

The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

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FRANCIS 77

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

SEPTEMBER

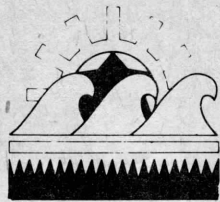
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MATING MOON

This month is the beautiful part of the fall season. Nature is in all her glory. Leaves change to many colours. The remains of choke cherries, and cranberries are picked before a heavy frost destroys them. Sometimes the Indians made one last visit to distant relatives of other clans before winter sets in.

The birds are flying south, the air is cooler, the children do not swim anymore. The men are hunting ducks and geese.





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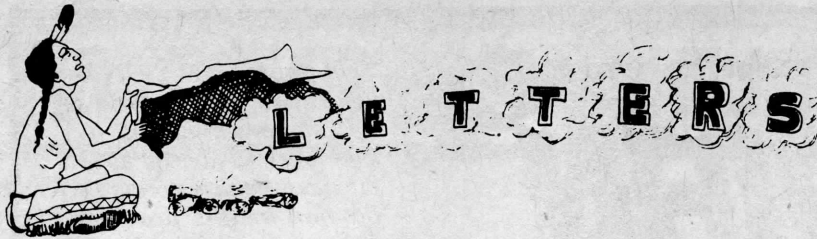
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Youngsters from northern Saskatchewan reserves attended the Howie Meeker hockey school sponsored by the FSI's sports and recreation program at the Shellbrook arena in August. Details inside.



Ugly Feeling

Dear Editor:

I'm very disappointed with the members of the Muscowpetung Indian reserve.

As I sit writing this letter, I can't help but feel I'm a non-member of Muscowpetung. I didn't always feel this way and it's an ugly feeling. When I married into Muscowpetung, I always thought the people were so warm, friendly and understanding towards each other. They sure put on a good front. As the years went by, I saw and heard differently. What a put-down!

I feel all the hate and jealousy is directed at those of us who want to make a living off the reserve. I guess some are cut out to live their lives on the reserve and are content with the benefits they can get. I, for one, wanted more than that. I enjoy my job out in the white world and getting money I worked for.

So since when did that become a crime? Oh, but it's a crime if you come from Muscowpetung. You are not to go and live or work off the reserve in the white world. You will lose your rights as an Indian person. You can't vote for whom you want in a band election.

For many years Muscowpetung was just a quiet little reserve. Suddenly, a new chief was elected—one who lives off the reserve, who has a home in town, who has a big car, so they say. But, it's a crime to live off the reserve. Sorry, but we just can't accept you as chief, Peter. You'll have to pass your war bonnet to the next in line. (The election of Peter Dubois as chief of Muscowpetung was recently disallowed by Ottawa because non-resident band members voted in last winter's band council elections—Editor's Note).

I feel sorry for those that are sick with hate and jealousy. It's not doing anyone any good. It's destroying a reserve and its people, a place where

our children must live.

I am sure there are many of you that remember the years when our preacher friends would say "love and forgive your enemies". How about loving and forgiving your fellow Indians? We are told "Be proud you're an Indian!" If our own Indian people can't live together and work to better our reserve, what do we have to be proud about.

Now, you see old friends some place and they can't stand the sight of you. Why? Because you didn't vote for me! Why can't you grin and bear it. What the heck! You may win a few and lose a few. So what? It's not the end of the world.

Some may feel bad or mad at me for writing this letter. But I'm only one of many who I'm sure would like to write down exactly how they feel.

Rose Toto

Fort Qu'appelle

Micmac Tidings

Dear Editor:

We have had the pleasure of entertaining a brother from Saskatchewan. His name is David Fineday from Sweetgrass reserve. He gave me this address so I could send for your paper. I have read your paper before while I was attending Manitou College in northern Quebec and I found it very interesting. On my reserve I am liaison officer between the school and community.

I also believe that people here should know what is happening with other Indians elsewhere.

We would like to have 10 copies of the monthly edition. I will pass these to the chief. I will take one copy for myself and one for the French school my high school students attend.

I am kind of happy while I type this letter to you because this morning the chief decided to go ahead with a project that a councillor and I have been working on for a while.

This project concerns a cultural centre worth about \$100,000. It will be 120 by 66 feet. This centre will be made mostly of cedar logs. It's a very big project for a small reserve like ours.

But a centre of some kind was needed on the reserve. Once the centre is built people will have a place to go, have something to do and move ahead with a lot of things we couldn't do before because we lacked facilities.

We will also have done something to make us more proud of what we are. We will be reinforcing a culture that was almost completely destroyed by missionaries. The people here were the first to have contact with whites, and also the first to be cheated and poisoned.

We have learned a lot of things since then and are tired of having people step on our toes. We're Micmac Indians, proud of it and, believe me, they haven't heard the last of us.

John Martin,
Maria Reserve,
Quebec.

Beet Racism

Dear Editor:

I was very happy to see your article "Summer Wages Low; Houses Poor In Southern Alberta's Beet Fields" in the August issue.

Our people should definitely be discouraged from going to the beet fields. People should be educated that they are contributing to racism every time they go to Alberta to work in the beet fields.

A few reserves are also having buses pick up people to go fruit picking in the state of Washington. This should of course be discouraged. The chiefs and councils should educate the people on the reserves about what they are getting into if they go to Alberta or Washington.

The government of Saskatchewan should be pressured into providing more employment on or near the reserves. I, of course, know that the federal government has to be involved too.

Freda Moosehunter,
Saskatoon.



EDITORIAL

Ottawa's Treasury Board, with the insensitivity born of distance, is refusing to pay out money it owes the Saskatchewan Indian agricultural program (SIAP).

In mid-July the board finally condescended to remit \$800,000 in SIAP funds. But it is still sitting on \$1.2 million remaining in this year's SIAP budget.

The consequence of the board's tightfistedness is that scores of Indian farmers in this province will not receive the capital they need to bolster their currently marginal farm operations and launch themselves on a path to economic self-sufficiency.

Because many of them could not expand their farm productivity this summer, they, along with thousands of other unemployed Indians, are facing another cold winter on the dole.

It has been two winters already since the department of Indian affairs, then laboring under the incapable Judd Buchanan, announced with much fanfare the initiation of a five-year, \$29-million Indian agricultural program.

With almost \$12 million in loans and another \$13 million in grants, SIAP by 1980 was to create 350 new, economically viable farms.

These new farmers, the program projected, would be earning incomes equivalent to 86 per cent of the Saskatchewan farm average.

But now, late in 1977, it appears SIAP will have to take enormous strides if it is to reach its objectives.

In SIAP's nearly two years of operation it has disbursed only \$2 million in grants and \$4 million in loans. Only about 100 individual and band farms have benefitted and little money has gone into new operations.

It appears from SIAP's performance little impact has been made on the marginal Indian farm economy since the start of the decade.

In 1971 only 20 per cent of the estimated 340 Indian farmers in Saskatchewan operated economically viable farm units. The average income of an Indian farmer was \$3,560 a year, only 23 per cent of the \$15,600 provincial farm average.

Provincial and federal authorities acknowledge that the key to an improved economic base for Indian people in Saskatchewan lies in enhanced agricultural production.

But the refusal of the Treasury Board to release even the remainder of the relatively small sum budgetted for SIAP this year, can only be viewed as a supreme act of insensitivity on the part of closeted mandarins who have no idea of the urgency of rapid economic strides for Indian people in Saskatchewan.

The board, of course, can attempt to lay the blame at the feet of the FSI which has rejected Ottawa's formula for SIAP's incorporation.

But until that dispute is resolved, which will not be before the FSI completes its counter-proposal to incorporation next spring, the board should release interim financing.

After all, the development of a secure, permanent agricultural base for Indian people, is far more important than erection of a paper structure to satisfy bureaucratic hang-ups.

Tapwe

BY DOUG CUTHAND

A book compiled by the education liaison department at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College entitled, Documents related to Indian Education in Saskatchewan, 1870-1950 makes for some very interesting reading.

For example letters and reports between 1941-1947 show the concern government officials had for the La Ronge residential school. It was described as "nothing but a fire trap" and it was recommended that a new fire proof building be built. The Anglican Church did nothing and as expected the school was destroyed by fire in 1947.

The fire occurred at noon hour and in less than 20 minutes the building was levelled. Fortunately nobody was killed, had it occurred during the night it would have been a major disaster.

In Fort Qu'appelle another inspector noted that there were only four washbasins for 50 children.

A man from Beardy's Reserve sent his son to the North Battleford residential school for five years and when he returned he couldn't read, write or speak English. All he learned to do was herd cattle, a skill his father noted could be learned at home.

The Montreal Lake school was largely ignored until 1934 when the Prince Albert National Park was established. An agent noted that a more qualified teacher would be needed since tourists were now in the area and might get "a wrong impression of the department".

In 1895, the department provided \$90 to build a day school at Sturgeon Lake. Two years later the department considered closing it down due to lack of attendance but **Archdeacon Winters** argued against it stating that Sturgeon Lake was "a stronghold of heathenism", and felt that the education of the children would break this.

At Little Pine a religious census taken in 1889 showed that there were six Catholics, no protestants and 21 pagans. When the missionaries heard of this they moved onto the reserve and competed to save souls with a missionary zeal which prompted the Indian agent **P.J. Williams** to say that he "sympathizes with the Indians".

The churches fought to a stand-off and the department recommended that a nondenominational school be established but the Anglican Church jumped the gun and sent in a teacher. From then on, the school was protestant.

These holy wars fought between the missionaries left many reserves a ruined battle ground, with the Indian people nothing more than pawns in the game.

Sweetgrass was another example. At first the people wanted a school but weren't concerned about who ran it.

The Anglican church established a school and in little more than a year's time, the Catholic missionaries went to work.

After some success the Catholic church built a school but the department offered to fund only one. The Indian agent decided to hold a vote to decide which church would get support. The campaigning was fast and furious and after the dust settled the Catholic church won 23-0.

But the problem wasn't over, two years later the Church of England decided to open the Sweetgrass school in retaliation for the Catholic challenge to the Protestant school at Thunderchild.

The battle continued until it was decided that the Church of England would end the competition at Sweetgrass if the Catholics agreed to do the same at Thunderchild.

Now that Indian control of Indian education is becoming a fact at the post secondary level the enrolment of Indian students is mushrooming.

Last year the Saskatchewan Indian Community College provided courses to over 2,400 students. This fall the Federated College has enrolled over 120 students and a projected off-campus enrollment of 275. Right now Saskatchewan stands head and shoulder above all the other provinces in the education field.

John Wayne of the North - one of the rumors going around Ottawa is that Tory turncoat **Jack Horner** will be rewarded with the northern half of the department of Indian and northern affairs.

There has been speculation about the splitting of the two departments. In the thick of the pipeline controversies **Jack Horner** could be the man to bring all this discussion to a halt and get down to pipeline building. After all, as both a Progressive Conservative and a Liberal he has come out in favour of a pipeline.

His possible appointment will bring a heavy hand down on the North.

Joe Who? The new president of the Indian Association of Alberta is **Joe Dion**, the chief of the Kehewin Band. He takes over a weak organization lacking both direction and support. The former president, **Harold Cardinal**, has become the association's nemesis since he grabbed the position of regional director general of Indian Affairs.

Cardinal's actions so far have consisted of wreaking revenge on certain bands. For example the Stoney Band's audit was supported by auditors and double checked and they stated there was no case of fraud. Instead of dropping it, Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand sent in the RCMP fraud squad. He did so at the urging of **Cam Mackie**, his assistant deputy minister, and Cardinal.

Dion has his work cut out for him. He has vowed to fight Cardinal and gain back the credibility of the Indian association.

Allmand Says White Bear Must Await Court Decision

REGINA — Settlement of a land claim to the former Harold Lees ranch in south-eastern Saskatchewan must await the outcome of a court case now underway in Regina, Indian affairs minister Warren Allmand said Aug. 24.

The outcome of the court case will "make it clear-cut" whether the surrenders of the Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump reserves in 1902 were legitimate, Allmand said.

Four residents of the White Bear reserve have filed with the Federal Court of Canada a statement of claim alleging the surrenders were invalid and "obtained by fraud".

The four men, James, Edward and Colin McArthur, and Percy Nahbexie, claim to be direct descendants of the Assiniboine Indians who were the occupants of the former reserves and who became members of the nearby White Bear band when the surrenders were made.

The men's lawyer Tom Waller, said recently it is unlikely the case will be heard by a Federal Court judge until next spring. Waller said he is still exchanging correspondence with the department of Indian affairs and a procedure known as an "examination for discovery" will likely take place this fall. The examination is a type of preliminary hearing where documents relating to the case are tabled.

Allmand, however, would not preclude the possibility of a negotiated settlement to the claim, whatever the legal outcome might be.

The department of Indian affairs' (DIA) office of native claims earlier rejected, on a technicality, a claim to the two former reserves by the White Bear band. And DIA officials now say a new claim by the band would be seriously considered.

In his recent trip to Saskatchewan, Allmand met with representatives of the band and the Medicine Wheel Ranch Company which has been established by band members to take

over operations on the former Lees ranch which occupies 12,500 acres of the old reserves. The land is now held by the federal government, in anticipation of an outcome to the land claim favorable to the band.



