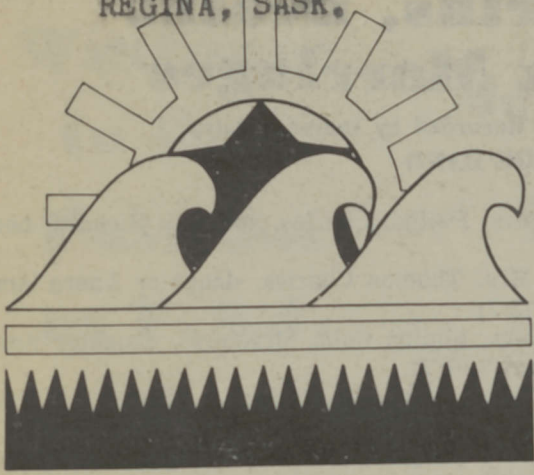


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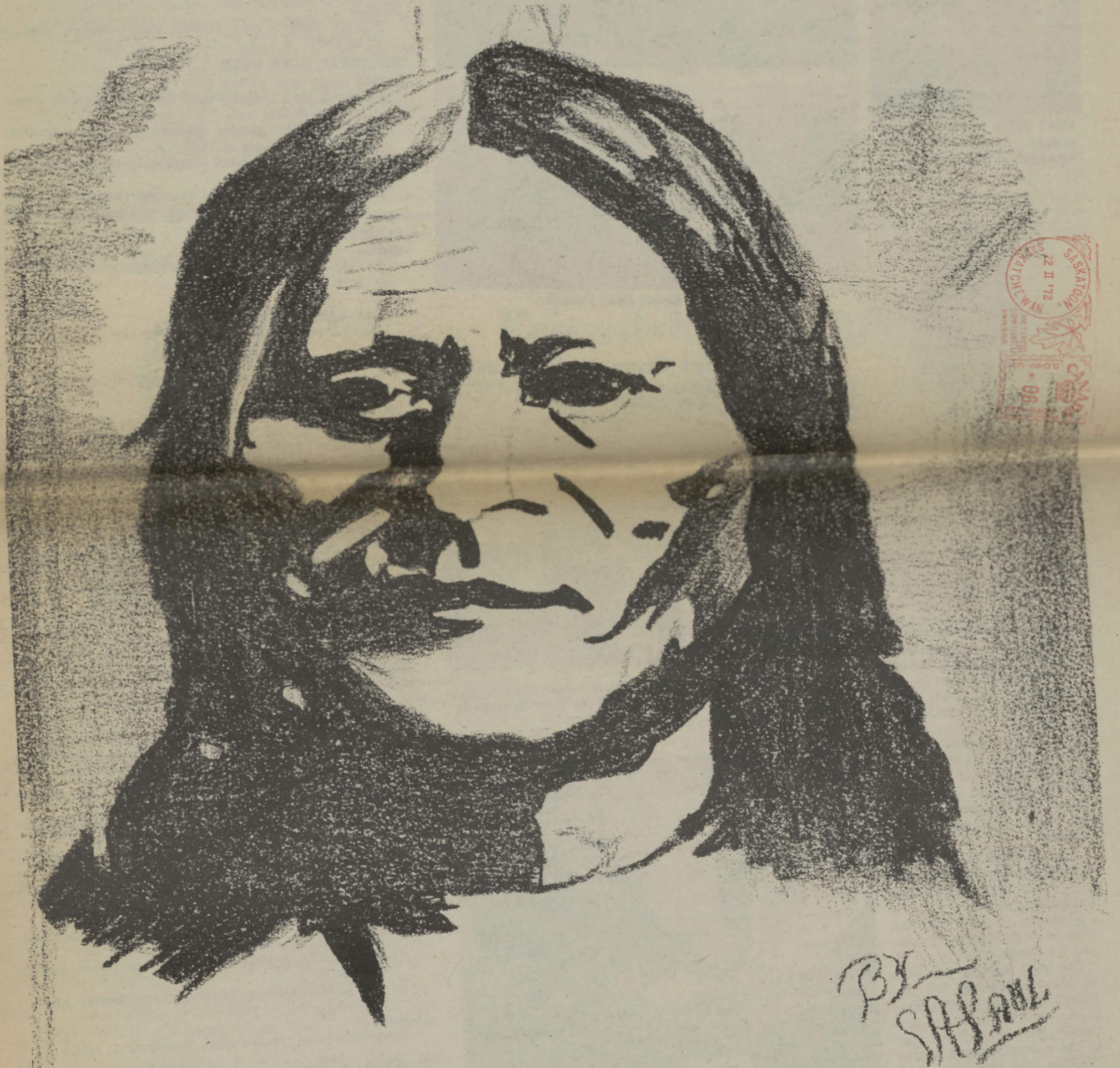


# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

The Saskatchewan Indian

Vol. 3 No. 2

February 1972



*By  
S. H. B. B.*

**"TRUE GREATNESS IS THE  
STRUGGLE TO BE FREE"**

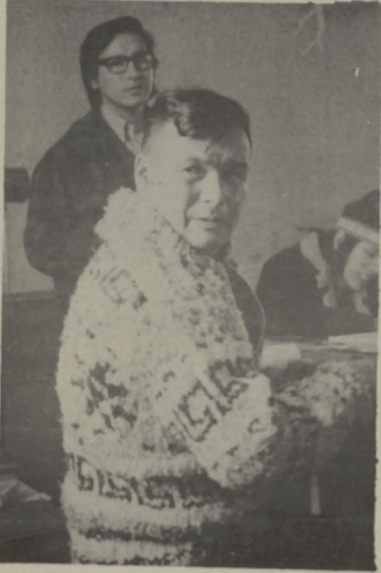
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Sitting Bull 1834-1890

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Feb. 1972*

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# Group Homes Discussed at Band Meeting



Chief Miles Venne in foreground — Jonas Bird, Band manager in background.



Part of La Ronge Band Council



Ivan Ahenakew from I.A.B.

At a band meeting held with members of the La Ronge Band February 11, Chief Miles Venne asked Nick Wasyliw, District Superintendent of Education, the possibility of building group homes for trappers' children.

Mr. Wasyliw replied that the department was interested in having children closer to home than the Prince Albert Student Residence and that group homes would be the easiest to phase in.

To date, no formal request has been made to the Department on behalf of the band. The band is still in the process of deciding the best boarding home situation for the children.

A group home would provide a home for ten children and provide employment for a local Indian couple.

There is a very definite need in both Stanley Mission and La Ronge.

The band meeting was held in Stanley Mission for the second time in history. The band council meetings are usually held in La Ronge due to the concentration of population in that area.

The La Ronge band comprises the reserves of Stanley Mission, La Ronge Bigstone, Sucker River, and Little Red River and involves over 2,100 people.

The council also discussed welfare problems, reserve maintenance and recreation. The council decided not to finish the skating rink but rather spend the money on summer sports equipment.

## Indian Girl Crowned Queen



Margaret Keshane, a student at Lebrét school from Keesicoose Reserve, was crowned queen of the Fort Qu'Appelle Winter Festival.



Pictured above on the right is Mr. William T. Eagle, Overseer of the Whitecap Sioux Indian Reserve and on the left, Mr. Robert Riddel, Mayor of Dundurn.

Mr. Eagle presented a cheque for \$300.00 to Mr. Riddel in appreciation for the school children of the reserve having the use of the facilities in the Dundurn Curling Rink. The cheque presented by the Band was a Home Coming Grant.

## Births, Deaths & Marriages

Recorded by Indian Affairs

### LAC LA RONGE BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Philip Charles, son Roy Richard, born 21/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Charles, daughter Laura Ann, born 28/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Simion Colin McKenzie, daughter Anna Rose, born 3/01/72.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Thompson Mirasty, daughter Martha Eliza, born 15/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Elias Ratt, son James Moise, born 31/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. George Venne, son George Thompson, born 8/12/71.

#### Deaths:

- Patrick Roberts son, Patrick Henry James, died on 28/12/71.

### MONTREAL LAKE BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Wilson Bird, son Reginald Jonas, born 14/10/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Michael Henderson, daughter Joanna Jean, born 31/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. John Ross, daughter Laura, born 28/10/71.

#### Marriages:

- Betsy Aurora Henderson, married Gordon Alexander Keewatin, Peepeekisis Band, on December 18, 1971.

### CUMBERLAND HOUSE BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Laliberty, son Steve Kelly, born 27/10/71.

### SHOAL LAKE BAND

No Changes

### PETER BALLANTYNE BAND

No Changes

### SIOUX WAHPATON BAND

No Changes

### STURGEON LAKE BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Stanley James Daniels, daughter Maxine Joan, born 16/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Longjohn, daughter Angela Melanie, born 27/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Moosehunter, daughter Cynthia Rose, born 13/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Nazarus Naytowhow, daughter Mildred, born 1/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Norman Patrick Turner, son Leonard, born 7/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Wm. John Turner, daughter Julie Ann, born 26/12/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy Roberts, son Jason Carver, born 28/11/71.

#### Deaths:

- Gilbert Ermine died October 2, 1971.

### LAC LA HACHE BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Alphonse Beskkaytssare, son Emelien Napoleon, born 9/01/72.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Beskkaytssare, son Thomas Jimmy, born 2/01/72.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Modiste Abraham Sha'Ulle, son Antoine Angus, born 11/01/72.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Pierre Tsannie, daughter Saraphine Maggie, born 10/01/72.

