually co-ordinate our efforts toward working closely with, and assisting Bands in moving toward their socio-economic employment objectives, was much in evidence. These meetings were followed up by providing Districts concerned with summaries of the discussions and decisions reached. Also, Districts were requested to establish mechanisms to ensure continued communication and co-ordination with the C.E.C. in their respective areas.

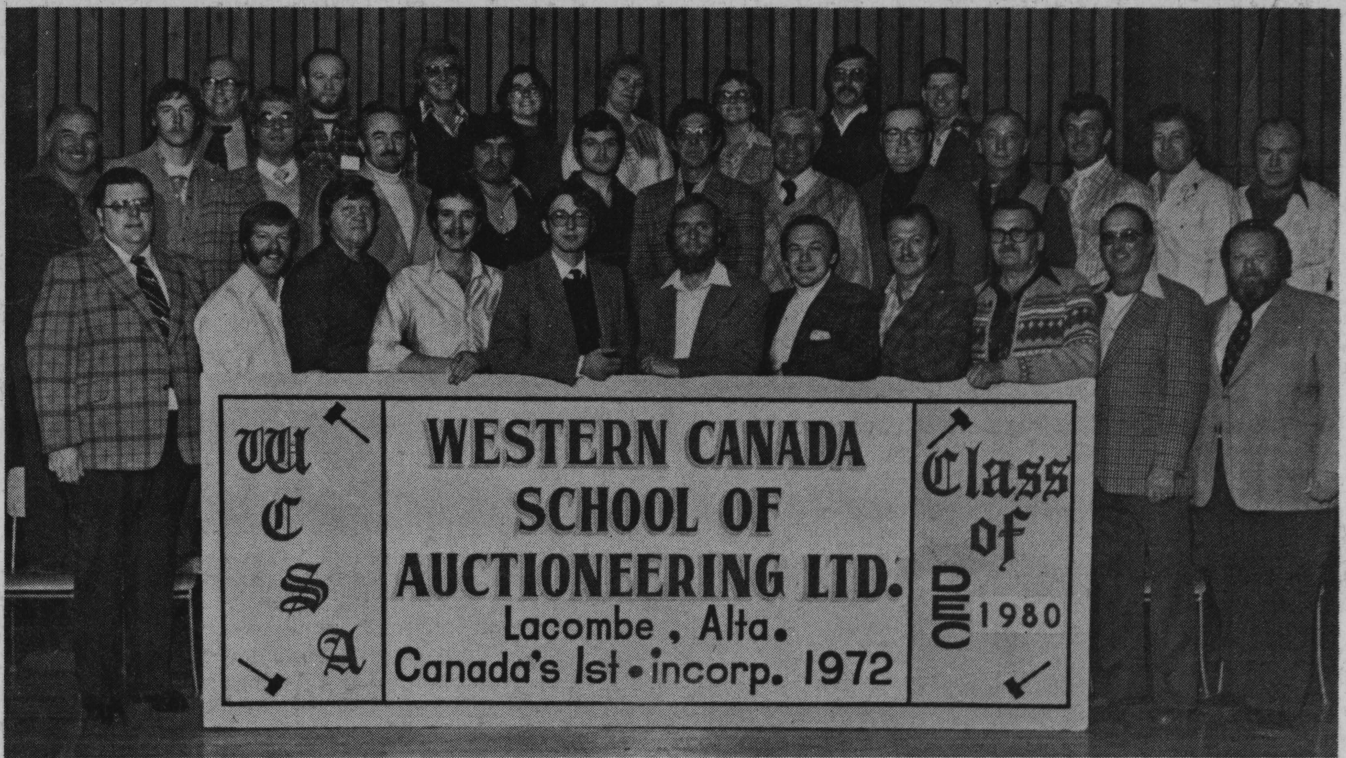
Employment Development has also emphasized with Districts and the Agency the necessity for regular communications with Bands regarding employment development goals and strategies. As well, discussions have been conducted with Regional staff on mutual planning and co-ordinated thrusts in the area of employment development. The Section is also addressing itself to better co-ordination among field staff of various departments and agencies, to ensure the most beneficial and lasting results in over-all Band community development.

As the new year begins in Employment Development, several concrete actions are being planned, chief among which are test projects in on-site occupational and career exposure for selected high school students, a revitalized Summer Youth Employment Program with pre-planning and students and community input, the beginning of a formal occupational and career counselling program to encompass both school and community, and a concerted approach to establish effective communications between the business and industrial communities and the Reserve communities. Regular communications with Districts and the Agency will continue in order to provide assistance and co-operatively plan and work out effective approaches to enhance the socio-economic and employment development as defined in their community based socio-economic planning and objectives.

For further information of a general nature on any aspect of Employment Development and how Regional staff can be of assistance to you, write or telephone Jim Freeman, Manager, Employment Development.

For specific information related to Summer Youth Employment, contact Vi Fiddler, Co-ordinator of the Summer Youth Employment, and for specific help or information on establishing communications with business, industry, resource developments, Chamber of Commerce, etc.; contact Armand Greyeyes, Employment Development Officer.

Additional information on the occupational and career counselling program can be obtained from any of the staff in Employment Development. ■



INDIAN AUCTIONEERS

by Deanna Wuttunee

Two Saskatchewan Indian people recently graduated from the Lacombe School of Auctioneering in Alberta, Canada's first school of this kind following two weeks of extremely intensive study.

Gavin Wuttunee of Red Pheasant and Burton Frank of Little Pine both agree that it was a tremendous experience and provided an opportunity for them to form lasting friendships from across the country. There were 29 graduates altogether and the concentration of studies along with long hours involved helped them to get to know each other. Gavin and Burton hope to launch their careers in the North Battleford area in the near future.

Gavin has been auctioning off brides and bride's shoes at weddings for years in the Cando district. But, he says, the training was "a horse of a different color." "Although it was hard, it was worth it. I wouldn't have missed it," he says.

As valedictorian, Gavin's moving speech has since produced correspondence of encouragement and admiration from all over the country from former classmates and new friends. In wishing him prosperity, one summarized, "as far as I'm concerned, a man of your personality and insight is already more of a success than many of us can hope to be."

Course content included hours of calling out numbers in precise rhythm, how to organize and conduct sales and oral speaking. Hours are spent at the formidable task of rolling out lengthy tongue twisters at resounding levels.

Burt says he keeps in practise by selling everything from telephone poles to farms while he driving

somewhere. It should prove an interesting experience to ride with him.

Auctions can involve such items as oil rights, antiques, exotic cattle, farms, real estate and horses, to name a few. Gavin says honesty is an important thing to keep in mind to maintain your creditability and customers, as with any other business.

Work would start at 8:30 a.m. and go to 10 p.m. with only one hour breaks for dinner and no weekends off. People from the community would bring in their miscellaneous items for mini sales by the school for practical experience. The students provide their own sound amplifying equipment.

Gavin, who has farmed for 20 years on Red Pheasant, has a wife and seven children. One is married in Salt Lake City, Utah and two girls, Jeanette and Marilyn are attending university in Provost. Their son, Stuart, will be taking a helicopter pilots' course in Winnipeg. Sonia attends the School for the Deaf in Saskatoon and Brian is working in the North Battleford sheltered workshop. Donna is attending high school in Cando.

Gavin's wife Doris plans to travel with her husband when he starts booking and organizing upcoming auctions.

Burton has a wife and four children. He has been a carpenter for four years and has been farming for three years.

Interested parties contact Gavin at (306) 937-3667.



BALLANTYNE CLAIM REJECTED BY CITY COUNCIL

by Keith Michael

For about a year now the Peter Ballantyne Band has been negotiating with the city of Prince Albert on the 41-acre Prince Albert student residence site which up to this point the Mayor of Prince Albert, Dick Spencer, has indicated he recognized and accepted the constitutional guarantees the band has over the land (which may be operated within any other federal provincial or municipal jurisdiction).

Indian Affairs representative Al Gross attended a meeting in Prince Albert with city council where the Ballantyne claim was discussed; as a result, Mayor Dick Spencer received total support from the council for a complete rejection of the draft agreement to create the reserve, ignoring the fact that the land in question is the property of the federal government and has always been a separate jurisdiction from the city.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians consultant Peter Brook said the band passed an order-in-council asking the federal government to proceed with the transfer of the land, ignoring the total city council opposition.

Indian Affairs Saskatchewan Director-General Dr. Owen Anderson said he would like to recommend that the transfer proceed without the support of the city.

Anderson went on to explain, "the reserve, when set aside, will be used for educational purposes and will continue as such until the Prince Albert district Bands discontinue the school residence program."

Arrangements have been made between Indian Affairs and the city for a negotiated settlement concerning the land, but will involve only the purchase of municipal services from the city such as sewer and water.

Indian Affairs Minister John Munro, while attending a Federation of Saskatchewan Indians policy conference in Regina, said he was very disappointed to learn of Prince Albert city council's decision to reject an interim draft agreement approving the transfer of the 41 acres. Munro went on to say he will be contacting Mayor Spencer as soon as possible to see if council can be persuaded to change its mind.

F.S.I. Chief Sol Sanderson said he expects the property to be transferred within two or three months. The 41 acre student residence site has been under the supervision of the P.A. district Chiefs. The structures are used as boarding facilities by Indian students from northern Saskatchewan.

During the policy conference, Sanderson accused Mayor Spencer of trying to transfer city jurisdiction where it has none and also suggested Spencer was the only person in city council standing in the way of an agreement. ■

P.A. CHIEFS PURCHASE LAND

by Keith Michael

The Prince Albert District Chiefs recently met in P.A. to close a deal on two pieces of land equal to five acres of prime property within the city limits of Prince Albert. The land, located on the south side of the city along

Hwy #3 and Marquis Road, is worth \$360,000. SINCo Developments and the Prince Albert District Chiefs are proceeding on a 50/50 joint venture basis in developing the property.

Walt Keyes, the Regional Director of Economic and Employment Branch of Indian Affairs said they will back temporary financing towards the transaction; they have already deposited \$21,000 towards the financing of the land and another \$80,000 will be coming by the end of April/81. The Bank of Nova Scotia will be financing the deal which, according to the General Manager SINCo Developments Pat Woods, they hope to pay off within the next six months.

A number of ideas were tossed around on the type of development that should take place on the two pieces of land which the District Chiefs call their Multi-Million Dollar Project, but before anything can be developed a lot of expertise and management procedures have to be injected into the planning stages of the project.

Woods mentioned a few ideas he had regarding the development of the land, such as a two-office complex with one office used for renting out to federal and provincial agencies that provide services to Indian and native groups and the other office used by the District Chiefs, F.S.I., S.O.R.T.I., and other government institutions that are being developed. All development of this nature is to be done by equal investments from all twelve bands in the P.A. District.

Woods also considered an Indian-owned shopping mall or a truck stop and service station to be developed. Such ventures could be jointly owned by the Indians or Bands in partnership with SINCo Developments. ■

NOMINATION AND ELECTION DAY AT JAMES SMITH

by Keith Michael

The James Smith band went to the polls once again to elect a Chief and Council for another two year term. The returning officer, Richard Brittain, reported about only half of the registered voters in the band showed up at the polls which were open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on February 6, 1981.

Unlike other years when one councillor was elected for every one hundred people registered to the band, it was decided that the treaty should be followed, meaning the elected Chief would be assisted by only four councillors. This is somewhat different from the last term when they were twelve elected members in the council.

As it turned out, Isacc Daniels who is presently employed by the reserve as the Band Administrator, won the over-all confidence of the band members who elected him as the Chief with 120 votes. His closest opposition Angus McLean received 82 votes and the third candidate, Lawrence Marion, received 48 votes.

The former Chief of James Smith, James Burns did not seek re-election due to personal reasons but has indicated he will be assisting the new Chief and council until they have established themselves.

The elected council consists of Clifford Marion, who received 130 votes; Ernest Sanderson, 114 votes; Absolom Moostoos, 111 votes and Mike Burns with 95

votes. A total of twelve candidates was nominated to run for council with three of the elected council serving their second terms while one of the councillors, Ernest Sanderson, is serving his first.

Newly elected Chief Isacc Daniels and his wife Margaret, who teaches at the James Smith Community School, reside on the reserve with their five school age children.

Daniels has previous experience with band affairs as he has already served his band as a councillor for three terms and as an education co-ordinator for two years.

Prior to these positions, he was the director of the L.E.A.P. program on the reserve and served as an Art Instructor and teacher-aide at an elementary school in Kinistino.

After serving as the education co-ordinator, he became the Band Administrator, the position he held prior to being elected chief.

In 1976, Daniels was awarded his Band's Citizen-of-the-Year Award for his contributions and involvements with the community.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN WINTER GAMES

APRIL 17-26, 1981

The Prince Albert District Chiefs will be hosting the 1981 Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games on April 17-26, 1981, within the city.

Sporting events will include:

- a) hockey
- b) basketball
- c) volleyball
- d) curling

1. Hockey will include such teams as Pre-squirts, Squirts, Pee-Wees, Bantams, Midgets, Junior B, Senior and Old Timers. Facilities being investigated are the Communiplex, Dave Steuart Areas or a site in Shellbrook.
2. Basket ball will include teams like Senior Ladies, Senior Men, Junior Ladies, Junior Men, the junior age being 16 years and under.
3. Volleyball will have the same division as basketball and all the events will be held at the Prince Albert Student Residence.
4. Curling events will be held at the Golf & Curling Club in Prince Albert; there will be divisions as follows: Men's, Women's, Mixed. This event will take in the first three days of the games (17, 18, 19).

Entries will be coordinated by each District Rep., in the Region. Their offices are listed below:

Prince Albert (Allan Bird) 764-3471
Saskatoon (Andy Michael) 665-7781
Yorkton (Sterling Brass) 594-2821
Fort Qu'Appelle (Irvin Starr) 334-2206
North Battleford (Gordon Albert) 937-2734
Meadow Lake (Fred Martell) 236-5654
Shellbrook (Ray Ahenakew) 468-2963

Each District Rep. will submit an official entry of all teams in his respective district by March 31, 1981, to Angus McLean - 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan or telephone 764-3411 (home: 864-3471). The games will entertain an all star concept. There will not be any limit on imports as long as the players play for their District.

Catering services will be provided by the Student Residence.

Accommodation will also be provided by the Student Residence.

Athletes will be required to bring their sleeping bags, towels, etc.

Travel will be the responsibility of each District.

Curling

Curling events at the second annual Indian Winter Games will be held:

April 17, 18, 19, 1981
Prince Albert
Golf & Curling Club
22nd Street East

The format will consist of three categories in which teams may register:

- Open Men's
- Open Women's
- Open Mixed

The competition will be open to registered Indians who are members of Saskatchewan Indian Bands. The rules of the Canadian Curling Association will govern play.

The competition in each event will follow the A-B draw in which teams will be guaranteed a minimum of two games.

The loser of the "B" event final will receive bronze medals. The loser of the A-B final will receive silver medals. The winner of the A-B final will receive gold medals.

There will be no registration fee for the competition. Deadline for entries is Tuesday, March 31, 1981. Draw times will be provided by phone to the contact person.

As we anticipate considerable spectator interest in the curling event, it would be appreciated if teams participating could be identified by team sweaters, logos or hats, etc.

Anyone wishing to enter a team is asked to provide the following information by phone or mail to:

Warren Williams
c/o Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
1114 - Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
Telephone: office - 764-3411
home - 764-2529

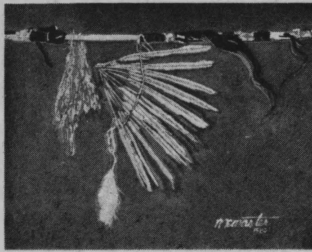
SEND US THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. Will you be entering the men's, women's, or mixed event?
2. Name and treaty number of skip, third, second and lead.
3. Name and phone number of contact person on the team.



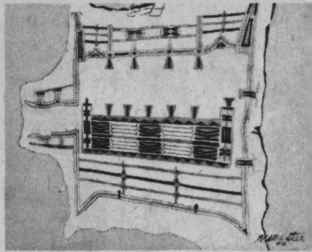
1981

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
CULTURAL CALENDAR



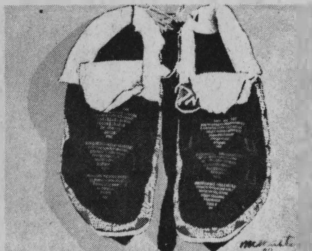
JANUARY
FLUTE — FOR COURTING

A young man knowledgeable in the wonderful sounds produced by this instrument, often sat in the woods or near the home of his favourite lady, to catch her ever astute ear.