Warren Allmand
... legal clearance

In a brief to the minister the Medicine Wheel Ranch Company urged that the DIA:

- make a public commitment to lease the former Lees ranch to the company;
- continue the proposed lease even if the land claim is rejected by

the court, and;

- guarantee financial support until the project fulfills its full potential.

"We feel that by delaying a public commitment to the company, the department is giving undue credibility to the group of farmers in the Kisbey area who have acted unlawfully and irrationally in an attempt to sway the department from its responsibilities to the Indian people," the brief said.

The Kisbey-area farmers also met with Allmand and presented a brief which claimed transfer of the land to Indians would devalue adjoining lands. The farmers also claim the land will not be put to good use and local municipalities will lose tax revenue.

The Medicine Wheel brief described the farmers' concerns as "presumptuous and irrational."

"It is evident that they want the land for their own use and they do not relish the prospect of Indians for neighbours," the brief said.

The brief also strongly criticized the DIA for what it claimed was a delay in making final arrangements to lease the land to the Medicine Wheel company. It said departmental officials were bowing to pressure from the protesting farmers "forcing hopeful members of the company to face still another unproductive winter."

The brief said currently deplorable social conditions on the White Bear reserve originated in the decision to surrender the Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump reserves and move their residents to White Bear.

"The documentary evidence surrounding the alleged surrender would appear to show that in the interests of reaching an agreement with an American land company, it was department initiative which ultimately led to the move" and destroyed the people's agricultural self-sufficiency, the brief said.

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Prepared To Favor Private Buys, Allmand Announces Land Accord

REGINA — Indian affairs minister Warren Allmand said Aug. 24 he is prepared to recommend the federal government purchase private lands if necessary to meet unfulfilled land entitlements.

Current policy allows for the transfer of federal and provincial Crown lands to bands, but Allmand said he is prepared to urge his cabinet colleagues to support private land purchases where necessary.

Allmand was attending a press conference where the agreement between the province, Ottawa and the FSI on land entitlements was officially announced. Agreement was reached in late March.

Rob Milen, Saskatchewan land entitlements co-ordinator told reporters, the transfer of 120,000 acres of land is currently under discussion with several bands.

Fifteen Saskatchewan bands are owed collectively about one million acres under commitments made in the treaties. The bands will receive 128 acres per person—minus reserve land already received—based on band population as of Dec. 31, 1976.

Allmand said he is hopeful the federal government can reach similarly satisfactory agreements with the governments of Alberta and Manitoba, each of which also must contend with unfulfilled land entitlements in their provinces.

Asked about a possible backlash to land transfers from the white community, FSI Chief David Ahenakew said the bands will take "a reasonable and responsible approach."

"We will choose land where there is understanding; we are not interested in creating any conflicts or forcing anybody to move off," Ahenakew said. "But we are not going to choose lands nobody else wants."

"Our situation demands some economic base for Indian people."

The negotiation of a land entitlement agreement removes what Ahenakew described as "a sore spot" in Indians' relationship with government.

The 15 bands which Ottawa has acknowledged as having an unfulfilled entitlement are Canoe Lake, English River, Witchekan Lake, Peter Ballantyne, Fond-du-Lac, Stony Rapids, One Arrow, Red Pheasant, Keeseekoose, Muskowekwan, Piapot, Lucky Man, Nikaneet, Thunderchild and Little Pine.

In a prepared statement released at the press conference Allmand said "I am hopeful the principles embodied in this agreement will also prove to be useful in future discussions with Manitoba and Alberta."

He said Manitoba has insisted on the right to expropriate any lands transferred to Indian bands—a condition which Ottawa has refused "because it would make those reserves different than the others."

He also said that the smaller entitlement provided in Manitoba Treaties Three and Five—160 acres per family of five, as opposed to 640 acres in Saskatchewan and Alberta treaties—"provides certain inequities" to which the Indian association there has raised objections.

In Alberta, Allmand said the government has wanted to retain all subsoil mineral rights and wants to base the entitlement formula on band populations as of the time of treaty signing. These populations are usually smaller than current figures.

However, the minister said "I've got some hope with respect to Alberta," that province having agreed to establish a tri-partite committee to discuss the situation.

Judge Orders Vote Halted On Reserve

A plebiscite on whether to establish "band custom" elections on the Muscowpetung reserve was halted Aug. 24 by a court injunction requested by a reserve resident.

Mr. Justice E.N. Hughes issued the injunction after an application by William Pratt claimed there had not been sufficient time for band members to consider the issue in question.

The department of Indian affairs ruled earlier this year the election of Chief Peter Dubois and his council was invalid because band members not living on the reserve voted in the band's elections.

The plebiscite would have given band members the opportunity to approve elections by "band custom" rather than by Indian Act regulations. The band custom proposed would have allowed non-resident band members to vote.

The injunction is in effect until Sept. 6 when Mr. Justice Hughes will hear argument as to why the plebiscite should not be held.

Pratt attached the signatures of 44 band members to his application for the injunction. In an affidavit, he said the band members resident on the reserve had not asked that a plebiscite be held.

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Commission To Aid Collection Of Claims Inventory, Pratt Says

SASKATOON — Aiding in the development of an inventory and classification of existing Indian claims will be one of the key responsibilities of the recently-established Canadian Indian Rights Commission.

The commission is the successor of the Indian Claims Commission, chaired by Lloyd Barber now president of the University of Regina. But the commission's role is now a less public one than it was under Barber.

While Barber spent a large portion of his time as commissioner making public pronouncements which would create a better climate of public opinion on the subject of Indian claims, the new commission will be working directly under the authority of a joint National Indian Brotherhood (NIB)-federal cabinet committee.

Responsible to the committee, it will assist in the settlement of any claims in which the committee

requests the involvement.

The two commissioners are Brian Pratt, responsible for the prairie provinces, and Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt, responsible for Ontario.

The order-in-council establishing the commission provides for a third commissioner in the Atlantic region, but no appointment has been made.

In a recent interview in his office in Saskatoon, Pratt explained some of the reasoning behind the establishment of the commission.

About two or three years ago, Pratt said, the common view was developing among federal authorities and Indian organizations that there were no adequate processes for settling Indian claims.

Nevertheless, "the government has a policy of honoring lawful obligations with respect to claims generally," Pratt said.

Although some bands and Indian associations in Canada have proceeded to settle their claims through the courts, the Indian Claims Com-

mission "was convinced something additional in a negotiating mode was necessary."

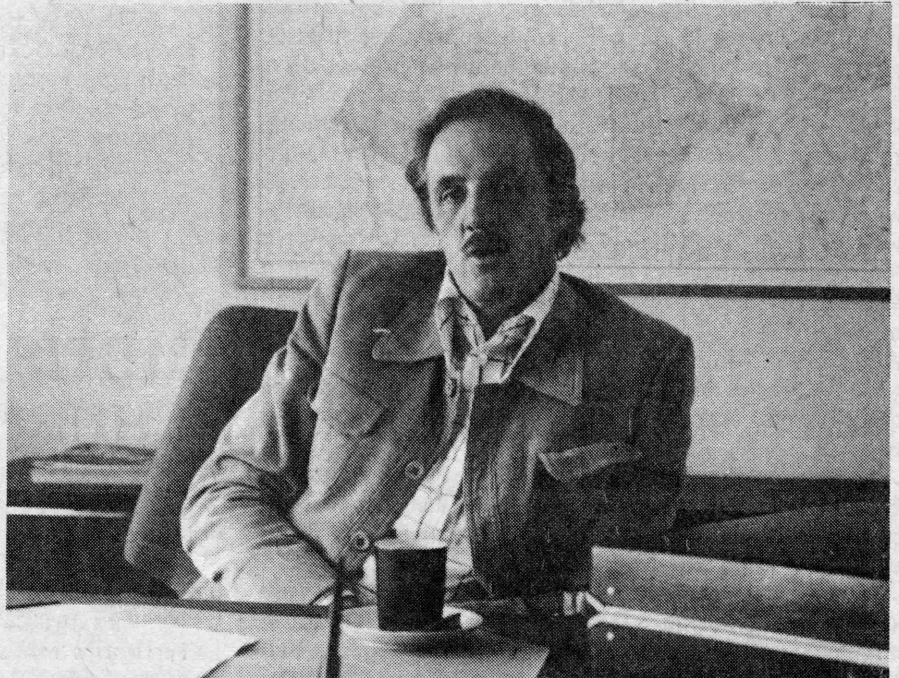
A sub-committee to the joint NIB-cabinet committee has now been established to deal exclusively with Indian claims, Pratt said.

And it will be this sub-committee which will attempt to establish government policy concerning particular types of claims, he said.

The three permanent federal representatives on the committee are Allan MacEachan, Privy Council chairman, Indian Affairs Minister Warren Allmand and Justice Minister Ron Basford.

If as a result of negotiations, "the government agrees something should be done, then we (the commission in conjunction with the NIB and the government) will sit down and try to arrive at some mechanism to handle the type of claim," said Pratt.

"Ultimately, there should be a place for each band to get its claim dealt with."



Brian Pratt of Saskatoon is the prairie representative of the newly-formed Canadian Indian Rights Commission. Pratt's job will involve the settlement of all outstanding Indian claims in the prairie provinces.

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CHUCHILL DIVERSION UNDERWAY

WINNIPEG — The Churchill River diversion began operating at full capacity last month, even though Manitoba had not signed an agreement compensating northern Indians for damages from the project.

An aide to Premier Ed Schreyer said the premier and Manitoba Hydro chairman Leonard Bateman would sign the compensation agreement by early September after some matters of interpretation were resolved.

Indian affairs minister Warren Allmand and representatives of the five Indian bands affected have already signed the agreement which provides \$5 million in economic development funds and four acres of provincial land for every acre of reserve land flooded.

INUIT ORDER QUE. EMPLOYEES OUT

FORT CHIMO, Que. — Quebec government employees were ordered to leave this and three other northern communities in late August because of the Inuit Association's objections to the new Quebec language legislation, Bill 101.

In response, the Quebec government sent armed provincial police to the town while continuing to issue assurances Inuit language rights would be protected.

The Northern Quebec Inuit Association, under the leadership of Charlie Watt, has charged that statements by Premier Rene Levesque and Cultural Development Minister Camille Laurin that the Inuit can continue to receive education in their native language may be worthless.

No guarantees are included in the legislation which establishes the primacy of French in places of work and in the schools in Quebec, the association has argued. And Inuit moving to Quebec from Labrador, the Northwest Territories and other parts of Hudson Bay would be compelled to send their children to French schools, it charges.

Because the James Bay agreement guarantees the Inuit the right to education in their own language, Inuktitut, Levesque and Laurin have promised the Inuit exemption from Bill 101.

About 50 provincial government employees were asked to leave northern Quebec by the community councils of Fort Chimo, Great Whale River, Inoucdjouac and Sagloul.

Laurin described the protest as "premature and inappropriate" and in a broadcast said Bill 101 "offers the

Inuit people more guarantees and more language rights than are given to any language group in the south."

"It's the wish of the government to give the Inuit a special status" and "to preserve and develop their original language and culture," the minister said.

The Inuit have backed up their demand that police and government employees leave the area by cutting off water supplies to government buildings and stopping garbage collection services. Only the provincially run hospital has been spared.

Inuit leaders were demanding a meeting with Levesque, but no such meeting was scheduled by Aug. 30.

NAVAJO COAL AGREEMENT OKAYED

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Navajo tribe and two coal mining companies, Consolidated Coal Ltd. and El Paso Natural Gas Ltd., have negotiated a coal mining lease which will give the tribe a 12½ per cent royalty on total production and a \$5.6 million advance bonus.

The U.S. newspaper Arizona Republic said the tribe will receive \$500 million to \$600 million in the next 30 to 40 years and added that tribal officials called the lease "the most lucrative of any contract for coal west of the Mississippi."

The 12½ per cent royalty rate was raised to that level after U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus rejected a draft agreement which would have provided only an eight per cent return to the tribe. Federal regulations require a minimum 12½ per cent royalty rate on all federal lands including reservations.

The lease agreement also guarantees Navajo training and employment in the operation.

METIS ATTACK CHURCH GROUP

CALGARY — An interdenominational church group set up two years ago to support native land claims and northern development concerns has been accused by Metis leaders of misleading the Canadian public and dividing rather than uniting native people.

Charles Overvold, president of the Northwest Territories Metis Association, flew to Calgary in mid-August and called Project North a "divisive force" that discriminates against the generally pro-development stance of the Metis.



'Of course, we understand perfectly your desire to retain certain aspects of your own culture.'

WHAT THE INUIT WANT

A great deal of confusion surrounds the Inuit campaign, in Fort Chimo and other northern communities, against Quebec's language bill. Quebec Cultural Development Minister Camille Laurin seems anxious to emphasize good intentions. The Inuit people, and their Northern Quebec Inuit Association, want guarantees.

Mr. Laurin says that Inuit rights will be protected under Bill 101. But he uses such obscure phrases as: "Often it takes a lot of time for the truth to penetrate the understanding and to change actions as a result." Or, "That's the reason I pleaded for good sense and goodwill yesterday so that mutual understanding will overcome sombre motivations." Or he calls the protest actions "premature and inappropriate" and says, "If you wish to use French, the Government will help you to learn so you can participate in Quebec life."

