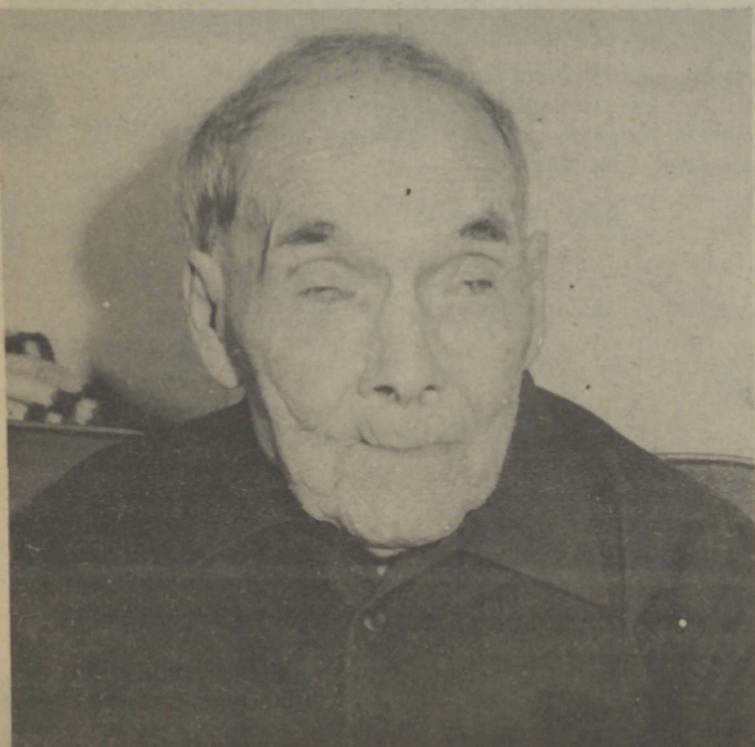


The Saskatchewan INDIAN

The Saskatchewan Indian

VOL. 3 No. 1

JANUARY 1972



CELEBRATES 104th BIRTHDAY

Philip Halket, a member of the La-Ronge Band, celebrated his 104th birthday on December 16, 1971, at the Little Red River Reserve in north central Saskatchewan.

Mr. Halket's wife Flora (nee Charles) passed away 25 years ago. They had been married for 30 years and had no children.

Chief and Councillors elected at Sweetgrass

On November 25, 1971, a band election was held at the Sweetgrass Reserve, 20 miles west of Battleford to elect a chief and five councillors.

The position of chief went to Ben Atcheynum, a progressive farmer on the Reserve. He beat out Sydney Fineday. The former chief, Joe Weenie didn't run in this election.

The five councillor positions were filled by: Gordon Albert, Jack Fineday, James Favel,

Fred Paskimin and James Swindler.

Gordon Albert, Jack Fineday, and James Favel were councillors in the former Band Council.

Scholarship

Presented

The Muskeg Lake School Committee recently awarded scholarships to students from the reserve attending Marcelin Public School.

The winners were: Grade 1 - Angeline Arcand; Grades 2 & 3 - David Greyeyes; Grades 4 & 5 - Melody Lafond; Grades 6 & 7 - Janet Lafond; Grade 8 - Carleen Gryeyes; Grade 10 - Gilbert Ledoux and Delores Arcand; Grade 11 - Carol Lafond.

Cy Standing to Represent F.S.I. on Advisory Board



CY STANDING

Cy Standing, executive member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, is the F.S.I. representative on the newly created northern advisory council. Jim Sinclair represented the Metis Society on the board. Cy is the northern representative for the Federation and from the Round Plain

reserve near Prince Albert.

As well as two representatives from each organization, Indian and Metis minister Ted Bowerman appointed four members to the council.

They are: Ellsworth Hemmington, a Uranium City prospector for the Uranium City area; Fred Thompson, a mink rancher for the Buffalo Narrows area; Oscar Beatty, a Methis resident, fisherman, trapper and member of the local Co-op store Board and of the Co-op Fisheries Board, for the Deschambault east area; and Roy Myke, a prospector, commercial fisherman and member of the local Co-op fisherman's association for the La Ronge area.

The four appointees came under attack at the first meet-

ing Friday, January 14 because they were appointed and not elected by the people. It was decided that they run for election in their areas and the winners from the northern advisory board.

When set up, the board will have its officer and deputy minister set up in the north. The possibility of La Ronge becoming the centre for the northern office seems very likely.

Also the boundaries for the areas were discussed. The boundary now goes between Red Earth and Cumberland House, south of Montreal Lake, around Canoe Lake to Primrose Lake on the Alberta border. The residents of Canoe Lake want this to include them as well.

Seekaskootch Officially Opened



The official opening of the Seekaskootch Arena on the Onion Lake Reserve took place on December, 1971 at 2:00 p.m.

The afternoon began with Ed Fox, a councillor, saying the opening prayer. The Master of Ceremonies, Alex Harper, then introduced the dignitaries which included Fred Clark, Regional Director of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Dave Ahenakew, Chief of Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; Syd Read, District Supervisor of Indian Affairs; Corporal Glenn Wood from

Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Regina and Chief Robert Chief from the Band.

Mr. Fred Clark, on behalf of Jena Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, presented Chief Robert Chief with a plaque commemorating the opening which read:

PRESENTED TO
CHIEF ROBERT CHIEF
THE COUNCILLORS
AND THE MEMBERS
OF THE ONION LAKE BAND
TO COMMEMORATE
THE GRAND OPENING OF
THE ONION LAKE ARENA

DECEMBER SEVENTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND
SEVENTY-ONE

HON. JEAN CHRETIEN
MINISTER, DEPARTMENT
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
F. A. CLARK
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

After the plaque presentation, Henry G. Whitstone presented Corporal Glenn Wood with an honorary Band Membership to the Onion Lake Band.

Alex Harper, M.C., then gave

(Continued on Page 2)

RETURN TO:
1114-CENTRAL AVENUE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

(Continued from Page 1)

a short history on the arena.

Pierce Harper, oldest man in the Onion Lake Band, assisted by a long-time friend of his, Archie Miller, cut the ribbon held by a pee-wee hockey player and Peter Chief, Captain of the Onion Lake Border-Chiefs, to officially open the Seekaskootch Arena.

Chief Robert Chief followed by the Band Council, Recreation Board and other Chiefs as well as the dignitaries lead a slippery but happy victory dance on the ice.

The opening concluded with a banquet hosted by the Recreation Board. Mr. Fred Clark credited the Onion Lake Band for exemplifying the spirit of co-operation and community development to undertake a tremendous project.

BACKGROUND

The opening culminated approximately two years of hard work by volunteers from the Band, Band Council and the Recreation Board.

Although the Recreation Board had thought about an arena in the past, the idea never blossomed until Corporal Glenn came in to the scene in June, 1969. His encouragement deserves him an honorary Band membership.

The fund raising for the \$77,000.00 structure began in the spring of 1970. The Recreation Board raised some money through walk-a-thons, dances, bingos and movies. Dan Cardinal encouraged by Corporal Wood spoke to Lloydminster businessmen and re-

ceived some donations. The rest came from grants from different sources.

It was October 1, 1970, that construction began on the foundation.

The idea of an indoor arena on the Reserve inspired many young men and prompted them to volunteer their services though the whole construction of the arena.

ACTIVITIES AT SEEKASKOOTCH

The arena which can accommodate approximately 700 people has already hosted an Indoor Rodeo.

Seekaskootch is the home for the Onion Lake Border-Chief who participated in the Sask-Alta. league.

Minor hockey development is already in progress, as well, a house league for all men on the Reserve has been organized. A girls' hockey team has also started practices.

Don Cardinal, Secretary of the Recreation Board, said, "I never thought it would come into reality so quickly."

Friendship Centre Election

An election for the Board of Directors was held at the Friendship Centre in North Battleford on December 5, 1971 at 2:00 p.m.

The Board of Directors consists of the Executive and nine councillors. The councillors are divided into 3 Indian, 3 Metis, and 3 non-native people.

The following people were elected to office: Executive: President — George Belanger, First Vice — Don Chatsis, Second Vice — Alex Kennedy, Third Vice — Will Sinclair (past president), Secretary — Gloria Ledoux, Treasurer — Wally Simaganis.

Councillors: Indian — Smith Atimoyoo, Sydney Fineday, Howard McMaster. Metis — Bert Landrie, Norman Falcon, Alex Trotchie. Non-native — Dr. Mills, Dr. Honor, Ray Blais.

The Board of Directors had their first meeting on December 12, 1971.

Francis Katcheech elected chief

A band election was held on November 12, 1971, at the Saulteaux Reserve near Cochin to elect a chief and two councillors.

Running for chief were the former chief, John Swimmer, Francis Katcheech, a former councillor, and Alex Gopher. In a fiercely contested battle, Francis Katcheech was victorious.

The councillor positions were filled by George Thomas and Edward Thomas.

A recount, which was called by Alex Gopher on December 9, 1971, verified Francis Katcheech as chief of Saulteaux Reserve for the next two years.



Newly elected Band Council on Red Pheasant. Front Row, l - r: Ed Brabant, Alex Tobaccojuice. Back row, l - r: Gerald Wuttunee, Clifford Wuttunee, Chief Gavin Wuttunee. Missing - Pat Bugler.

RED PHEASANT BAND ELECTION

A Band election was held at the Red Pheasant School on January 12, 1972 to elect a Chief and five councillors.

Gavin Wuttunee was elected Chief beating out George Nicotine, the former Chief and Nolin Baptiste, a former councillor.

Out of the 17 people running for councillor positions, the successful candidates were: Ed Brabant, Pat Bugler, Alex Tobaccojuice, Clifford Wuttunee and Gerald Wuttunee. Pat Bugler was a councillor in the former Band Council.

In his acceptance speech, Chief Wuttunee indicated the new council would seek the co-operation of the people in all matters and he hoped the people would do the same.

The turnout of voters was exceptionally good despite 50 below weather. (124 of a possible 140 cast their vote.)

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**TEACHER-TRAINING SCHOLARSHIP**

Mrs. Anna Crowe, a teacher at the Onion Lake Residential School won a \$300.00 Teacher-Training Scholarship from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on January 11, 1972.

Mrs. Crowe, formerly a member of the Onion Lake Band, received her elementary education at the Residential School. She went to Lebret for 2 years and then to the Battleford Convent from where she graduated.

She has previously taught kindergarten at the Piapot Reserve and taught Adult Education at Regina.

She received her Standard A Certificate from the University in Regina from where she came to Onion Lake to teach.



Chief Robert Chief of the Onion Lake Band accepts plaque commemorating the opening of Seekaskootch Arena from F. A. Clark, Regional Director of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Don Cardinal, M.C. at the banquet, looks on.