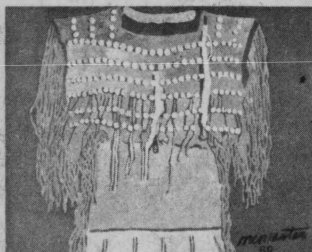
FEBRUARY
WOMAN'S BLANKET

Favourite geometrical designs and their development were the subject matter of early Plains women. Is this a design, an x-ray view, of the bison?



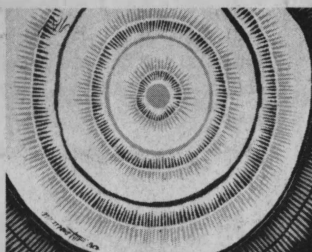
MARCH
MOCASSINS

These were made for walking. Very stylish. A perfect fit after being worn once or twice. It is said that these are closest to being a perfect form for fitness of your feet. Especially when worn upon the concreteless earth.



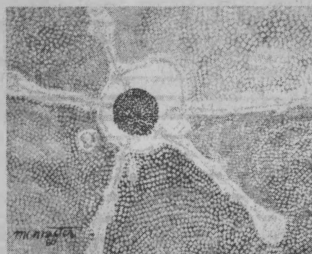
APRIL
ELK DRESS — ELK — TOOTH DRESS

Eye teeth of an elk. Only two of these teeth are found on every elk. Makes one think of the love this man had for his wife.



MAY
STAR-BURST

The 'feathered-circle' or star-burst was a favourite design by men of the early Plains. Favoured imagery were scenes of numerous battles and accomplishments.



JUNE
MEDICINE WHEEL — MOOSE MOUNTAIN

Believed to indicate the cycles of nature. Does this 'Medicine-Wheel' tell us something about the summer and winter solstice, the veritable equinox, or the position of the North Star?



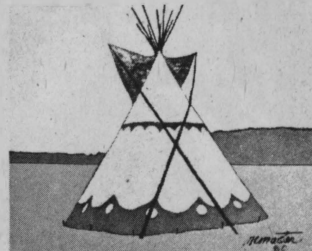
JULY
BUFFALO SKULL

Honor, respect, humbleness and offering are directly placed on the grass/prairie cow or American bison. The central figure and provider for a once powerful and exciting culture.



AUGUST
SUMMER CAMPING

A familiar scene to both young and old, Indian and Non-Indian, transferring us seasonally to our primal state.



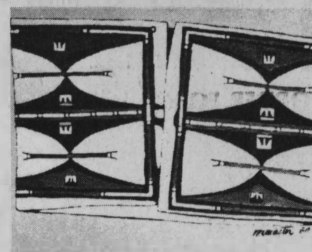
SEPTEMBER
TIPI

This basic conical form was the perfect habitat of the nomadic tribes of the Plains. Stable in position as well as protection from the severity of the winds.



OCTOBER
HORSE

The arrival of the 'Big-Dogs' provided the Plains with a new way of life. Many were captured, others ran free.



NOVEMBER
PARFLECHE

The early American Indian carrying case.

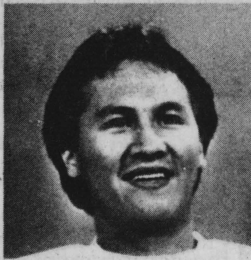


DECEMBER
Frost-exploding trees moon.

INDIAN ART CALENDARS

Featuring paintings by two Saskatchewan Indian Artists

For a limited time 1981 Indian art calendars are available in full color from the curriculum department of Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Two sizes are available.



GERALD R. McMASTER

Gerald is from the Red Pheasant Reserve in Saskatchewan. At present, he is coordinating the Indian Art program with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College at the University of Regina. He also lectures on Indian Art and history. Gerald has obtained his bachelors degree in Fine Arts from the Minneapolis College of Art and Design. He also studied for 2 years at the Institute of American Indian Arts.

Gerald has had his artwork displayed at the Heard Museum Annual Indian Art Show, Scotsdale National Indian Art Show, the Jewish Community Center, Honeywell Corp. (Indian Student Art Show), the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, the Kesik Art Gallery and the Shoestring Art Gallery.



CALVIN SAND

Calvin Sand is a member of the Mistawasis Indian Reserve. He was always interested in art but never had any formal training until he had the opportunity to work with Sarain Stump for one year. It seems this was the kick-off to doing unique work with acrylic on hide/or on canvas with diverse effects using feathers, claws and leather.



INDIAN ART CALENDARS - ORDER FORM

- 1. classroom size (17" x 22") \$5.00
- 2. office/home size (11" x 17") \$3.00

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

1 2

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Please enclose (\$.50) for postage & handling.

Send Order To:

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

NATIONAL CANADIAN INDIAN CRAFTS AND ARTS TRADE SHOW

Williard Ahenakew, Executive President of the National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation (NIACC), announces that Calgary's first National Showcase of Canadian Indian Crafts and Arts will be held from March 19th to 21st, 1981, at the Holiday Inn, Calgary Downtown, 708 Eight Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alberta, in the Grand Salon - Ballroom.

The Trade Show, under the auspices of the NIACC, will feature traditional and contemporary product lines of Indian arts and crafts societies across Canada including Yukon and Northwest Territories. Independent Indian wholesalers and associated Indian arts and crafts businesses are also participating in the Show and Sale. The National Showcase on Thursday and Friday, March 19th and 20th, 1981, will be open to wholesale trade buyers and retailers. The general public will only be admitted on Saturday, March 21, 1981. Admission is free.

The National Showcase of Canadian Indian Crafts and Arts will provide a rare opportunity — with a free admission — to view and purchase a wealth of Indian-made giftwares, clothing, footwear, jewelry, baskets, carvings, souvenir-handicrafts, prints and intricate artwork. Items will include duffle parkas, after-ski mukluks, cards and notes, moccasins, handmade dolls, wooden plaques, sweetgrass baskets, tamarack decoys, snowshoes, birchbark rogans, urban cowboy leather jackets, shearling bedroom slippers, woolen sweaters and toques, bead jewelry, an assortment of prints, silver jewelry, and many, many other items.

As a special attraction, North American Indian Films (1979) Inc., distributors of the award-winning North American Indian Arts and Crafts Film Series, has been invited to participate in the National Showcase of Indian Crafts and Arts. The eighteen films of the Series will be shown throughout the three-day Show and Sale. Representatives will be present to assist those interested in purchasing the Indian Arts Crafts Film Series. Free Admission.

The National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation (NIACC), established in 1975 as a non-profit organization, is the national federation of Indian arts and crafts societies and corporations across Canada, including Yukon and Northwest Territories. NIACC and affiliated Regional Members are charged with promoting orderly development of the Canadian Indian arts and crafts industry.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Regional Members provide on-reserve development assistance-financial and technical; co-ordinate craft producer and management training programs; operate raw material and grants assistance programs; support job creation and job maintenance projects; promote production and marketing endeavours of individual artists and craftspeople, native crafts cottage industries and craft production centres on and off reserves.

During the first three years, NIACC and affiliated Regional Corporations were managed jointly with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs (DIAND). The Canadian Indian Marketing Services (CIMS), a national craft marketing agency established in 1969, was the

exclusive responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs.

In 1977, NIACC and affiliated Indian Arts and Crafts Regional Members were turned over to full management and control of Canadian Indians. The endeavours of the corporations have resulted in production increases of Indian arts and crafts across Canada.

Canadian Indian Marketing Services (CIMS) remained under the management and control of the Department of Indian Affairs (DIAND).

In 1979, DIAND closed CIMS. This created considerable disruption in the marketplace. Subsequent public sales and auctions of old inventory by Crown Assets Disposal Corporation on behalf of DIAND only served to prolong the disruptive process.

However, since the closure of CIMS, affiliated Member Corporations have expanded the development mandate to encourage growth of Canadian Indian arts and crafts on-reserve industries in Canada, and now act as wholesalers, retailers, distributors and dealers in the works of native Indian artists and craftspeople. Independent Indian wholesalers and associated Indian arts and crafts businesses are also supported by a national referral service.

The National Board of Directors of NIACC are Presidents of regional member corporations and societies, elected by Indian craftsmen and artists of their own regions. The National Board of Directors, with the Executive Committee - President and Secretary-Treasurer assume the responsibility of ensuring that the objectives, policies and priorities of the NIACC are implemented in programs and projects at the national level as well as ensuring support and co-ordination is provided for the provincial and territorial corporate members.

The National Showcase of Canadian Indian Arts and Crafts in Calgary will provide the forum for Indian Arts and Crafts Societies and Corporations across Canada, including independent Indian wholesalers and associated arts and crafts businesses, to market diverse product lines to trade buyers and retailers attending the Trade Show on Thursday and Friday, March 19th and 20th, and to the general public on Saturday, March 21st, 1981. ■

STONY RAPIDS BAND ENTITLEMENT CLAIM FULFILLED

REGINA — Bernard Loiselle, special representative for Saskatchewan Land Entitlements reporting to federal Indian Affairs Minister John Munro, and Ted Bowerman, provincial minister in charge of Treaty Indian Land Entitlements, today announced the signing of an agreement which will settle in full the outstanding treaty land entitlement claim of the Stony Rapids Band of Black Lake.

"The land selection process has been on-going for some time with the Band," said Mr. Loiselle, "and this agreement would not have been possible without the full cooperation and joint efforts of the Band, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Crown Corporations involved and the provincial government."

Mr. Bowerman said "I feel that this transfer further demonstrates our continued commitment to meet provincial obligations to resolve outstanding Treaty Indian land entitlements."

A portion of the agreement covers a parcel of land consisting of approximately 12, 745 hectares and when transferred to the Band will fulfill the Band's entire land entitlement. The land is located on Black Lake and is about 300 air miles north of Prince Albert.

Other parties to the agreement are Eldorado Nuclear Limited (a federal corporation) and Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC), a provincial corporation.

Prior to the agreement, Eldorado and SMDC held the mineral rights by lease from the provincial crown. Under the agreement, the province agrees to set aside this parcel of land for outstanding treaty Indian land entitlement purposes including all rights to minerals.

Eldorado and SMDC shall continue to have the right to conduct exploration and development activities (now under federal lease) in the disposition lands in a manner similar to those they had prior to the agreement.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the provincial and federal governments stated that they are optimistic about the future of negotiations on the remaining 18 outstanding land entitlements. ■



Another Terry Fox?

David Sutherland, a 21 year old Indian lad of Fort Albany, Ontario, made a 420 mile run in January hoping to raise \$20,000 for the operation of a 17 year old girl. David has been afflicted with arthritis in one leg since the age of eight.

The young man braved sub-zero temperatures in lonely quest to make cosmetic surgery possible for Stella Kostachin of Winisk, Ontario, whose face was disfigured in a kerosene lamp explosion 10 years ago. Kostachin, from a small community of about 200 people on Hudson's Bay, had tried to start high school in Timmons for the last two years but had dropped out after a month each time because of the jibes and ridicule she encountered.

"She wouldn't go out because of the way she looked and people made fun of her." David said. "I saw her once run down the street with her hands covering her face and I thought there must be something I can do." The pain in my leg is bad when I start to run but after a while it seems to go away. I just think of Terry Fox when I run and of the girl. If I finish it would be a great feat." he added.

The Kostachin family is very excited about the possibility of a chance for a new life for Stella. The money is being collected in a fund in Stella's name at the Bank of Nova Scotia at the Westbury Hotel in Toronto.



Government Recognition of Aboriginal Rights

Justice Minister Jean Chretien agreed to the proposed amendment of the constitution from the parliamentary committee to recognize aboriginal rights.

"The aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed," the key amendment now reads.

NIB officials announced this may lead to the dismantling of Indian Affairs and to the social, economic and political freedom of Indian people.

The trip of the Saskatchewan Indian Chiefs to England to lobby British Parliamentarian to resist Patriation unless Aboriginal rights are entrenched.

The Saskatchewan trip to England is still on the drawing board, only on a much smaller scale. ■

MONTREAL LAKE WINTER CARNIVAL

Montreal Lake is holding a Winter Carnival on
March 6, 7, & 8, 1981

The following events are scheduled:

Friday:

- inter-school events
- talent night
- selection of snow king & queen

Saturday:

- pancake breakfast
- fish derby
- ladies broomball (4 team limit)
- men's snowshoe baseball (4 team limit)
- cash bingo
- dance and basket social

Sunday:

- pancake breakfast
- snow mobile events
- other contests
- presentations

There will be a casino at the gym on Saturday/Sunday. Refreshments will be sold throughout the carnival. Nevada tickets will be sold at they gym.

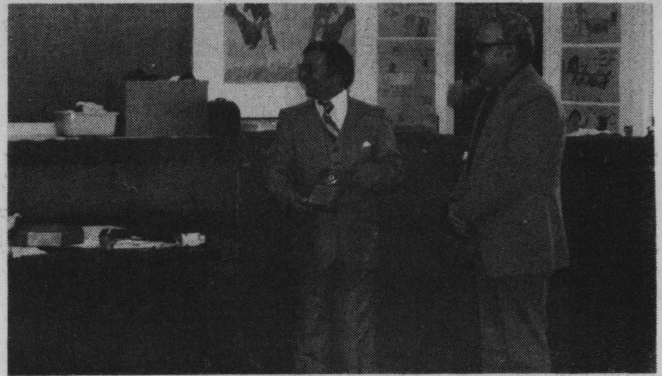
For more information, call (663-5636) and ask for one of the Recreation Members or Recreation Director, Frank Roberts.



Winston Wuttunee being mobbed by the children after his performance.



(L to R) Parents watching performance: Esther Wuttunee, Arlene Keskotagan, Yvonne Wahobin and daughter, Shirley Wuttunee and Florence Bugler.



Arthur Huard receiving Award from school Principal Kent.

RED PHEASANT SCHOOL

by Deanna Wuttunee

A teacher, Arthur Huard, was honored at Red Pheasant School's Christmas concert for 25 years of service with Indian children.

"The children have taught me more than I've taught them . . . Wonderful children . . . but neglected children. Love is the most important ingredient but these children are carving for it. Thank God I am there." he said.

He added that Indian children have great talent and potential and urged the parents to develop these talents.

Indeed, there was signing, recitals, pantomime, plays and gymnastics on the concert program. The program was carried out with zest and pride by the smiling youngsters. Afterwards, singer Winston Wuttunee entertained the performers with several songs.

Councillor Pat Bugler also spoke at the end of the program. He said that the parents are the first teachers and they have the responsibility to teach their children their Indian culture and Indian identity. It is no use sending kids to school if they have lost their identity because they're not going to make it, he said. Hoop dancer Bill Brittain was unable to come.

A telegram was sent to Huard from Prime Minister Trudeau and Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs Paul Tellier for his years of service and dedication.



Kindergarten Tykes entertaining.

CAREER WORKSHOP A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

by Martha Ironstar

Oliver Gamble, career counsellor for the Saskatchewan Indian Community College, described the workshop as a tremendous success as 101 up-grading students along with teachers and visiting guests attended a career workshop on January 13 at Fort San's James Hall.

The workshop, set up by the Indian Community College, focused on interests of adult up-grading students and lined up resources from Canadian Armed Forces, Canada Employment Centre, Wascana Institute, Native Law Centre, Saskatchewan Indian Community College, Federated College and the Indian Special Constable program. Each of these guest speakers provided very useful information to the students regarding careers available within their fields.

The objective of the workshop was to motivate adult up-grading students in preparing for future occupations and to develop a better insight into the world of work.

Mr. Gamble said this workshop has proven very successful; there was excellent co-operation from resource people. The demand for workshops like this one is apparent. Response to the workshops held so far have been tremendous.

One of the students who attended the workshop described it as "very helpful. I didn't know so many opportunities were available to native students. Knowing this makes me feel so much better". The students who attended the workshop were from Piapot, Pasqua, Gordons, Daystar, Muskowekwan, Fishing Lake, Whitebear, Cote and Kinistino reserve up-grading classes; as well, Fort Qu'Appelle Parkland Community College attended as a visiting class.