The Inuit want to retain English because it is their historic second language, and the language in which their children have been taught and in which they have conducted meetings of local groups and carried on government and business communications with the south. The bill does not "guarantee" them these rights to English. They are offered only a Government "exemption". They are also angry that only the children of Inuit living in Quebec when the James Bay agreement was signed will be able to go to English schools. Children of Inuit coming to Quebec from Labrador and the Northwest Territories would have to send their children to French schools, creating what the Inuit feel would be an unnecessary split in their community.

The Inuit, like other Canadian native peoples, have cause to doubt the interpretations white men will put on their expressed intentions. **The Indians have just had it confirmed that in Saskatchewan alone the difference between an expressed intention and its implementation can be as much as a million acres of land.**

It is not a good thing when any community decides to take the law in its own hands. The Inuit have said, except to hospital workers, "Go home, white people," have pulled down the Quebec fleur-de-lis and run up the Canadian flag, boarded up government offices, said they will not send their children to French schools this September and cut off water to white-occupied buildings.

This last is a little arbitrary, but then it was not exactly conciliatory for the Quebec Government to send two heavily armed 25-man platoons of provincial police to Fort Chimo and Great Whale River.

It could, conceivably, work out well in the end, as Mr. Laurin suggests. But if it is his real intention to give the Inuit the rights he indicates reside in the bill and which they say have been promised, why will he not spell out the details? There has been time, even as the Government swept Bill 101 past the opposition and through the National Assembly. Of all the indignities heaped upon the native peoples, this must be one of the most curious: trust us, says Mr. Laurin, and in good time we'll tell you what your second language will be whether it's the one that's acceptable to you or not.

The federal position in the affair is also typical. Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Warren Allmand has said that he will look after the interests of the Inuit at some time. Again, it's left to interpretation.

The Inuit, we suspect, will want to see how many beads are being offered by whom and whether they are red or green.

What they are demonstrating in Fort Chimo is, we also suspect, what is probably going to happen in other parts of Quebec as the people begin to see how Bill 101 translates into life.

[REPRINTED FROM THE GLOBE AND MAIL]

FARM TALK

BY ART IRVINE

The tractor is the key machine on the farm; when it fails to operate field work comes to a standstill. Timeliness of operation plays a vital role in the farming business. Extreme caution should be exercised when used tractors are purchased. Information regarding hours of use and tractor condition must be accurate and reliable, otherwise, the operator may be purchasing someone else's problems. The performance of ordinary tillage implements can be accurately appraised. Appraising a motor or transmission is much more difficult.

Implement dealers usually provide a short-term, sheltered guarantee at best. These are not circumstances which provide strong viable units of operation. Used tractor prices provide opportunities for more attractive cash projections, but subsequent problems may result in adequate farm performance.

The real price of machinery should be kept at

reasonable proportions. Purchase of a new tractor and used machinery is logical under certain conditions and circumstances. Purchase of a used tractor is appropriate only if the operator knows what he is purchasing; if he does not, he may find himself in real trouble.

Large tractors are costly and uneconomical to operate under light loads. Tractor and implement size should ensure that under normal operating conditions and at desirable field speeds, approximately 75% of the maximum horsepower is used. Operating costs decrease with increased annual useage. Increased power and better fuel utilization occur at night. More effective weed kill occurs in hot, dry weather.

Tires should not be weighted beyond the manufacturer's recommendations, and tire size relates to horsepower. Front tires may require weights to improve steering and reduce lifting of the front end. Tire pressure should be sufficient to prevent damage from sidewall flexing.

Select your tractor carefully and take care of it . . . it is the heart of the farming operation.

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Northerners Declare Opposition To Amok Cluff Lake Uranium Mine

More than 500 northern residents met at Palmbere Lake in northwestern Saskatchewan in early August to discuss the proposed uranium mine at Cluff Lake.

The meeting voted to oppose the mine now being planned by Amok Ltd. on the grounds the project would destroy hunting, fishing and trapping areas.

Resolutions also called for a moratorium on any new northern development projects until all land claims of treaty Indians and Metis have been settled.

Should development proceed in the North, the meeting urged the establishment of a northern technical institute which would provide northerners with the skills necessary to take on the jobs which would accompany development projects.

A committee consisting of representatives of La Loche, Turnor Lake, Buffalo Narrows, Michele Village, St. George Hill, Dillon and Patuanak, was instructed to prepare a brief for the Bayda inquiry based on the resolutions approved at the meeting.

Mr. Justice E.D. Bayda is currently conducting a public inquiry into the Amok project and the general implications of uranium development.

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNIS) told the Bayda inquiry last month that the Metis have an unextinguished aboriginal title to northern Saskatchewan, and should therefore determine whether the development should be allowed to proceed.

Bruce Flamont, AMNIS executive director, told the inquiry AMNIS is not opposed to uranium development, but wants a voice in it.

"For most economic development in our territories, we have been systematically excluded not only from control, ownership and participation, but we have also been excluded from employment.

"Corporate and government deci-



About 500 people attended a meeting at Palmbere Lake in northern Saskatchewan and indicated their opposition to the development of a uranium mine at Cluff Lake. A committee formed at the meeting will be presenting a brief to the Bayda inquiry which is currently holding hearings on the Amok mine proposal and the general ramifications of uranium development.

sions have been arrived at to deliberately exclude us from working for wages in many developments in Saskatchewan," the AMNIS brief said.

At a recent Meadow Lake district chiefs meeting, chiefs decided to hold further meetings to discuss the Amok issue. Mr. Justice Bayda has been given until Nov. 1 to complete his report.

REPORTER for THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The successful applicant will be required to cover Indian news in the Regina and Fort Qu'appelle districts. Applicants bi-lingual in English and an Indian language are preferred. An ability to write news in a concise, straightforward and understandable form is required. Ability to understand political and legal events as they relate to Indian affairs in Saskatchewan would be an asset. *Apply in writing to Wayne Ahenakew, Director of Communications, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1114 Central Ave., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.*

Lebret School Makes Awards To Students

LEBRET — Awards night is an annual event for students at the Lebret student residence. It is held to honour students with the best achievements in classroom, playroom and sports activities.

Grace Adams, a teacher from the Pasqua Indian day school, was the guest speaker. She spoke on her days at the school some 36 years ago. Besides her, Charles Bellegarde, Art Obey and Marion Starr started school at the same time.

Adams was one of the first graduates. The hard and lonesome times at the school in her days suggested to the students the freedom they have now at the school.

One of the most important things she learned while in school was the Indian culture, she said. She sang some Indian songs to the students.

Brian Starr was given an award as the best all-round student of the year. This was presented by Mrs. Lavallee from the school board.

The board is setting up a scholarship fund for future grade 12 students, whenever grade 12 is reinstated at the school.

This is the first year the school board presented a gift to the most outstanding student.

The evening was planned in honour of Marvin Tuckanow. His ability in sports is very outstanding.

He broke a provincial track and field record in Saskatoon this year, even though he had a sore ankle and a pulled muscle. He was presented with a pair of cleats.

Each playroom gave gifts to the best students. Some of the winners were Debbie Cappel, Joan Smith, Murray Starr, Dale Whitecap and Dwayne Redman.

The final award was the Mallard of the Year which was won by Chris Derocher and Philip Quewezance.

Awards were also given for intramural sports and there were many students that received tote bags for their participation in these activities.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Indian Guidance Counsellor Education Program

INSTRUCTOR

DUTIES:

- Undertake considerable teaching responsibilities in the counselling program.
- Evolve methodology of delivery relevant to students (Indian Guidance Counsellors) already working as Counsellors.
- Considerable travel to offer courses in an extension fashion.
- Assist in curriculum development.
- Implement system of continuous evaluation and improvement of training.
- Work in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Indian Counsellors Association.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Academic training and experience in delivery of university classes.
- Counselling experience with Indian people.
- Flexibility in relating to adult students and in adapting teaching methods to their needs.
- Respect and appreciation for Indian culture.
- Indian language would be an asset.

FIELDWORKER

DUTIES:

- Person to visit Indian Reserves in the Prince Albert district.
- Must be able to communicate with Indian people.
- With the supervision and advice of the co-ordinator and Instructor, person is expected to work for the best interests of the Indian Guidance Counsellors in their respective reserves.
- Person must be able to organize seminars and training sessions and workshops.
- Be available to Chief and Councils in the assigned area.
- Assist in development of training classes in the assigned area.
- To work in co-operation of the three colleges staff and must be able to travel extensively.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Should have leadership qualities, public speaking.
- Cultural background would be an asset.
- Knowledge of Indian Education.

**DEADLINE DATE FOR JOB APPLICATIONS IS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977**

Forward applications to:

**Austin Tootoosis, Co-ordinator
Saskatchewan Indian Guidance Counsellor
Education Program
University Campus,
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Box 3085,
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan**

RCMP Investigate Stoney Band Funds

OTTAWA (CNNS) — Members of the RCMP fraud squad have started an investigation into possible mismanagement of band funds on the Stoney Indian reserve near Calgary.

The investigation was called after nearly a year of controversy over the band council's spending and accounting practices. The band's financing—a budget of about 13 million, mostly from oil royalties—was questioned last September when a group of armed American Indian Movement (AIM) members occupied the band offices at Morley and

accused the council of mismanaging the band's funds. The occupation ended peacefully when the AIM members were promised an audit of the band books.

The audit revealed there may have been mishandling of tribe money. Some work paid for by the reserve was not proven completed; there were outstanding personal loans and there was little doubt that certain people, both on the reserve and off, had benefitted at the band's expense.

The department of Indian affairs brought RCMP fraud investigators in to remove any doubts of a cover-up.

The three chiefs at the Stoney reserve have also been told that an Indian affairs official will be present at the reserve to authorize and co-sign band expenditures.

The investigation was requested by Harold Cardinal, the former Indian activist who became the Alberta regional director of Indian affairs early this year.

Bighead Holds 4-H Achievement Day

A 4-H Achievement Day was held recently on the Triple J Ranch which is located on the Joseph Bighead reserve.

Bad weather did not hamper the day's activities.

Local cattle buyers, FSI staff, department of Indian affairs staff and the people of the reserve made up most of the crowd. Harold Greyeyes from the Indian Agriculture program and Gordon Algers of DIA were chosen judges.

Thirty-four members of the 4-H club were on hand to present a total of 25 calves which were all trying for the title of grand champion. It was clear to see that the judges were having a hard time in choosing.

Finally a winner was chosen. Arnold Foss, Imperial Oil dealer from Pierceland presented the

winner, Linda Bighead, with the trophy.

The big annual trophy which stays on display at the band office was also presented to Linda by Algers.

The grand champion weighed in at 750 pounds.

The reserve champion trophy was presented to Glen Kahpeepatow and Micheal Kiseyinewakup. Their calf weighed in at 680 pounds. Third reserve champion trophy was presented to Emile Oatches.

In the high gain category, Emil Oatches was presented the trophy which was donated by DIA's Meadow Lake office.

In the showmanship and grooming category the trophy was donated and presented by Ed Lepine to Bertha Singer and Velma Waskahat. Second prize went to Annabelle Sandfly

and Sylvia Benson, this trophy was donated by Pierceland Hotel.

Louie Bighead and Glen Demarais were each presented with trophies for being the all around members. Trophies were donated by Rawlicks Triple S Store and Pierceland 4-H beef club.

When the presentations were complete, the calves were auctioned by Bill Handley, an auctioneer from Meadow Lake.

The grand champion sold for \$305.00 to Meadow Lake Meat Market.

The reserve champion for \$295.00 and third reserve champion for \$290.00.

The sale of the calves netted \$7,000 for the 4-H club.

Little Pine Takes Over Alcohol Program

LITTLE PINE — The running of the alcoholic centre in this Indian community will now be administered by the chief and band councillors.

Little Pine Community Counselling Services centre was previously run by a board of directors consisting of band councillors and staff of the centre.

During a meeting held with the regional board of directors, the

native alcohol and drug abuse program and the Indian leaders, the administration of the centre and its lack of funds were discussed.

Chief Johnson Kakum said "the administration of the centre should be in the hands of the chief and council and not of an autonomous group."

Drafting of a band council resolution (BCR) rescinding the original

BCR giving administration powers to the group will be made by the chief and councillors.

Concern was also expressed about the suspension of the centre's funds.

"I would understand if the surplus was at the end of a fiscal year," Chief Kakum said, "but what I don't understand is why they took away the money during the funding period."

Wuttunnee Shares Musical Knowledge

PRINCE ALBERT — Winston Wuttunnee, a treaty Indian from the Red Pheasant reserve and well-

known Saskatchewan musician, recently visited Prince Albert.

Wuttunnee spent a week teaching

at the Indian student residence here. Teacher aides were taking a six-week course.

Wuttunnee has spent the summer performing at folk festivals and town fairs in Winnipeg, Owen Sound, Massey and other locations.

He now makes his home in Ottawa.

Composing children's story books, and songs, both in English and in Cree, are his specialties.

Having a class of 20 students at the residence, Wuttunnee made them comfortable.

He is part-owner of Native Country records which aims to showcase native talent in Canada.

Wuttunnee said in the near future he intends to contract out to different provincial education systems as a consultant on native studies, particularly in music and art.