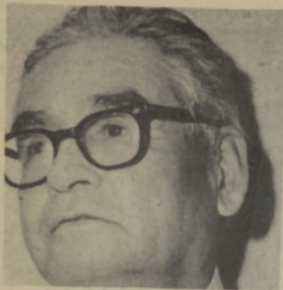
Henry G. Whitstone presents Corporal Glenn Wood from R.C.M.P. with an Honorary Band Membership on the Onion Lake Band to the delight of Mrs. Wood.

Honorary Band Membership to Corporal Glenn Wood

Corporal Glenn Wood from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police received an honorary Band Membership from the Onion Lake Band Council on December 17, 1971 during the opening of the Seekaskootch Arena.

This recognition was for the effort and encouragement he provided the Recreation Board towards the building of Seekaskootch Arena.

Since coming in June, 1969, the people gained and kept respect for him. He was always very active in community affairs on the Reserve. He motivated the boys into sports activities by participating with them.



Mervin Dieter

I wonder how many people realize or know that one of the truly native dances is called the Chicken Dance and a more appropriate name could not be applied to it. It is danced by one of the few truly original natives of North America who did not allow their customs or identity to be altered in any way. In fact, in no way did they allow any alien cultures or values be forced on them. So it is today as it was perhaps a thousand years ago or more that they are still dancing the same ritual dances or whatever you call them.

These original natives are called Prairie Chickens. Another fact that is not generally known is that these chickens do have ardent fans that greatly admire these dances perhaps in some cases with envy. One particular group of dancing chickens had one very avid fan who never missed a dance. Now one thing that these chickens resented very much was an audience especially a human audience. So this fan had to have a well-concealed vantage point to watch these dances. These dances were carried out only at certain times of the season. After many years of watching these dances, this fan was able to tell almost to the hour and day that the chickens would begin their dancing. So he always made it a point to get to this vantage point before any of the performers arrived. One season, at this particular dance and as the chicken began their dancing, something appeared to be wrong. Nothing seemed to go right with their dancing — their timing or rhythm or whatever it may be called was not right. There was no way they were able to perform in their usual manner. No matter how hard they tried to get back in the groove, nothing would go right so it was with seemingly great disgust and anger that they flew off long before their usual quitting time and it was with much disappointment that this fan left his hiding spot and ambled off home.

However, being such an avid fan, this did not dampen his interest in their dancing but he did have some reservations about his favourite dancing chickens so it was for this reason that he arrived late for the second day's performance. As he carefully and cautiously approached his vantage point the dance was in full swing and everything sounded perfect, in fact it was one of the most perfect performances that he had ever witnessed. This really aroused his curiosity so he began looking and searching for the reason for this most perfect dancing. After much searching and scanning the proceedings, he found the reason, for in the midst of the thickest of the dancing sat two partridges doing the drumming.

Agency to Serve Indians, Metis

Saskatchewan's four-year-old Indian and Metis department will be phased out this spring and will be replaced by a human resources agency which will perform some of the same services for Indians and Metis and other disadvantaged persons, Premier Blakeney said Wednesday, January 12.

The NDP election campaign said it would either drastically revamp or dismantle the department, set up by the former Liberal government in 1968.

It has been known for some weeks that the NDP government planned to dismantle the department.

The first step came with the recent dismissals from their posts of James S. Sinclair, deputy minister.

Some of the personnel from the department would probably work with the human re-

sources agency, Mr. Blakeney said.

He said he anticipated the phase-out of the department would come in April or May.

The human resources agency would not be a department, but possibly similar to the agency set up by the Alberta government. It would operate under a particular minister, but would not be a department, he said.

Mr. Blakeney said after his government took office it again consulted the Indian and Metis groups and found that they did not want to be singled out because of race, but rather treated as individuals.

Arthur Towill has been named deputy minister to replace Mr. Sinclair. It was understood the appointment is on a temporary basis.

Mr. Towill is a former employee of the department of natural resources who left in

1965 to take a position with the Alberta department of human relations. He returned to the province last summer and has been working within the Indian and Metis department on the plans for reorganization and in regard to the proposed new department of northern affairs.

Prior to his appointment as deputy minister of Indian and Metis department in 1968, Mr. Sinclair had been with the government for more than 30 years. From 1965 until 1968 he was director of the northern administration district of the department of northern affairs.

Mr. Spafford joined the Indian and Metis branch of the department of natural resources in 1965, and remained with it when the branch became a full department in 1968.

Federal Grant of \$5,000 for Alberta Native Women's Workshops

A federal citizenship grant of \$5,000 will enable members of the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society to plan and organize early childhood development programs in Indian communities.

The grant was announced jointly by Hon. Martin O'Connell, Minister of State and Hon. H. A. Olson, Minister of Agriculture.

With the grant, members of the Indian Women's Associa-

tion plan to conduct workshops in Edmonton and Lethbridge, to be attended by 24 native women from all parts of Alberta. The two workshops will last four days each, with resource persons from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and the University of Lethbridge.

The Indian women want to develop pre-school training programs that will encourage Indian children to develop

their initiative, creativity and interest in learning, and help them adjust to the provincial school system and society as a whole.

At each of the four annual conferences held since the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society was formed, the importance of education and adjustment for their children has been emphasized and the high drop-out rate deplored.

Budgets discussed at District Chiefs meeting

The North Battleford District Chiefs and Councillors met with Indian Affairs and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians officials at the Onion Lake Band Hall on December 16 and 17th, 1971 to discuss the 1972-1973 budget.

Topics on the agenda included budgets for housing, wells, road maintenance, education and winter works.

Housing:

In 1972-1973 budget, Indian Affairs original plan was to construct 96 houses and renovate 20 houses. Each renova-

tion equals half a house. Some Bands were dissatisfied with their allotment so the Chiefs and Councils consulted each other and realigned the budget to get 106 houses but no renovations. This consultation also came up with a plan to allow approximately one house per hundred population on each Reserve. In 1971-1972, 110 houses were constructed.

Wells:

The budget for wells has been increased from \$50,000.00 to \$51,000.00 for 1972-1973.

Road Construction and

Maintenance:

It's interesting to note the drop from \$98,000.00 in 1971-1972 to \$48,000.00 in 1972-1973.

Education:

The budget for 1972-1973 will be \$3,098,350.00.

Winter Works:

The District received \$173,000.00 for the 18 Bands. This amounts to \$9600 per Band. The projects vary with the Bands. Some are constructing houses, renovating houses, installing porches, or repairing band halls.



This picture of Joe Felix and his wife was taken in 1946 on the Sturgeon Lake Reserve. The baby is their grandchild Violet Mowarty who is now 25 years old.

Joe Felix has since died but his wife is still living. This picture was supplied by Stanley Ballentyne from Sturgeon Lake. We welcome all pictures and will return them after we use them.

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We're All Affected

Every Indian in Saskatchewan knows someone or has a relative who is currently serving time in a Federal or provincial jail.

Twenty years ago it was very rare that an Indian spent time in jail. Indian people were isolated and stayed pretty much close to home on the reserve. Now social problems have spread on reserves and affected every home and family either directly or indirectly.

We make up only 3% of the population but make up 50% of the penitentiary population, 75% of the provincial jails and close to 100% of the women's jail.

The majority of the crimes involve alcohol, violence and petty theft. It is very rare that Indians get involved in really serious premeditated crimes such as bank robberies, etc.

There is a very deep undercurrent of violence on most reserves. This surfaces with young men serving time for crimes of violence. In fact the majority of Indian people in jail are young men under 30.

What then accounts for this reserve violence? Abuse of liquor is merely a symptom. The poverty frustration and a lack of a future has driven our people to prey on one another and create a generation of convicts. This creates an endless cycle with people coming out and back in again within the same month. It's called doing a life sentence on the installment plan.

How do we attack this problem? It breaks down into three parts, before, after and during.

During - most Canadian institutions are little more than holding pens where the inmates do little more than their time. Rehabilitation is an afterthought and officers at the penitentiary freely admit that this institution is maximum security and security is the most important function to be performed. The entire Canadian penal system must be brought under review so that they become more meaningful than merely turning out more advanced criminals than went in.

After - more often than not a released prisoner is simply dropped on the street and the police are informed that he has

been released. Then begins a game of cat and mouse and the mouse usually doesn't have a chance. The inmates at the Prince Albert penitentiary and the Regina provincial jail are planning halfway houses to help ease them back into the community. These are good projects and deserve the support of all Indian people.

Indian inmates also have a much harder time getting paroles. The excuse being that there are no parole officers on reserves but excuses like that are seriously questioned when a non-native who was a convicted wife murderer gets a week-end pass to get married a year after he went in.

Even in jail there is a law for the whites and a law for the Indians.

Before - reforming prisons and planning halfway houses are tackling the problem at one end and looked upon by many as closing the corral gate after the horse has run away. It is necessary to eliminate the problem entirely rather than making it easier to take. The very roots must be attacked with large scale programs on the reserve level. This involves recreation development, cultural revitalization, economic growth and political involvement. Youth must become involved in the affairs of the band, people must work for each other and attempt to reduce the size of the social problems on the reserves.

For years governments have looked at reserves as something that would fade away and all the Indians would move to the city and be assimilated into the white society. No more Indians, no more Indian problem. The result was that government monies were soaked up like a sponge in the Indian Affairs bureaucracy and just a trickle would reach the reserve.

This process must be reversed with Indian Affairs responsible to the people, reduced in size and function and decentralized to the reserve level.

The social problems must be eliminated by attacking the very base and new and daring methods must be used. Government agencies must stop trying to solve tomorrow's problems with yesterday's tools.



Indian Health

The death of 55 year old Fred Quilt at Williams Lake has been ruled an unnatural accident and no blame was attached to his death.

The Union of Ontario Indians have called for a coroner's inquest into the death of three Northwestern Ontario Indians in an influenza epidemic, terming federal health services in the area a disgrace.

All across this land our people are dying tragic and untimely deaths. Police state tactics on behalf of the police force result in little or no concern for the welfare and safety of Indians at odds with the law. Not only do we draw longer sentences but also tend to suffer more at the hands of the law.

Health services for Indians are far behind that for white people. Very often the local nurse or doctor fail to give out proper treatment or simply doesn't want to be disturbed at night or on a holiday.

Adult Indians are dying at a rate comparable to that of an Infant mortality rate years ago. Our life span is shorter, our suicidal rate the highest in Canada and our Medical facilities the poorest.

In a "free" society such as Canada, a better way of life and good health are taken for granted. People expect to receive medical care and the Police protect them.


And yet we continue to mourn the senseless deaths of our people. This is a situation that Canadians can no longer afford to tolerate, they cannot afford to sit idly by while

minorities of Indian, Metis and Eskimos suffer and die at alarming rates.