### RED EARTH BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Young, daughter Violet, born 18/10/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. George Nawakayas, son Dean Jarvis, born 30/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. George Nawakayas, son Dexter James, born 30/11/71.

#### Deaths:

- Jacob Whitehead, passed away November 2, 1971.

### STONY RAPIDS BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Skull, daughter Christine, born 14/10/71.

#### Deaths:

- Edward Toutsaint, died October 26, 1971.

#### Marriages:

- Rosa Anna Sayazie married Neil MacFarlane Maxwell Brown, September 18, 1971.

### FOND DU LAC BAND

#### Births:

- To Mr. & Mrs. Edward Whitedeer, daughter Angelina Caroline, born 11/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. Eli Adam, daughter Alice, born 15/11/71.
- To Mr. & Mrs. George McDonald, son Darrel, born 15/10/71.

## Wuttunee to Seek Position as F.S.I. Chief

Gerald Wuttunee, a recently elected councillor from the Red Pheasant Reserve has entered the race for the leadership of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The organization is now headed by Dave Ahenakew from the Sandy Lake Reserve.

Mr. Wuttunee said he will campaign on the theme of bringing control of the Federation back into the hands of the Indians at the band level.

## Mayor Sears Opens New Friendship Centre

Newly elected Mayor Bert Sears cut a buckskin ribbon declaring Saskatoon's New Indian and Metis Friendship Centre open on January 29th, 1972. Four hundred native people took part in the opening ceremony at the centre's new headquarters, 310 - 20th St. East in the hub city.

Activities at the day long event included an open house, Indian and Metis entertainment, a banquet, speeches by civic and provincial leaders and an old time dance. Senator Sid Buckwold, Judge R. H. King, Alderman H. Nordstrum,

M.L.A. Bev Dyck, Jim Sinclair, president of the provincial Metis Society and Dave Knight, president of the Saskatoon Urban Indian Society, representing Chief Dave Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians were the official guests.

The Centre's new location is ideally situated in the downtown area of the city and has ideal facilities for the expanded programs now in progress and those being planned by the different native groups using it.

## 12 Hired for Special Project

Twelve young people have been hired on a special project to develop special teaching aids to be used in Saskatchewan elementary schools attended by children of Indian ancestry.

The project, being sponsored by the Indian and Northern Curriculum Resources Centre of the University of Saskatchewan is headed by Mr. Jerry Hammersmith. It is being funded by The Canada Manpower Department under its Winter Works Program.

Work on the project will involve collecting information describing Indian history, culture and contemporary life and will be available in multimedia kits when completed. The kits will include photography and filmstrips illustrating Indian life; programmed learning tapes in the Cree,

Saulteaux, Chipewyan and Sioux languages and also documentation of the current and on-going culture of Indian communities in Saskatchewan.

The group on the project since the beginning of February will be visiting several Indian communities. Already they have planned and set priorities on specific assignment.

Although the project is only four months long, it is hoped that additional funding will be received from the province so, it can be extended for another year.

The young people on the project are: Bob Gallerneault, David McKay, Barbara McLeod, Ron Bell, Lucille Bell, Leo Paul, Robert Bear, Barbara Kelly, Simon Paul, Louise Jones, Bill Swimmer and Walter Sparvier.

Dave Ahenakew



## Friendship Centre Busy

The North Battleford Friendship Centre has been a busy place during the past winter.

First of all, there was an election for a new board of directors in early December. It is comprised of six executive and nine councillor positions.

Through the Centre, the Board are responsible for the operation of the bingo and sports committees. Each committee is headed by a board member.

### BINGO

There has been a weekly bingo held at the Centre for the past year. It is rumored to be one of the better bingos in the city.

### SPORTS

The sports committee are involved in most sports but at present are concentrating on hockey and basketball and have just begun curling as well.

The hockey team participates in the Battleford's District Native Hockey League. The team participated at the Prince Albert Tournament on January 29.

The Centre also sponsors girls and boys basketball teams. The boys team has participated in the Kamsack and Prince Albert tournaments as well as playing exhibition games around North Battleford. The girls team also played at the Prince Albert Tournament.

### ANNUAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The 7th annual all-native hockey tournament will once again be hosted by the Friendship Centre on March 18 and 19. It promises to be even bigger and better with an additional \$400.00 in prize money. The co-operation and help provided by all interested people in the past has made this one of the best tournaments in Western Canada.

## Bits & Pieces

If you stand at the east end of Main Street in Fort Qu'Appelle and look west, you will see a steep little hill. One of our reporters in the area told us the story of the hill as told by an old man from the Standing Buffalo Reserve.