Mr. Gamble indicated that he enjoys his work as a career counsellor for Saskatchewan Indian Community College and he looks forward to assisting and providing career counselling to whoever wishes this service. ■

MESSIAH???

by Deanna Wuttunee

For the 290 Algonquin Indians of the Rapid Lake Reserve in Quebec, the coming of the Messiah has left in its wake a nightmare. A nightmare that they want to forget, lest the country "laugh and ridicule."

Recently deprived of their only outside source of income of working as guides in the nearby La Verendrye National Park by a government ruling and living in poverty and despair, they were fertile ground for the "true light" message of three modern "prophets", Joseph Copp, Matthew Sutherland and Thomas Mattinas. Can they be blamed for snatching at hope and salvation?

They returned to old tribal traditions and beliefs and rejected all links with society. Crosses were ripped from the cemeteries and the church. The reserve doctors, dentist, teachers and priest were frightened away. Babies were born at home and one woman lost her baby when she wasn't allowed to go to hospital. A man was attacked with an axe when he "didn't believe". A reserve leader admitted one of the religious leaders was giving daily guidance in the administrative matters of the reserve.

Eventually, a split on the reserve resulted in two chiefs and two councils. What began as a miracle for the tribe ended in something altogether different. At first, drinking and child neglect stopped and hunting "reached a 20 year high". A wonderful, glorious summer for the people!

The message of cultural purification in three years by an avenging wind and/or fire soon turned into rule by fear.

The stalemate was broken when Mattinas moved into a nearby vacant lumber camp with his following. Another move was planned for the spring.

In the summer of 1980, Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe in Hayward, Minnesota began to suspect some religious leaders from Canada who had forecast the many fires on Canadian reservations. They urged the Indians to prepare for the coming storms and fire. The

method of survival would be revealed in a ceremony. The ceremony was postponed. "The spirits were mad that there were not yet enough offerings from the people."

The ceremonies were finally given on November 15, 1980. Those in attendance heard of great storms on the way and how the white man would disappear from the face of the earth. The group then left for Mille Lacs, Minnesota where they were to put up a ceremony for \$1000.

Questions were flying in Hayward, Minnesota. Who were they? Why so much money? Meanwhile rumors and reports were flying back. The leaders were charging their hotel bills to the council and messing with young girls. The spirits at Black River Falls couldn't speak winnebago, only ojibway.

On December 12, the group returned to Hayward to start collecting for a second ceremony. On December 14, one Tom Mattinas was arrested for driving under the influence and jailed in Hayward. He threatened one officer, saying all the whites between Michigan and the Dakota would be killed. He was carrying \$1000 at the time of his arrest. The car, registered to Peter Cupp, was impounded for illegal license plates. The group left the reservation the following day after posting \$400 to bail out Mattinas. Destination unknown.

Discovering the article about the Ontario incident, the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Tribe found the similarities between the names and the prophecies too close. They are requesting any additional information about the group.

"Wherever these people go, there will be Indians seeking to find answers to their problems. We may not be able to stop them, but we can certainly try to alert our Indian relatives of our experiences and what message they carry."

An LCO leader, Ed Benton Banai said, "We already have our sacred places . . . people that cure by traditional medicines . . . prophecies that tell us how we would lose our traditions, but they also say there will be a rebirth, a revival of our traditions. I don't want my children to be afraid to face tomorrow, I want them to have hope. And in our prophecies there IS hope." ■

NATIVE SPECIAL CONSTABLES ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE

by Martha Ironstar

Indian people of Saskatchewan are noticeably a part of this great county of Canada. Within the national law force are three Saskatchewan natives who recently graduated as Native Special Constables with the R.C.M.P. They have shown their concern for Indian peoples in Saskatchewan by devoting their time and energy to become a part of professional law enforcement.

On January 16th, 1981, these three Saskatchewan natives graduated as Special Constables with the R.C.M.P. — Special Constable Joslyn Wuttunee, originally from Red Pheasant reserve and posted to the Southey Detachment; Special Constable Robert Rabbitskin, from Big River reserve and posted to Meadow Lake Detachment; Special Constable Clayton Lerat from, from Cowessess reserve, and posted to Pelican Narrows Detachment.

The Native Special Constable Program began in January of 1975 with the objective of achieving a positive relationship and communication with natives in Saskatchewan. To date, the program has served its purpose; within the program there have been new developments such as extension within the Poundmaker and Little Pine reserves where there is policing on reserve on a full-time basis by Native Special Constables. Although there are no statistics available yet, there is a noticeable decline of complaints filed concerning police brutality, discrimination, etc.

When selected trainees go into the Native Special Constable Program, they receive instruction on care and handling of prisoners; First Aid; Self-defense; Swimming; general Physical Fitness; hygiene; Human Relations training such as effective speaking, dealing with anger, etc.; report writing; typing; Crisis Intervention; Drill; Crowd Control; Firearm use; Driving skills; Academic Orientation; cross-cultural issues; History of the Force; Laws such as the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, R.C.M.P. Act; Restricted or Prohibited drugs; Serving Supoenas

and Warrants; Police identification services.

Another R.C.M.P. Indian Special Constable Troop commenced training on January 20, 1981 and are scheduled to graduate on May 8, 1981. The three Saskatchewan residents in the troop are Ivy Pelletier of Yorkton, Maphena Crookedneck of Loon Lake, and Patricia Dubois of Regina.

There are vacancies in the Program and those interested in applying can contact their local R.C.M.P. Detachment or the Native Policing Section in Regina or Jack McLean (359-6457): ■



S/CST Joslyn Wuttunee.



S/CST Clayton Lerat.



S/CST Robert Rabbitskin.

INDIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

A success story involving young Indian students from Little Red Reserve.

According to Ed Peesker, the principal of Christopher Lake elementary school, there has been good response in the school and in the community towards a new program introduced to his school by Angus Esperance, the co-ordinator for the Indian Language Program for Prince Albert and Saskatoon districts.

Peesker feels the program has brought about a closer relationship between the Indian and white students due to the white students' participation in the Indian Language Program.

Esperance said approximately 40% of the students from grades 1-3 are Indians from the Little Red Reserve and 83% of all students in grades 1-3 are involved in the program with 40% of the involved students being of white ancestry.

The program, which started in late October is a pilot project for the school, teaches in the "Th" dialect (Wood Cree) under the supervision of Sam Halkett, a member of the Little Red Band who was trained by Esperance through the Cultural College in Saskatoon.

The program participated in a Christmas concert at Christopher Lake in which the students sang Christmas carols in Cree which greatly impressed every one in attendance including Esperance who commented "I was impressed with the outcome after only two short months of classes."

The program is being implemented in a number of other locations in the Prince Albert district, all of which have similar success stories with young Indian and non-Indian students. ■



UNFAIR TREATMENT PROMPTS ACTION

by Gloria Ledoux

For most students, school reopened January 5th, but not for the Indian students attending Marcelin school. A former part-time teacher on staff at the Marcelin School charges discrimination and unfair treatment to Muskeg Lake students attending the integrated joint school. Band Council retaliated by keeping their children out of school Monday and Tuesday until charges made against the school were clarified. A special meeting with the teacher involved and several concerned parents disclosed many incidents taking place within the school that the Band felt were contrary to the Education Act. An emergency meeting of the Band Council, the Director of Education, Secretary of the Blaine Lake Unit Board of Education and the Principal of Marcelin school resulted in a number of issues and concerns being brought to the attention of the Board. The Band Council also requested a meeting with the Marcelin School staff in the hopes of clearing some of the issues and to try to maintain a better working relationship to end the communication gap that exists between the two communities (Muskeg Lake Reserve and Marcelin). The concerns are as follows:

- Inconsistent discipline practices must cease; fairness is essential to all students.
- Minimum detention time (at least 30 minutes) to allow children to eat their lunch at noon hour.
- Physical abuse of children by staff must cease.
- Segregating students according to racial origin (i.e. White/Indian) on detention list must cease.
- Attitudes of staff must be non-discriminatory.
- In-service Workshops (a) between staff-resource people (b) between staff-parents.
- Staff to be honest and realistic during parent-teacher interviews regarding strength and weaknesses of students (parents must know problems at an early stage in the year.

- Staff should communicate students' problems in academic and social areas directly to Band Education staff working in the school. Areas of concern should also be referred to School Committee and/or Band Council to improve the education of our children.
- Segregation of student from classes should be carried out according to the provisions of the Education Act.
- Students should not be told to leave the school (to go home) without parents or band staff having been informed.

The move to pull the children out of school was aimed at involving parents in the situation. The Band will continue to monitor the school situation on a more regular basis. A reported inquiry into alleged racial problems was not held and none is planned. ■

EARP RIDES ROUGH-SHOD OVER DENE

"The recommendation of the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Panel (EARP) to allow the Norman Wells pipeline project to go ahead as early as next year is a betrayal of the Dene people," said Peter Ittinuar, MP (Nunatsiaq) and Jim Manly, MP (Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands), the New Democratic Party's critics on native and northern affairs.

The Panel has reviewed the proposal of Esso Resources Ltd. and Interprovincial Pipelines Ltd. to build a pipeline from Norman Wells, N.W.T. to Zama, Alberta.

Only three years ago, Justice Thomas Berger, in his report, **Northern Frontier - Northern Homeland**, recommended that there be a 10-year moratorium on any pipeline construction to give an opportunity for land claims and aboriginal rights to be settled.

"Going ahead with this project in 1982, would seriously jeopardize any Dene land settlements," Manly said. "Government acceptance of the recommendation can only be viewed as an endorsement of the cultural genocide of the Dene Nation. EARP's refusal to address itself to the Dene land settlement question is totally ridiculous. Any

socio-economic and environmental impact study of the project is inherently tied to the land settlement question."

Manly called EARP's refusal to recommend on the Dene land settlement a betrayal of the mandate given to it by the federal government. "This is another attempt to ride rough-shod over the rights of the Dene. The Government can't possibly allow the project to go through without looking at the land claims question."

"Justice Berger's reasons for calling a 10-year moratorium are just as valid today as they were three years ago," he said. "It would be hypocritical of the Government to accept EARP's recommendations against the opposition to the project by the Dene, the Metis, the Territorial government and Justice Berger."

Manly and Ittinuar again called for a full debate in the House of Commons before any decision on the project is made by Cabinet.

Manly called this a prime example of the kind of double-talk native people can look forward to if their aboriginal and treaty rights are not protected in the Constitution. ■

THE NORTH DAKOTA CONNECTION

by Martha Ironstar
- with excerpts from the File Hills
Bands Newsletter

In the afternoon of December 8th, twenty-four individuals climbed on board a Moose Mountain Lines Bus at Peepeekisis Band office for a journey to Fort Berthold and Bismark, North Dakota.

Noel Starblanket and Alyn Bigwin joined them at the North Portal border to bring their total to 31. The four day trip included stops at the United Tribes Educational/Technical Centre at Bismark, N.D. and Three Affiliated Tribes Administration Centre in Fort Berthold, N.D.

Objectives of the trip were to bring members of File Hills Socio/Development Corporation board, committees and outside agencies closer together as a working team. To observe a process that works and could be

applied to File Hills, the trip was designed as a learning experience and to witness development and administration in action.

The look at areas of interest to individuals in economic development, recreation, health, social planning, education, child development and services to Bands will provide valuable insight to our province.

A slide/tape presentation will be made of the "Dakota Connection". John Gertsmar and Earl Magnuson shot over 200 pictures and Earl did alot of recording while on the trip. The presentation should be available by the end of January.

Each committee chairman prepared a report relating to his respective area of interest upon returning from the trip.

A quote from the F.H.S.D.C. Social Planning Committee report, sums up a general philosophy of development.

"As part of the Social Committee, the efforts of Fort Berthold and U.T.E.T.C. stressed the development of self-determination.

We must all foresee that self-determination is the route to educating our future generation.

In what we learned and observed, is the beginning of unity. We must all remember that our four bands must strive towards a one common goal.

Without a common goal, there is no use in wasting energy, if this complex is not going to work.

With the input of the four File Hills Bands, we, the Social Committee feel that there is a future for our Indian people. We must realize and recognize that there is a lot of work to do, to make this complex a reality."

AGREEMENT REACHED ON YUKON INDIAN ELDER'S PROGRAM

VANCOUVER, January 23, 1981 — The Honourable John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs is pleased to announce that the Yukon land claim negotiators have reached agreement to provide an interim benefit program for Yukon Indian elders. The federal government has approved funds for this program, recognizing that the

participation of many elders in a final settlement will be diminished because of their advanced years and that accordingly some immediate benefits should be provided for them.

The Elders' Program is for the benefit of elders over 60 years of age and will be paid from an interest-free loan of approximately \$600,000 per year against settlement compensation. Benefits will be made available to eligible elders retroactive to July 1, 1980 and will continue for a period of two years or until an agreement in principle is reached, whichever occurs first. Upon ratification of an agreement in principle the program will continue for an additional two years or until a final agreement is reached.

The Minister said: "I am extremely pleased with the progress of the Yukon land claim negotiations to date and am particularly pleased with this opportunity to provide benefits to Yukon Indian elders".

For further information contact: Bernard Assiniwi (819) 994-1200

BITS AND PIECES

by Martha Ironstar
(with excerpts from
File Hills bands newsletter)

The File Hills Socio-Development Corporation is fortunate to have Noel Starblanket working closely with the Bands. Noel was instrumental in the search for planning monies for the F.H.S.D.C. when he was in Ottawa. He is presently on contract to work with the F.S.I. Economic Action Resource Management Program . . . Eugene Poitras has been accepted as a Manager/Trainee with the Saskatchewan Indian Business and Resource Management Training Program. He will be attending the University of Regina studying Administration and will be working in various areas as part of his work assignments . . . In the continual search for development funds, Dan Bellegarde, Chairman of the Economic Development Committee, met with representatives of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in Prince Albert on December 15 to clarify the

Corporation's submission to the Local Employment Development Assistance (LEDA) Program.

Bob Richards, Consultant for the F.H.S.D.C., has completed a first draft of a Child Care and Development Program for the Social Planning Committee . . .

There is a great deal of interest in the File Hills experience by people from across the country . . . The F.H.S.D.C. planning office has been set up on Starblanket reserve at the previous band office. All are welcome to drop in for coffee and to share ideas, and see first hand what the Corporation is doing . . . Irvin Starr and Dan Bellegarde have already made application for space in the proposed Senior Citizen's Centre . . . If any Band Council or Committee wants representatives of the Corporation to attend their meetings to clarify any issues, contact Eldon Bellegarde at the F.H.S.D.C. office at this number 334-2811. ■

1981 PRAIRIE SUMMER PROGRAM PLANNED

The second annual Prairie Canada Summer Program, the education-vacation package which proved so popular with the general public last summer, is slated to begin in Winnipeg the week of July 12-17. That week plus a second week in Saskatoon, July 19-24 and a third in Edmonton, July 26-31 will be coordinated by the Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina.

The opportunity to spend a relaxed "week (or three) on campus" appeals to many family groups and individuals of all ages. Lectures and field trips focusing on a greater knowledge of the prairie region, interaction among participants of differing backgrounds and interests, plus sufficient free time to explore the area on one's own were some of attractions for last year's participants who came from as far away as Prince Edward Island as well as close to home. Children's programs will be offered and university residences will be available.

Plans for the initial week in Winnipeg deal with ideas such as: parks in Manitoba, the Hudson's Bay

Company, the oral tradition in folklore, prairie art and field trips to rural ethnic communities.

Tentative topics for Saskatoon include: prairie geology, flora and fauna, the ethnic mosaic, archaeology, poetry, regional art and humour, together with field trips to Batoche and various ethnic settlements.

The Edmonton week will feature such topics as prairie nature, contemporary issues, historical topics ranging from paleontology to historical restorations, literature, drama and art.

For further information contact: Dr. Evelyn Jonescu, Director Canadian Plains Research Center University of Regina Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2 TEL: (306) 584-4758/86 ■

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY AGREEMENT SIGNED

OTTAWA — The water resources of the Yukon River Basin will be studied jointly by the federal government and the governments of the Yukon and British Columbia as a result the Canada Water Act.