Friday, January 14, Henry Philip Whitecow, 24, of the Peigan Reserve in Southern Alberta was found dead in

R.C.M.P. cells. The cause of death has not been determined but an inquest has been ordered.

How much longer will this continue until people get the message?



The Saskatchewan INDIAN

The monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Editor — Doug Cuthand
 Reporter/Artist — Willard Ahenakew
 Reporter — Howard McMaster
 Reporter — Mervin Dieter

Editorial Board —
 John Gambler
 John Ursan
 Cliff Starr

He not Busy Being

Born is Busy Dying

Bob Dylan

A Man's Home is his Castle?

Mervin Dieter

A man's home is his castle. Just to who does this apply? Who is this very fortunate man that can call his home his castle and be really truly speaking what he honestly believes. Who is he? He has to be the man that coined this phrase or his exact counterpart.

Living in a society with a very marked class system he also has to be a very arrogant and ignorant person with no concern for his less fortunate fellowman. As we go down this class ladder, this phrase becomes a complete farce and mockery to the less fortunate and so-called lower class people who are the less fortunate and so-called lower class of people. It is another mockery. It is all other minorities and ethnic groups. It is all those on the lowest economic level. Indian or non-Indian. I have been told that to be a success in writing, one must have to be there. Well, I have been there.

It came in the form of a banging on my back door one night in a supposedly festive season. It came in a most terrifying manner to my family and grandchildren and other visitors in my home that night. It came in the form of a gang of armed men dressed in civilian clothes looking like a bunch of hoods. As my daughter opened the door to see who it was, she was immediately shouldered to one side and shoved against the kitchen range by a man carrying a rifle. He was followed by another man with a drawn revolver who bullied his way through the kitchen and into

the front room of my house. This man with the revolver must have been partially blind as he did not see that my wife had had a broken arm or he just didn't give a damn as he rushed past me and very roughly pushed my wife out of his way forcing her to strike her broken arm against the stairway. At this point I demanded to know what this man was doing with the rifle and who they were. One replied that they were the R.C.-M.P. and needed the rifle to deal with the men they were after. He said that they were after my son and a friend of his. I then asked if they had a search warrant and one of them answered with a very dubious yeah. I asked him to produce it which he did not but said he did not need one as he had reasonable grounds to believe that these men were in my house. I told them that was not good enough for me. I then ordered them out of my house, but they still insisted on searching the house. It was not until we threatened to phone the mayor of the city that they left advising us that it was not necessary to phone anybody. We did phone the mayor who at this late hour of the night started the action. That resulted in an investigation as to the conduct of these members of the R.C.-M.P.

A few minutes previous to my experience, one of my brothers who also resides in Regina, probably had a more terrifying time as these men were more successful in searching his home. He said they darted around his home with their wet shoes pointing revolvers and rifle at anyone

who was in their way with a total disregard for the small children in their home and what psychological damage they maybe doing to these children. My brother, like a great many people, was not fully aware of many of his civil rights.

I know of other actions such as this especially on the Indian reserves. I am going to quote one pathetic instance of the arrogance and brutality of some of the members of the R.C.M.P. This occurred a number of years ago when many of the Indians still lived in one room shacks with only one door. This instance took place in such a home and late at night. It was illegal as it is on many of the Indian reserves today to take or have any alcoholic drinks of any kind. What brought the police out that particular night is not certain. It could have been that they, in some manner, learnt that this Indian had acquired a few bottles of beer. Anyway, the fact is that they arrived at this Indian's home and spied through the window and saw this Indian drinking a bottle of beer. In their great rush and desire to capture this dangerous and hardened criminal and public enemy committing the dangerous crime of drinking a bottle of beer in his home on the Indian reserve, they did not have the decency to try the door knob, I suppose in taking no chances that the door may have been locked, they smashed the door in and made their very spectacular arrest and capture of this Indian and forcefully dragged him out to their car and to whatever fate awaited him.

A few hours previous to this writing, an Indian living in Melville, Sask. phone me and told me that he came into Regina to lay a complaint to the District Attorney General Department about a very bad experience he had with some members of the R.C.M.-P. in the Melville detachment. Documented statements of these and many other instances are available if required.

I would like to enlighten any of those Indian people or anybody else who are not aware of some of their basic rights such as house searching and the responsibilities and duties that the police are charged with in this regard. What confuses me is what constitutes (reasonable grounds to believe). Of course this confusion stems from the fact that I am not a lawyer and have a very limited education but I do have great reservations that many lawyers can give a clearly defined interpretation of this term and of course a lawyer is not called upon to make a decision of this sort. This is left entirely to the police to determine and I suppose in all cases, a snap judgement must be made and mistakes often occur. This, however, does not excuse the police from knowing when (reasonable grounds to believe) are used. It definitely does not give them the right to search a home without a search warrant where they only suspect that a wanted person may be hiding and stolen goods are stored. It gives them the right to search a home only when they have reasonable grounds to believe that a crime is being committed in the house or if in pursuit of a wanted person.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



dad's funeral. Thanks.

To our many friends and relatives in Saskatchewan and Canada at a whole, I send you my mother's address because I know you will want to get in touch with her:

Mrs. Archie Mehquahquay
6749 S W 26th

PORTLAND, Oregon U.S.A.

I pray you will print this as we are very poor in material things, but rich in love for one another.

With best wishes, I remain,
Sincerely,
Kamal

Beautiful People,

We the members of the American Indian Cultural Group must extend our sincere thanks for the support and effort put forth in having our thought expressed in your paper. This is a very good thing, for this is one way for others to know what we are doing in this place of prison.

I would like to say one of the things that impress me is the "Children's Page" and the prizes they can win. For this will help them to develop some skills in the different aspect of their lives. It would be good to see some of the "Indian Cultural" ideas used

so that the young will know some of the things that were done in the past. You may feel that this is a good idea, but lack some type of example that could be used. Let this be some thoughts for you to look at. For example: When you have a coloring contest like before you had a picture of a young Indian for the children to color, use other items such as this, housing, clothing items, etc., of the past.

The news and items that show what the Indians are doing is done real fine and well done. Along with this we know that the job opportunities that are put out by different people in your paper is another valuable asset to the ones that wish to help their people. We hope that these things along with other things will be done and that all will be done in goodness like it is.

Will hope to hear from you and to see your paper at our lodge again. May you always be good and helpful to others.

Sincerely,
Martin Cantu, Sec.-Treas.
Ricardo Perez, Chairman
American Indian Cultural Group
Vacaville, California

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for the complimentary copy of the "Saskatchewan Indian". Please accept my \$3.00 and put me on your mailing list for 1972.

By the way, I had occasion to read about the display of an Indian child dug from his grave and placed in a display case in the Natural History Museum in Regina. I believe it was in your October issue.

I can understand how many of you must feel about such a thing. I felt very distressed that an otherwise wonderful museum would be marred by such a distasteful thing. I, for one, feel that legislation should be passed to outlaw such a macabre thing. It is not just an insult to the Indian people but the whole human race. No doubt there are many others who feel as I do, but who, like me have said nothing because where does one get a hearing?

Keep up your good work.
D. Gunderson,
Mont Nebo, Sask.

Dear Editor:

Who's Responsible???
Who is responsible for the Native people who suffer the consequences of irresponsible and impertinent decisions

made by any Native Organization?

The big problem today is due to the negligent voter who put the people into power for reasons or relationship or friendship, and not for capability and sincerity.

So the fault actually lies within the people themselves. Let's not forget that any executive position in any Organization demands devoted and individual attention, before succeeding in any progressive steps.

Every voter should really be concerned and in the know of values taken by the individual who plans to successfully lead our people today.

Our plea to the Government today is basically the decision of wanting to set our own destiny. This is done through our leaders today. Their decisions have an effect not only for the present generation, but for all future generations to come.

Respectfully Submitted:
Grant Sovereight
Liason Officer:
Mr. G. Rimmer

Address all letters to:
The Editor
1114 - Central Ave.
Prince Albert, Sask.

Northern Radio Big Hit



Thompson, Manitoba — Retailers in eight isolated northern Manitoba communities say their complete stock of radios has been sold within a last few weeks because of a radio broadcast from CHIM in Thompson.

Chief Nelson Linklater of the Nelson House Indian Band says that at 7:30 each night, five nights a week, the entire community shuts down as people huddle around their radios to hear the half-hour program.

Similar reports have been received from South Indian Lake and Cross Lake.

Chief Linklater says: "We are all very interested. Before we used to hear the news but we did not understand it."

The reason for the excitement is Manitoba's first all-Cree regular radio broadcast.

Murray McKenzie, managing editor of Native Communications Incorporated, which is responsible for the new series, says 20 broadcasts have been made from the radio station

in an effort to link the people living in small isolated settlements, on trap lines and at fish camps with the outside world.

For these people, he says, the radio is their only contact.

Native Communications evolved from repeated appeals by the native people to the provincial government to have some broadcast in their own language. It was discovered during the Centennial Royal Visit last year that many people living in remote parts of Manitoba did not understand radio broadcasts of the event in English.

Following a number of meetings with native leaders, Canadian Broadcasting officials and the Manitoba Government, the Corporation was established and given an operating grant of 40 thousand dollars.

Mr. McKenzie says: "The aim of these programs is not entertainment but give information relevant to people living in remote areas in their own language."

The broadcasts have given weather warnings to trappers, information on land administration, an explanation of the employment and relocation program in the Thompson mining industry and news of business opportunities in Cross Lake.

Chief Linklater, who has appeared on some of the programs, says the entertainment angle is not completely ignored. Musical groups from Nelson House and Pikwitonei have been taped for the program.

Old Indian legends have also been broadcast by 85-year-old Annie Moose of South Indian Lake.

Mr. McKenzie says he hopes programs of this type will give the Manitoba Indian peoples their due sense of pride and confidence.

N.W.T. Council Member Questions Language Void

YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. In the whole "big government" of the Northwest Territories there isn't one person who

can peep out a message to the scattered communities in the native language, Nick Sibbeston told the territorial

council today.

Mr. Sibbeston made the statement during debate on the budget appropriations for the territorial government's information service.

Mr. Sibbeston, the member for Mackenzie, Laird, asked Jake Ootes, information services director, whether the department had any native language staff. He was told there was one Eskimo translator information officer and a clerk-typist who spoke some Indian.

"I feel there's quite a void," Mr. Sibbeston said.

The situation was sad without one person to communicate in the Indian language, he said.

"It's a crying, crying shame."

Mr. Ootes said the department was looking for an Indian with native language ability to act as a translator.

"I don't believe the government and I won't believe it until I see it," Mr. Sibbeston said.