"A long time back before the coming of the White man when the Indian people roamed the plains free and healthy, a young man from the Sioux Tribe fell in love with a Cree princess, but alas their love was not to be, for both their families disapproved of any marriage outside of their tribe.

So the young couple walked arm in arm up one side of the steep little hill and were never seen coming down."

"My goodness," said our reporter, "whatever happened to them?"

"I dunno," replied the old man, "they must have gone down the other side."

From now on, it's hard hats at hockey games for Don Chatsis. While watching the St. Walburg Tournament, he was on the receiving end of a slapshot off the end of Isidore Campbell's hockey stick. A slight headache and a stitch later, and Don was back at the game.

Out of the past — shortly after the treaties were signed Indians were destitute and living at the mercy of government Indian agents. At one reserve an Indian Agent made a deal with a local rancher for a bunch of beefheads which he gave out to the Indians in place of rations.

The beefheads, however, had no tongues and the people complained to the Indian Agent.

Nonsense replied the Indian Agent, these are good fat beefheads.

Sakimay reserve gave us the following story. The first treaty payments were generally hit and miss affairs. Whoever was there would receive \$5.00 treaty money. Pregnant women would also receive \$5.00 for their child yet to be born.

This policy worked out great until one time a lady tied a pillow around her waist and went to pick up her extra money. While the Indian agent was handing her her two \$5.00 bills, the rope broke and her pillow fell on the floor.

From then on the child had to be born before the mother got an extra \$5.00.

## Initiative Grant to Canoe Lake

A Local Initiative Grant was approved for the Canoe Lake Indian Band by the Federal government in early February.

The project provides additional employment during the winter months for 11 men who will clear and pile brush for two pasture areas. It will eliminate the problem of roaming cattle in the village, beach area and roads. It also solves the problem for hunters who can't distinguish the difference between cattle, horses and moose.

We have, once again, come to an end of a fiscal year. We have seen many things happening, including a pile of politics both party and Indian.

Many people are asking if there is going to be an election of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians within the next two months.

I can assure you that we do not intend to infringe on our very own constitution by calling for an election before our usual time which is sometimes in October of every year.

There are a handful of people who are making many negative comments about your organization and these same people formed another organization after my re-election of October, 1970.

If the Executive should spend their time listening to, and acting on, comments of this kind, we would be in serious trouble.

The people instigating this kind of collaboration are those people working directly for the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. We have always tried to make our position clear as an executive. We have made no promises that we know we can't honor or keep.

I ask each and every Indian of Saskatchewan if they feel that a welding of the Metis and Indian to become a power block for the people of our nation is their honest desire.

Our undisputed position as an executive is simply that to do so would seriously jeopardize our Treaty Rights which is what this organization strives continuously to protect.

We have certain principles as people which we stick by, however, the Executive will give up any principle no matter how important for our Treaty Rights.

There will be a Chiefs' Conference called in the near future for the purpose of discussing and deciding issues which are of concern to our leaders. Some items which need your attention and direction are: Education Task Force and its complete report, Economic Development for reserves, i.e. Rotating or Band Herds, latest development in housing, Treaty Research, etc.

I sincerely hope that we encounter no interference and that we can constructively and thoroughly discuss what we want as Treaty Registered Indian people.

## Assessing The New Government

Over eight months have passed since the N.D.P. came to power in Saskatchewan. The press always allows for a period of grace before assessing a new government's performance.

Overall, the N.D.P. has not performed too badly and has done a better job of dealing with Indian and Metis people than the past government. However, the N.D.P. could have done more to strengthen the people and their organizations.

The Medicare dispute could have been cleared up by an order in council but the government has not done this but rather will place it on the order paper for the first sitting.

Indian people feel that they don't have to pay for Medicare under promises made in the treaties.

The Northern Advisory Council was appointed by Minister Ted Bowerman and not elected by the people that the board will represent. If there is to be meaningful development and progress made in the north, then native northerners will have to have control of the north's destiny.

A four man board was formed plus representation from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Metis Society.

On the plus side, the government stated they would dissolve the Indian & Metis Department and transfer the funds directly to the native organizations. This has been done and the department will cease to exist as of April 1, 1972.

In its place a human resource development branch will be set up so native organizations won't expect to share the nine million dollars Indian & Metis budget by themselves.

The government has also supported the transfer of education services from provincial control to federal control. This was a campaign promise made by the government and carried through by education minister Gordon McMurchy.

The new government has assisted in land transfer to northern reserves and is currently working on removing mining claims staked on 825 acres of reserve land by the permission of the old liberal government.

The claims were staked before the Chipewyan people at Fond du Lac had chosen their reserve site, however, the previous government was instructed not to allow the staking of mining claims until the reserve had been surveyed out.