Wuttunnee has three records out - one single and two long-play albums. He has also published three children's books.

This fall Winston will appear on an hour-long CBC variety show special entitled *Soul of the People*.

About leaving this province, Wuttunnee said "I miss Saskatchewan people but the east is where a man must go to advance his career."



Winston Wuttunnee, a Red Pheasant band member, taught a music class to teacher aides in Prince Albert in August. Wuttunnee, who now lives and teaches in Ottawa, has recorded two record albums, one of children's songs in Cree.

Onion Lake Leaders Back Curling, Office Facilities

ONION LAKE — The Indian leaders of this reserve are supporting band efforts toward building a curling rink and administration complex which they hope will be an asset to their people.

Four reserve residents are working on the two-sheet curling rink which they will join the south-end of their present ice arena and be finished in time for winter curling.

The driving force behind the construction of these buildings is band councillor, Albert Jimmy, and band development worker, Ray Whitstone. The reserve women are also playing a role holding fund-raising events for the curling rink.

Funding for the construction of the curling rink was received from the department of culture and youth which contributed \$17,000 and

Canada Works which provided \$55,000.

Besides the curling rink and the band office complex, the nucleus of the community includes the Chief Taylor Junior High school.

Band development worker, Ray Whitstone, says the two structures will be providing jobs for people who have been on welfare.

An earlier sod-turning ceremony for the construction of the administration complex was performed by Chief Ed Wolfe.

When finished the office will house the band council chambers, education staff, clerical staff, and a health clinic.

Chief Wolfe said he hopes the new facilities will generate interest for his people and create a better recreation environment for its youth.

Need Money

Commemoration ceremonies for Treaty 7 which included a royal visit by Prince Charles to Blackfoot Confederacy reserves in southern Alberta may leave at least one of the five tribes short about \$200,000.

Blackfoot Band administrator Adrian Stimson feels the department of Indian Affairs is responsible for the budget shortage, and the band plans to ask the department to put up \$50,000 towards solving it.

The band submitted a \$600,000 budget to Indian Affairs about 18 months ago but received only \$50,000 to be split between the five tribes involved in the centennial celebrations. The Blackfoot share was \$7,000.

Indian Reserves Property of All, Not Individuals, Ahenakew Says

by Louise Cuthand
of the Saskatchewan Indian

"Without land, there are no treaties and without land, there is no Indian government," said Chief Dave Ahenakew in a recent speech.

Ahenakew was addressing approximately 100 delegates to the first Junior FSI seminar. The three day seminar was held at the Duck Lake Indian student residence August 22, 23, and 24.

"The philosophy of the FSI is that no one individual owns that land on any given reserve in this province and in this country; that land is owned collectively and particularly by those children yet unborn.

"We have no business to destroy that reserve. It is our responsibility to make sure that those children have that land when they grow up.

"That is Indian. That is Indian future," said Chief Ahenakew.

He said the federation has done much to restore treaty rights but it has failed to build people, and "that responsibility lies not only with me, but with every parent and with every leader in this province and in this country."

"We are going to concentrate on the young people because that is our future."

Chief Ahenakew said when the Junior FSI was established "we didn't know how we should do it nor did we want to go ahead without the young people being involved and having a say."

He told the delegates that in 10 years time, they would probably have a better organization.

"By better I mean, more people doing things at the local level without being told what to do or without relying on somebody else to do it for them."

He said this is one of the biggest problems with Indian people. "In-

stead of being responsible people, they would rather sit back and say it's up to my band council, it's up to the FSI or the government. It's up to everyone else but me."

The FSI also talked about getting Indian people involved in solving their own problems.

"Ever since I came into the picture, the FSI's concerns have been focussed on restoring the rights of the people, the land status and so on. It must continue but it must spread out.

"We must start getting into the social area of our Indian people. And how that is done will be determined by the young, the adults and the elders," he said.

"It cannot and it must not be done solely by the leaders because the leaders are only as good as we make them."

He also touched upon the FSI's position on urban Indians. He reaffirmed the stand that those Indian

people living off the reserves are still band members and have rights equal to the people living on reserves.

Other speakers at the seminar included Chief Sol Sanderson of James Smith band and Noel Starblanket, President of National Indian Brotherhood (NIB).

Senators John Gambler and Allan Ahenakew who also addressed the delegates, talked about Indian government, the treaties and their past struggles for Indian rights.

On the evening of the second day, the delegates took a break and danced to the music of the Native Downbeats from Muskowekwan and also to the band from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

Members of the Junior FSI termed the first seminar a success. They said the number of delegates who turned out was good even though they were given such short notice, and the talks given by the resource people were very informative.



Noel Starblanket, the president of the National Indian Brotherhood and a Saskatchewan Indian, was one of the keynote speakers at a recent workshop held by the Junior FSI at the Duck Lake Indian student residence. The Junior FSI was formed this year to acquaint young treaty Indians with issues and concepts of Indian politics in Saskatchewan.

Ottawa Holds Back Money

Dispute Retarding Farm Creation Plan

The Saskatchewan Indian agriculture program (SIAP) was laden with promise for a new era in Indian farming when it was officially announced in the winter of 1975.

In the five-year period 1975 to 1980, an expenditure of \$29 million was to create 350 viable farm units and bolster Indian agriculture production by 600 per cent.

Gross revenues of Indian farmers were to be raised in the same period from an average of \$3,650 per farm to \$13,400—an increase from 23 per cent to 86 per cent of the average for all the province's farms.

In a 20-year period, the program envisaged the development of 900 economic farm units and an increase in the acreage of improved agricultural land to 850,000 from the 1975 level of 310,000.

In a province where fewer than 80 Indian farm units were considered economically viable, the program, it was optimistically proclaimed, would make a major contribution to treaty Indians' economic development.

Now, late in 1977, the fulfillment of the SIAP promise, if not forever thwarted, has at least been indefinitely postponed.

Responsible for SIAP's faltering is a dispute between the department of Indian affairs and the Treasury Board on the one hand, and the FSI on the other, over whether SIAP should be an autonomous corporation independent of Indian political control.

As a consequence of the FSI's refusal to endorse incorporation of the program, the Treasury Board withheld all 1977-78 funds until mid-July when it finally agreed to release \$800,000 of the \$2.1 million DIA had recommended.

The money released will cover salaries of SIAP extension workers, agricultural representatives' services

and some already-committed projects, but will not finance new ventures.

Alec Kennedy, FSI second vice-president and SIAP chairman, said the program is currently negotiating to get the release of the remaining funds.

At the same time Kennedy is soliciting the support of the province's chiefs for a proposal which would establish SIAP as a "legal entity" other than a corporation which would be acceptable in the eyes of Treasury Board.

Kennedy said it will likely be April 1978 before the proposal has been fully developed and reviewed by the chiefs. So it is important, he said, that funds be made available to SIAP on an interim basis to provide Indian farmers the assistance promised them.

Even without the current dispute, the impact of the program does not appear to be as great as might have been expected.

According to Will Davies, acting program manager at DIA's regional office, in SIAP's approximately two years of operation only \$4 million has been spent and another \$2 million loaned of the \$29 million which is planned to be spent over the five-year term of the program.

And the major portion of SIAP expenditures have been used to expand existing farms, rather than to create new operations, Davies said.

Only about 100 farms—both individually and band-owned—have so far benefited from the program, he said.

Davies said he was disappointed the program has not proceeded as originally envisaged.

As conceived, the program is a good one, he said. SIAP's incorporation would allow the program to respond more flexibly to the needs of Indian farmers and avoid the red tape which SIAP must now contend with in operating as an extension of the DIA.

But Kennedy believes incorporation would separate SIAP from Indian political control.

Incorporation of SIAP would "set a precedent to splinter Indian unity," Kennedy said.

He said the economic development of Indian people in Saskatchewan must proceed in accordance with a uniform policy established by Indians through their political organization, the FSI.

To this end, the "legal entity" which Kennedy is now proposing would see SIAP affiliated with the FSI's economic development branch and make the SIAP board directly responsible to the FSI executive.

Kennedy said all government funds allocated to the program would be deposited in a trust account to be administered by the SIAP board which would be responsible for spending the money in accordance with already-established SIAP regulations.

Asked whether the close tie to the FSI would not result in undue political interference in some farm projects, Kennedy said the political organization would only be responsible for establishing a broad policy framework and ensuring the program is operating according to guidelines.



Smoke rises from the windrows of cleared brush on new farm acreage on the Little Pine reserve west of North Battleford. About 3,000 acres have been cleared of brush but the Little Pine band and its farmers are unable to proceed with farm expansion plans because of the refusal of the federal Treasury Board to release funds to the Saskatchewan Indian agricultural program [SIAP].

Little Pine Farm Land Lies Idle While Treasury Board Quibbles

LITTLE PINE — The development of farm land on the Little Pine reserve has been stopped in mid-stream because of Treasury Board's refusal to release Saskatchewan Indian agricultural program funds.

About 3,000 acres of land on either side of the Battle River have been cleared of brush with the assistance of a \$125,000 grant approved by SIAP last year.

But the breaking of land, and its seeding to crop have been held back due to the freeze on funds. Twenty-one individual farmers as well as the band farm are affected.

Alec Kennedy, chairman of the Little Pine agricultural committee, said it may be the spring of 1979 before the land can be seeded to crop.

The loss of a full production year for a project which has already received SIAP approval means a loss also of farm incomes and employment for band members.

If SIAP now had the funds which had been recommended for it, the \$165,000 required to break the land could have been disbursed months ago, Kennedy said.

But now the band is trying to obtain the funds through the department of regional economic expansion (DREE) and its special agricultural and rural development agreement (ARDA).

To date, special ARDA has refused approval of the funds because it has received no indication the department of Indian affairs' (DIA)

economic development branch has approved a \$160,000 loan for purchase of farm machinery and bins.

Once approved, DREE could write off as much as 50 per cent of the value of the DIA loan in a grant to the Little Pine farmers.

But without assurance of the DIA loan, Little Pine is now asking DREE for the grant to cover land development expenditures only.

Kennedy said there is a slight chance a September meeting of the special ARDA board could approve the land development grant, and some land could be broken this fall and seeded next spring.

But without a September meeting all agricultural development will be halted until next year.

Library Department

SASK.
INDIAN
CULTURAL
COLLEGE

Did you know that the non-verbal way of communication existed on this continent long before the white man came?

Four books in the library indicate this:

Talking Hands by Aline Amon. Doubleday c1968

Indian Talk-Hand signals of the American Indians by Iron Eyes Cody. Naturegraph Pub. c1970

Indian Sign Language by Robert Hofine (Gray-Wolf) William Morrow & Co. c1956

Indian Sign Language by William Tomkins. Dover Publication Inc. c1969

Two books for young people are:

Start with the sun by Ben E. Simpson. Farrar, Straus, Giroux c1975

Red Hawk reaches manhood and has proven it by taking a white stallion from an enemy tribe, this horse he gives to an old man who had befriended him. The three are made outcasts by the tribe. The young boy shows courage and human endurance in providing for the welfare of the old man through a harsh winter, guarding him against cold, hunger and enemies while he waits for the injured old man to regain his strength.

The Potlatch Family by Evelyn Sibley Lampman. Atheneum c 1976

Plum Longer, a freshman in high school was a Pacific Coast Chinook Indian, a descendant of tribesmen with whom Lewis and Clark wintered during their journey across the continent. Most of their people from the reservation have taken a place in the white society, ignoring the customs of their ancestors. Simon, Plum's older brother returns from the war and after a long hospitalization begins to get the family and friends interested in the old Indian customs. By the end of the year he has not only Plum but all the remaining members of their tribe convinced of the proud heritage they possess.

CANYON RECORDS C6156

Wuttunee, Winston Me and my friends Sunshine Records SSB-408

The Cisco Band. Popular Dance Music of the Indians of Southern Arizona, Canyon Records C-6138

Sainte-Marie, Buffy. Changing Woman MCA-451

New films at the library

Games of Staves: 10 minutes, color, I.T.F. 1962

Pomo Boys demonstrate the game of staves a variation of the dice game, using six staves and 12 counters—played by most of the Indian tribes of North America.

Home for the weekend: 15 minutes, color, Marlin Film

The film focuses on members of the Sauk and Fox Indian tribes, who have come from Oklahoma back to the midwest for annual gathering on what was once their ancestral homeland. Under the leadership of Black Hawk, the Sauk and Fox fought and lost their midwestern homeland in 1838. The few remnants of the tribes were finally displaced under government edict.

St. Philip's Clobbers Sons For Native Fastball Crown

SASKATOON — The St. Philip's Blues from Saskatchewan's Keeseekoose reserve emerged the winners at the Canadian Native Fastball Championship at Gordon Howe Park August 21 when they beat the Edmonton Native Sons in a decisive 9-1 victory.

The Native Sons were no match for Blues' pitcher Ralph Keshane, later chosen most valuable player of the tournament, who baffled the batters with 11 strike-outs in the one-game final.

Unperturbed by cold rain which began falling as the game opened, Keshane and Ross Strongquill drove home three runs on loaded bases in the bottom of the first inning.

The Blues never looked back as they held the Native Sons to the single point knocked home by David Anderson in the top of the first.