The signatories were Environment Minister John Roberts, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro, Yukon Administrator Douglas Bell, Yukon Minister of Renewable Resources Dan Lang and British Columbia Minister of the Environment Stephen Rogers. This study will evaluate management alternatives for the resources of the Yukon River Basin in Canada.

The Yukon River Basin is the fifth largest in North America in terms of both land area and average water discharge. The river rises in British Columbia and, with its tributaries, drains most of southern Yukon before it crosses the Canada-U.S. border into Alaska.

The purpose of the agreement is to study current and foreseeable uses of the water and related resources, to highlight specific areas where further investigation or resolution of conflicts is needed and to provide a framework for future resource management decisions. The study program will involve public consultation and exchange of information among governments and agencies. ■

The study will be directed by the Yukon River Basin Committee — four members representing Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the governments of Yukon and British Columbia — and is scheduled for completion by December 30, 1983. The cost is not to exceed \$2.2 million, which will be shared 50% by Environment Canada, 40% by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and 5% each by the governments of Yukon and British Columbia. ■

THE CANADIAN HEREFORD DIGEST — (A magazine starring the Hereford breed of cattle) is available to 4-H Beef members. If interested in a FREE one year subscription, contact: THE CANADIAN HEREFORD DIGEST, 5160 Skyline Way N.E., Calgary, Alberta, TZE 6V1. ■

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making life
easier

Life . . . who made
me be.

by Raylene Poorman
Grade 8
Quinton school

OPINION

by Deanna Wuttunee

The constitution must be written in the hearts of the people, in their customs and manners, to grow and develop. It is the soul of the nation. If you kill the soul of the nation, then you destroy it.

Being Indian varies from the Artic North to South America. Some are Indian only if you declare themselves to be Indian, some are Indian until they legally give up this right one way or another and some are Indian by virtue of their social and economic class rather than ancestry. The new constitution will determine where, we the Indian people of Canada, will be pegged in after patriation.

A new constitution means a new political people. We've seen through the years how the paternalism of Indian Affairs has touched every aspect of our lives, socially, economically and politically. Can we change this and replace it with a proud people determined to direct their own destiny, prepared to grasp our place in society as equals, not for the sake of progress but for our sakes as individuals and as Nations.

NATIVE LAW STUDIES PROGRAM

by Deanna Wuttunee

No established, nation-wide community within Canadian society has virtually no representation in the legal profession or in the legal system other than Canadian Indians. Yet the number of Indian People in jails or appearing in Canadian courts is staggering.

The Native Law Centre, through its program for legal studies, has paved some inroads in an effort to assist in remedying the situation. In a 1973-1980 report they boast a 154 registration total of students in one or the other of its summer programs. They claim a 72 percent success rate of students going on to a regular law program. The legal studies program offers the opportunity for the student to assess and judge his capabilities in a law studies environment and therefore decide if he is suited or

capable in that field. Of the 154, (54) students are women.

A prerequisite to the intensive eight-week course is admission to a regular law school. The program course is not watered down or misleading in any way. It is demanding and students have to be masters in budgeting their time to cover the overwhelming amount of work that has to be done.

Prior to 1973, there were only five people of native ancestry studying law in Canada as far as can be determined. Their numbers have grown to 45, and 34 of these have taken the Saskatchewan program.

The centre has been instrumental in stimulating the development and organization of the Native Law Students Association of Canada, established in March, 1974. The Association has an active executive and membership serving to advance and stimulate interest among Indian people.

Before 1973, there were only four Indian lawyers in Canada, but by the spring of 1980, (44) native people had received their degrees; 28 took the Saskatchewan program.



STAFF PROFILE

by Deanna Wuttunee

Marcella Wuttunee leads a full life. She juggles her two jobs, a family of four children, her duties as an executive board member of the Bambi Day Care Center and sports activities with ease.

"I'm used to it", she said.

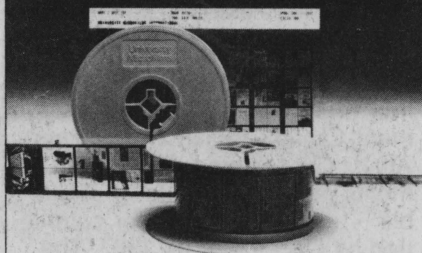
Marcella is the office manager of the North Battleford district office of the FSI and also has a part time job as an accountant for the North Battleford Management Associates, a company formed by the district chiefs last year to enable them to build a multicomplex facility sometime in 1982.

She started working for the Federation, January 1978, and was promoted to office manager in April. Her interests are sports and furthering her career. She worked as band clerk for the Red Pheasant Reserve for 15 months prior to this. She took an intensive course at Reeves Business College, finishing in record time to prepare herself for the step into the labor force.

The most important part of her job is making sure people that come into the office feel at home, she says. She says she enjoys working for the people in the North Battleford district because in the past two years, she's gotten to know most of them.

Marcella, left the Red Pheasant Reserve two years ago to rebuild her life. She has made great strides to carve a fulfilling lifestyle for herself by establishing a meaningful life in this fast paced world, balancing it with career, sports and community activities.

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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

The fall of 1980 proved to be busy for the Admission and Counselling Unit of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. It all began with the Pre-Orientation Week which was held during September 2-4, 1980. During this week, new and returning students had the opportunity to meet with other students and staff of the College through organized social functions and assemblies. The students were informed about University life, academic expectations, programs from both the College and the University of Regina. The week culminated with an Indian Feast which was held at the Regina Friendship Centre. Here, the Resident Elder, Jim Ryder, along with other Elders, offered prayers and wished the students and staff good health. First Vice-President, Doug Cuthand, and Third Vice-President, Ron Albert, of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, were also present. Mr. Cuthand welcomed the students, offered them encouragement and wished them academic success.

A total of 78 new students arrived from across the country; 14 new students arrived from the Cree School Board of James Bay, Quebec; 10 came from Manitoba; 5 from Nova Scotia; 2 from Alberta; and students also came from British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, Ontario, and New Brunswick.

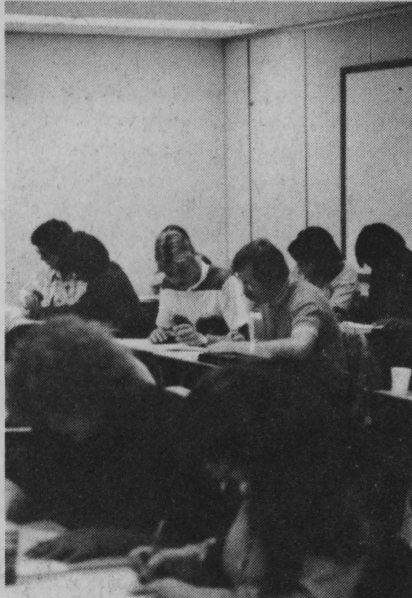
It is important to note that the College follows the semester system of the University of Regina. For those seeking further information about application procedures, please write to:

Ms. Judy Potter
Admissions & Records Officer,
Admissions & Counselling Unit,
Saskatchewan Indian
Federated College,
C-4, Classroom Building,
University of Regina,
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Phone: (306) 584-8333

As one can conclude, enrollment at the College increases in leaps and bounds each semester.

Plans are now in the discussion stages of acquiring a building for the College in the 1980s. At this

point in time, staff and students alike have to tolerate the increasingly limited space in the Classroom Building of the University of Regina. With the continued support and cooperation from the University, the College can expect to grow and succeed in its aspiration to increase Indian professionals in both the Indian and non-Indian society. ■



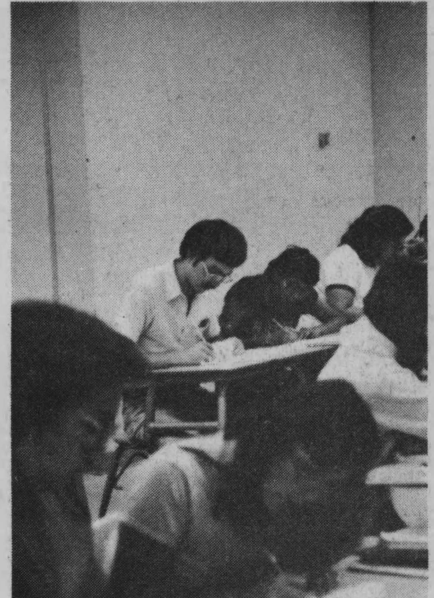
Classes offered by the College experience increasing enrollment of Indian and Non-Indian students each Semester. The Indian language classes seem to be the most popular.



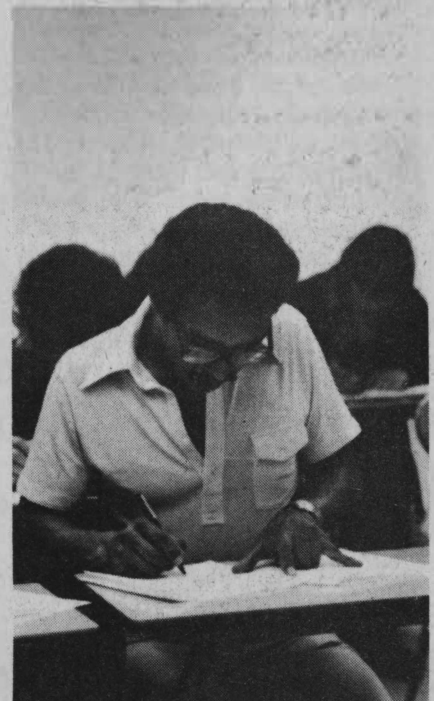
During the feast of Pre-Orientation, Doug Cuthand sat next to the Elders to wish the students well and enjoyed a good meal prepared by Elder Jim Ryder's wife and some staff of the College.

ENGLISH RIVER TRANSFER

(February 5) – Ted Bowerman, minister responsible for Treaty Indian Land Entitlement, has announced transfer of 1,690 ha (4,176 acres) of unoccupied Crown land to the federal government to be set aside as an Indian Reserve for the English River Band, near Buffalo Narrows on Primeau Lake. ■



As new students complete their final registration, Duane Delorme, an Indian Art major hired by the College, also did his final assignment at the College.



Duane Delorme, an Indian Art major, hired by the College for the summer was instrumental in the recruiting of students. The picture depicts him in completing his final assignment before he starts classes.

NEW BUDGET NEEDED TO FIGHT INFLATION, SAYS NDP OTTAWA REPORT

Prime Minister Trudeau is being presumptuous when he tells Canadians to "switch priorities" to meet rising food costs, while at the same time being unaware of how much a loaf of bread costs.

NDP leader Ed Broadbent said the Prime Minister's advice to families hard-hit by rising food prices that they should "switch priorities and spend a bit more on food" is completely insensitive to the realities of family finances at this time.

"How can those on fixed incomes, those who are living at the poverty level, be expected to carry out his advice?" Broadbent asked in the Commons, adding that he wondered if the Prime Minister could tell the House how much a loaf of bread, a dozen eggs or a litre of milk costs.

The PM was unable to answer, claiming that his helpful hints for making ends meet by switching priorities were "just common sense".

But changing budget priorities will help the average family little if the government fails to change its own economic priorities, Broadbent charged, noting that one in every four Canadians will face unemployment at some time in the next year, an increase of 150,000 over the current year.

He pointed out that factories are operating at the lowest level in two decades, bankruptcies are up and housing starts are down. In spite of all this and the projected 14 per cent food price increase, the Prime Minister does not even know what it costs Canadians for basic food staples.

As for interest rates, of the few promises made by the Prime Minister during the last federal election campaign, one was "to keep interest rates down and make sure they go lower". The Liberals failed to fulfill this promise to Canadians at least twice in 1980.

"High interest rates are having a devastating effect on farmers, auto workers, small businessmen and fishermen," said Broadbent. Instead of implementin, if he independent

policy, the Prime Minister is following the escalation of interest rates in the United States.

For some home owners, higher interest rates mean that mortgage payments will go up by 50 per cent next year. This will not only have a devastating effect on those with mortgages, but will also depress the construction industry.

"Meanwhile, the Prime Minister is arrogantly suggesting that Canadians cope with the government's inability to provide them with a decent standard of living by juggling their family budgets." Changing priorities, according to the Prime Minister, could mean losing the family home in order to pay for food.

The NDP leader suggested the government should change its own economic priorities and bring in a new budget that will give low and middle income families a cost-of-living tax break. ■

OIL/GAS PRODUCING BANDS TO BE PROTECTED UNDER NEW TAX REGULATIONS

OTTAWA (January 29, 1981) — John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, confirmed today that draft oil and gas revenue regulations issued by Finance Minister Allan J. MacEachen will ensure that Indian Bands producing oil and gas will not be adversely affected by the proposed petroleum and gas revenue tax.

Indian leaders have recently expressed their concern that the tax would discourage oil and gas development on reserves. Before the draft regulations were issued, it appeared that developers would have to provide for the 8 percent tax from their earnings. This would have made oil and gas development on Indian reserves relatively less attractive compared to production off-reserve.

Mr. Munro said the proposed regulations should make on-reserve development quite attractive to operators since the regulations provide for the deduction of Indian royalties from gross revenues.

Mr. Munro stressed the government's concern that Indian Bands obtain maximum economic

benefit from natural resources on their reserves.

"The draft regulations should provide support and encouragement for Bands, particularly in the West, who are interested in developing hydrocarbon deposits on reserves," the Minister said. ■

AXWORTHY, DE BANE TO ADDRESS DREE MEETINGS

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, February 13, 1981 — Honorable Lloyd Axworthy, federal Minister of Employment and Immigration, and Honorable Pierre De Bane, federal Minister of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), will both address a conference of senior federal government officials here on Wednesday, February 25.

The conference, which will conclude February 26, is sponsored by DREE and will be chaired by James D. Collinson of Saskatoon, the Department's Western Region Assistant Deputy Minister.

Mr. Axworthy will speak at a noon session February 25 on economic development in Western Canada and Mr. De Bane will address a dinner session that evening on federal responsibilities in regional development. Both sessions will be open to the media.

The remainder of the meetings will involve senior Ottawa and Western officials from a number of federal departments and agencies in an annual review of current and proposed economic programs affecting the West.

For further details, contact:

Ronald E. Johnson
DREE, Saskatoon
(306) 665-4422

D. Lynn Gates
DREE, Winnipeg
(204) 949-2580 ■



PARENTS! C'MON DOWN . . . WE NEED YOU

by Archie King

When your little guy showed an interest in accompanying his friends to the minor hockey team try-outs, did you as a parent give him your complete support? You know, this would be his first season of hockey, but why not shoot for the top?

Sitting in the stands watching the coaches put the little tykes through their paces, it soon became evident Johnny isn't quite ready for All-Star competition. Probably, you knew the give-away came when he cocked his helmet in your direction and yelled, "You know I'm missing the cartoons!"

Many feel winning and losing has no place in children's sports. You'll have a hard time convincing the kids. Most of them want to win very badly!

The hardest part of being a parent is telling the youngster that losing is not the same thing as failing, that failing is only when you quit on yourself, that as long as you refuse to quit you are never defeated and that not giving in to defeat is something to take great pride in.

Many kids are never taught this and I think it's a tragedy, especially when they get a little older and become parents, and worse coaches. They feel there is some kind of shame in losing or in watching their kids lose.

We, as parents should give the boy a lot of encouragement and be openly proud of every effort he makes. Most youngsters take far more punishment rough housing in the back yard with their brothers or friends without thinking twice about it. If they do think twice about it at the rink, it means they're not enjoying the game and you can be sure there is a very good reason why they're not. Make sure you're not the reason.

Sports has been part of my younger years and I always enjoyed it. You probably found that as a parent you are introducing the youngster to the joys of hockey and all of the good things the game has to offer.

You will like to think every coach involved with youngsters shares your sentiments, but you know this

is not true. I watched one coach grab his players' sticks and hurl them onto the ice to protest a disallowed goal that cost him the game. The goal was disallowed because the coach had been caught double shifting his 'star' players while some of the more awkward boys spent extra time sitting on the end of the bench and I have to wonder what this teaches a boy!