One of the campaign promises made before the election by the N.D.P. was that they would assist in treaty research by providing funds as well as services. To date they have provided office space, office equipment and telephones as well as limited finances.

So far the record of the new government is fairly good. In fact, Saskatchewan probably has the best rapport between the provincial government and native people of any government in Canada.

But native people in this province are among the most disadvantaged in Canada. The governments, both provincial and federal, will have to come across with many more self help programs at the local level before we can truthfully state that we are satisfied that we are full and equal participants in Canadian Society.

## White policy proposal

It is hereby suggested that we create a Department of White Affairs for a trial period of 100 years. This department will be run strictly by Indians selected on the basis of their political affiliations and their incompetence in the business world.

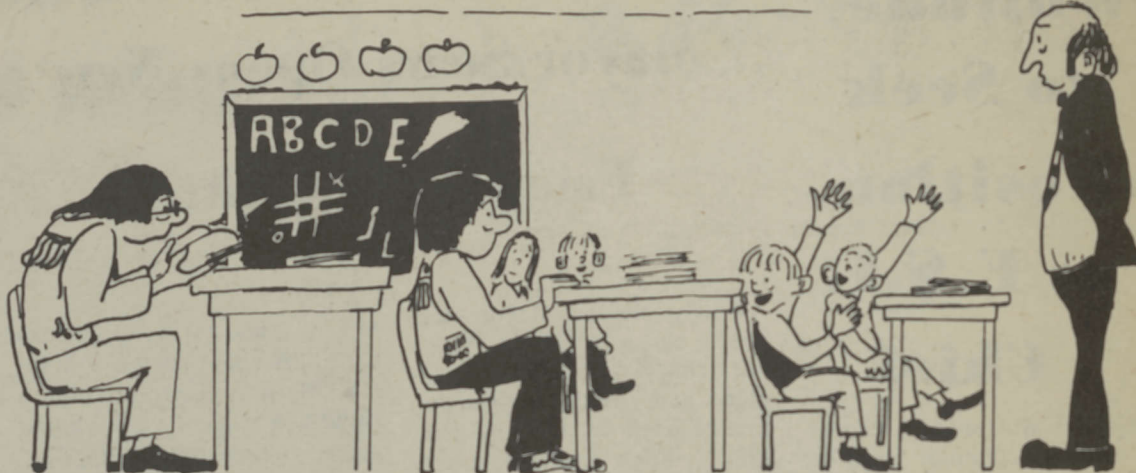
White people will be looked on as white savages unless they adopt the Indian religion and the Indian way of life. White religious holidays such as Easter and Christmas will be outlawed and all religious statues, medals, and musical instruments shall be confiscated by a newly created Indian mounted police force. It will be unlawful to wear a shamrock, eat haggis, fish and chips, pea soup or weiners and sauerkraut.

If a white wants to sell,

lease or bequeath property, the Department of White Affairs will make the final decision. At no time will a white be able to develop his land without the consent of the Department of White Affairs.

From time to time advisors will be brought in from the Congo, Indonesia and India to fill top civil service jobs and teach the whites religion and culture.

It is quite conceivable that white lands will be expropriated for Indian interests in conserving the environment. It is recommended that a series of treaties be undertaken with the white nations for the ceding of their interests in crown lands. They may keep the cities.



Our integrated students.

## What Welfare Means To Me

My concept of Welfare before I came on staff was of people, perhaps of the lower levels of society, waiting in the Welfare office to have their basic needs met. I have always had a concern for the way society deals with individuals and an active interest in human nature. Somehow I never associated this interest with the Welfare state as such, or how I could contribute, in some small way, of alleviating some of the frustrations and problems that an individual faces in their day to day contact with society.

My father was a Welfare Administrator on the Indian reserve where I grew up and unfortunately, I drew an early conclusion that a social worker was an individual that once or twice a month handed out the Welfare cheques to recipients and closed the book for the rest of the month. As I grew older, I began to see in these recipients, the frustration, and in a lot of cases, the state of apathy they were in. It was then I looked at the recipient and saw him as a person. To me, this is where reality entered my pre-conceived picture of social work. I felt frustrated and helpless when I asked myself "why". What can I do? Where do I start? How can I contribute? After several rap sessions with some of my friends, I was asked if I had ever thought of entering social work. I again fell back on my old impressions of a social worker and decided at that point that this was not the way I wanted to contribute. After mulling it over in my mind, I came to the conclusion that perhaps I could try social work for starters. This all goes to show how naive I really was about social work.