In the fourth inning Aubrey Quewezance drove Neil Blackbird home on a three-bagger and in turn went home on an illegal pitch by Anderson, the Native Sons third pitcher of the game following starter Lawrence Borroseau and Freddy Cross.

A base hit by Blackbird loaded the bases again in the fifth and Aubrey and Theodore Quewezance each batted in two runs to attain the full nine-point score.

The Native Sons received a bye into the final after defeating last year's champions the James Smith Red Men 2-1 and the Wabasca Athletics of Hobbema, Alta. 7-3 in elimination bouts.

The Blues clinched a 4-3 semi-final victory over the Fort Nelson Renegades when they were able to hold the Renegades to only two points in an error-laden sixth inning.

The Renegades' James Gardiner was able to take a base hit from Keshane when first baseman Randy Bone fumbled the ball. Gardiner advanced to second on a short-stop error and Bob Munch then drove two runners home with a base hit to right field.

The Blues took their four runs in the first and third innings including a home run by Andy Quewezance

which racked up two points for the Saskatchewan team. Keshane scored eight strike-outs in the narrow win.

In the consolation final, the Beardy's Medallions forfeited a sixth inning 3-1 lead when Flying Dust embarked on a batting binge which chalked up six points and secured them the consolation championship.

The writing was on the wall for the Medallions when a hit to left field by Bob Fiddler allowed Rick Arnold to run home on an overthrow to third base.

A base hit by Pete Sayers drove

Fiddler home to tie the game, and subsequent hits by Wes Lambert, Paul Dubray, Frank Laliberte and Ron Delorme gave Flying Dust six runs in the inning and seven for the game.

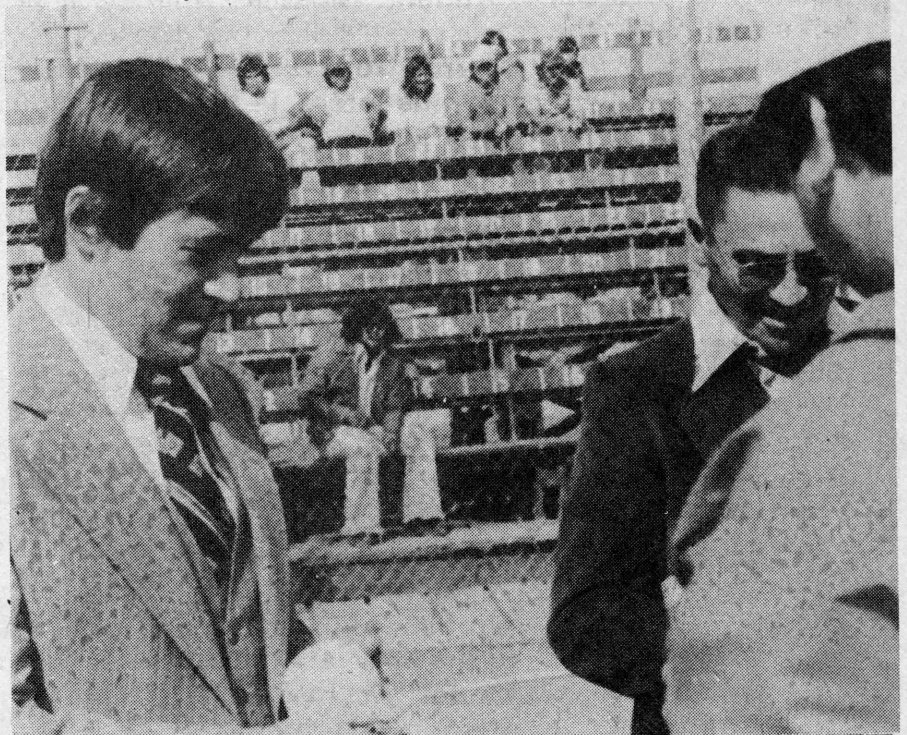
Fiddler pitched no hits in the bottom of the seventh to wrap up Flying Dust's explosive triumph.

The Medallions had qualified for the final with a 10-3 victory over the Fort-a-la-Corne Jays. In that game, a Medallions scoring bout in the bottom of the second led to six runs on twice-loaded bases assisted by no less than three errors by the Jays' shortstop Herb Sanderson.

Twenty teams from five provinces — British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario — competed in the three day tournament.

And by virtue of the St. Philip's victory the tournament will again be held in Saskatchewan next year. The

[Continued Next Page]



Culture and Youth Minister Ned Shillington [left] and FSI chief Dave Ahenakew were both on hand for the opening of the Canadian Native Fastball Championships held at Saskatoon's Gordon Howe Park in late August.

[Continued From Last Page]

Blues will now go to Oklahoma to compete there in the North American fastball championship in late September.

The provincial champions hip tournament of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was held this year in the Flying Dust reserve near Meadow Lake. The Blues went undefeated through this 16 team tournament on July 23 and 24. They defeated Canoe Lake 7-0, and blanked Muskowekwan again by a score of 7-0 with these games being played on Saturday. Then on Sunday they downed James Smith Redmen 1-0 and Peepeekisis 55's by a score of 4-3, winning a total of \$400 in prize money.

The Blues will be going to Norman, Oklahoma, as the Canadian native fastball champions to compete in the North American Championship. They expect to take 18 players by adding six players to the usual 12 in the teams line-up.

It is expected that the Blues will travel either by bus or in private cars. They will leave for Oklahoma on September 18.

The 18 players going to Norman, Oklahoma include Chief Felix Musqua (executive), Theodore Stevenson (manager and coach), Aubrey Quewzance (short-stop), Leslie Stevenson (centre field), Andy Quewzance (second base), Randy Bone (first base), Cuthbert Keshane (left field), Ross Strongquill (catcher), Theodore Colombo (Colombo) Quewzance (right field), and Ralph Keshane (pitcher).

Alternates are Charlie Stevenson of the Little Black Bear Blues, Neil Blackbird of Elphinstone, Terry Bone of Elphinstone, Guy Cote of the Cote Selects, Larry Whitehawk of the Cote Selects, Lester Henry of Last Oak Raiders and Morley Watson of the Last Oak Raiders.

The Blues would appreciate any donations or sponsorship to help with expenses, with such assistance being made directly to the executive for distribution.

Canoe Lake Beats Angels In Fastball At Flying Dust

MEADOW LAKE — Flying Dust held their first annual double-modified ball tournament on August 13 and 14.

Canoe Lake Commodores defeated Green Lake Angels by a score of 6 to 5 to win the championship trophy and \$500 in prize money at the tournament.

This was the long-awaited game through the whole tournament - the final game which would decide who would take the trophy home.

With Green Lake up to bat first, Canoe Lake's pitcher, Andy Lariviere, held them scoreless in the first inning as only one batter got to first base. Canoe Lake then came to bat with Eval Lariviere starting off. Pitcher, Mike Laliberte, must have been feeling the effects of pitching five games in a row as Canoe Lake scored on a run by Eval Lariviere to put Canoe on top at the end of the first inning.

Canoe Lake held the lead until the third inning as Green Lake scored three runs to put them ahead by two. In the bottom of the third Canoe Lake scored another run on a home run by Eval Lariviere, which put them within one run of tying the game.

Green Lake remained scoreless in the top of the fourth inning as three batters were knocked out in succession leaving the score at 3 to 2 in their favor.

Canoe Lake then tied up the game at the bottom of the fourth on a run by Rene Iron.

The top of the fifth saw Green Lake bring in two quick runs by Mike Laliberte and Ron McKay. At this point of the game the fans thought the Commodores had lost the game.

It wasn't until the sixth inning that the Commodores made the three runs which won them the ball game.

The runs came from Rene Iron, Pros Iron - who made the tying run - and Duane Partyka, who scored the winning run.

At the top of the seventh, the Green Lake Angels tried everything to get a run but pitcher Lariviere proved just a little too good for the Angels to hit. So the final score at the end of the game was 6 to 5 in favor of the Canoe Lake Commodores.

Trophies were presented at the end of the game.

Championship trophy and prize money was accepted by Eval Lariviere, captain of the Commodores.

Runner-up trophy went to the Green Lake Angels.

Best hitter for the two day tournament was Frank Laliberte of the Green Lake Angels. Best pitcher was Andy Lariviere who did not lose one game in the two day tournament.

The most sportsmanlike trophy went to Canoe Lake Commodores.

The scores in the other games played were as follows:

Flying Dust (A) 0, B & R (Grand Centre) 1; Flying Dust (B) 1, Meadow Lake Merchants 8; Canoe Lake Commodores 3, B & R 1; Underdogs 0, Loon Lake 2; Loon Lake 2, Green Lake Angels 14; Green Lake Sluggers lost to A & B by default; Meadow Lake Sawmill 9, Dorintosh Rebels 8; Canoe Lake Commodores 3, Green Lake Angels 1; Dorintosh Rebels 4, Green Lake Angels 13; Flying Dust (A) 0, Canoe Lake Commodores 3; Flying Dust (A) 7, Green Lake Sluggers 0; Canoe Lake Commodores 3, Meadow Lake Merchants 1; Green Lake Angels 6, Meadow Lake Sawmill 2; Green Lake Angels 5, Meadow Lake Merchants 3; Green Lake Angels 6, B & R 5; Flying Dust (A) 6, Flying Dust (B) 0.

25 Strike-Outs For Cote's Cyr; But Nanaimo Takes Top Honors

EDMONTON, Alta. — The championship final of the North American Native Women's Fastball tournament saw two British Columbia teams clash for the title. Nanaimo defeated North Vancouver, 6-4.

Nanaimo was undefeated throughout the tournament while North Vancouver lost its only pre-final game to Nanaimo, advancing through the B section for another crack at their toughest opponents.

Saskatchewan's representative s,

Muskeg Jr.'s, Sr.'s Victors At Home

The Muskeg senior and junior soccer teams won first and second place respectively during a one-day tournament held at Muskeg reserve Aug. 28.

The Muskeg seniors didn't have an easy time of it but they finally edged out the juniors by a score of 3-2. The total prize money was \$600, \$500 of which remained with the hosting teams. The third place money of \$100 went to Beardy's reserve.

Muskeg seniors won the first game by default when Shellbrook failed to show.

The second game, however, proved to be exciting as Beardy's and Sweetgrass fought to a 3-3 tie. After a 10-minute overtime period, the score was still tied, so five players from each team kicked off with Beardy's coming out victorious with a score of 4-3.

The third game between Muskeg juniors and Sturgeon Lake was won by the juniors with a score of 3-1.

Sweetgrass and Cote, played strong games but Cote played the strongest, only to be defeated by Lumni, Washington, 3-1, in the quarter finals.

Cote's ace pitcher, Erla Cyr, struck with accuracy striking out a total of 25 batters, allowing only one walk, and tossing a one-hitter, to be awarded the top pitcher and the most valuable player awards. Other Cote players, Elaine Cote and Diane Cote were chosen top left fielder and the top third base keeper respectively.

The Nanaimo women scored two runs in the first inning, a single in the second frame, two in the third and a single in the fourth to record their win while North Van Belles connected for two runs in the first innings, added two more in the second inning but were blanked in the four remaining innings.

Despite the loss, North Van Belles' Pam Parke and Shirley Andrew were presented with the top second base

keeper and the top right fielder respectively.

Other top players included Nanaimo's twosome, Alice Wesley, top catcher and Nancy Wise, top first base keeper; while Sharon Andrew from the Slave Lake ball club was chosen top centre fielder and Varni Lain of the Lumni ball club was selected top shortstop.

The team from Yakima, Washington was awarded the most sportsmanlike team trophy.

The top four teams were Nanaimo; North Vancouver; Lumni, Washington; and Edmonton.

A total of 17 women's ball teams took to the field during the three day affair, many travelling from south of the border and from the four western provinces.

The Northern Indian Activities Association which sponsors the tourney was pleased with the success of the tournament.



Cote women's fastball team: [front row, left to right] Iona Cote, Roma Cote, Earla Cyr, Arlene Cote, Cheryl Cote. [Standing, left to right] coach Charlie Cyr, Noreen Cote, Elaine Cote, Debbie Cote, Joan Cote, Shelly Cote, Zelda Shingoose, Denise Cote, Fayne Cote, manager Ivan Cote, Diane Cote.

Meeker Pushes Fundamentals At Shellbrook Hockey School



Discussing the hockey school in front of the Shellbrook arena are [from left to right] Dave Ahenakew, FSI chief; Howie Meeker; Don Skoyan, hockey school co-ordinator, and; Ray Ahenakew, director of the FSI's sports and recreation program. Below, Meeker chats with a young hockey player waiting to return to the ice.



SHELLBROOK — Howie Meeker is convinced that his hockey school has the best teaching method.

And Meeker was on hand at the FSI northern Indian hockey school Aug. 13 to 21 to demonstrate it.

FSI sports and recreation director Ray Ahenakew, who initially met Meeker at a coaches' clinic in Lebret several years ago where the two men struck up a friendship, had arranged to bring Meeker's staff in to teach this year's school.

The arrangement was a good one. The FSI was required to pay only Meeker's staff's wages. Meeker charged no additional fees.

Looking through the glass of the concession area down on the arena ice, Meeker watched his instructors and the students in action one afternoon toward the end of the school.