I do know that more parents should come out to the games and get involved with the youngsters. If you understand about winning and losing you just make a terrific 'coach'. There's another very important reason to get involved the youngsters need you and if they don't have you, they may very well end up with someone who doesn't understand at all how easy it is to make the youngster cry.

Every kid is a born entertainer at an early age; a little awkward, a little comical, and a whole lot hungry to be appreciated.

Let's give them the support. ■

QU'APPELLE VALLEY INDIAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY UPDATE . .

by Martha Ironstar

The first three months of 1981 will be busy for the Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority board as they will be holding hearings with the bands to discuss negotiations of the Canada/Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement, and the past damages of flooded lands on reserves since the early 1940's.

The bands are concerned about prospective changes and their future role within the Qu'Appelle Valley. A greater concern is that bands do not have an authoritative role in decision-making on valley development matters.

These hearings will continue through February and March after which time the bands will meet with various levels of government and attempt to resolve the issues and concerns.

"This is the process that should have been implemented prior to any action by government, provincial or federal". ■

WANTED: YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR A CULTURAL POLICY

Whether you are an artist, a business person or a concerned citizen, the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee welcomes your views. It has been established to examine the range of current federal policies in culture and the arts and to recommend future directions.

A discussion guide lists the objectives of present policy such as the "enhancement of opportunities for creative expression and cultural choice, taking into account our linguistic duality and the ethnic and regional character of our country", and "the strengthening of international relations and encouragement of cultural exchanges."

The committee will focus attention on certain "core subjects" which range from opera and classical forms of painting to native arts, folk dance and folklore and include radio and television, libraries, archives and heritage resources such as museums, historic parks, sites and monuments. It will seek answers to such questions as "How should we harmonize local, regional and national cultural objectives?", "Should the present criteria for international touring support be enlarged to include amateurs?", "Should broad-casting policy encourage Canadian programming of broad cultural appeal? Should it provide more exposure to professional culture?" Many members of ethnic groups must surely have been pleased by some of the cultural events and opportunities available in Canada, or have been dismayed by the lack of some aspects of cultural life which were well established in their native lands. The committee would like to hear from them.

Briefs must be submitted by February 9, 1981. Public hearings will be held across the country between March and June, 1981. For further information and to obtain the Discussion Guide (in English or French) contact the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, 365 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0C8, Telephone (613) 996-3901. ■

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF KANISWAPIT CENTRAL

by Martha Ironstar

A drive through Pasqua reserve brings you to a small sign giving directions to Kaniswapit Central school. Situated on the border line of Pasqua/Muscowpetung reserves, the school is centrally located overlooking the Qu'Appelle Valley. The playground looked inviting (if I were only a child).

A firm handshake from Principal William Piegan started a very interesting afternoon. At first we toured the building which was a most impressive facility. The children in grades 5-6 were burning off their energies with basketballs in the well equipped gym. A kitchen adjoined the gym and the balcony directly above provides a place for games of ping-pong, pool or cards.

I was informed the students have an active intra-mural sports program. Within this program, the students acquire points for attendance at each game. If one of the students is not present, a point is deducted from his team.

This point system promotes team spirit, co-operation and good sportsmanship. Peer group pressure is used to a positive advantage within the teams, as students are encouraged not to condemn anyone. This attitude within the teams generates enthusiasm, inspires confidence and encourages the students to do their best.

Upon leaving the gym, the brightly colored hallway was decorated with pictures of last years trophy winners. We visited classrooms of grades 7-8 and 9-10 students who were working diligently on assignments.

Kindergarten/Nursery teacher, Mrs. Valerie Gordon of Pasqua reserve, greeted us with a smile as the children were busily playing and learning from their educational toys. A house like structure in the room amused a few children and the small-sized chairs and tables facilitated the others who now focused their attention on us. After their picture was taken, Mrs. Mabel Piegan, Language Instructor, was on hand to take over as it was time for their Saulteaux language class.

The building also contained a fully equipped Lab, a teachers' lounge

and offices. The library is centrally located and displays an incredible number of trophies won through the school's three years of existence. In the school's first year, they lost only 4 of 24 trophies available; in 1980 the Kaniswapit school lost only 2 of 24 trophies available in track and field events. This great achievement stems from the administration staff who promote, support and encourage the students to use their abilities to their best potential. The part-time librarian is Ms. Joyce Keepness, who is also the Indian Crafts instructor and associate teacher.

I sat down and talked with principal William Piegan. He informed me that besides striving for the best in education, the children are also encouraged to attend school regularly. Absence from school often is a main learning block for students.

To remedy this, attendance records are kept and students with perfect records are presented with certificates of attendance. The objective of this is to acquire 10 perfect attendance certificates. When this is achieved, the student receives a small gift such as a watch, or a radio. The classroom with all students having perfect attendance records are eligible for a trip at end of month. This method of promoting attendance has advantages for the students who acquire self-discipline by just being at school every day. The system has proven itself very successful.

Mr. Peigan says he also promotes individuality by inviting the students to instruct the class on any topic of their choice for two minutes. They enjoy this time and topics usually include news, sports or current events. While using methods of this type, students are achieving the skills of self-confidence, self-discipline and positive group behaviors which are needed in today's complex society.

The teachers at Kaniswapit are as follows:

Mr. William Peigan — Principal
Grades 7-8
English, Spelling, part-time
phys.-Ed.

Mrs. S. Morin — Senior teacher
Grades 9-10
Accounting, Mathematics

Mr. A. Ngui — Part-time Phys.- Ed
Grades 5-6
Social, History, Geography

Mr. Petal — Grades 3-4
Reading and Literature

Mrs. P. Normand — Grades 1-2.

As you may have noticed, the Phys. - Ed. classes for the 100-plus students at the school are shared by Mr. Peigan and Mr. Ngui. There is a definite need for a fully-qualified Phys.- Ed. instructor and Science teacher. The instructors feel their abilities are limited, as they depend on text book instruction. Mr. Peigan said "There is more to achieve in Phys.- Ed. activities than one can relate from a book. The Laboratory and Phys.- Ed. facilities can be used to unlimited potential if proper instruction was available".

This situation has played it's role in the administrative system. Mr. Peigan does his regular duties of instructing English, spelling and Phys. - Ed., and has only a half-day, once a week to attend to his administrative duties. This time-frame does not meet the required time needed to manage the school's affairs, thus obliging Mr. Peigan to work on his own time.

Principal Peigan mentioned the fact that he does feel overworked and "everyday feels like an uphill climb." The lack of an instructor is to some degree a handicap within the otherwise full educational system. ■

SMALL MOTOR MECHANICS COURSE UNDERWAY AT FORT QU'APPELLE

by Martha Ironstar

Nine students from Standing Buffalo reserve are presently taking a small motor mechanics course at Fort Qu'Appelle's Marine Sales building. The course, offered by The Saskatchewan Indian Community College, provides instruction on maintenance and repair of small motors.

The trainees take part, repair and assemble snow machines, and are supervised and instructed by Mr. Con Rippert. The trainees who have successfully completed the course may want to take further training and can use this course as credit to acquire certification. The 12 week course ends on February 6 of this year. ■

BEARDY'S BRUINS HOSTS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

by Gloria Ledoux

Eight teams participated in the Beardys Annual Hockey Tournament held at the Duck Lake Villaplex on January 17th & 18th. The tourney was organized by Bruins manager, Don Seesequasis. In the opening game, Mistawasis Warriors lost to Beardys Native Sons by a score of 6-2. The Sandy Lake Chiefs shut out Sturgeon Lake by a score of 10-0. Beardys "B" team, the hosting Bruins, knocked Whitefish Flyers to the "B" side when they won their game by a score of 6-3. James Smith Scouts took over the fourth game when they beat Witchekan Hawks 8-3. A close game between Mistawasis Warriors and Sturgeon Lake concluded hockey action for that day when the Warriors defeated Sturgeon Lake 5-4 to begin the second round.

Sunday morning, James Smith Scouts advanced to the "A" side final when they wiped out the Beardys Bruins by a score of 17-2. Witchekan Hawks and Whitefish Flyers then battled it out in the "B" side semi-final with the Flyers coming out on top 8-3. Semi-final on the "A" side saw an exciting game between the Beardys Native Sons and the Sandy Lake Chiefs. The Native Sons won that game 8-5.

Whitefish Flyers came out victorious by a large margin winning the "B" side championship after defeating Mistawasis Warriors 19-11. Mistawasis suffered setback early in the second period when goal-tender "Mickey" Gordon Ledoux suffered a fractured arm.

Beardys Native Sons gained the Championship Trophy along with \$400.00 prize money and individual trophies when they defeated the James Smith Scouts 9-5. James Smith Scouts received a consolation Trophy and \$300.00 for their second place finish on the "A" side.

The outcome of the final awards drew quite an interest when results showed a 3 way tie for top

scorer between Bruce Morin of Whitefish, Calvin Stonestand of James Smith and Earl Cameron of Beardys. The committee decided to hold a showdown to determine the winner, Earl Cameron came out on

top when he beat goal-tender Bill Marion twice in a row. Other awards went to Calvin Stonestand winning the Most Sportsmanlike Player award, Best Defense Trophy went to Billy Thomas, Best Goalie Award Brian Cameron, Most Valuable Player award Earl Cameron.

This tournament is the first in a series of tournaments being hosted by the North Central Indian Hockey League open to all interested hockey teams. Beardys Native Sons will be holding their tournament on February 14th & 15th. James Smith Tournament is on January 24th & 25th. Remember the success of each tournament is determined by you, the interested fans and participants. ■

STAFF PROFILE

by Deanna Wuttunee

Elsie Wuttunee, executive secretary for the North Battleford FSI district office, says she enjoys working for the chiefs and is getting to understand the problems that they are faced with constantly in the performance of their jobs.

Elsie has to take the minutes at chiefs' meetings and knows about the difficult tasks that arise farther. She said it was kind of hard for her to understand what they are discussing sometimes, at first but she is now coping.

She started working for the organization in 1980. She attended Reeves Business College 1979-1980 to upgrade herself and got the job shortly after she left the college.

Her duties include typing, filing, taking dictation and minutes and answering correspondence. She travels from Red Pheasant daily, which is approximately 20 miles from the city. Her day begins early. She is married and has a son who has more energy than both of his parents put together, says mom.

Elsie would like to see more community news in the "Saskatchewan Indian", she added. ■

The 8th Annual Saskatchewan Handcraft Festival sponsored by the **Saskatchewan Craft Council** will be held **July 17, 18, 19, 1981** in the **ARENA & AUDITORIUM, TOWN of BATTLEFORD.**

The **CRAFT MARKET & JURIED EXHIBITION** are open to any permanent resident of Saskatchewan.

Deadline for application into the **CRAFT MARKET** is postmarked **MARCH 25.**

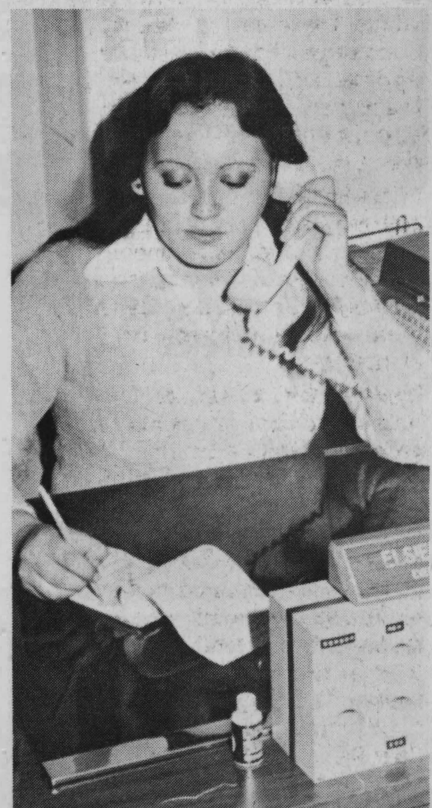
Deadline for entry into the **JURIED EXHIBITION** is postmarked **MAY 10.**

Applications and entry forms and regulations are available

June Jacobs, Co-ordinator, Sask. Handcraft Festival, Box 145, Meacham, Sask., S0K 2V0

Or

SCC Office, Box 7408, Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 4J3





NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST

THEME:

THE YEAR OF THE HANDICAPPED

This year, let us make an effort to extend warmth and acceptance to the disabled people among us.

In spite of all of our imperfections, we are all a part of the Creator's wonderful Plan and in this Plan, the Creator sees us as one, none can be better than the other.

Writers of Indian or Eskimo ancestry, who are residents of Saskatchewan, may enter original stories dealing with some aspect of native life that will appeal to native children and teenagers.

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

Note: All the winning manuscripts become the property of the Curriculum Studies and Research Department which will retain the copyright.

Deadline for entries is June 30, 1981.

Send all manuscripts to:

The Fifth Annual Native Writers' Contest
 c/o Mary Ann Sokwaypnace
 Curriculum Studies Department
 Box 3085
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9

THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST

Theme: The Year of The Handicapped

Too often, we neglect to think of the people less fortunate than we. Many of our own people, mentally or physically disabled, are struggling against insurmountable odds in dealing with life on a day to day basis.

This year, let us make an effort to extend a sharing and caring hand to help our world become a much happier place in which to live.

Rules and Regulations

- Any person of Indian or Eskimo ancestry, who is a resident of Saskatchewan, may enter this contest.
- Writers may enter as many book manuscripts as they wish in any or all of the four categories, but must indicate in which category each manuscript should be judged:
 - a) biography c) history
 - b) fiction d) poetry
- The book must be the original work of an individual writer or a group, such as a school class, but it may be based on traditional legends or stories. It should be

written to appeal to the native child or teenager, and should deal in some way with some aspect of native life.

- The length of the story may vary, as a picture book or story book for very young children might contain only a few dozen words, while a book for older children might be much longer.
- If the story is based on a traditional legend, or is based directly on material which has been published previously in a book, magazine or somewhere else, please indicate this in a covering letter accompanying the manuscript.
- The winners of this contest will be selected by a panel of judges representing the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, Department of Culture and Youth and the Provincial Library.
- The decision of the judges will be final and announcements regarding the competition will be made by October 31, 1981. Attempts will be made to have the official presentation of the awards in the winners' home communities as soon as possible after the contest has ended.
- The writer of the winning book in each of the four categories will receive \$200.00

NOTE: All winning manuscripts become the property of the Curriculum Studies and Research Department which will retain the copyright.

- All materials submitted will be evaluated by the committee. Manuscripts which have merit, but which the committee feels are not qualified under the contest regulations, will be copyrighted in the author's name and submitted to a Canadian Publishing Company to see if they can be published commercially. Thereafter, all arrangements regarding the author's fee, etc., would be worked out between the publisher and the author.
- The deadline for entry of manuscripts is June 30, 1981. All scripts must be clearly written by hand, or typewritten and double spaced, and are to be submitted to the Fifth Annual Native Writers' Contest.

• PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS •

Please TYPE or PRINT neatly all letters.

Due to limited space, we can only accept letters from writers aged SIXTEEN and UNDER
Due to space requirements, some letters must be held for insertion in upcoming issues.

Hi! My name is Shelley. I would like to have some pen pals any age (boys or girls). My hobbies are: roller-skating, horses, writing letters, ceramics, and making new friends.
Shelley Sanderson
Box 311
Kinistino, Sask., S0J 1H0

Hi! My name is Bernadette Severight. I am 14 years old and I would like to hear from boys or girls (14-16 years old). My hobbies are: volleyball, skating, basketball, and listening to the radio.
Bernadette Severight
2925 14A - 14th Avenue
Beta, Apartments
Regina, Sask., S4T 2R3

Hello! My name is Janice Straightnose. I would like to hear from anyone, the ages doesn't matter. My hobbies are the following: meeting new people, typing and writing, travelling to pow-wow's, I'm very interested in my Indian ways, my favorite sports are: volleyball, basketball, baseball.
Janice Straightnose
Box 1361
c/Jerry Straightnose
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hi! My name is Elwyn PeeAce and I am 11 years old. I would like to have pen pals between 11-12 years old. My hobbies are: going to pow-wow's, meeting new people, travelling, and some sports.
Elwyn PeeAce
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is David and I would like to hear from mostly (girls) between the ages of 12-15. My hobbies include: meeting new people, horse back-riding, going to pow-wow's, drawing, listening to music, plus many more.
David Taniskishayinew
Box 22
Rose Valley, Sask., S0E 1M0

Howdy! My name is Wendy Blind. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: skiing, roller-skating, going to pow-wow's, and dancing.
Wendy Blind
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi There! My name is Eddie Harkins. I am 10 years old. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 9-12. My hobbies are: soccer, hockey, baseball, skiing, boxing, and bike riding.
Eddie Harkins
Beauval, Sask., S0M 0G0

Hi! My name is Maxine Papequash. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 12-14. My hobbies are: sports, roller-skating, dancing and going to pow-wows.
Maxine Papequash
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is Philistine Cote. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies are: skating, swimming, skiing.
Philistine Cote
Box 1253
Kamsack, Sask.