As a supernumerary, what I have learned about Welfare in my tenure thus far, has drastically altered my former opinions and has been a real eye-opener for me. I can now see some of the other side, - the side of the social worker and the frustrations and helplessness we feel, as well as some of the rewards of a sometimes, seemingly hopeless situation. I can see the behind the scenes activity associated with Welfare work, individuals helping individuals

under a system that to me often leaves the worker and client with a sense of frustration and in some cases animosity. I am beginning to understand why people behave as they do, myself included. I am now dealing with clients that to me have become personalities in their own right.

I realize that to someone with some formal training, that this all sounds very basic and I know it is. I am new at this but find it very interesting and challenging. I also realize I have a whole lot to learn and am looking forward to learning more.

I think my strength lies in my interest in people and a lot of natural curiosity. I enjoy talking to people and getting their opinions about life. I don't particularly care what level of education they have or if they have any at all because I believe we learn something from every contact

we make with our fellow human beings.

My weaknesses as they appear to me now are my inability to relax and face things one at a time. I sometimes feel that the decisions I make might not be the right ones, and that I may have judged too quickly. I must not set goals for myself that are unrealistic. I must assess my capabilities, accept them for what they are and work on from there.

We are all ever learning. If we ever come to the point where we think we've learned it all, I believe our function as social workers are severely hampered. We must be flexible in dealing with people. Times change, people change and societies change. We must adapt ourselves to change constantly in order to carry out our roles as social workers.

Gloria Dieter  
Social Worker

**The Saskatchewan INDIAN**

The monthly Publication of the  
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

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

Editorial Board —  
John Gambler  
John Ursan  
Cliff Starr

This paper is the official voice of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It is intended to serve as an effective vehicle for Indian opinion in this province. Signed articles and opinions are the opinions of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.



Mervin Dieter

**The Heroine**

The North American Indian like any other nation had their own Joan of Arcs, Nightingales, etc. With the coming of the whiteman and his differing values and technological advances and many natives accepting changes and acquiring new and different ways of making their livelihood, life for many of the Indian women became somewhat easier. But these changes did not in no way deter these brave women from playing their roles in making major contributions to their society and in their great devotion to their brave men never lost an opportunity to advance the good of their people. Of course saying these kind and true words about our women would seem rather empty and superficial without a story to support it.

Many years ago in the early thirties, sometimes called the dirty thirties, a young Indian couple got married in spite of all the hardships of that day, which were drought, dust storms, and plagues of grasshoppers that darkened the sky and played havoc with crops, gardens and oftentimes with different kinds of fabric that were hanging on the family clothes line and with the old model T radiators causing many burnt out motors and often delayed trains as swarms of caterpillars covered the railroad tracks, etc. In these days social aid or welfare was unknown to many, if not to all Treaty Indians, and the affluent society of today was totally alien and unbelievable to them. Being a very ambitious young couple, these hardships in no way discouraged them, if anything it offered a challenge to them to which they accepted and came to grips with it. However, things were not always easy for them but each obstacle met and overcame only strengthened them. For some unknown reason to men, this disturbed ecological situation caused not by men but by Mother Nature herself did in no way hurt many of the creatures of the land who were so important to livelihood of the native people. So it was that the continuing existance of the native people were totally contingent upon the benevolence of Mother Nature and not on the charity of the larger society as it is in many cases today.

This young couple, had no money but were very fortunate in living in a well-wooded reserve where many wild berries grew. These, they sold at various stores in exchange for goods. After a great many loads of wood were cut and sold they were able to acquire a used democrat. A democrat was a passenger vehicle with two seats and

(Continued on page 12)

**Communications conference turns into policy making ploy**

We had lots of fun playing around with all the fancy electronic toys but the real purpose of the conference came out on the last day.

It wasn't a working conference but a policy making conference.

From January 12-14, we met with people involved with communication from other Native groups from across Canada. The meeting took place at the Coqualeetza Centre at Sardis, British Columbia.

Coqualeetza is an unused Indian hospital located in the town of Sardis, about 40 miles east of Vancouver.

The conference was sponsored by the Secretary of State and was called because the government has no definite policy for the financing of Native Communication Programs.

As in the case with all bureaucratic institutions the government is demanding that all Native communication programs be cast from the same mold ignoring the vast differences in Native people and their situation.

A program for Indians in Saskatchewan may be totally useless or fall far short of what is necessary for people in the North West Territories of Yukon.

The organizations attending the conference rejected any moves toward adopting national policy and the meeting was brought to an abrupt end.



Cliff Star tried to be a T.V. star.



Sol Sanderson tries out a T.V. camera.



**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Dear Sirs:

We receive your paper here at the school regularly. The pupils and staff look forward to getting it and read it with interest.

Of particular interest to us are your occasional articles and pictures of schools and classrooms in the province.

I wonder if you would be interested in printing a small article and perhaps a picture or two about our school?