Kids get ahead in hockey in spite of the system not because of it, Meeker said.

He said other hockey schools and amateur teams place too much emphasis on actually playing the game, and not enough on hockey fundamentals.

By strict attention to instruction of fundamentals, "we openly brag that we can improve skating and stick handling in just two weeks," he said. But "the first year we don't even get to passing."

Young hockey players can hardly be expected to master game strategy and to think on their feet, when they haven't learned hockey basics, Meeker said.

Five sessions a day were held at the Shellbrook Arena, including one for goaltenders. The more than 200 hockey students were bused to Shellbrook in shifts from the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence, where they participated in off-ice training.

The dry land training included soccer, fastball and volleyball. The students also had recreational acti-

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SPORTS

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vities and watched movies in the evening.

Ahenakew said the school was so successful this year, he is considering holding two schools back-to-back next year.

He said the town of Shellbrook has given the FSI an option on the arena for the next three years at what he described as a particularly good rate.

Both Art Obey, FSI recreation advisor, and Ahenakew said they are pleased with the Meeker method.

Other hockey schools bring in hockey stars to teach young players, and although it is exciting for the students to meet some of their NHL or WHA idols, the stars are not necessarily capable of teaching hockey fundamentals, they said.

Obey said he hopes hockey schools will be held in each Saskatchewan Indian affairs district in the near future.

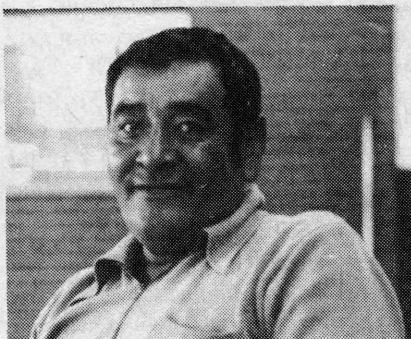
And he said he hoped the FSI recreation program would be able to conduct them directly, using the Meeker method.

Meeker himself was somewhat less optimistic. He claimed it takes two full years to train one of his hockey instructors.

To properly teach hockey using the Meeker method would require a core of trained instructors, he said.

Obey said the hockey school had other benefits for the young players. The young people were able to develop self-discipline and to appreciate the responsibility for doing chores in their dormitories at the residence.

Four girls took part in this year's school and Obey predicted more will enroll in future schools as more girls' hockey teams develop.



Art Obey
...wants expansion



More than 200 students attended the 10-day Shellbrook hockey school, and if the expressions of the boys above are any indication, enjoyed themselves. Emphasis at the school was on hockey fundamentals. The boy below develops agility on skates by jumping obstacle.



Locals Challenge Hardened Hands To Onion Lake Rodeo Greenbacks

By Archie King
of the Saskatchewan Indian

ONION LAKE — Native participants on the Saskatchewan Indian Cowboys Rodeo Association (SICRA) circuit had their hands full—a bunch of up-and-coming local riders were out to get 'em.

Take the bareback event at the Onion Lake Indian rodeo, for example. Many riders from the Hobbema Indian reserve in Alberta found themselves spitting out dirt or dusting off their Lee riders.

Taking \$182.00 and the bareback broncriding title, with a marking of 59, was Robert Myo of Sweetgrass. One point behind was Dennis Samson of Hobbema, Alberta. Local rider Rodney Albert of Sweetgrass placed third with a ride of 56 while Art Laplante of Cochin and Darrell Currie of Hobbema were tied for fourth with identical markings of 55.

It would be nice to say that the riders from Alberta held their own in the rough-stock event of bull riding. But, with a couple of exceptions, it wasn't that way.

The young and experienced rider, Albert of Sweetgrass marked a lofty

James Smith Hosts Rodeo

The finals of the Saskatchewan Indian Cowboy Rodeo Association (SICRA) will be held at the James Smith reserve Oct. 1 and 2.

All cowboys, including those who have not qualified in previous events this summer, are invited to take part.

Events will include saddle and bareback bronc riding, bull riding, calf-roping, steer wrestling, the women's barrel race, and junior and midget cow riding.

All those wishing to participate are urged to contact Linda Francis at the Piapot band office, 545-0757 Sept. 29 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

62 to best Samson and Joey Johnson, also of Hobbema, to capture \$165.00 in winnings.

It's possible the rainy, cold weather had much to do with the lack of placings in the saddle bronc event. Always an exciting event to watch many riders managed only to stay on for a couple of spirited bucks.

Art Francis of Piapot, Saskatchewan managed to remain on his saddle for the eight second ride winning the title plus \$102.00 in winnings. He was the only rider out of 10 to complete his ride.

Cecil Currie, of Hobbema, won the calf roping event with a time of 41.8 seconds, winning the title and \$76.00 in winnings. Francis, Samson and Myo placed second, third and fourth respectively.

The steer-wrestling event, which requires muscle and skill, was taken alone by Bert Ward of Hobbema, who grounded his steer in 18 seconds flat to win the title plus \$52.00 in winnings.

Some of the top female riders in Saskatchewan were on hand for barrel racing.

When the dust had settled, it was Fern Ross of Meadow Lake who posted the best time of 34.6 seconds for a \$38.00 win. Jessica Morin also of Meadow Lake posted a time of 37.1 seconds, and Anna Albert of Sweetgrass posted a time of 38.8 seconds for third place, one-tenth of a second faster than Shelly Currie's posting of 38.9 seconds.

In the junior steer riding event, Daniel Stonestand and Rod Poitras, both of Saskatchewan shared first and second place with markings of 60 collecting \$87.50 each in winnings. Third and fourth were also shared by Clayton Carter of Onion Lake and Rocky Pooyak of Sweetgrass, with markings of 58 collecting \$37.50 each in winnings.

Local riders of the hosting reserve were sure winners, either out-riding or out-hustling their competitors

upon the local stock from the Triple O Ranch.

The Onion Lake cowboys each won their events—Chad Waskewitch hanging on for his eight second ride in midget calf riding collecting \$16.00 in winnings and Walter Pahtayken and his outfit took 27.2 seconds to quiet their mounts in the wild-horse race collecting \$30 in winnings. Also, it took some hustling for Pahtayken and his crew to win the wild cow-milking contest, taking \$60.00.

With more than 143 of the nation's top native cowboys on hand to help launch the SICRA rodeo, there were more cowboys in the arena and behind the chutes than there were paying customers during the two days.

But on the final day the sun came out, the clouds disappeared and the cold weather was no more. Indians came in droves to fill the stands.

That was the setting when SICRA president, Floyd Pooyak, rode into the arena for the opening ceremonies.

Various members of the rodeo world were also on hand including, bull supplier, Leo Brown; Onion Lake rodeo president, Ray Whitstone; rodeo secretary, Darlene Chocan; judges, Frank and George Mann; timers, June Chocan and Stella Lewis; rodeo clown, Frank Sweete of USA; and rodeo announcer, Lawrence Weenie.

Perhaps Eric Tootoosis of Poundmaker set the tone for the entire rodeo following his unsuccessful ride in the saddle bronc event.

As he rose, shaking the dust from his ponytail, he muttered, "You just gotta be crazy t'figger this is all that much fun!"

In conjunction with the rodeo, the chuckwagons were also rolling. The latter part of the day's activity was taken over by chuckwagon races.

The Gardipy twosome, Lawrence and Grant, from Beardy's, domina-

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50 Youngsters Learn Rodeo Rites At Meadow Lake Cowhands' School

MEADOW LAKE — A five day rodeo school involving three northern reserves was held July 18 to 22 on the Joseph Bighead reserve.

The five day rodeo school attracted 50 youngsters from Loon Lake, Joseph Bighead and Ministikwin.

The boys all wanting to experience the life of a rodeo cowboy were surprised when a barrel was set up and were told that they would be riding this for the first two days.

To some of the boys this barrel looked harmless but to their surprise there was nothing innocent about it as they took turns being tossed through the air.

The future cowboys were shown ways of saddling their broncs, sitting in the saddle, how to spur and for the bareback riders how to tie down their rigging.

As for the bull and junior steer riders, they were shown how to hold and tighten their ropes.

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ted the horse meet, Grant winning the half-mile on both days, and Lawrence winning the chariots.

Red Pheasant was also well represented as Clifford Wuttunee took the wagon meet as well as winning the one-mile, and Mervin Stone won the pony chariot race. Mike Baptiste and Lawrence Meechance each won one race during the two days in the small pony category.

But even before the last presentation of trophies was made, the contestants were scattering, loading their horses, checking their gear and heading down the road for the next contest.

Robert Myo and Rodney Albert both of Sweetgrass were in hot pursuit of the SICRA all-around cowboy for 1977. Art Francis of Piapot was selected the SICRA all-around cowboy for the 1977 Onion Lake rodeo.

Instructors for the five day school were as follows—Bill Morin, saddle bronc; Don Morin, bareback and bull riding; and Clint Morin, junior steer riding.

In the saddle bronc class, there were seven students. Bareback had six students, bull riding had seven and in junior steer riding there were 21 students.

The third day was the big day for the students as this was the day when they would be riding livestock.

Supplying livestock for the school was Vern Franklin of Bonneyville, Alta.

Franklin not only had some good advice for the students but also helped and did a good job as pick-up man.

As the saddles were tightened up and some last minute instructions were given, the dust started flying and one by one the cowboys "bit the dust".

The fourth day started off with a ground school in the morning and a return to the Pierceland rodeo grounds in the afternoon where they again went on the livestock.

The young cowboys showed a lot of improvement as they managed to hang on quite a bit longer than the first day.

The fifth day proved to be the highlight, it was the day the students would have to mount by themselves with no help from the instructors. They were also told that the best from each event would win an engraved buckle.

The boys all beared down and tried to do their best.

When the dust had cleared Paul Crookedneck emerged victorious in the junior steer riding; Francis Stick, the youngest of the class, in bull riding; in bareback, Herman Stick; and in saddle bronc, Alex Kapeepatow.

Gilbert Bird First Citizen At Montreal L. Sports Day

Montreal Lake band held their Fifth Annual Sports Days Aug. 19 to 21, a full three days of fun for all.

Beginning on the eve of Aug. 19, a banquet was held. It is the custom of the band each year for the chief and council to select a citizen of the year. Gilbert Bird, the pastor and a band member was the deserving person. Chief Allan Bird presented Bird with a plaque.

Saturday morning, five two-person canoe teams started the featured race across the Montreal Lake.

In first place was Sydney Laliberte and his wife from Cumberland House who received the purse of \$100. In second were Ed and Gordie Henderson who won \$75.

In the men's fastball tournament, of the eight entries La Ronge took first prize of \$200 and the trophy. The Montreal Lake Juniors captured second place and a prize of \$150, and the Montreal Lake Seniors came away with the \$100 purse.

Summer employment students organized the events on Saturday. Track and field contests were held for the young children.

At the recreation hall, the crying and the lying contests were a feature attraction for the spectators.

Different track and field categories such as over-weight men's and women's races proved to be very popular and there was some side-betting for these events.

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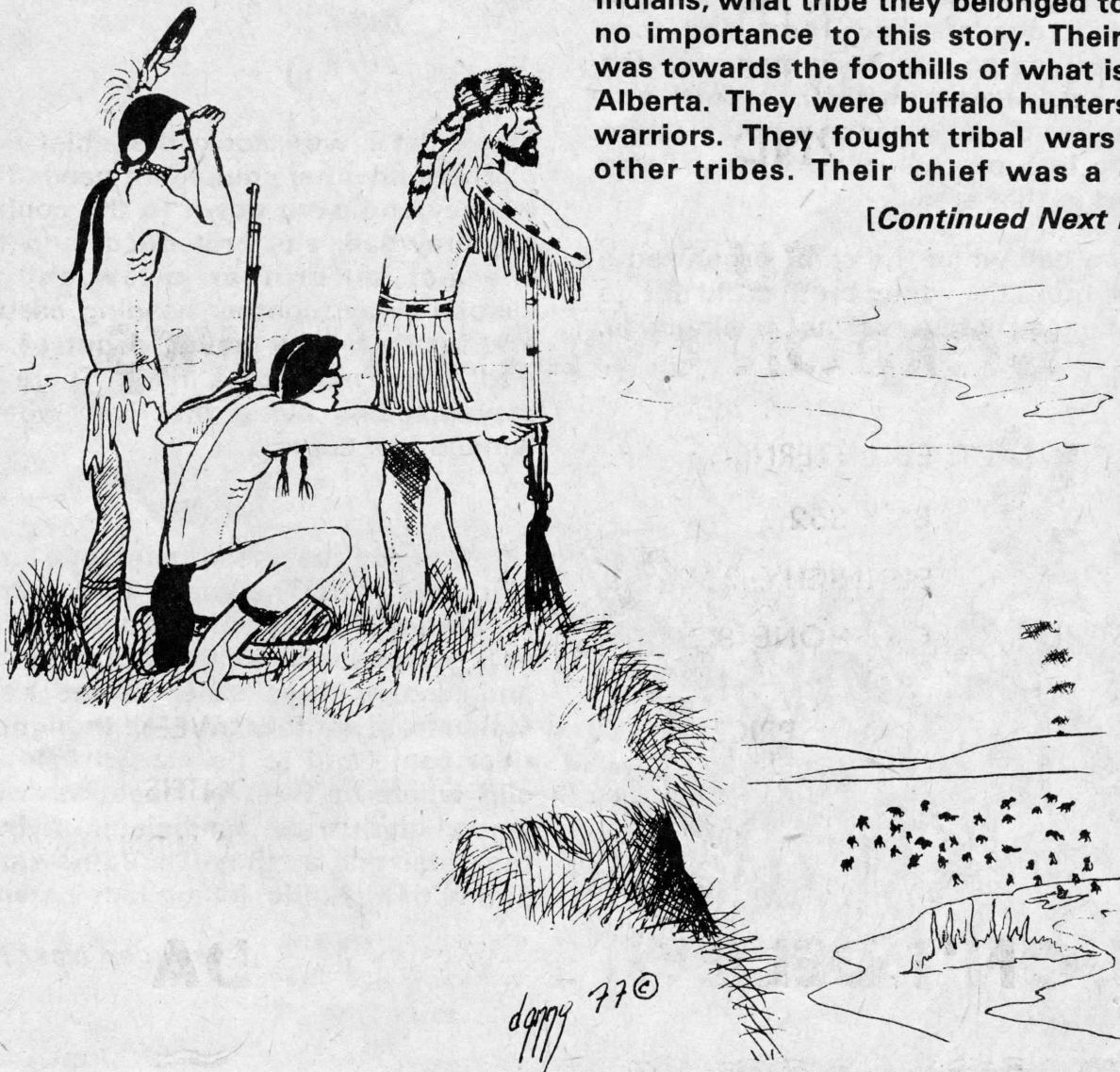
Children's Page