Hi! My name is Margaret Fiddler. I am 13 years old I come from Beauval. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 13 & 16. My hobbies are: pow-wow's, meeting new people, listening to the radio and writing letter.
Margaret Fiddler
c/o Edna Fiddler
Beauval, Sask., S0M 0G0

Hi! My name is Glenda. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 11 to 13. My hobbies are: disco dancing, roller-skating, swimming.
Glenda Longman
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is Marlene. I would like to hear from girls or boys between the ages of 14 to 15 years old. My hobbies are: roller-skating, swimming, and dancing.
Marlene Machiskinik
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is Mary Morin and I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: meeting (boys) and playing basketball and all other sports.
Mary Morin
Turnor Lake, Sask., S0M 3E0

Hi! My name is Joyce Brittain. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 13-16. My hobbies are: riding horses, going to pow-wow's, all sports.
Joyce Brittain
Box 722
Kinistino, Sask., S0J 1H0

Hi! My name is Adrienne Maurice. I am 9 years old. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 9-10. My hobbies are: going tobogganing, writing poems, skating, and basketball.
Adrienne Maurice
General Delivery
Patuanak, Sask., S0M 2H0

Hi There! My name is Beverly Head. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 13 to 16. My hobbies are: listening to music, going to dances, meeting new people.
Beverly Head
Box 607
Kinistino, Sask., S0J 1H0

Hi! My name is Romana Nattacappo. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 9-12. My hobbies are: listening to rock & roll music.
Romana Nattacappo
Box 190
Lestock, Sask., S0A 2G0

Hi! My name is Vera Slippery. My name is Charlotte Kishayinew. We would like to correspond with boys or girls between the ages of 11-15. Our hobbies are: knitting, listening to rock and roll, and all sports.
Vera Slippery and
Charlotte Kishayinew
Box 190
Lestock, Sask., S0A 1W0

Hi! My name is Debra Fineday. I would like pen pals between the ages of 12-15. My hobbies are: volleyball, swimming, going to pow-wow's.
Debra Fineday
General Delivery
Gallivan, Sask.

Hi! My name is Roberta (nickname Blondie). I would like to correspond with girls and boys between the ages 13-16. I like listening to music and dancing, roller-skating, horseback riding.
Roberta Longman
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is Debra Fineday. I would like pen pals between the ages of 12-15. My hobbies are: volleyball, swimming, going to pow-wow's.
Debra Fineday
General Delivery
Gallivan, Sask.

Hi! My name is Vera Slippery. My name is Charlotte Kishayinew. We would like to correspond with boys or girls between the ages of 11-15. Our hobbies are: knitting, listening to rock and roll, and all sports.
Vera Slippery and
Charlotte Kishayinew
Box 190
Lestock, Sask., S0A 1W0

Hi! My name is Richard Peeteetuce, I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from girls and boys from 15-16 years old. My hobbies are: meeting new people, listening to the radio, and tobogganing.
Richard Peeteetuce
Box 395
Rosthern, Sask., S0K 3R0

Hi There! My name is Lynda Bluecloud. I am 15 years old. I would like to have pen pals from other reserves (boys or girls).
Linda Bluecloud
119 Main Street
Saskatoon, Sask.,

Hi There! My name is Arnold Wayne Moosewaypayo and I am 14 years old. I would like to hear from boys or girls aged 15 and under. My hobbies include disco dancing, dancing pow-wow, curling and reading books.
Arnold W. Moosewaypayo
437 - 5th Avenue
North Battleford, Sask.,

Howdy! My name is Cyril Archie Awasis. I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from boys or (girls mostly) 16 and under. My hobbies are: pow-wow dancing, singing, playing volleyball, typing in school.
Cyril A. Awasis
402 - Avenue R. South
Saskatoon, Sask.,

Tansi! My name is Francis Jean Poitras. I come from Brandon, Manitoba. I would like to hear from girls or boys from the ages of 13 to 15. My hobbies are: dancing, listening to music, and many various sports.
Francis J. Poitras
120 - Argyle Courts
Brandon, Manitoba R7B 2C9

NATIONAL NUTRITION WEEK MARCH 1-7, 1981

March 1-7th has been named National Nutrition Week. All across Canada people will be celebrating this week by promoting good food habits.

What is meant by the phrase "good food habits"? How much and what kind of food should you eat? What could you do to change your eating patterns?

Good food habits include watching the amount of sugar, fat, salt and foods high in these substances that you eat. An excess can lead to many health problems such as diabetes, obesity, heart conditions, cancer and other diseases. Following good food habits also involves eating something in the morning to give you energy for the day and choosing healthy snacks - not candy, chips and pop! Good snacks are peanuts, bannock with cheese, unsweetened fruit juice, sunflower seeds, and pizza.

Each day you should try to have a total of 4-5 servings of fruits and vegetables (at least 2 servings of vegetables), 2 servings (more for children and teenagers) of milk or products made from milk (cheese, yogurt or ice cream), 3-5 servings of bannock or breads and cereals and 2 servings of meat, fish, poultry or meat substitutes (eggs, dried peas, beans or lentils, nuts and seeds.)

This is a great week for you to look at your own food habits. Write down everything you eat and drink for one day. Are you following the guidelines listed above? If not, now is the time to change.

Remember - good food means good health.

4-H REPORT

FILE HILLS RESERVES

A 4-H youth group is planned for Little Black Bear, Starblanket, Okanese and Peepekesis Bands. On February 16, 4-H staff met with Kevin Walker, Noella McKay, Art Desnomie, Sandra Walker, David Walker and Michael Walker to help plan the club. An organization meeting with the young people will decide which projects will be started up.

DILLON

A 4-H leaders meeting was held on January 16 at the school. Various 4-H projects will be started soon.

PATUANAK

The Patuanak 4-H Club is well underway this season. 57 members are taking part in 11 projects.

The 4-H leaders are:

Candlemaking (Peggy Adamack), Winter (Bill Green), Orientation (Al Salilnier), Embroidery handbags (Cecile Blackburn), Wood Carving (Ovide Wolverine), Wallhangings (Andrea Maurice), Woodworking (Ron Skage), Cooking (Andy Blackburn), Leathercraft (Norbert

George), Yarn Novelty Craft (Gladys McPherson), Macrame (Margaret & Rheda McIntyre).

CANOE LAKE

Wednesday night is 4-H time at Canoe Lake! January 14th, Les & Deb visited the Canoe Lake 4-H Club and participated with the cooking group in making bannock. The knitting, crafts, and firearm safety members also gathered Wednesday evening. After the project meeting, the members played games and freshly baked bannock was served as lunch.

TURNOR LAKE

January 15th, Les and Deb travelled to Turnor Lake School and talked about 4-H to the senior students. They also discussed 4-H with the Homemaker's Group that evening.

The 4-H program staff travelled also to LaLoche and talked to teachers and community representatives about 4-H.

S.I.A.P. STAFF TRAINING

January 18-22nd, Les Ferguson & Deb Hauer the 4-H Program Staff attended the S.I.A.P. Staff Training Seminar at P.C.T.C. near Fort Qu'Appelle. The Sask. Indian Agriculture Program staff learned about time management, setting goals and priorities, and how to be more effective in their jobs.

4-H LEADER WORKSHOPS

Four 4-H workshops were held across the province in February:

- ★ Cowessess Band Office (Feb. 9th)
- ★ Prince Albert Student Residence (Feb. 12th)
- ★ Onion Lake (Feb. 18th)
- ★ North Battleford (Feb. 19th)

About eighty people attended these 4-H days and learned:

- What is 4-H?
- The various projects in 4-H
- How to plan a club activity
- The roles of a member executive
- New ideas for club activities
- How to plan an Achievement Day

The participants met new people, worked together, had some fun and thought about 4-H in their own reserves.

OPEN HOUSE CANADA

Open House Canada is a youth exchange program funded through the Secretary of State where young Canadians are given an opportunity to travel and sample life in other provinces.

To be eligible for a group exchange:

- 1) Each young person is between 14 and 22 years of age
- 2) Each participant pays a \$15.00 registration fee
- 3) The group size is at least 15 youth and 1 escort
- 4) The exchange is between 7 and 30 days

- 5) The exchange occurs during the summer of 1981 (May 1 - Sept. 30)
- 6) Each participant hosts his or her "twin" from the other province

First priority is given to groups who have never received funding through the Canadian 4-H Council for an Open House Canada exchange. Second priority is given to groups who participated over one year ago. Applications for this summer's exchange must be submitted to the Canadian 4-H Council before April 3, 1981.

Contact the Indian 4-H Office for an application form.

REGISTRATION

Have you sent in your registration form? The start-up grant and membership cards will be mailed to your club when the registration form is mailed to the Indian 4-H Office.

PROJECT TEACHING IDEAS

A handout on this topic is available for anyone who is looking for new ways of making learning fun at project meetings.

SADDLE SELECTION

Is the name of a new slide-tape presentation available to 4-H clubs through the U-Learn Centre, Box 22, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, S7N 0W0. (Phone: 343-5974).

LEATHERCRAFT

Looking for extra resource material for this Crafts project? We have received a copy of British Columbia's material and can send out a xerox copy to any leaders that are interested.

FARM SAFETY

Has your club seen the film "PLAY SAFE"? It is a 30-minute War Amps Production available on loan from the Film Library, Education Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, S7N 0W0 Phone: 343-5773

This film was donated to the Saskatchewan 4-H Program by the Eaton Foundation in recognition of International Year of The Child in 1979.

"A SIXTH SENSE" - a film on safety around animals is also good to show to your Beef or Light Horse project members. It is available from:

Sask. Media,
1112 - Winnipeg Street,
Box 7120,
Regina, Sask., S4P 3S3.

4-H SONG

The Promotions Committee of the Provincial Council is looking for suggestions for words and/or music for a Saskatchewan 4-H song. Perhaps some of your

members or leaders would be interested in working on this. Send your ideas and suggestions along to:

"4-H Song"

c/o Provincial 4-H Office

UP AND COMING

February 26th, March 1st
- S.N.O.W. Camp, Camp Rayner

February 28th
- S.I.A.P. Farmers Day, Saskatoon District,
- Henribourg 4-H Display will be present

March 6th, 7th, & 8th
- Annual meeting of the Saskatchewan 4-H Council, Camp Rayner. Visitors are welcome.

March 18th, - 22nd.
- Inter-tribal Cultural Week, Regina
4-H Display (at Sheraton Centre Hotel)

March 27th - 29th
- Young Farmer's Conference, Fort San.

DOG LAKE RAIDERS TAKE SASKATOON TOURNNEY

submitted by Alphonse LaVallee

Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre 1st Annual all Native Hockey Tournament co-sponsored by Carling O'Keefe was held at the Saskatoon downtown Arena on February 14th & 15th, 1981.

The twelve teams entered provided fast and exciting action and a lot of good sportsmanship which all spectators appreciated and enjoyed.

After Saturday's action, there were 8 teams advancing to the semi-finals. On the 'B' side, Nut Lake Eagles defeated the Saskatoon Friendship Centre by a score of 9-5 and Muskeg Lake Blades squeezed by Patuanak 7-6 in a game that could have gone either way.

Muskeg Lake earned the right to meet Nut Lake in the 'B' final. Nut Lake got by Muskeg with a score of 10-4 and won the 'B' Championship. The 'A' side semi-finals were two games which kept the fans on their feet throughout both games. Muskeg Lake Colts defeated Piapot by a score of 7-6. Dog Lake Raiders got by the Cote Selects 7-6 to set the stage for the 'A' final between Muskeg Lake Colts and Dog Lake Raiders, with the Raiders coming out victorious with a final score of 7-3. This was the 5th successive tournament they've won. Good Luck, boys in the many more tournaments to come!

On behalf of the staff and board members of the Friendship Centre, we would like to thank Dale Volden, Sales Rep. from Carling O'Keefe for sponsoring our 1st Annual Tournament and thanks also to Milton Burns and Dutch Lerat and company for doing such a good job of handling the officiating all weekend. Biggest thanks to the fans who came from many miles to support us and make this weekend a success.

Special thanks to the staff and volunteers who worked many hours to make this event the success it was.

STUBBS JOINS DREE TEAM IN PRINCE ALBERT

REGINA — February 9, 1981, The federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), has increased its manpower and office facilities in northern Saskatchewan. An announcement today by J.R. "Dick" Lane, Director General of DREE Saskatchewan indicated that Al Stubbs has joined the DREE Saskatchewan staff and will be in charge of the office in Prince Albert.

Mr. Lane said that the DREE office in Prince Albert is on the ground floor of the Executive Centre at 184 South Industrial Drive. He added that Mr. Stubbs will be assisted by Don Guedo and JoAnne Harper.

Mr. Stubbs, who hails from the Prince Albert district, has held several senior positions with DREE in Alberta, the Northwest and Yukon Territories, and at the DREE Western Region office in Saskatoon. He will be the Senior Implementation Officer in his new post.

Mr. Guedo has served the department as Special ARDA Officer in the Prince Albert area for several years and will continue in that role.

Ms. Harper, who was raised in Birch Hills, and has been employed by the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will perform secretarial and other administrative duties.

In making the announcement, Mr. Lane said: "The new alignment of personnel and office facilities will particularly assist with industrial development and greater northern native participation in the economic life of the area." He added that the office will be involved in a number of activities in northern Saskatchewan which the department undertakes directly, or in cooperation with the provincial government.

For more details contact:

Mr. Ted Bowles, Information Officer,
Information Services
DREE Saskatchewan Office
300 - 1102 - 8th Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4R 1C9
(306) 359-6542.

ARCTIC CARIBOU HERDS SUBJECT OF NORTHERN MEETINGS

During late December, meetings were held between the Indian Bands of Fond Du Lac, Black Lake and Deschambault Lake and the D.N.S. Resources Branch, about the arctic caribou and management. The meeting dates were as follows: December 16th at Fond Du Lac, December 17th at Black Lake, December 18th at Wollaston Lake.

The Provincial and Federal officials monitoring the arctic caribou say that the herds are declining at a fast pace. The officials say that in 1978 there were 130,000 animals in the Beverly herd. The Beverly herd is those caribou which winter in the Athabaska basin as well as Wollaston Lake. In 1980, say the officials there was an estimated herd population of 91,000. The officials think that some 39,000 animals were killed between 1978 and 1980. Some officials feel that there were many more animals killed.

The Provincial game officials concerned are worried that there will be a very high kill of caribou by the people of Black Lake, Stony Rapids and Fond Du Lac. The Provincial and Federal Government officials have not reached an agreement on how to effectively manage the Beverly caribou herd and other caribou herds in Northern Canada.

The Provincial and Federal Government committee looking after the caribou management program wants to discuss with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development about possible legislation which would stop treaty Indian and non-treaty Indian hunting. The Northern Indian Bands and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians don't know what the Provincial and Federal Government officials have discussed in regards to long term caribou management and conservation.

Meanwhile, the northern Indian Bands from Fond Du Lac, Black Lake and Wollaston Lake and other northern communities, represented by their Chiefs and elders met with D.N.S. officials at Prince Albert on November 20th and briefly reviewed the arctic caribou situation. Attending the meeting were: Ray Purdie, Deputy Minister for D.N.S. and Lawrence Yew, Special Assistant to the Minister of D.N.S.

The Northern Indian people at the November 20th meeting said that they don't agree with the kind of caribou information that is coming out of their communities.

They said that the relations between the Indians and D.N.S. field officials has not been that good.

The northern Indians said that they didn't kill caribou just for their tongues. They say they use all the meat, insides and hides as much as possible.