Bryan Pearson of Frobisher Bay, the member for the Eastern Arctic, said the government and Commissioner Stuart Hodgson had a "token attitude" toward communications with the natives.

He asked why the address opening the session Monday was in English with no interpretation available for Eskimo or Indian-speaking members of the audience. Some of the audience had travelled "thousands of miles" to attend the opening session and the government must let the people know we are prepared to communicate with you no matter what the cost."

Child Care Worker Program

The Program of Indian and Northern Education, University of Sask., Saskatoon, along with the Indian Cultural Centre are presently preparing a course outline and research report on Child Care. Workers of Indian residential schools. These workers have been known by many names, keepers, supervisors and lately as Child Care Workers. The research was made possible due to a contract supplied by the Department of Indian Affairs. The Provincial Department are reserving all comments until they have received the report and had time to evaluate it; if the Child Care Workers also approve of the report then training may proceed.

who are concerned with the welfare of these young people will participate to ensure a healthy learning process. The people of the community as is explained in the report can participate in two ways: first there are many persons in the locality who have knowledge and wisdom which could contribute to the learning in the child care worker program, secondly there are those individuals in the community who may wish to take the child care worker course if offered in the local residential school, providing there are vacancies to be filled.

Education for the Indian people has taken an odd turn of events. The Indians before the whiteman viewed education as a family function; then the Federal Government decided that formal education was best and the children must be taught in the white culture and in school buildings. Today we finally realize that education is best when shared between the family and the school. For too long Indian children attending residential schools have not had proper cultural background or the wisdom of their elders. It is time - it is necessary for the Indian people of the community to get back into education.

Pr. A. W. Blue, project research director, when recently interviewed commented that the main objectives of the course was to make child care workers aware of the Indian children's heritage and to allow these children to live a normal life in his culture and his environment. He went on to say that the courses are intended to give an insight into behavior, guidance, and the handling of children. Furthermore it was the expressed hope of the research team that the people whose children are in school and those people

Handwritten text in Cree syllabics, likely a translation or commentary on the main article.

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN



Frank and his assistant at Frank's right. Frank insisted on having his helper's picture taken with him.

28 years on the railroad

Frank Koochicum of the Peepeekises Indian Reserve started work with the CNR on May 22, 1944.

Frank exploded another myth that an Indian can't hold a job. 28 years is a long time and the last eighteen years as foreman.

Frank is married and has five children. Frank is working in the Melville area. He and his family reside on the reserve at the present time. Frank has been posted at various points around the province over the years.

Cowesses Multi Resident Home for the Elderly



Mr. and Mrs. Trottier in his shop.

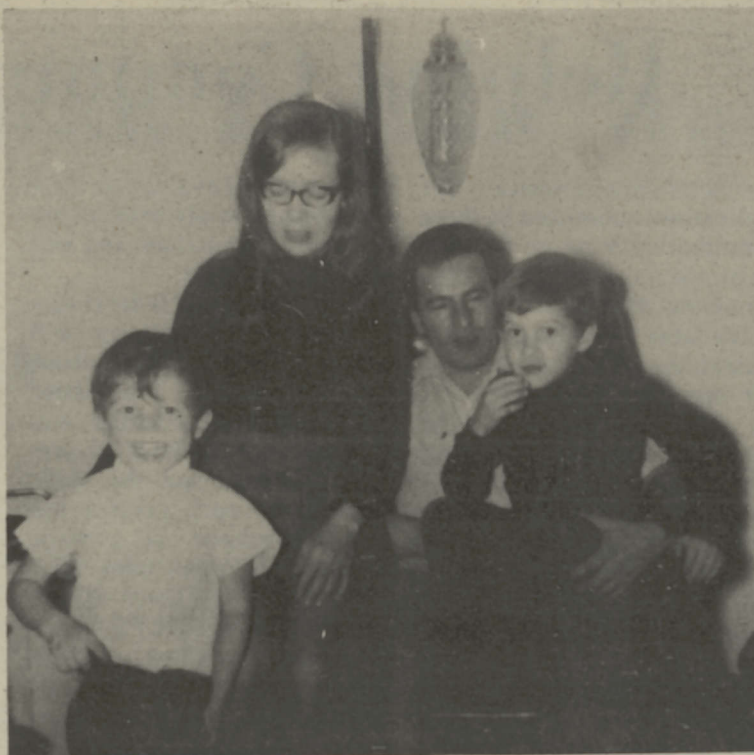
Snuggled down on the floor of the Qu'Appelle Valley, near Crooked Lake and their beloved hills, near their friends and relatives, stretches a four-unit home for the elderly. Warm, bright, and clean, with inside plumbing, the home was at first resisted by the old people because it was unfamiliar. However having now lived there for a year they will tell you that it feels like home.

One of the first residents to welcome you is Mrs. Agecutay, senior, whose husband, Joe, has been dead for twenty-five years. With great hospitality she waves you in and invites you to see her kitchen, living room, bathroom, bed-

room and roomy entries, both front and back. It is with great pleasure that she tells you that each person gets all this for only twenty-five dollars a month. She has two sons, their wives and families, living close enough to visit frequently. One of her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Isadore Agecutay, finished the woodwork, when the residence was being built by Paul Welsh from Grenfell and some of the boys from the reserve. It is the same Mrs. Agecutay who visits, cleans, and dispenses cheer on a volunteer basis.

Mrs. Adele Sparvier, originally of the Cowesses Band moved into the residence in September of this year. She

David and Corinne Greyeyes



An impression of warmth and love is the one gained by a visitor to the house of David and Corinne Greyeyes. If one visits the day after their anniversary one sees a huge bouquet of gorgeous long-stemmed red roses. If one visits shortly before Christmas one hears a discussion about Christmas shopping for the youngsters and how much fun it is to do it before things get picked over. Or one may be in on some gentle teasing.

When Corinne says that "Billy Jack" is a good show, David says, "Yes, she cried all the way through it." Two of their prized possessions are displayed in the living room, a scene done in oils by Miles Charles before he had taken any art classes and a colorful 2½ foot totem pole made by David's brother-in-law, Clifford Ahenakew.

Both having had parents who worked and made their own way, they grew up knowing how to work and their home in the Glen Elm area of Regina reflects this. Last spring when they planted the lawn it was so windy that they were afraid that the lawn would come up in the back yard where the garden was supposed to be. However the lawn came up in the front yard and the garden came up in

the back yard and both were good.

David, of the Muskeg Band, attended school at the Duck Lake Student Residence, Marcelin, Prince Albert, and at Scott Collegiate in Regina. For the past two years he has been a security guard with Brinks Express. Previously he worked with the Royal Bank, and before that, MacDonald's Wholesale. About his present job he says, "It's never slack." The robbery of the Army and Navy Warehouse in Regina last spring took place about one minute after he and his co-worker had left four bags of money. The thieves missed one of them.

One of Corinne's favourite foods as a child was crushed chokecherries fried in butter. She still enjoys bannock. She attended the Marieval Student Residence for two years and day school for the rest of her public school on Cowesses Reserve. She took her high school at Sacred Heart Academy in Regina. Corinne is enjoying her work as a Central Registry Clerk with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Regina. Formerly she was a receptionist with the department and before that she worked for Deluxe Florists, Provincial Health, Saskatchewan



SCHOLARSHIP PRESENTED

Mary Nanapay, from the Peepeekises reserve of File Hills, was the recent winner of a \$300.00 scholarship from the Department of Indian Affairs.

The scholarship was presented to her by Nick Wasyliw, District Superintendent of Education for the Prince Albert District.

Miss Nanapay, presently working for the Provincial Department of Welfare, received this scholarship for her outstanding performance in high school. She took her grade twelve in Swift Current and graduated among one of the top students.

Currently Saskatchewan's Indian Princess, Miss Nanapay plans to attend University next fall.

Hospital Services, and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The Greyeyes have two handsome boys, six-year old thoughtful Kerry, and talkative Kim who is almost four. Another member of their family is Malcolm Delorme of the Cowesses Band, who stays with them and attends grade ten classes at Balfour Collegiate. He gets along well with his fellow students and especially enjoys woodwork and metalwork. Luckily for the Greyeyes, he is good at keeping the driveway shoveled.

David and Corinne plan a trip to Quebec next summer to visit David's sister of the order Soeurs Servantes de Jesus Marie. She was the first Canadian Indian to become a cloistered nun.

spends a good deal of her time crocheting doilies and pot holders. Her work is so well-done that she sells a lot of it, but much of her handiwork is in evidence, making her unit more attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Kay of the Sakimay Reserve have occupied one unit this fall. However, much as they appreciate the warmth and inside plumbing, they are in doubt as to how long they will stay because Mrs. Kay is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. William Trottier celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary on November 15, 1971. Mr. Trottier says that it doesn't seem like long; he says that it was a nice fall 67 years ago and that some of their guests played cards outside. Mrs. Alice Francis of Kahkewistahaw is their only living child. The Trottiers

brought up seven of their grandchildren.

Mr. Trottier, having learned to repair shoes and harness as a lad at Leuret, was for some years the shoemaker at the Marieval Student Residence. He retired in order to be with his wife who is not as well as he. Out behind their unit stands a small, neat shop containing shoe lasts, awls, punches and shoes. Mr. Trottier has several items which he intends to donate to the new pioneer museum in Broadview. One of them is an old leather engineer's tool bag that was in use in 1903 for keeping a threshing machine running. He has fashioned a replica of a tool which his grandmother used to use for taking the hair off hides. In place of the elk-horn handle he has carved a wooden one and the cutting edge is made

from a barrel stave as was the one on his grandmother's tool. He is making a baby carrier which can be worn on the back or hung on a strong nail. He has a most curious hardwood walking stick which he cut from the bush. It is completely covered with marks or trails left by insects under the bark.

Mr. Trottier has a most wonderful memory. He can tell you how to make felt by hand. He remembers playing the triangle with a band in Regina at which time, 1895, the C.P.R. station house which is now in Broadview was the Regina station house. He speaks both Cree and Saulteaux and so was in a position to hear the stories of the old buffalo hunters and times long gone by. One would like to spend many afternoons with him.

Program Aimed at Creating Jobs and Helping Communities

On October 27, 1971, the Federal Government announced three new programs for the Department of Manpower.

These three programs are: a 100 million dollar local incentive program, a 20 million dollar Canada Manpower Training on the Job Program, a 15 million dollar supplement to the regular Canada Manpower Training Program.

Local Initiative Program

The Local Initiative Program is one component of the Federal Government's Special Employment Plan aimed at creating additional employment. Specifically, it is a job creating plan for the period November, 1971 to May, 1972. It is designed to encourage and enlist the participation of Canadians in the initiation and implementation of new programs, projects and services at the local community level.