By Curriculum Department
Sask. Indian Cultural College

MEDICINE HAT

Many years ago there lived a tribe of Indians, what tribe they belonged to is of no importance to this story. Their area was towards the foothills of what is now Alberta. They were buffalo hunters and warriors. They fought tribal wars with other tribes. Their chief was a great

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hunter and scout. He lived with his beautiful young wife, much younger than he. The chief's younger brother lived with them. Days and months passed by and the young brother also became a good hunter and provided for the tribe. He was handsome with beautiful long braids. The chief's young wife became very attached to her brother in law and she became more concerned for him whenever he went out to hunt with the men.

While she was gathering wood one day in the coulee, the young brother by chance came along, and she looked at him, he looked at her beautiful brown eyes. They both knew that they were in love with one another. There and then they decided to run away towards the rising sun, away from their territory and their tribe. Come what may, they might fall victims of the mighty Cree who roamed in that area.

One day when the chief organized a buffalo hunt, the young brother did not go on pretence that he was not feeling well.



The chief's wife took the chief's best clothes and other equipment needed for a journey and went down to the coulee to get firewood, she pretended, and there she met her brother in law and they slipped away together heading eastward and for days they travelled out of sight until they came to a river. There they stayed hiding along the river where it wended in a curve.

One day they heard someone singing along the river. The young man prepared for battle, he waited on top a low cliff and saw a Cree Indian singing, riding a horse and leading three other horses he had stolen from another tribe, he thought. The rider came and as he passed below the cliff where he was, he leaped down and landed on the rider sending him flying off the horse and as they landed he stabbed him with his knife, killing him instantly.

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CHILDREN

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The rider had on his head a beaver hat or commonly called stove pipe hats sold by the traders in those days. The hat rolled down towards the river, but the young man picked it up before it was swept away by the current. Inside the hat he discovered small bundles of medicine fastened to the sides. The young man took the horses and saddles and with his beautiful wife he went back to his tribe,

who acclaimed him as a great hero for the deed he had done and further more he had medicine that might be powerful. He became known as Medicine Hat and the place where he captured the horses became known as Muskikee Astotnik - the place of Medicine Hat. There is now a city on the banks of the river that bears his name. *Medicine Hat*



Sturgeon Lake Float Wins

The Sturgeon Lake reserve came first in the non-commercial entry of their float at the 94th annual Prince Albert exhibition Aug. 2.

Rain fell during the parade but did not hamper spectators who lined the streets to watch the 54 entries from the surrounding communities.

Co-ordinator for the Sturgeon lake project was Henry Felix, who also is responsible for the housing industry on the reserve.

Led by a lovely saddle horse and ridden by a band member and followed by the chief and council in a car, the float itself was decorated with colorful shawls and a miniature teepee erected on the deck drawn by motor where the singers and dancer in full regalia performed for the audience. Several riders followed.

Getting up at five a.m. the day of the parade to transport the horses 30 miles by truck was a chore.

Shoal Lake Hosts Alcoholics Camp

The Shoal Lake rehabilitation camp for alcoholics was held Aug. 8 to 29.

In an interview, Gilbert Head, co-ordinator of the program said a camp of this sort is a big success and that is why it was extended an additional week this year.

Next year it will be held longer, he said.

The camp itself consisted of about 20 tents, and 108 individuals participated in the gathering.

Much of the counselling was in the Cree language. The objectives for the camp was to provide alcoholics a chance to recover and to share culture and ideas.

Camp instructors who set up daily sessions, time tables and interviews, worked in harmony with camp leaders and the program managers.

Representatives from three reserves, Red Earth, Cumberland House and Shoal Lake were responsible for selecting the clients.

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**Director
Indian Teacher Education Program
College of Education, Room 3023
University of Saskatchewan
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0
343-2005**

Urban Study Gets Parade Award

The theme of the 1977 Regina Travellers Day Parade was Canadian Unity.

The Regina urban study entered a float organized by Lois Starr in the parade depicting the beginning of Canadian unity which was the signing of the treaties with the Indians of Canada.

Jim Ryder of Carry-The-Kettle reserve, looking magnificent in ceremonial dress, played a chief signing a treaty with the late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories, Alexander Morris, played by Larry Flynn.

Alexander Stonechild from the federated college was the interpreter with constable Boles of the RCMP standing by in NWMP dress.

Also on the float were eight dancers including Caroline Goodwill, Roy Alexson, Sylvia McNab, and Reynold Starr. The singers, the Favel brothers from Poorman's did an excellent job and the float received applause all down the parade route.

After winning first prize in the institutional category, Starr said she felt "great". The money, \$75, is going toward next year's float.

New Sask. Indian Editor Appointed

SASKATOON — Experienced social worker and weekly newspaper journalist, Peter Harrington, has been appointed editor of the Saskatchewan Indian, following the resignation of Geoff White from that post Sept. 15.

Harrington has most recently been editor of the Kamsack Times where he was instrumental in expanding news coverage of the Key, Keeseekoose and Cote bands.

He has also worked on the Hudson Bay Post-Review and weekly papers in his native province of Newfoundland.

White is leaving the Saskatchewan Indian, after seven months as editor, to become the Calgary Herald's native affairs reporter.

He had previously worked as a reporter for the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix and the Prince Albert Daily Herald.

In a letter announcing his resignation, White said "I remain convinced of the need for a united political organization dedicated to the furtherance of Indian goals."

He wished the FSI and its staff continuing future success.

4-H ROUNDUP

By: INDIAN 4-H PROGRAM
Sub. P.O. #6
SASKATOON

1977 INDIAN 4-H CAMP

Ask just about anyone attending this years Indian 4-H Camp and you'll probably find out that the 4-H's ideas were present. Held at Camp Rayner, Saskatchewan's 4-H Camp, between August 22-28, over one dozen staff, 72 campers and eight elders participated in learning, social, recreational, cultural and crafts activities.

The 4-H member's pledge goes like this:

"I pledge,

My Head to clearer thinking,

My Heart to greater loyalty,

My Hands to larger service, and

My Health to better living,

For my club, my community and my country."

And so it was at the camp. Let's take the first 'H', 'Head'. Everyone present had a chance to learn new things. Mrs. Philamine Gamble, Beardy's Reserve, showed one of the nine groups how to make pemmican. Many others got a sample. Crafts resource person Melvina Jimmy gave all campers an opportunity to learn new

crafts such as macrame and tie-and-dye. Traditional crafts such as beading was available to those who wished to become involved. Under the supervision of Mr. Jim Crowe, Mr. Jim Ryder and Mr. John Cappo, a sweat lodge was built. Camp counsellor Sid Fiddler got some willing participants together including Les Ferguson, 4-H Coordinator, who gathered with others in the lodge for the first time. Julius Ihonvbere, exchange student from Nigeria with International Crossroads (the same program that Sid was involved with two years ago) had one camper, Roger Crookedneck from Ministikwan mouth open, listening intently as he described his country's ways and traditions. For many others, archery, canoeing, orienteering (finding your way with a compass), photography and crafts were brand new activities. Some listened to elders speak for the first time. As the camp progressed, the campers learned to do more and more things on their own. Learning the skills of how to

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steer a canoe, how to string a bow, how to print a picture and how to dye cloth meant that the campers became more independent and able to do more things on their own. As the 4-H motto says, "Learn to do by Doing". Another "H", in the 4-H name refers to 'Heart' - symbol of peace, love, fellowship, understanding and social well-being. Every person at camp was put in a position of being with people. The 72 campers were also members of nine small groups. Each group had a counsellor to help them in their skill learning, problem solving, decision making and learning how to get along with others. The elders were present to work with both the campers and counsellors. The resource persons offered their help and knowledge. The camp director tried to make sure everyone was happy.

And happy most people were at most times is the opinion of this writer. Social activities such as dances, campfires, and meals gave everyone a chance to mix and meet others. A get-acquainted party the first evening got people smiling at one another. The evaluation period at the end showed that people were still smiling!

The camp had a chance to meet some new people from outside Saskatchewan. Besides Juluis who was 10,000 miles from home, four persons from Manitoba were present. Milton Mallett, Extension Worker with the Manitoba Indian Agriculture Program, filled one of the camp counsellor roles. He brought with him Ruth Manchese, Lillian Houle and Kathy Desjarlais from the Ebb and Flow Reserve near Dauphin.

Helping others is symbolized by 'Hand', another 'H' on the four-leaf clover symbol. One of the chief roles of the group counsellor was to 'help' the group. This could be encouraging quiet and shy campers to express their opinions in a small group or to throw in an idea for group discussion when necessary. Helping was also evident when each group shared in the table setting and clean-up for meals. Pow-wow dancers taught the grass dance to those who had never danced a step in their life. During the day, one group sponsored a volleyball tournament; another held a 'mini-olympics' for the rest of the camp. The last 'H' in the 4-H pledge refers to 'Health'. This means that if one's body is healthy, that person is more likely to feel good about him/herself and therefore other people too. Softball games pitted challenger against challenger. The archers, canoeists, and volleyball players all switched sports and became volleyball players, canoeists and archers. The 38-acre campsite at Rayner provides lots of space for walking and running. There were times that boys chased girls and girls ran after boys - a normal activity for teen-aged youth. To provide fuel for the camps' work and play, each group had a chance to go out on at least one cookout. Some went out for a breakfast of bacon and eggs over a campfire. Others chose lunch or supper inventing new ways to cook hamburger. Other groups tried their hand at cooking bannock. Whatever was cooked was usually quickly eaten. Since Camp Rayner is a residence camp, meals were available to those groups not scheduled for cook-outs.

This year's camp was the fourth annual. Since the Indian 4-H Camp has started, over 300 young people from Saskatchewan reserves have been through the program. A lot of help is received from the Band/Community Development Program staff who arrange for transportation and selection of campers. Individuals drive many hundreds of miles in total. Very important is the dedicated staff who spend many committed hours to the young campers.

The following three quotes from 'The Tribal Laws of the Children of Light', work of Shaman Chief Kitpou, describe some meaningful thoughts for the three main groups of people at the Indian 4-H Camp:

Campers - "The gaiety of youth should be tempered with the respect of age";

Staff - "Listen well to the aged that you might be privileged to teach the young."

Elders - "May a young man put his hand in the hand of an old man and let him live again a day of his youth and from this learning your youth will become more keenly full".

1977 LIST OF CAMPERS - by districts

Saskatoon District

Saskatoon: Connie Awasis, Lorne Awasis, Claudia Awasis; Beardys: Marie Smallchild, Millie Smallchild, Carol Smallchild, Dale Mike.

Shell Lake Agency

Witchehan: Leon Thomas, Mervin Thomas

North Battleford District

Little Pine: Debbie Kennedy, Cecil Pewap, Merlin Kam; Red Pheasant: Lennie Wuttunee, David Wuttunee; Poundmaker: Carol Simaganis, Camille Favel, Pauline Favel; Thunderchild: Dennis Jack, Philip Wapass Jr.; Mosquito: Patricia Moosomin, Brenda Stone; Moosomin: Mike Kahpeyewat, Vincent Kahpeyewat.

Prince Albert District

Sturgeon Lake: Sheila Roberts, Donna Kingfisher, Darlene Charles, Gwen Daniels; Little Red: Sharon Bird; Shoal Lake: Donna Young; Cumberland House: Gerald Laliberte, Wayne Laliberte, Neil Laliberte.

Yorkton District

Cote: Debbie Shingoose, Loretta Fineday, Lorena Friday, Cornella Southwind; Keeseekoose: Betty Lou Cote, Joseph Musqua, Daniel Musqua, Delores Musqua, Louise Keshane; Ochapowace: Douglas George, Gary Bear; Kahkewistahaw: Diane McKay, Gloria McKay; Cowessess: Conrad Delorme, Janice Lerat.