The high cost of food stuffs in northern stores necessitates that they continue to hunt for their living.

The northern mining and exploration outfits are definitely responsible, to a certain extent, for the caribou decline.

The northern Indian delegates also say that people from the South, come to the north to hunt caribou. The new mining roads make it possible for southern people to drive to the caribou wintering grounds.

There was a D.N.S. strike late last fall and the hunting was wide open for the southern non-treaty people.

The northern Indian Bands say that they have the aboriginal and treaty rights to hunt and they also have the right to pass laws in regards to who hunts. They plan to exercise that responsibility in the near future.



LEGEND OF THE TERRIBLE HORNED SERPENT

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Tekawennake, Brantford, Ontario



"Na-chiap-ugh-gook" means, in the Minsior Delaware language, "the terrible horned serpent". It was known to the story tellers as the turkey snake. Presumably, that name was applied to it because the eerie cry of the turkey snake was very much like that of a turkey gobbler. It was believed the legendary and terrible horned serpent lived and thrived in the swamplands, along sluggish streams and in other marshy places . . . many and fearful were the tales told about this man-killing, vicious reptile, and every Lenni Lenape child knew all about it. Indeed, every child had a great and terrible fear of it, and you would fear it too, if you knew all the blood-curdling and hair-raising stories told about it.

When I was a very young lad, about 1908, I was often thrilled and horrified by the strange and weird cry of the turkey snake. I can well remember the summer evenings when that fearful noise could be heard emanating from the swamp and marshland near our home. To me it sounded something like this: "Tou-qua-louk-qua-louk-louk-loo." And according to the advice of the older people, no one should ever



try to imitate it or mock it, because if anyone did make fun of it and mock it, the terrible horned serpent would become very angry and would avenge the insult by attacking the person who dared to imitate its wild and strange cry. It was claimed the terrible horned serpent could travel at such terrific speed it could skim along the surface of the grass and reeds as it would fly toward the person who

dared to belittle its fearful song of death that no one else had the right to sing.

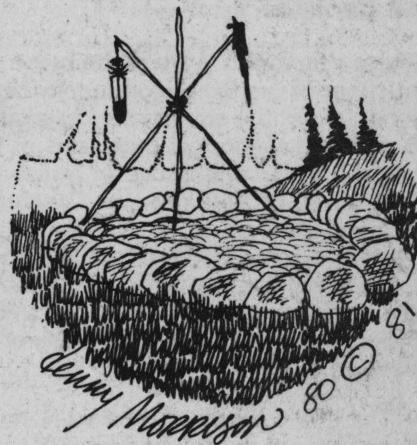
After the terrible horned serpent had tracked down the person who did the mocking, it would fly straight for the man, woman or child, and plunge its great horned head clean through the body of the unfortunate victim. Again and again it would repeat this smashing and tearing, until it had slashed the victim into a thousand pieces. After the terrible horned serpent had committed this dastardly crime, it would lift its ghastly head, all wet and dripping with blood, high



above the dismembered body of the hapless victim and it would send forth the most horrifying cry of victory . . . a cry that would never be forgotten by anyone who heard it. Then, almost at once, and from every direction, there would appear many more of those horrible creatures, and in a little while all that would be left of the human body were the bones and a few fragments of wearing apparel.

All the personal belongings of the victim, such as bow & arrows, tomahawks, spears, etc., were left there to decay and bleach in the sunshine, undisturbed by man. No doubt that was done because it was believed no person nor persons should annoy and disturb the spirit of the victim who had met such a

ghastly and horrible death. In due time, the spot became a sort of shrine after a certain number of moons had elapsed. And whatever



bones remained, they were covered with rocks and stones, and a mound of earth was built over it, and now the people could go without fear and hindrance to offer their gifts to the spirits of the departed one.

In the early days the medicine man's magical potions were strong enough to confuse and overpower the terrible horned serpent: he was indeed a much admired and highly respected man.

It was also believed the Rain Makers and the Thunder Dreamers of the Lenni Lenape Nation, once upon the time, used a potion made from the scales and bones of this fearsome reptile. It was believed they used it in their many secret rituals, when making their offerings of thanksgiving to the sun, the moon, the stars, and to the mighty "pila-soa-uk" wauk "pah-tug-koo-uk" (the thunders), the flying warriors of the sky.

My Dear Friends: I have tried in the whiteman's language, to tell this tale just as it was revealed to me by the elderly people of Moraviantown Indian Reserve, where I was born and raised — where I first saw the light of day in a little log cabin upon the hill in 1902.

I Have Spoken

VISION QUEST-BAHA'U'LLAH, 2ND CANADIAN NATIONAL NATIVE BAHAI COUNCIL

BAHA' IS FIND TRUTH IN TRADITIONAL INDIAN BELIEFS

"I believe that the basis of most traditional Amerindian religious beliefs is inspired by God. This Great Spirit has sent many inspired teachers for this people much like Jesus Christ was sent to the people of the eastern Mediterranean area."

These statements were made by Mr. John Sargent, a member of the Baha'i community of Saskatchewan. John is from the six Nations Reservation in Ontario. He is one of the principal organizers of **Vision Quest-Baha 'u' llah**, the second Canadian National Native Baha 'i Council, to be held near the Caughnawaga Reserve in Quebec, April 27-30. In an initial statement, Mr. Sargent explained some of the principles around which the Council is being planned. Baha 'is believe, he pointed out, in the essential harmony between all religions, including many indigenous beliefs of the Indian peoples.

"The Confederacy of the Five Nations was, according to our history, established by DEKANAHWIDAH, the Prophet-Messenger from the Great Spirit. His teachings enabled the once hostile tribes to live together in peace and prosperity for hundreds of years. There was no doubt in the minds of our people that those teachings came from the Great Spirit and that one day DEKANAHWIDAH would return to renew the Confederacy, not just for the Five Nations, but for all men."

John said that he became a Baha 'i (pronounced Bah-high) in 1963 after careful study. He said that the Baha 'i Faith teaches that there is only one God, who has created all men, and that He sends His Teachers from time to time and people to people as their needs and faithfulness warrant. It would be unimaginable, John stressed, to assume a Merciful Creator would leave His people to wander for thousands of years without His support and love.

"No, the Great Spirit was in virtually constant communication and support of the Amerindian people through His Prophets, Messengers and Chosen Servants long before the first white settlers arrived. Many of these Prophets foretold the coming of the Europeans and also of a time when the Great Spirit would rule on earth and all men would live as brothers."

The Baha 'i Faith began in Iran (then known as Persia) in 1844. The Prophet-Founder of the Faith was known as The Glory of God (Baha 'u' llah). His teachings centred on the Oneness of God and the brotherhood of man. Baha 'u' llah claimed to be the Promised One of all religions, sent to establish God's Kingdom and provide mankind with teachings which will ensure justice, peace and security for all peoples.

"There is no room for the acceptance of traditional Amerindian religious beliefs within the theology of Christianity except in some aspects of the Mormon

Faith, because it teaches that the knowledge of God can be obtained only through the teachings of Christ and the Judaic history that preceded it. Baha 'is believe that the knowledge of God is universal and accessible to all men regardless of time or geographic location. That the Amerindian people know of the one Creator is demonstration enough that they were neither pagan nor idol worshippers." ■



2ND BAHAI NATIONAL NATIVE COUNCIL APRIL 27, 28, 29, 30

In many Indian cultures, a young man was required to go to a holy place to pray and fast, that the Great Spirit might reveal to him the purpose of his creation and his destiny.

This was the VISION QUEST. Today God has sent Bahá'u'lláh to all mankind that through Him we may all understand our common purpose and our great destiny.

Come with us to the most holy Bahá'í place in Canada and join mankind's VISION QUEST.

For more information on the Bahá'í Faith
or the VISION QUEST COUNCIL, write:

Mrs. Darlene Frenette
1134 B Ave. F North
Saskatoon, Sask. S7L 1X2

NATIONAL

by Deanna Wuttunee

Big Money for Big Wells

The Shoshone Indians of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming have triggered a massive campaign to investigate the possible theft of \$3 billion from their oil and gas wells. They have set aside \$7 million for the investigation.

The tribe has hired Mitchell Rogovin to head the investigation. Rogovin was the attorney that headed the Three Mile Island nuclear accident investigation. They have also retained the services of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas as consultant.

The high powered experts have toured the reserve by helicopter and have observed pipeline shifting. According to a reservation spokesman, residents have seen company representatives working on the pipes and fittings of storage tanks.

There are 37 companies presently working on the reserve.

TRENT UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE STUDIES

Applications are invited for two positions in the Department of Native Studies. Both are subject to budgetary approval. Both are tenure - stream appointments.

FULL PROFESSOR OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Desired Qualifications

Ideally the candidate will bring to the Native Studies Department senior academic qualifications including Ph.D. degree or equivalent, and university level teaching experience, and a background in or extensive experience teaching Native culture.

Duties

Teaching duties will be based on background, fields of interest and qualifications but may include:
one honours-level course plus courses in Native culture, Native philosophy, Native religions, Native history, or Native communities.

Salary

Dependent upon rank and qualifications.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Desired Qualifications

Master's or doctoral degree in a related discipline, experience in Native community work and/or intercultural education.

Duties

Teaching duties may include: team teaching in the first year introductory course, history of Metis and Non-Status Native people, research methods, Native history, Native community development, or Native politics.

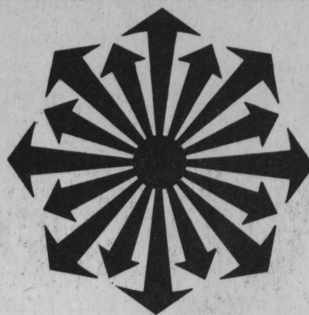
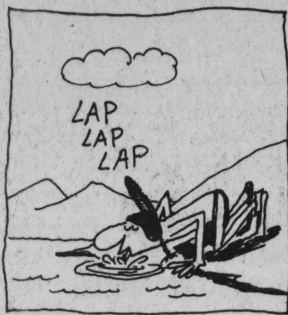
Salary

Dependent upon rank and qualifications

Applications with **curriculum vitae** and names of three references should be sent to:

Professor Don McCaskill,
Chairman,
Department of Native Studies,
Trent University,
Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 7B8

Closing date: April 30, 1981



Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre

3rd ANNUAL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

MARCH 28th & 29th, 1981

BEDFORD ROAD COLLEGIATE
AND
FRIENDSHIP CENTRE

ENTRY FEE: \$100.00 PER TEAM

SEND ENTRIES TO:
SASKATOON INDIAN & METIS FRIENDSHIP CENTRE
168 - WALL STREET, SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN



NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNEY IN MARCH

THE NORTH BATTLEFORD INDIAN AND METIS FRIENDSHIP CENTRE
WILL BE SPONSORING ITS 14th ANNUAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT
MARCH 20 & 21, 1981

THE TOURNAMENT ATTRACTS
TOP NATIVE HOCKEY TEAMS FROM WESTERN CANADA.
A TOTAL OF 16 HOCKEY TEAMS WILL BE PLAYING
FOR A SHARE OF THE \$6300 IN PRIZE MONEY
INCLUDING INDIVIDUAL HONORS PLUS ALL-STAR SELECTIONS
ENTRY FEE OF \$300

IS REQUIRED BEFORE THE DEADLINE
FEBRUARY 20th ALSO

EACH HOCKEY TEAM MUST HAVE
ITS PLAYERS REGISTERED WITH ITS PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION
INTERESTED HOCKEY PARTIES

CONTACT BASIS QUEWENZANCE - 445-8216

DAVE McMASTER - 445-5832

VINCE BALLENDINE, - 445-6958



**1981
Yorkton Friendship
Centre
4th Annual**

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

MARCH 20-21-22

**Parkland Agriplex
Yorkton, Sask.**



**First 10 Teams Accepted—Each Team
guaranteed 2 games.**

<p>PRIZES</p> <p>1st.... \$2500.00 2nd.... 1500.00 3rd.... 700.00 4th.... 700.00 5th.... 300.00 6th.... 300.00</p> <p>5th & 6th Prize— Provided there are 10 teams</p>	<p>ENTRY — \$300.00</p> <p>Includes all players daily admission</p> <hr/> <p>Double Knockout Except Final Game.</p>
--	---

TROPHIES

- Championship
- Most Gentlemanly Player
- M.V.P.
- Best Goalie
- Top Scorer
- Best Defenseman

DEADLINE— MARCH 6, 1981

S.A.H.A. Sanctioned Tournament

Send Entries to:

Yorkton Friendship Centre
 108 Myrtle Avenue
 Yorkton, Sask.

c/o
 Lawrence Cote—783-0123



SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE (S.I.F.C.)
UNIVERSITY OF REGINA, NEW CAMPUS

Cordially invites you to attend:
S.I.F.C. CULTURAL DAYS – Wed., Thurs., & Fri. March 18, 19, & 20
University of Regina, New Campus

EVENTS

Pipe Ceremony – S.I.F.C. Library – 8:30 a.m. (daily)
Indian Child Welfare Conference – Sheraton Centre Hotel (daily)
Displays – Daily
Tipi-raising: Ad Hum Pit (Wednesday only)
Films: – C-1 Lecture Theatre
Speaker's Forum: "Indian Child Welfare Rights" – C-1 Lecture
Theatre: 7:00 p.m., Wednesday only
Opening Reception: 9:00 p.m. Wednesday
Speaker's Forum: Ad Hum Pit – 12:00 noon, Thursday
Traditional Food: Lab Building Hall – 12:00 noon, Thursday
Reception, Entertainment, Art Auction, and Fashion Show – Hanbidge Hall,
Centre of the Arts – (6:30 - 9:00 p.m. – Thursday)
Entertainment: Ad Hum Pit (12:00 noon, Friday)
Outdoor Activities: University Grounds (1:30 - 4:30, Friday)
ROUND DANCE: BUFFETERIA, LAB BUILDING (Friday, time TBA)

ALSO

The "INDIAN CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE": Sheraton Hotel, Regina
(presented by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
and the Canadian Indian Lawyers Association.)
For more details, contact: Clem Chartier, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

**AND,
BE SURE TO ATTEND:**

"THE INTERTRIBAL CULTURAL WEEK POW-WOW" – Saturday & Sunday
March 21 & 22nd, – AG-EX Pavilion, Regina Exhibition Grounds
GRAND ENTRY: 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. both days
CONTACTS: Jim Ryder, Bob Boyer and Gerald McMaster
For more information, contact:
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
Classroom Building C-4
University of Regina
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
Phone: 584-8333

2ND ANNUAL WALKING EAGLE INTERNATIONAL POW-WOW

MARCH 14-15, 1981



HOST DRUM
HIGH NOON SINGERS
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

GUEST DRUM
TWO NATION SINGERS
Red Pheasant Res., Saskatchewan, Canada

GUEST DRUM
MOSQUITO JUNIORS
Mosquito Res., Saskatchewan, Canada

HEADMAN DANCER
STEVE MOOSOMIN
Stoney - Cree, Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan

HEADWOMAN DANCER
VIVIAN KAHCLAMAT
Yakima; Seattle, Washington

WHIPMAN
TOM JONES
S. Cheyenne; Seattle, Washington

M. C.
TONY JONES
Mandan; Seattle, Washington

TULALIP TRIBAL CENTER

35 MILES NORTH OF SEATTLE ON I-5 TO MARYSVILLE, WASH. EXIT.
TURN LEFT. GO ON TULALIP ROAD 5 MILES TO TOTEM BEACH ROAD.
TURN LEFT. GO ½ MILE TO TULALIP TRIBAL CENTER.

GRAND ENTRY: SATURDAY 2 PM
SUNDAY 12 NOON
ELDERS DINNER: SUNDAY 4 PM

DANCE CONTESTS

PRINCESS and JR. PRINCESS PAGEANT
ARTS & CRAFTS TABLES: \$40.00 Both Days
BRING YOUR OWN CHAIRS

NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS
STRICTLY ENFORCED

CEREMONIES

SPONSORED BY: WALKING EAGLE SINGERS

ELDERS DINNER SPONSORED BY:
THUNDERBIRD SINGERS, SPEARFISH SINGERS,
SPEE-BI-DAH

GIVE AWAYS

WEST COAST AND OTHER TRIBAL
SPECIALTY DANCES

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST ARTICLES
OR PERSONAL INJURY

FOR INFORMATION, CALL:
(206) 522-3182 or 722-4086

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM EXCLUSIVELY FOR NORTHERN RESIDENTS

Applications are now being accepted



Chris Nagy and Kathy Ryhorchuk, two of the company's 1980 scholarship winners.