Financial support in the form of contributions will be given to municipalities, local organizations and citizen's groups to assist them in mounting projects which will contribute to the objectives of the Local Initiative Program.

Of the \$100 million dollars allocated, \$50 million dollars will be available to municipalities and reserves across Canada in consultation with

provincial governments. All applications submitted by these communities must go through the provincial government. The remaining \$50 million dollars is available to community organizations and private groups.

In order to be eligible:

1. The projects should be capable of being put into effect quickly so that the main employment impact occurs between November, 1971 and May, 1972. This program will only support projects until 31 May, 1972.

2. Projects must provide at least 30 man months of work and must provide substantial additional employment over and above that which would normally take place this winter.

3. Applicants will be expected to use Canada Manpower Centres in hiring unemployed workers for the project.

4. Projects should be designed to contribute to community betterment.

5. They must be of a basically non-profit nature.

6. They should be capable of creating additional employment without having an inflationary effect or imposing additional costs that are not acceptable to persons, agencies or municipalities other than the sponsoring organizations.

7. Applicants must submit periodic reports through the period of the subject indicating that it is being soundly and efficiently managed and to

allow eventual evaluation. Projects must comply with all government regulations and will be subject to audit.

8. The amount of federal support given to a project will relate directly to the labour and other costs. For labour the federal contribution will be based on the level of prevailing wages and the skills required in each project but will not exceed an average of \$100. per man week. For other costs, employer contributions, etc., UIC, CPP, QPP, materials, supplies, rentals and equipment, an additional amount, up to a maximum of 17% of the amount provided for labour costs may be provided. The maximum amount of federal support per project will not exceed \$500,000. Each application must demonstrate that the funds required for the project, in addition to the federal funds applied for, can be satisfactorily obtained from other sources.

9. The final date for receiving submissions will be 31 January, 1972.

Some examples of municipal projects that may be considered would be:

1. Extension of winter recreation facilities.
2. Recreation programs may be expanded to meet the needs of special groups.
3. Communities may wish to organize groups of unemployed into projects which provide employment and needed community services.
4. Studies and survey which not only provide but lead to additional employment will be considered if they relate to community needs.

It is expected that individual and collective initiative of Canadians will conceive many projects that might be carried out to contribute to employment and community betterment.

Types of projects that may be submitted by groups would include:

1. Community groups or organizations may wish to develop services for children, the elderly or the handicapped.
2. Native groups may wish to employ their members in improving community facilities and services.
3. Cultural and social organizations may wish to expand their programs.

Projects that will not be considered are:

1. Projects which subsidize profit making enterprises.
2. Projects which provide financial support to persons who are basically employed.
3. Projects which support pure leisure activities solely for sponsors.

Training on the Job Program

The second job creating program with which we are involved is the Canada Manpower Training on the Job Program. \$20 million dollars have been allocated and it is expected to provide training for about 13,000 persons.

The Program aims at encouraging employers to prepare for future expansion in the firm or industry by training un-

employed but employable workers for such future jobs in actual work situations.

Training on the Job is a complementary program to institutional and training in industry provided through the regular Canada Manpower Training Program.

The Federal Government will reimburse employers providing such training either by a direct payment amount to 75% of the wages paid to the trainees, or through a tax incentive which would provide equivalent benefits through the write-off of wage costs at an appropriate level.

The Program is open to all employers except those supported primarily by tax revenues, such as departments of any level of government, school boards, police and fire departments.

Employers

To qualify for a grant under the Canada Manpower Training on the Job Program, employers will be required to show:

- 1) Training capability.
- 2) Offer adequate working conditions.
- 3) Provide training for a minimum of 3 months and a maximum of 12 months.
- 4) Offer training in skills which will lead to employment within the employer's organization and/or are readily transferrable.
- 5) Hire workers for such training who will be in addition to their current or regular labour force.
- 6) Employ such workers subject to all relevant laws and contractual obligations and provide usual wage and benefits.

Deadline for Application January 31

BITS AND PIECES

The response to our interview with Santa Claus in the December issue of the paper was overwhelming so in the future we intend to interview other personalities to match the season. For Easter, we plan to interview the Easter Bunny, for Thanksgiving, a turkey and for Hallowe'en, a pumpkin and so on.

Then there was the guy who hit his wife with a frozen fish; the unfortunate lady took her husband to court on an assault charge. When they were in court, the Judge asked the man to state what he hit his wife with, "Food", the husband replied.

The Judge dropped the charge.

Contrary to certain rumors F.S.I. does not stand for Fun Seeking Indians.



Miss Alice Jimmy, Hair Stylist of Lloydminster, receives \$250.00 Cultural Scholarship from W. R. Sinclair of IAND.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Alice Jimmy, a Hair Stylist, formerly of the Onion Lake Reserve and now of Lloydminster received a \$250.00 Vocational Training scholarship from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on January 11, 1972.

She received the award based on achievement in her particular field.

She took 10 months of training at the Marvel Beauty School in Saskatoon and won a styling award upon her graduation.

In March, 1971, she took two weeks of Advanced Styling in Toronto.

Miss Jimmy is presently styling at the "Cinderella House of Beauty" in Lloydminster.



CONCERN FOR PORTRAYAL OF INDIAN HISTORY
Saskatoon Indian Cultural Centre in Emmanuel College at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus meets with Regina group concerning the portrayal of Indian history and cultures. Cultural Centre shares its concern with Regina group. Mr. Ken Goodwill who is the Director of the Centre indicated that he would like to see Teacher Education in this regard and strongly urges seminars and workshops for teachers regarding Indian history.

Back row - Ed LaVallee, Mr. B. Korchinski, Program Consultant and Social Studies, Dept. of Education, Mr. Ken Goodwill, Director, Cultural Centre, Mr. Jack Sikand, Training and Research Co-ordinator for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Bernice Bunnie, student from Regina, Angus McLean, student, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Seated left to right: Diane Anderson, student, Mrs. Phyllis Gibson, counsellor for Indian Affairs Branch, Regina, Phyllis Anderson, student, Regina, Delores Burns and Edna Dieter, students from Regina

The Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association

Shall it soon be that, "the hand that rocks the cradle shall rule the world?" I think not just yet, but Indian Women today are letting other people know what they think and how they feel about problems on the reserves, and are now doing something about it in their own way. We now have a voice, called S.I.W.A., (Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association).

The Indian Women of Saskatchewan started getting together some five years ago by taking courses such as sewing, cooking and home economics, sponsored by the Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan. The efforts of Mrs. Gladys Johnson, who at that time was the Community Development Officer for Indian Affairs Branch, provided resources for these women, to assist them in ways of improving living conditions on the reserve.

However, the intention was not to organize the women formally at that time, but in recent months the ladies realized that there was a definite need for the involvement of other Indian ladies through a Provincial organization, in order to express their views and ideas.

Following a meeting in June 1971, a Steering Committee was selected to explore the possibility of the formation of a Provincial organization, not overlooking the fact that Chiefs and Councillors were to be informed of what the intentions, realizations and concepts of Indian women involvement is, as this is relatively new to Indian tradition.

The objectives of S.I.W.A., are to promote and assist the development of Indian women living on reserves and to co-ordinate activities of reserve organizations on a Provincial level. S.I.W.A., will act as a liaison to maintain and sustain Indian Women's need for preserving and promoting Indian Culture. As members of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, we hope our aims and objectives will be compatible with that of the F.S.I., since we are faced with the same day to day problems in our own communities.

All ladies living on the 67 Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan, and also those ladies living in the urban areas will be eligible for membership in S.I.W.A.

S.I.W.A. is planning to host the Second National Canadian Indian Women's Conference

to be held in Saskatoon at the Bessborough, March 22nd to 24th. Mrs. Beth Paul will be the Co-ordinator for this conference, and with Mrs. Jean Goodwill, the Chairman, of the National Native Women's Steering Committee, this conference promises to be the start of something new. The ladies plan to have some Eskimo representatives and also some ladies from the United States as guests.

This Conference will mean a great deal to the Indian Women of Canada, as it means the beginning of a movement for positive change, not only

away from certain traditions but towards a positive objective for which Indian Women will unite and work. In order to cope with the society in which we live, Indian women have realized, and are aware that we must take a stand on matters that concern us and our families. There is no need

for us to explain Indian reserve conditions. Therefore if any possibility for changes are to be made, we feel that we can take some of the responsibility to improve and create new approaches over areas of great concern.



The newly formed organization more or less began some years ago when a number of Indian women were involved in courses such as sewing, cooking and home economics, sponsored by the Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan. The efforts of Mrs. Gladys Johnson, who at that time was the Community Development Officer for Indian Affairs Branch, provided resources for the women, to assist them in ways of improving living conditions on the reserve. However, the intention was not to organize the women formally at that time, but somehow, the ladies were motivated into realizing that there was a definite need for the involvement of other Indian ladies through a Provincial organization, in order to express their views and ideas.

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volvement is, as this is relatively new to Indian tradition.

Irene Tootoosis of Poundmaker is the President of S.I.W.A.; Joyce Quewezance of Kamsack is Vice-President; Dorothy Sparvier of Broadview is Secretary and Laura Johnstone of Mistawasis is the Treasurer. The above-named ladies are also area co-ordinators as well as Lizette Ahenakew of Battleford.

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Plans for January & February

At the last meeting of the Executive and Area Co-ordinators of S.I.W.A., December 1 to 3/71, it was decided that rather than hold a provincial conference at this time of the year, we would hold five District Meetings throughout the Province. The group felt that we can communicate better with smaller groups and may be able to deal more realistically with the other ladies in their own areas.

Letters are being sent to all Chiefs and Councillors in each District informing them on the dates of these meetings and other plans as they arise. We are asking them to select one delegate from each reserve except those with a population of 1,000 or over, they will be allowed two delegates. Included at these meetings will be the Executive and Area Co-ordinators. Other guests from the various government offices and Medical Service representatives may attend as needs arise for resource people.