Meadow Lake District

Waterhen Lake: Carolyn Fiddler, Dennis Blackbird; Patuanak: Ronald Campbell, Jimmy Black; Joseph Bighead: Alma Sandfly, Lillian Sandfly, Ronnie Sandfly, Allan Lachance; Dillon: William John Benjamin, Frank Noolchos; Ministikwan: Roger Crookedneck, Paul Crookedneck.

Fort Qu'appelle District

Muscowpetung: Marmie Lynn Poitras; Piapot: Laura Noname, Ronnie Crowe, Barry Crowe; Standing Buffalo: June Smith, Percy Smith, Patrick Smith; Okanese:

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4-H

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Brenda Tuckanow, Kevin Walker; Gordons: Roxanne Bitternose.

Manitoba Guests

Ebb and Flow: Lillian Houle, Kathleen Desjarlais, Ruth Mancheese.

Indian 4-H Camp Counsellor Staff - 1977

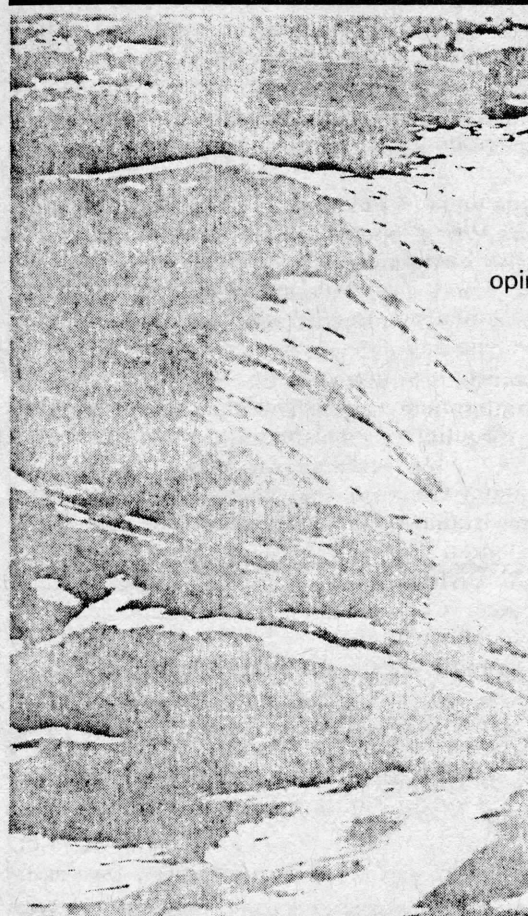
Sid Fiddler, Waterhen Lake; Roxanne Tootoosis, Cutknife, Sask.; Clarence Fineday, Regina; Milton Mallet, Dauphin, Manitoba; Nancy Demarais, Saskatoon; Rheda McIntyre, Saskatoon; Ross Kaye, Sakimay Reserve; Carol Lavallee, Cowessess Reserve; Shelley Lavallee, Cowessess Reserve; Sharron Johnston, Indian 4-H Office, Saskatoon.

Indian 4-H Program Staff

Les Ferguson, Saskatoon; Sharron Johnstone, Saskatoon.

Resource Persons

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Crowe, Kamsack; Mr. Jim Ryder, Fort Qu'appelle; Mr. John Cappel, Edenwold; Mrs. Philamine Gamble, Duck Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Okanee, Thunderchild Reserve; Miss Melvina Jimmy, Saskatoon; Juluis Ihonvbere, Nigeria (exchange student on International Crossroads program).



Should we dam the Churchill?

The CHURCHILL RIVER BOARD OF INQUIRY invites your opinions on the proposed hydro-electric dam for the Churchill River.

For a complete information package on the Board of Inquiry and dates of public hearings, put your name on our mailing list by sending us the coupon below.

Residents of northern Saskatchewan should contact:

The Churchill Committee, Northern Municipal Council, Box 134, La Ronge S0J 1L0 Phone: 425-2555

CHURCHILL RIVER BOARD OF INQUIRY

Room 210 - 1030 Idylwyld Drive North

SASKATOON, Sask. S7I 4J7

Telephone: 664-3900

- Please put my name on the Churchill River Board of Inquiry mailing list.
 I would like a speaker for my organization (approximate date _____)

NAME _____

NAME OF GROUP _____

ADDRESS _____

ATTENTION NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

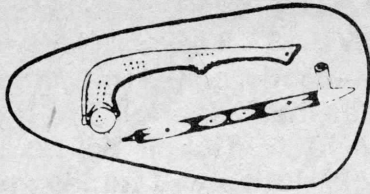
Be sure to attend one of the meetings The Ombudsman has planned for late September. David A. Tickell wants to tell you about his duties and hopes you will talk to him about your problems.

He will be at:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------|
| La Ronge | Fri. | Sept. 23 |
| Sandy Bay | Sat. | Sept. 24 |
| Pinehouse | Sun. | Sept. 25 |
| Uranium City | Mon. | Sept. 26 |
| Stony Rapids | Tues. | Sept. 27 |
| La Loche | Wed. | Sept. 28 |
| Ile-a-la-Crosse | Thurs. | Sept. 29 |
| Buffalo Narrows | Thurs. | Sept. 29 |
| Meadow Lake | Fri. | Sept. 30 |

Everyone is welcome. Watch for leaflets in the mail. Flyers will be posted locally showing the times and meeting places.

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NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD

1ST FLOOR, BANKAL BUILDING, 102 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5N4 (613) 236-0673
TELEX 053-3202

DIRECTOR HOUSING

Under the direct supervision of the Executive Director, National Indian Brotherhood and in consultation with Provincial/Territorial Member Associations, the Housing Co-ordinator is responsible for co-ordinating the implementation and management of Band housing and community facilities programs; assists the Provincial/Territorial organizations and Indian Affairs regions establish their housing delivery systems; provides functional direction to housing co-ordinations of Provincial/Territorial organizations; plans, organizes and conducts meetings to explain program opportunities and responsibilities; assists Provincial/Territorial organizations to design and carry out continuing work and dissemination of information in connection with the on-going work at the national level; provides advice and assistance to the Executive Director in negotiations for funding and program agreements on behalf of the National Indian Brotherhood; participates with the Policy Development Secretariat and Representatives of Member Organizations in designing comprehensive housing and infrastructure policies and plans as well as designing mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of programs; provides technical and advisory services to the Provincial/Territorial Member Associations; prepares annual program forecasts estimates and budgets; and performs other related duties of the National Indian Brotherhood.

KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE

The work requires the ability to lead, co-ordinate, plan, organize and direct the activities of professionals; knowledge and skills in management by objectives and other appropriate management techniques; capacity to analyze perceptively program and operating problems; ability to program and formulate procedures to provide necessary forms and types of support and direction needed to carry out complex programs in conjunction with the Provincial/Territorial organizations and Indian Affairs regions; capacity to anticipate and analyze complex problems and initiate solutions; ability to write clearly and effectively with precision, conciseness, persuasiveness and style; ability to plan, organize and provide leadership within a wide range of conferences, seminars and meetings conducted for the benefit of Provincial/Territorial organizations and Indian Affairs regions.

The position also requires the ability to co-ordinate and synchronize the work of Provincial/Territorial organizations and Indian Affairs regional housing administration in such a way as to enable Bands to establish and manage effective housing programs. It also requires the ability to establish effective working relationships with leaders within Indian organizations and communities for the purpose of securing, understanding, support and full participation in the planning, development and implementation of comprehensive housing and community infrastructure programs.

The broad range of knowledge, managerial experience and skills is normally acquired through a university education and/or extensive experience in public or business administration (with specialization in management of people and programs), a sufficient amount of which should be at the senior administrative or management level.

SALARY: Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience.

DIRECTOR INDIAN RIGHTS & CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

Under the direct supervision of the Executive Director; the Director is responsible for the functioning of the Indian Rights & Claims Development Research Study. In collaboration with the research officers of the member organizations, the Director assists Bands in all matters pertaining to the Indian Rights & Claims Development Research.

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RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Organize workshops and meetings to facilitate member activities related to the Indian Rights and Treaties process.
2. Researching such subjects as directed by the National Indian Brotherhood Executive Council.
3. To research priorities as they relate to Indian Rights and Indian Treaties, the Indian Act, Indian Lands and Indian Claims.
4. To keep in contact with Provincial/Territorial Organizations on the above matters and to liaise with the various Indian Rights Commissions as they become operational.
5. To carry out any of the general research in line with the aims and objectives of the National Indian Brotherhood which is to:
 - assist the Provincial/Territorial organizations in working towards a solution of problems facing the Indian people;
 - operate as a national body to represent the Provincial/Territorial organizations and to disseminate information to them;
 - study in conjunction with Indian representatives from various parts of Canada, the problems confronting Indians and to make representation to the government and other organizations on behalf of the Provincial/Territorial organizations;
 - assist in retaining Indian culture and values;
 - to supervise the Rights and Claims Development Research activities at the national office and to coordinate such activities with those of other national progress.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:

This person is expected to relate well with professional and non-professional staff, to ensure clear understanding of work expectations on the part of staff, to develop and maintain excellent working relations with the Executive and with the member organizations. The Director will have a background in Research and management and be willing to work as many hours as necessary to get a task done on schedule. Some travel throughout Canada is required. The Director will have some knowledge of history and the issues facing Indians as they seek self-determination. He/she will have first-hand experience with reserves. He/she will have to objectively and concisely report what management alternatives are possible at a given time to complete the multiple tasks assigned to this unit.

SALARY: The salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience.

DIRECTOR INDIAN ACT REVISION STUDY

Under the direct supervision of the Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood, the Co-ordinator will be responsible for the mandates related to the Indian Act Revision Study as they are assigned by the National Indian Brotherhood General Assembly and the Executive Council.

Responsible for the Co-ordination and Progression of:

- a) Joint N.I.B./Government Working Group Meetings (Technical Negotiation Level)
- b) N.I.B. Policy Analyst Meetings
- c) Combined Provincial/Territorial Indian Act Liaison Workshop Meetings

Responsible for providing all available and pertinent information related to the Indian Act Revision Study. This includes both the Administration of the Indian Act monies for the purposes of Provincial/Territorial Indian Act studies and the direction of recommended policies for field work application and solicitation purposes from the reserves in Canada.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL:

This person is expected to relate well with professional and non-professional staff, to ensure clear understanding of work expectations on the part of the staff, to develop and maintain excellent working relations with the Executive and with the member organizations. The co-ordinator will have a background in work related to the legalities of the Indian Act. The Co-ordinator will have some knowledge on the issues facing Indians as they seek self-determination. Some travel is required throughout Canada.

SALARY: Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

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DIRECTOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Under the direct supervision of the Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood, the Director of Socio-Economic Development will work closely with the Indian Policy Secretariat. The Director will undertake to work as assigned by the National Indian Brotherhood Economic Development Committee and the Executive Council.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR:

1. The Director is to act as co-ordinator of the N.I.B. Economic Development Committee and undertake all work as directed. Such work would include the organizing and co-ordination of Economic Development Committee meetings, research on specific items as directed, and preparation of documents.
2. The Director is to further act as co-ordinator for other national committees such as the Agriculture Sectoral Committees and any other committees that may be formed. Again, the Director will work on assignments as directed by these Committees and the N.I.B. Economic Development Committee.
3. The Director can recommend to the N.I.B. for the hiring of consultants for special contracts and give direction to such consultants.
4. The Director will have full responsibility for the completion of the writing of the Socio-Economic Development Strategy and continue to work towards implementation as directed by the N.I.B. Executive, and in conjunction with the Indian Policy Secretariat.
5. The Director will sit as the N.I.B. representative with D.I.A.N.D. national steering committees on Socio-Economic Development as directed by the Executive.
6. The Director is expected to liaise with member associations in the areas of socio-economic development and will meet with the Associations and Bands as requested to give any assistance that may be necessary in helping Indian people to achieve their goals.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS:

The Director is expected to work well with professional and non-professional staff and other associates. She/he must be able to give directions from the N.I.B. Executive and member organizations. This person must be familiar with the economic development activities of the D.I.A.N.D. and have a working knowledge of other government departments that administer funds for economic development.

This person must have experience working with Indian people and be aware of the problems that hinder self-determination.

This person will be expected to travel and will be expected to work hours over and above office hours in order to accomplish tasks for set deadlines.

SALARY: Commensurate with qualifications and experience.

For all above positions, please submit applications and curriculum vitae to:

***Mr. Ron Albert,
Executive Director,
National Indian Brotherhood,
102 Bank Street - 1st Floor,
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1P 5N4***

NOTICE

F.S.I. CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD will be presented at the Annual Conference in October. We're inviting suggestions from our readers. If you have any suggestions please send names and reasons to: Wayne Ahenakew, Communications Director, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 4V6

Saying It For Saskatchewan Indians

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

CJNB

North Battleford
Sunday, 5:00 p.m.

CKBI

Prince Albert
Saturday, 6:00 p.m.

CFAR

Flin Flon, Manitoba
Monday, 8:00 p.m.



CJVR

Melfort
Thursday, 6:00 p.m.

CJGX

Yorkton
Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

CKSA

Lloydminster
Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

CKRM

Regina
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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