Amok/Cluff Mining, a Saskatchewan resource developer, is pleased again to offer their scholarship program exclusively for qualifying residents of northern Saskatchewan. Two university scholarships, each worth \$4,500 annually, and six institute scholarships, each valued at \$3,500 annually, will be awarded students enrolled in the 81/82 academic year.

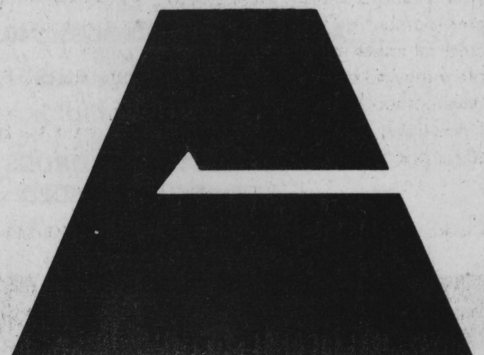
Candidates must qualify as a 'northern resident' and be applying for a course which in the opinion of the selection committee will be of benefit to northern Saskatchewan. A 'northern resident' means a person who has lived 15 years or half their age in the Northern Administration District.

Selection of the scholarship recipients will be made by the Amok/Cluff Mining Scholarship Committee from among candidates applying or proposed to it. Applications, accompanied by official transcripts, must be in by June 15.

More information about the Amok scholarship program is available by contacting Amok/Cluff Mining at the address below.

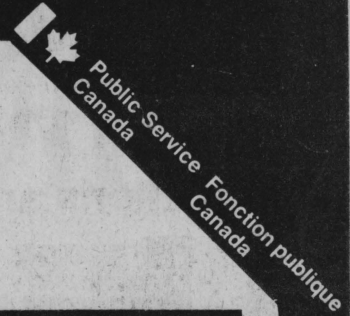
**Human Resources Superintendent
Amok/Cluff Mining
P.O. Box 9204
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3X5**

AMOK/CLUFF MINING





Open to both
men and women



**1. SENIOR OFFICER,
MIGRATING NATIVE PEOPLES'
PROGRAM**

**2. SENIOR CORE OFFICER,
CORE FUNDING PROGRAM**

Salary: \$27,540 – \$31,056 (both positions)

Ref. No.: 1. 81-NCRSO-SEC-2

2. 80-NCRSO-SEC-3

Secretary of State, Native Citizens Directorate
Citizenship and Official Languages Sector
Hull, Quebec

1. Senior Officer, Migrating Native Peoples' Program
Manages and coordinates the development and implementation of inter-related activities of the Migrating Native Peoples' Program; modifies objectives to meet needs of Native Friendship Centres; devises programs to meet the changing needs of Natives; assists Native Friendship Centres in becoming self-sustaining.

2. Senior Core Officer
Manages and coordinates the development and implementation of the centralized Core Funding Programs providing funds to 35 Native organizations and associations at the national, provincial, and territorial levels; performs on-going reviews and analysis of the Program.

Qualifications for both positions

Completion of secondary school or equivalent. Experience in coordination, management, administration and development of programs dealing with native social/cultural issues and experience in evaluating, analysing, planning and directing projects related to native social development.

Knowledge of the English language is essential for both these positions.

Clearance Nos.: 1. 310-340-083 2. 310-340-084

**COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER,
NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM**

Salary: \$23,045 – \$25,969

Ref. No.: 81-NCRSO-SEC-4

Secretary of State, Native Citizens Directorate
Citizenship and Official Languages Sector
Hull, Québec

Duties

Coordinates, promotes and implements the communications program; maintains effective liaison, coordination and advisory services with and for each communications organization; analyses the orientation of each organization and recommends policies and programs to be implemented or in need of review, recommends specific changes as required; liaises with different federal and provincial government departments on issues related to the priorities and strategies of the communications organizations.

Qualifications

Completion of secondary school or equivalent; experience in the coordination, promotion, development and management of a multi-media communications program, as well as experience in planning, analysing and developing strategies in communications related projects directed to native peoples, and experience in dealing with native social/cultural issues.

Knowledge of the English language is essential for this position.

Clearance No.: 310-338-084

Additional job information is available by writing to the address below:

Toute information relative à ce concours est disponible en français et peut être obtenue en écrivant à l'adresse suivante:

How to apply

Send your application form and/or résumé to:

**Maurice Michaud
National Capital Region Staffing Office
Public Service Commission of Canada
300 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7**

Closing date: March 31, 1981

Please quote the applicable reference number at all times.



Children are waiting.

Reach — Resources for the Adoption of Children.

Our job is bringing children and parents together.

Children need parents of their own, grandparents, uncles and aunts. There are over 100 children in Saskatchewan waiting to be adopted.

Many of the children who are waiting are of Indian or Metis background. Native families are needed so the children can stay within their culture.

For more information on adopting telephone, free of charge,
1-800-667-3678

or write:

Reach

Saskatchewan Social Services

1920 Broad Street

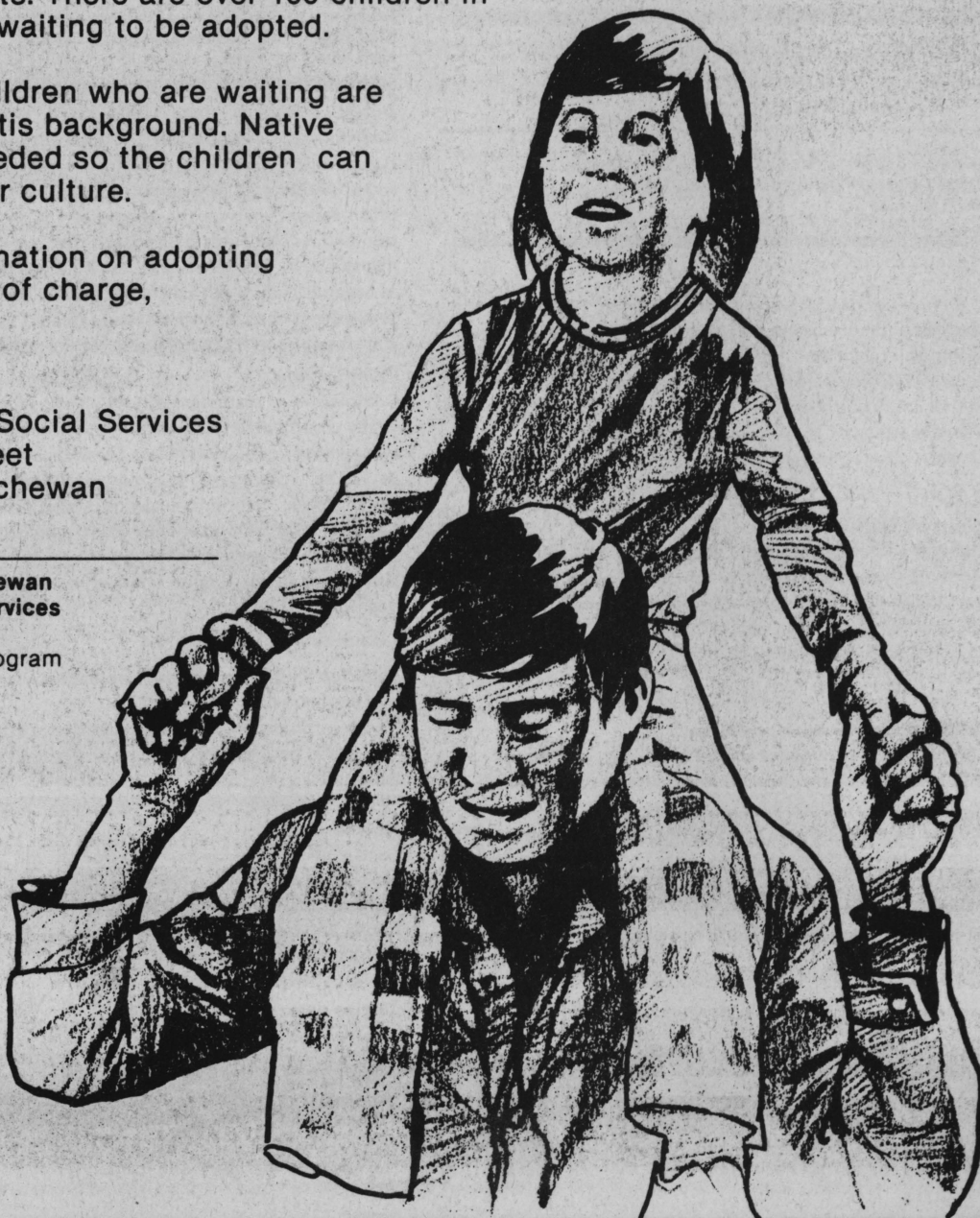
Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3V6

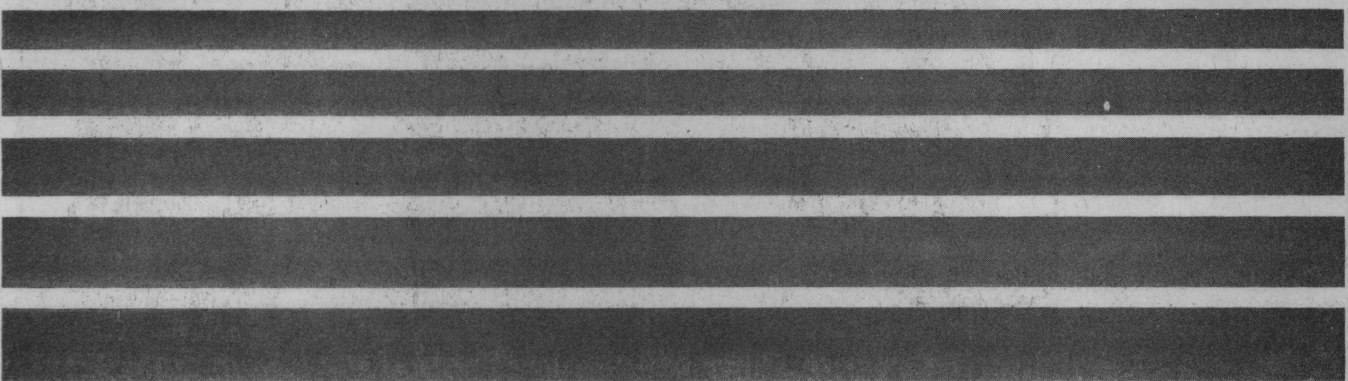


Saskatchewan
Social Services

Reach Program



FROM OUR PAST





SASKATCHEWAN

INDIAN

The Saskatchewan Indian
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
S7K 3S9

**Free to Indian people
in Saskatchewan
(include Band and Treaty No.)**

I am enclosing \$12.00 by cheque or money order for a one-year subscription.

Please send the newsmagazine to:

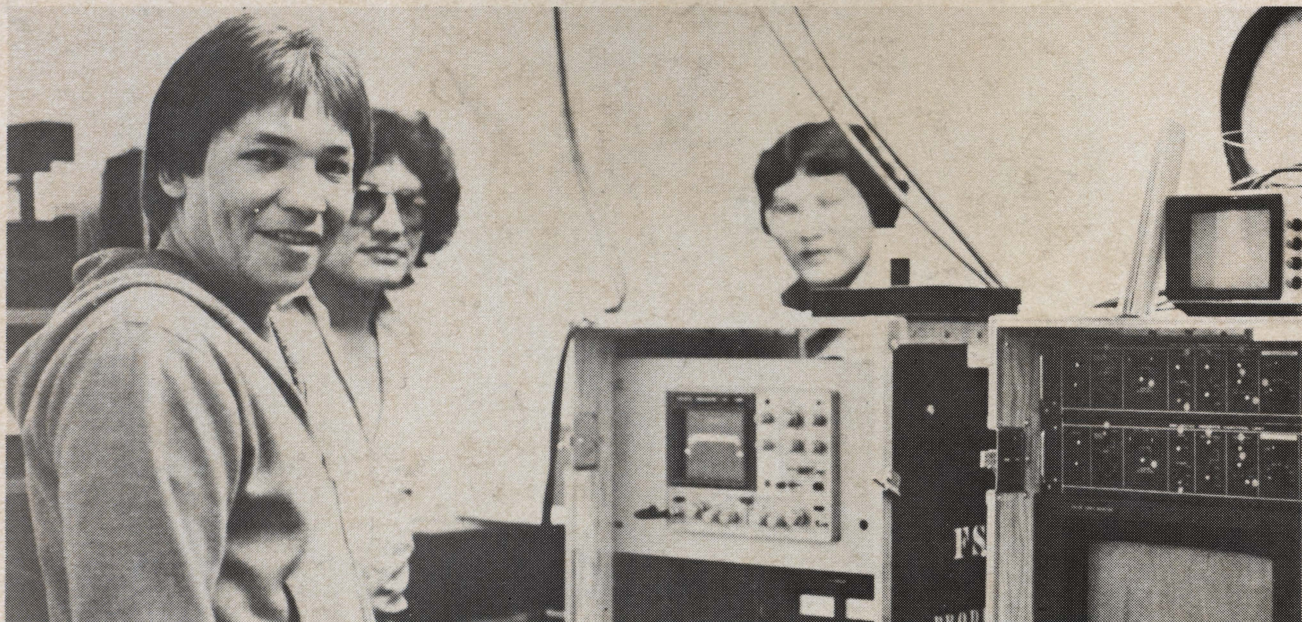
Name: _____

Treaty No.: _____ Band: _____

Address: _____

_____ Postal Code: _____

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTIONS



FSI Media/Communications Productions delivers to the people of Saskatchewan, a complete and comprehensive media system, including this monthly publication, **The Saskatchewan Indian** and coverage of all events and issues of interest to Indian people over:

Moccasin Telegraph – weekly radio broadcasts highlighting national, provincial and local news, and originating from our studios at 1030 Idylwyld Drive, Saskatoon.

CJGX Yorkton – Thursday at 10:15 p.m.

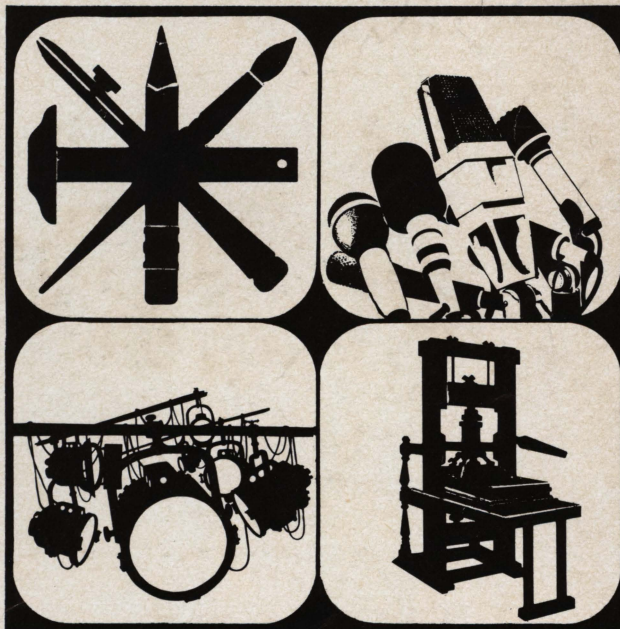
CKRM Regina – Thursday at 10:00 p.m.

CKBI Prince Albert – Saturday at 6 p.m.

CJNB North Battleford – Sunday at 5p.m.

CJNS Meadow Lake – Monday at 7:00 p.m.

Fifth Generation – weekly television productions taped on location and at our FSI studios. Presently seen over CKBI-TV, Prince Albert every Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.; CKCK-TV, Regina from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Saturdays; from Channel 10, Saskatoon (Telecable). Sunday 3:00 p.m. Monday 6:00 p.m. and Wednesday 8:00 p.m. and Cablevision Battleford - Tuesday 7:00 p.m. and Thursday 9:30 p.m.



fsimc



denny Morrison
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