Dates for S.I.W.A. District Meetings and names of Area Coordinators -

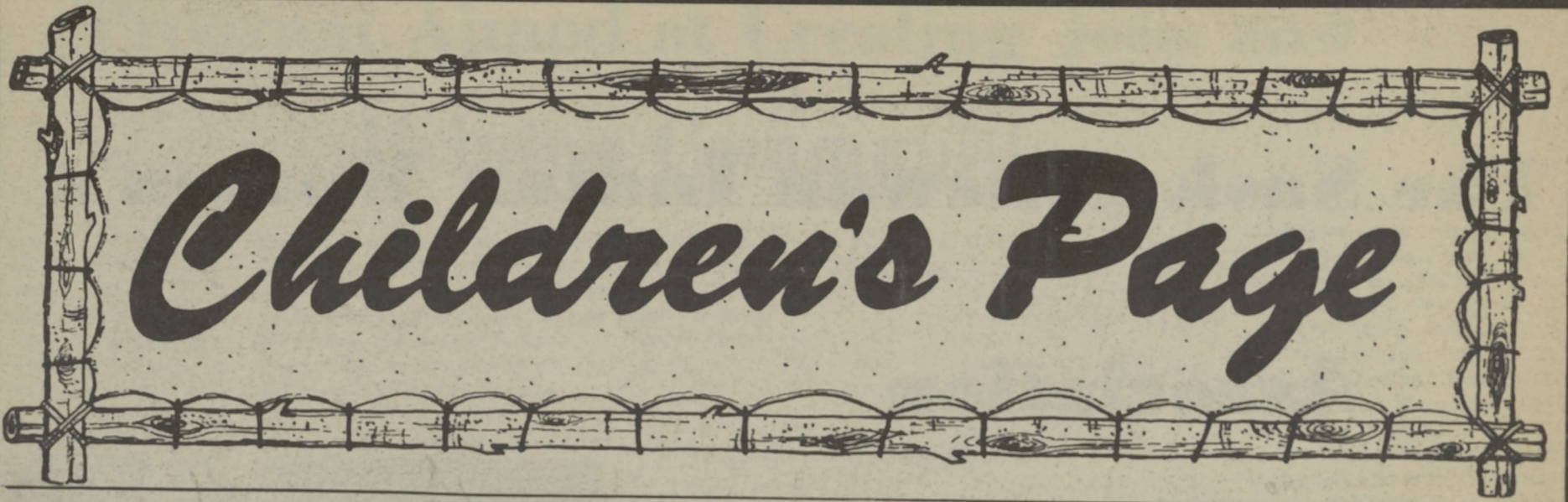
District No. 1 - Battleford-Meadow Lake (was held at North Battleford, January 13 - 14th, 1972.) Co-ordinators: Mrs. Irene Tootoosis (President, S.I.W.A.), Poundmaker Reserve, Cutknife, Saskatchewan; Mrs. Lizette Ahenakew, Box 266, Battleford, Sask.

District No. 2 - Prince Albert, February 29th - March 1st/72. Co-ordinators: Mrs. Angeline Roberts, Alingly, Saskatchewan; Mrs. Lorraine Standing, 1717 - 14th St. W., Prince Albert, Sask.

District No. 3 - Saskatoon, February 5th - 6th. Co-ordinators: Mrs. Freda Greyeyes, Box 32, Marcelin, Sask.; Mrs. Laura Johnstone, (Treasurer) Box 437, Leask, Sask.

District No. 4 - Yorkton, February 19th - 20th. Co-ordinators: Mrs. Joyce Quewezance (Vice-President), Box 188, Kamsack, Sask.; Mrs. Dorothy Sparvier, (Secretary), Broadview, Saskatchewan.

District No. 5 - Fort Qu'Appelle, February 17th - 18th. Co-ordinators: Mrs. Alice Adams, Box 204, Sintaluta, Sask.; Mrs. Isabel McNabb, Box 303, Punnichy, Sask.

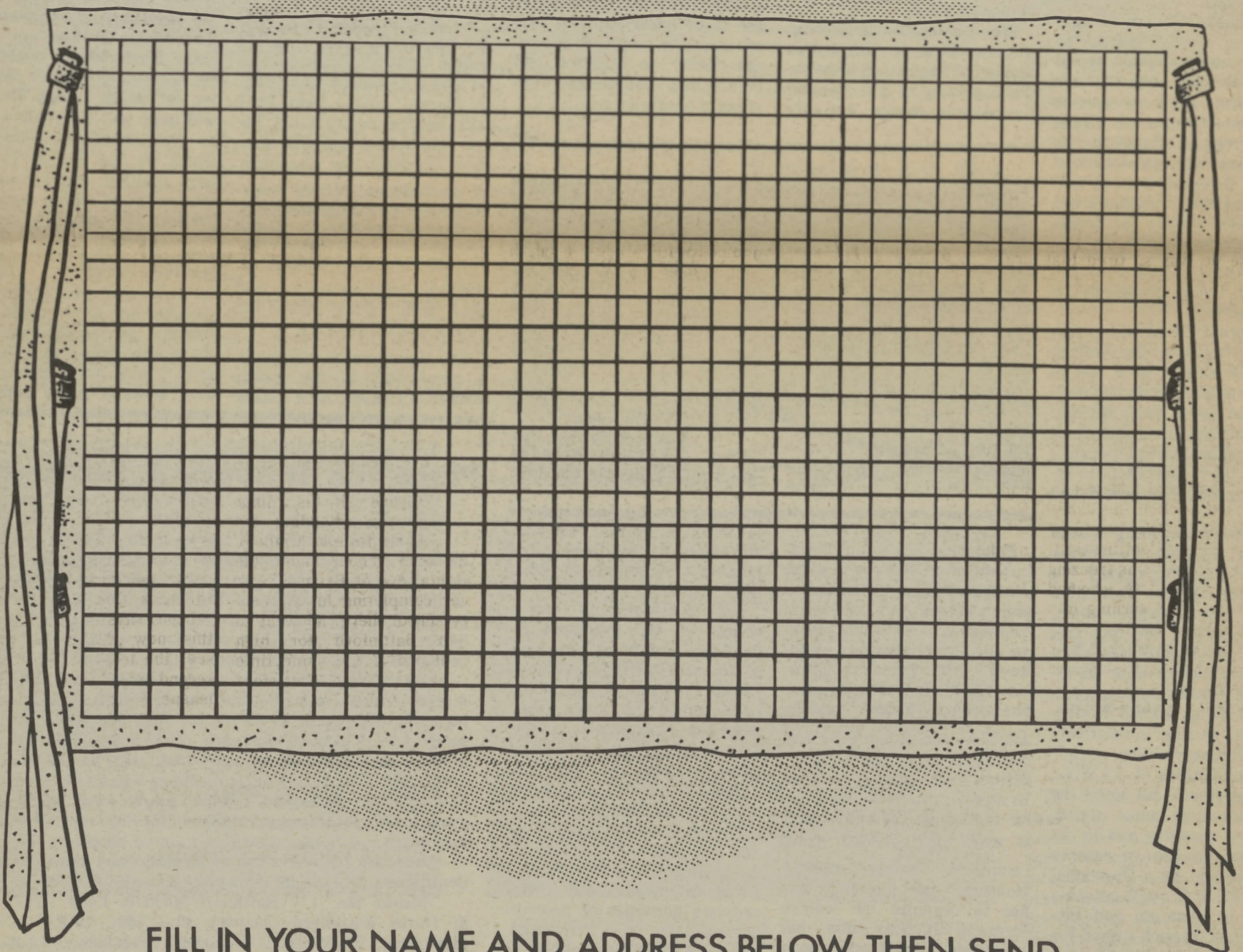


Children's Page

NEW CONTEST

CREATE YOUR OWN INDIAN DESIGN BY COLORING EACH BEAD INDIVIDUALLY, AND YOU MAY WIN A PRIZE

CONTEST OPEN TO INDIAN CHILDREN UP TO THE AGE OF 12. PRIZES IN THREE CATEGORIES, 4 TO 6, 7 TO 9 AND 10 TO 12. CONTEST ENDS FEBRUARY 20, 1972.



FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS BELOW, THEN SEND THIS PAGE TO; THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN, ROOM 107, 1114 CENTRAL AVENUE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

NAME: _____ **AGE:** _____
ADDRESS: _____

Goofy Gopher: Part 11

"The First Snowfall"

by Jerilyn Nighttraveller

It was the first snowfall that Goofy had ever seen and he and his brothers and sisters couldn't wait to get outside! All night long Goofy had watched the snow falling in soft fluffy flakes. He had watched the moon and thought how wonderful it would be to go outside.

Goofy had fallen asleep just about the time his family were getting up. "Let's get Goofy up so he can play in the snow, too," they all said.

Sleepy-headed Goofy had forgotten all about playing in the snow! When he awoke, he remembered the snow, and in his excitement, almost forgot to put his boots and mitts on. As he touched the snow for the first time at the entrance to his home, he fell back with a "Skreeek . . .!!" Snow was awful cold!

Goofy finally made it outside with boots, hat, coat and mitts. For awhile, he watched the others running and sliding in the snow. And, before long Goofy was jumping and sliding too.

The sun was soon rising high in the sky and the snow started melting. But Goofy didn't mind because he was so tired that he had fallen asleep right on top of a snow drift!

DRIP, DRIP, PLUN-KETY, PLUNK, the snow was melting and Goofy was still sound asleep. "SPLASH," Goofy waved his arms as he tried to sit up in the melting snow. He had been dreaming that he was swimming.

Goofy was cold and wet as he hurried back to his home in the ground. But as he moved he found himself getting stiff. The melted snow was freezing again and poor Goofy, who had been all wet was turning into a red-headed snowman!

His feet took smaller and smaller steps each time and before long he couldn't move. Poor Goofy was almost home, but he was stuck fast in the snow!

That's the way Chuck, a little Indian boy found Goofy that evening. Chuck was on his way home from school at the reserve. He had stayed late for hockey practice and was walking briskly home for supper, when he spotted Goofy. Chuck thought Goofy was an empty tomato can and decided to practice with his hockey stick.

As Chuck aimed with his hockey stick, Goofy could see him out of the corner of his eye, but all he could do was chatter his teeth . . . "Clock, clackety, click, click," chattered Goofy's teeth.

Chuck stopped his swing as he listened. He learned closer to the 'tomato can' and, sure enough! "Why, that's not a tomato can," shouted Chuck, "that's some kind of an animal!"

He picked the small red figure out of the frozen snow and held it up for a better look. "Ha, Ha, Ho!" laughed Chuck, "you are a red-haired gopher." And because Chuck had never in all of his ten years on the reserve, seen a RED-haired gopher, he stuck Goofy in his pocket and hurried home.

Goofy's teeth started to chatter again, only this time it was more because he was SCARED! He had watched boys like Chuck before and he knew well that he could be killed.

When Chuck got home he had to chop wood before he could come in the house. By the time he had piled the wood high in the wood bin, Chuck had almost forgotten poor Goofy. Chuck took his coat off and hung it on the hook by the door.

Everyone was seated quietly at the supper table, when Chuck's dad, Arthur, spoke up, "Listen, do you hear something . . .?" Everyone stopped eating. "Click, clackety, click, click . . ." Sure enough it was frozen Goofy. Chuck had forgotten to take him out of his coat!

"That's a gopher, dad. I found him on my way home. He was stuck to the snow, and was almost frozen," informed Chuck as he pulled Goofy from his coat pocket.