We have a six room school on the Piapot Reserve located 30 miles north east of Regina in the beautiful Qu'Appelle valley (see picture). There are two full time and one part time teachers of Indian ancestry on the staff.

I am enclosing two pictures taken in the kindergarten room where the teacher is Mrs. T. Legare and the aide is Mrs. May Desjarlais, a member of the Piapot band and Chairman of the school committee.

The teacher and aide are very resourceful people who make and gather much of the material they need for their class. They are active in other school activities as well; for



Beautiful setting for school.

example they organized a rhythm band which played at the annual Piapot Christmas Concert (see picture).

Mrs. Desjarlais lives in one of the residences at the school while Mrs. Legare commutes from Regina.

The kindergarten class is composed of 17 students; 10 of whom come in the morning and seven in the afternoon.

The accompanying picture shows the afternoon class with Mrs. Desjarlais on the left and Mrs. Legare on the right. One little boy is lying on a large sheet of paper while a classmate traces around him with a pencil.

The classroom is in the

basement of the main building. It is well equipped for a kindergarten room. The students have their own washrooms complete with sinks for washing hands as well as for washing cups. (They are given chocolate milk to drink with their mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch.) They also have tumbling mats, rhythm band instruments, easel boards and sandboxes along with the regular kindergarten furniture. The kindergarten room has as well their own television set, gestetner and record player.

Sincerely yours,  
W. Lutmerding,  
Principal.



Rythm Band for Christmas Concert



The Afternoon Kindergarten Class

# Daily press serve as agents of I. A. B.

NIBIS) Chief George Manuel. President of the National Indian Brotherhood, in an interview with the Indian Voice charged that the Southam Newspaper chain, in carrying a recent article by Ben Tierney was serving as a press agent of the Department of Indian Affairs.

"It was only when I said to him, 'Mr. Tierney I think your paper is blacking out the Brotherhood', that he agreed to come and talk with us," Chief Manuel told Indian Voice.

The article referred to appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, Montreal Gazette, Calgary Herald, Vancouver Province. It told of the frustrations of Indian Affairs officials because the Indians would not do what the Government wished.

It also reported as fact that Indian leaders could not agree on the goals of their organizations in respect to essential issues such as education, housing and community development. "This is just not so," Chief Manuel said, "We are agreed we do not want to take over the programmes Indian Affairs has prepared. And we are agreed we want Indian communities to run their own affairs."

"I have felt for a long time

now that newspapers across the country have been blacking out the Indian Brotherhood because we have a positive approach, a positive objective. The papers are listening to the approach of the government: to integration and the White Paper approach.

"They choose to pick up a healthy debate such as the one at the General Assembly in Regina where Harold walked out. Ben Tierney based that story on that happening. This was the first thing he talked about.

"That was a debate over whether to retain the National Committee of Rights and Treaties. Harold wanted to abolish it. But 99% of Indian spokesmen wanted to retain it.

"Because Indians tend to work for consensus — not a simple parliamentary majority — we keep the debate alive until there is agreement. Even though our constitution says just a simple majority. But in this particular case Alberta was pretty strong against the others' desire to keep it going. The debate went on for two days. After that I called for the question and 99% of our delegates voted to retain it. Everybody except Alberta. So Alberta walked out of the meeting.

"This happens in the House

of Commons everyday but the newspapers chose to blow up, 'Division in the Brotherhood'. They never choose to look at the positive aspects of what the Brotherhood is doing.

Rudi Platiel is one of the few exceptions. He says, 'I am covering the Indian beat' and that's what he does. There are a few others. Boyce Richardson, Rossi Cameron. But that's three in the whole country. And even Rudi says he can't get his stories into the Globe and Mail as they are written.

"He has told me to go to the editors and ask them what is wrong. I would like to meet some of the major editors across the country because we're not being consulted, when stories are being written.

"You know, the government has a P.R. firm in every major city in the country. We don't have this. We couldn't afford it. And the press is taking a parochial approach in reporting the problems of Indian people.

"Our whole society is based on money as power. If we put the money into public relations with the press that the government does we would get good coverage. It's a dictatorial approach as far as I'm concerned."

# Natives cheated, says professor



## Pre-fab plan for Indians

VICTORIA — Isabel Dawson, minister without portfolio, suggested in the legislature Indians in British Columbia set up their own industrial plant to build pre-fabricated homes for their people.

This would ensure the Indians are employed in the construction of houses on B.C. reserves and give the Indians more influence in the design and planning of the building, Mrs. Dawson said.

She said a Manpower-sponsored, on-site training program could be started to train Indians in construction skills.

HAMILTON — Canadian Indians and Eskimos are being cheated out of their hereditary hunting and fishing grounds with the help of the federal government, a law professor charged recently.