Everyone was surprised at Goofy's long-red hair. No one had ever seen a long haired gopher before — especially a long red-haired one! Chuck put Goofy in a box by the stove to warm up and everyone sat down to supper.

After supper, Grandpa and Grandma, Chuck's relatives, stopped by for a visit. When Chuck showed them the red-haired gopher, Grandpa wasn't a bit surprised. "Oh, I remember when I was just a wee boy like you Chuck. The old people used to talk about the days when things like animals and people were different, especially gophers."

Chuck and his family curled up beside Grandpa to hear the story, because Grandpa's stories were always the best. Before long Chuck was sound asleep.

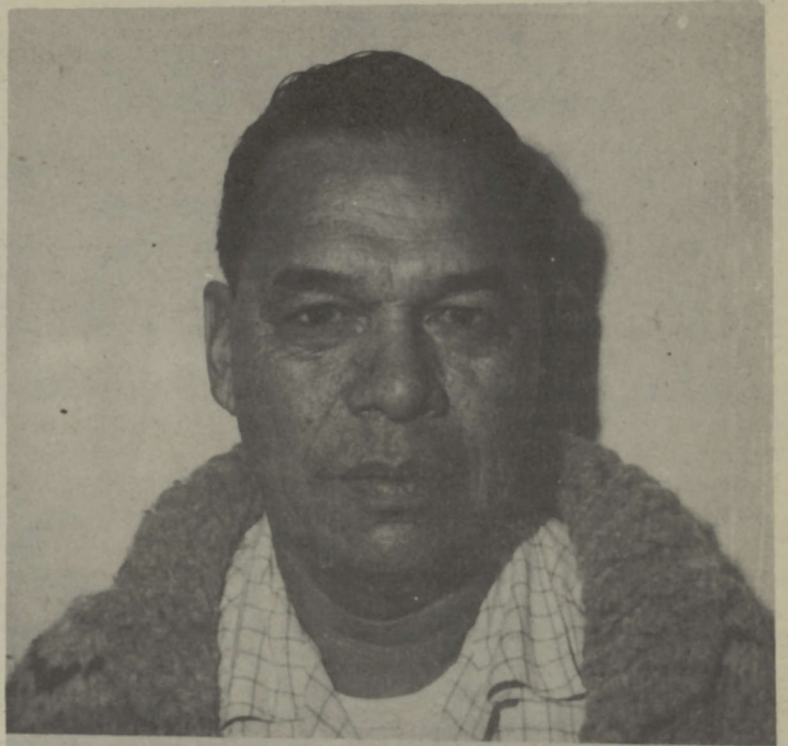
By this time, Goofy's teeth had stopped chattering, and he was all warmed up. He peeked out over the box and saw that the children were asleep, and the bigger people were in another room. Goofy jumped with all his strength and hurried to the door. He knew it must be close to the outside because he could smell the fresh clean air that he was so used to. Goofy waited there quietly for awhile, then Chuck's grandparents were ready to leave.

"This is my only chance," thought Goofy. He gathered all his courage and jumped as the door was opened. "Oh, ah . . . what was that?" shrieked Grandma! Luckily, Grandpa was ready to catch Grandma, or she would have landed in a big pile of snow!

Goofy hurried home with his strange story to find his family still up, wondering what had happened to him. Goofy was very tired by this time and only half told his story before he had fallen asleep.

End of Part II

Allan Bird



Allan Bird, a member of the Montreal Lake Band, was born on Sept. 21, 1921. Allan took formal schooling on the reserve to grade five, then further expanded his knowledge working in the white communities. For several years he earned his living by fishing, hunting and trapping. He was in the army 3 years with the P.P.C.L.I. paratroopers. He worked for 15 seasons as an assistant warden of Cream Lake in the Prince Albert National Park, and as a towerman at Boundary, Kinsmere

and Blue Bell towers. In 1968 Allan began working for Indian Affairs as a Driving Instructor on reserves and in Indian and Metis settlements. He is able to speak both English and Cree fluently but finds Cree most helpful on reserves as some of the people don't understand English. He feels he has learned a great deal from the many people he has met and worked with. Allan is happily married and lives at Montreal Lake with his wife and family.

Little Pine Recruit for Inspol

As of October 1, 1971, Leon Baptiste has been playing hockey for the INSPOL Thunderbirds, an all Indian Junior B team out of Edmonton. Leon, who is 18 years old stands 5'9" and weighs 180 pounds hails from the Little Pine Reserve, 50 miles west of Battleford.

He learned all his minor hockey while attending the Onion Lake Roman Catholic residential school under the watchful eye of Brian O'Neil. After completing his elementary school there, he went to North Battleford for high school and at the same time played for the North Battleford Junior B Beaver Bruins.

Then last year, he played with St. Thomas College Imperials, who competed in the Northern Saskatchewan Junior B League.

However, it was while playing with Little Pine Braves at an Indian Hockey Tournament in Two Hills, Alberta when Leon was scouted by Willie Littlechild, coach of INSPOL Thunderbirds. He was then invited to try out with the Thunderbirds and is one of two Saskatchewan boys to crack this year's line-up.

Leon says he is enjoying this new experience which sees the team practise every second night and play two league games a week.

Contest winners



Glen Iron from Canoe Lake won third prize in our coloring contest in September. We were a little late in receiving his picture but congratulations Glen!



Robert Cote

Winners

for November

The winners of our November Coloring Contest are: First - Robert Cote from Kamsack; Second - Daniel Pewapisconias from Cutknife; and Third - Beverly McKenzie from Christopher Lake. Congratulations for your good work.

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OR

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Advertisements for Indian people or their organizations will be carried free of charge on this page.



SPORTS

PRINCE ALBERT BASKETBALL TEAMS SWEEP TOURNAMENT

Saturday, January 15, 1972 the Prince Albert Recreation Centre was the scene of a natic basketball tournament sponsored by the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Youth Club. Friendship Centre teams from Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Prince Albert participated in this event. The Prince Albert team showed great ability by capturing all but one of the trophies. The Girl's High Scorer went to Regina. Following the tournament a banquet and dance were held at the P.A. Friendship Centre. Proud Heritage, an all Indian band from the Fort-A-La-Corne Reserve, played at the dance.



The Prince Albert Girls Team captured the winning trophy by defeating Regina in the final game.



Prince Albert won by a narrow margin over North Battleford in the final game of the tournament.

TOURNAMENT ACTION



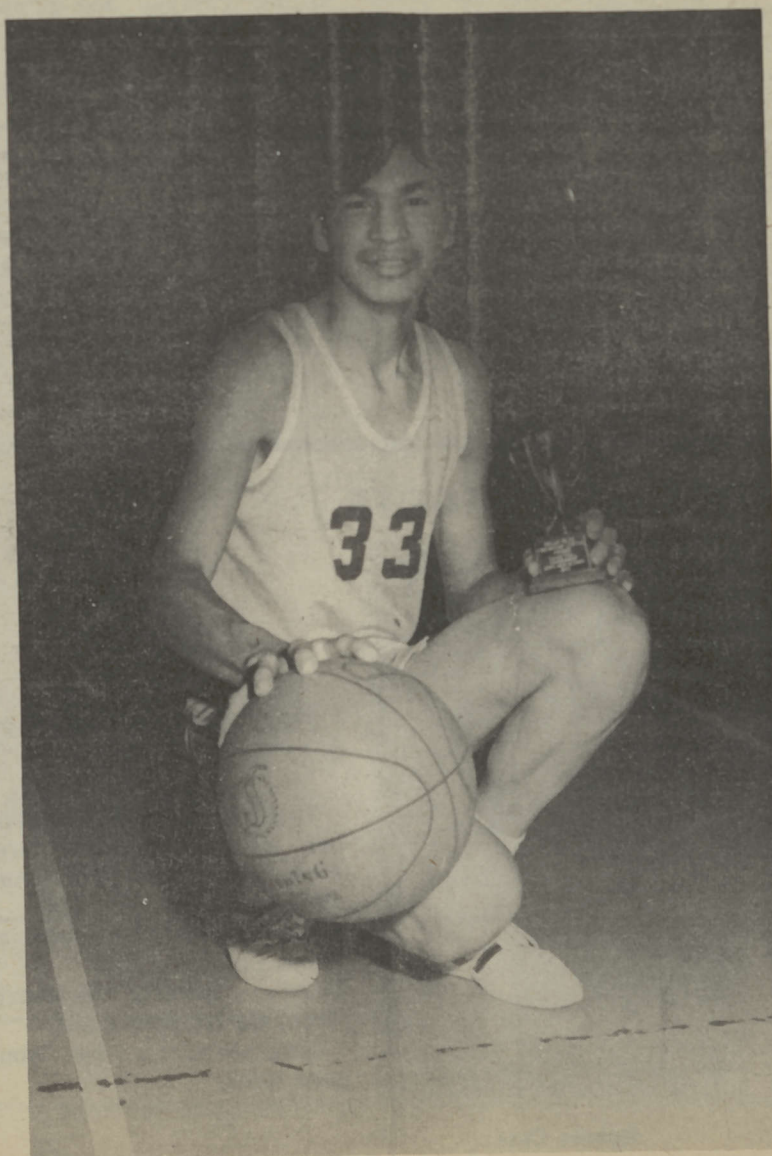
The Girls Tournament Consolation Prize was won by the Saskatoon club. They defeated North Battleford in the Girls Consolation Event.



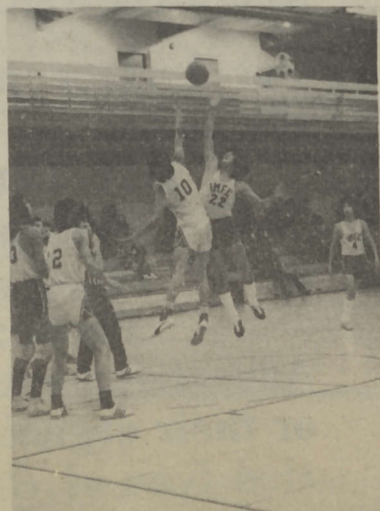
The North Battleford team, which came in second and also won the Consolation Trophy, felt the absence of two players as they went down to defeat in the final game to Prince Albert.



Cy Standing, F.S.I. Executive Secretary, presenting Lorraine Starr, F.S.I. of the Regina Team, the Girl's Top Scorer Award of the tournament.



The Boy's Highest Scorer Trophy was won by Joe Naytowhow of the Prince Albert Club.



Action in the N.I.H.L.



On December 15 the James Smith Tomahawks won by a narrow margin of 5 to 4 over the Sturgeon Lake Blackhawks in a game played at Choiceland.



The Prince Albert Redskins, who are in second place in the N.I.H.L., won by a score of 11 to 2 on January 5 in St. Louis in a game played against the Sturgeon Lake Blackhawks.



The Sturgeon Lake Blackhawks went down to defeat by a score of 14 to 7 in a game played on December 16 against the Prince Albert Redskins at Choiceland.



On January 8th the John Smith Braves were overpowered by the James Smith Tomahawks at a game played in Kinistino. The James Smith Tomahawks, who are currently in first place in the N.I.H.L., won the game by a score of 23 to 3.

N.I.H.L. STANDINGS

	Wins	Losses	Ties	Pts.
James Smith	7	0	0	14
Prince Albert	6	1	0	12
Sturgeon Lake	3	4	0	6
John Smith	1	6	0	2
Montreal Lake	1	5	0	2

TOP 10 SCORERS IN THE N.I.H.L.

		Goals	Assists	Total Pts.
(1) Ray Ahenakew	Prince Albert	28	12	40
(2) Milton Burns	Prince Albert	15	15	30
(3) Edger Thomas	Prince Albert	11	11	22
(4) Melcolm Constant	James Smith	9	9	18
(5) Dale Burns	Prince Albert	8	10	18
(6) Wilf. Constant	James Smith	(7	16
(7) Tony Quewezence	James Smith	7	8	15
(8) Walter Constant	James Smith	8	6	14
(9) Herby Sanderson	James Smith	8	6	14
(10) Wallace Daniels	Sturgeon Lake	8	3	11

REDSKINS DOMINATE TOP THREE SPOTS



RAY AHENAKEW



MILTON BURNS



EDGER THOMAS

REDSKINS DOWN NEECHEES



In an exhibition game, played at Warman on January 16, Prince Albert Redskins defeated the Saskatoon Neechees by a score of 8 to 5.

SPORTS PROFILE



ISIDORE CAMPBELL

Isidore Campbell, a member of the English River Band, has been playing hockey since he was eight years old. Isidore attended school at Beauval,

playing hockey on the Midget Team which was known in Northern Saskatchewan for its hockey performance. After he completed his grade VIII he went on to high school at Lebret and played for two years on the Lebret team. In 1967 he played for a short while with the Saskatoon Blades but soon had to quit completely due to school problems. In 1968 he moved to North Battleford where his hockey career reached its peak. Roaming the province with Sweetgrass in the Native Tournaments, Isidore and his slapshot became well-known. He is presently playing for his hometown club called the North Battleford Bohs, who are in the Western Saskatchewan Intermediate "AA" Hockey League. Isidore is happily married, works as a Area Co-ordinator in Sports and Recreation for the F.S.I., and urges all Indian people to take advantage of all their talents to promote sports and recreation on reserves.

Hockey Referee Clinic Held

A referee clinic was held at the new Onion Lake Arena on December 4, 1971. The clinic was co-ordinated by Isidore Campbell, the area co-ordinator for recreation.

Bob Colliar from North Battleford was the Instructor. He covered all areas of officiating with special attention to the new rules.

Those in attendance were: Poundmaker: Lawrence Weenie, Eric Tootoosis, Tommy Favel; Battleford Urban: Winston Frank, Wally Simaganis; Little Pine: Oliver Frank; Thunderchild: Charles Paddy, Gordon Thunderchild, Joe Wapass; Moosomin: Don Swiftwolfe, Brian Arcand;

Onion Lake: Alex Littlewolfe.

Unfortunately, the ice wasn't ready for practical purposes, but the session was valuable to prospective referees, who will be judged on performance by Mr. Colliar himself, as well as other CAHA referees during the course of the season.



Picture position: REFEREE CLINIC

Front row, l - r: Winston Frank, Wally Simaganis, Alex Littlewolfe, Gordon Thunderchild, Joe Wapass.

Back row, l - r: Bob Colliar, Instructor, Lawrence Weenie, Tom Favel, Brian Arcand, Eric Tootoosis, Don Swiftwolfe; Oliver Frank, Charles Paddy.

MISTAWASIS *Warriors*



Art Ledoux is Chief of the Mistawasis band, but also he has been captain of the hockey team on the reserve for the past 19 years. A pretty im-

pressive record in anybody's league.

The team name "Mistawasis Warriors" has remained with the team for also the past

19 years.

"We've had this team here for a long time before Sandy Lake or other teams in the area," Art stated.

The Warriors won their first trophy in 1954 at one of the first all Indian tournaments held in Duck Lake at the residential school. They took first place. The games were played on an outdoor rink and one of the former players remembered that the ice was thawing on the north side so one practically had to run to get the puck out.

The team's record with tournaments has been quite good. Last year they hosted an all Indian tournament in Leask and took first place. They have taken first place in the Turtleford tournament three years and the St. Wallberg tournament two years.

Last year they placed second in the Cutknife tournament loosing the final game 2-3 to Meadow Lake.

Over the years the team has collected a total of over 20 trophies.

Currently the team is playing in the Northern Lakes Hockey League. As well as Mistawasis the League includes teams from Spiritwood, Debden, Whitefish Lake, Leoville and Rabbit Lake.

Debden has first place while Mistawasis is in second place. "It looks like we'll end up in the finals again this year," Art Ledoux said.

Last year the Warriors captured first place and were in the finals both years before. Not bad for only being in a league three years.

Vern Johnstone the most valuable player and highest scorer awards for the past two years.

Grey Wolf was the second highest scorer last year. Elmer Badger was rated best defenceman and Gordon Ledoux second in Best Goalie.

The present teams has 15 regular and as well as team captain Art Ledoux it is managed by Ruben Johnstone and coached by playing coach Vern Johnstone.

Home ice for the team is Leask and a very good relationship has developed between the town and the reserve. This year they completed a three sheet curling rink and next year they plan to work together for a new arena with artificial ice.

PRINCE ALBERT URBAN INDIAN HOCKEY CLUB INVITATIONAL

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT



JANUARY 29, 1972

AT THE NEW PRINCE ALBERT ARENA

6th Avenue and 32nd Street East

Hockey League Organized

A meeting was held December 1, 1971 at the Meadow Lake Reserve with the intention of organizing an Indian hockey league. Six bands were represented at the meeting at which time the executive was chosen. Vince Bellegarde will be president with Ed Laliberte and Abraham Goertzen serving as First and Second Vice Presidents respectively.

The four reserves that joined the league are: Canoe Lake, Meadow Lake, Loon Lake and Little Island.

The representatives named their league the "Northwest Saskatchewan Indian Hockey League". Each team will play 6 home and 6 away games with the eventual winner of the league play-offs participating in the F. S. I. play-offs.

Fred Saskamoose, Meadow Lake area co-ordinator for Recreation, informs the media that an all-star team will be picked from the league to participate in the Provincial Intermediate C play-offs.

1971-1972 Northwest Saskatchewan Indian Hockey League Schedule:
December 22, 1971 — Canoe Lake 7 at Meadow Lake 8

Northwest Saskatchewan Indian Hockey League Schedule

January 1972

2	Loon Lake at Canoe Lake
4	Meadow Lake at Little Island
7	Canoe Lake at Loon Lake
9	Meadow Lake at Canoe Lake
12	Loon Lake at Meadow Lake
14	Little Island at Loon Lake
16	Little Island at Canoe Lake
18	Meadow Lake at Little Island
21	Canoe Island at Loon Lake
23	Meadow Lake at Canoe Lake
25	Loon Lake at Little Island
26	Little Island at Meadow Lake
28	Meadow Lake at Canoe Lake
30	Little Island at Loon Lake

February 1972

1	Canoe Lake at Little Island
2	Little Island at Meadow Lake
4	Canoe Lake at Loon Lake
8	Loon Lake at Little Island
9	Canoe Lake at Meadow Lake
11	Meadow Lake at Loon Lake
13	Loon Lake at Canoe Lake
16	Little Island at Meadow Lake

Ed Laliberte Drops Puck to Open Hockey Season



Meadow Lake 8 - Canoe Lake 7

On December 22, 1971, Ed Laliberte in full costume dropped the puck to officially open the Northwest Saskatchewan Indian Hockey League Schedule.

In the game which followed the Meadow Lake North Stars survived a 3 goal outburst by Canoe Lake in the third period to defeat the Lakers by a score of 8-7.

It was a clean, well played game with lots of scoring and only 3 minor penalties going to the Lakers.

Clarence Fiddler lead the North Stars with a hat-trick with a pair going to Armand Fiddler and singles going to Alex Fiddler, Sydney Fiddler and Richard Mirasty. Vital Corrigan scored the first 4-goal game of the season for the Lakers with John Iron netting 2 and Abe Iron one.

Onion Lake Border Chiefs

The Onion Lake Border Chiefs, who are now in the friendly confines of a new arena on their reserve, are presently competing in the Northern Saskatchewan Alberta Hockey League. They are the only Indian Team in this league which has teams from Hillman, Lloydminster, Marwayne, Dewberry, Lashburn and Paradise Hill.

Battleford's District Native Hockey League

As a result of meeting held on December 11th and 18th, 1971, by the Recreation Directors and Recreation Area Co-ordinators Isidor Campbell, a hockey league was formed the Battlefords area.

Poundmaker, Little Pine, Sweetgrass, Moosomin, Thunderchild and the North Battleford Friendship Centre make up the 6 team league with each team playing 5 home and 5 away games.

1971-72 Battlefords District Native Hockey League Schedule

January 1972

24	Thunderchild at Sweetgrass
26	Moosomin at Poundmaker
27	Friendship at Little Pine
31	Little Pine at Sweetgrass

February 1972

1	Poundmaker at Thunderchild
3	Friendship at Moosomin
9	Friendship at Poundmaker
10	Sweetgrass at Moosomin
11	Little Pine at Thunderchild
13	Sweetgrass at Friendship
17	Poundmaker at Little Pine
18	Moosomin at Thunderchild
23	Sweetgrass at Poundmaker
24	Moosomin at Little Pine
27	Thunderchild at Friendship

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St. Walburg Arena
St. Walburg, Saskatchewan

SAT. FEB. 5 - SUN. FEB. 6

8 team double knockout
Total prize money \$600.00

First 8 teams mailing \$20.00 entry fee by January 30 will be accepted.

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Charles Paddy
Box 340,
Turtleford, Sask.

7th ANNUAL ALL-NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

North Battleford Civic Centre

SAT., MARCH 18 SUN., MARCH 19

1st	\$450
2nd	\$300
3rd	\$150
4th	\$100

FIRST 16 TEAMS MAILING \$20.00 ENTRY FEE WITH PLAYER REGISTRATION WILL BE ACCEPTED

No Entries by Phone

ENTRIES MUST BE IN BY MARCH 1, 1972

Mail to: John Montgrand, Box 667, North Battleford, Sask.

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