Professor Tony Hooper of Osgoode Hall law school in Toronto told a seminar on Indian rights that while the United States government is providing \$1 billion in compensation to Alaskan Eskimos for land lost to oil and mining industries, the Canadian government is giving away land without even consulting the natives.

Speaking at Mohawk College in a seminar sponsored by the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada and the Mohawk College students' association, Mr. Hooper said there is a good argument to be made for compensation to Canada's Indians and Eskimos for land lost to them.

He said many Indians lost land through treaties with the federal government and were never compensated.

He added that the federal department of northern development now is giving away drilling rights on the hunting grounds of the Eskimos without even negotiating or bargaining with them.

"The U.S. has recognized the aboriginal rights of their Indians and Eskimos to their land and various bands have shared in millions of dollars of compensation," he said.

"But the Canadian department of northern development is handing out drilling rights to Imperial Oil and the department of Indian Affairs has made no attempt to help these people go to court to establish their aboriginal rights to the land."

Butch Smitheram, founder of the British Columbia Association of Non-Status Indians, told the seminar that because a large percentage of Ontario's Indians live below the poverty line, their rights are compromised every day.

He said their land is taken, their fishing waters are polluted and they are discriminated against in housing, employment and civil rights.

"We must fight to retain the right to be human — the time has come to fight the machines that are ruining our country," he said.

## Encyclopedic Work about North American Indians

The Smithsonian Institute is preparing a Handbook of North American Indians. It will be an encyclopedic work of twenty volumes summarizing what is known of their anthropology and history. A separate two volume section will be devoted to biographies of over 1500 Indian people who dies before 1970.

Letters have been sent to all the band chiefs asking that the bands suggest the names of Indian people who should be included. They are asked to give:

- (1) names
(2) dates of life, even if approximate
(3) from what tribe they came

Anyone wishing to suggest a name should give the information to his chief or mail it to:

Mrs. Dona Hanson
Williams & Wilson Ltd.
507 Kerr Block
Regina, Saskatchewan

It would also be appreciated if names are submitted of those who might be able to tell about the lives of these people.

## Indians threaten raids

SUDBURY, Ont. — A group of Mohawk Indians intend to raid the national RCMP headquarters in Ottawa and an Ottawa museum if the federal government does not return certain historic Iroquois wampum belts and artifacts, a spokesman for the group said.

Mike Mitchell told the annual conference of the Ontario Native League for Youth that his group is prepared to go to jail to bring the issue to public attention.

Mr. Mitchell, a member of

the National Film Board's Indian crew, said some of the wampum belts were seized at gunpoint by the RCMP on orders of federal Indian Affairs department officials when the traditional Six Nations chiefs were forcibly evicted to permit introduction of an elected system on reserves.

Some of the items have been donated to and are in the Museum of Man in Ottawa but much of what was seized still is being held by the RCMP, he said.

## Indian history urged

BRANDON — All schools in Manitoba should teach a compulsory course in Indian and Metis history and culture to help eradicate racial discrimination, a one man commission investigating charges of discrimination was told.

George Munro, executive director of Winnipeg's Indian-Metis Friendship Centre and a Winnipeg city councillor, also said all civil servants dealing with native people should be required to take a course in Indian and Metis

history and culture.

He was speaking before James Toal, former Winnipeg police superintendent appointed by the provincial government to investigate a Brandon city police report entitled Problem Metis Families.

The report, made public last year by the Brandon Sun, has been called discriminatory and racist by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, the Manitoba Metis Federation and the Canadian Native Justice League.

2nd Annual Winter Pow Wow will be held at the Chitek Lake School, Chitek Lake, Saskatchewan February 25 - 26, 1972 Everyone Welcome

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# Buying a Used Car



While a car may be a luxury for most city bound residents, Indian people on reserves need good transportation in order to survive. Trips must be made into town for groceries and other necessities not to mention emergencies such as a sick baby. All too often there are brown vultures who will take you into town but the price they charge would make a highway robber blush.

Obviously mobility is a necessity for Indian people.

As was mentioned before, the main reason for buying a car is so you'll have a way of getting to where you want to go, period. If you're into low rides, hot rods, chrome this and chrome that, then you'll have to check into that stuff on your own. This article is pointed towards those who consider a radio that works or a defroster that defrosts as convenient luxuries, not necessary accessories.

We'll begin by setting up a realistic situation. Let's imagine that, after some fierce financial struggles, you perhaps together with your friends) have put away about \$350.00 or so for a used car. Now, a quick glance at the classified ad section of your newspaper will show you that most cars in this price range from \$50 to \$350) are domestic makes — Chevys, Fords, Plymouths, etc. If you're hunting specifically for a \$300 VW, the "peoples' car", you won't find too many in dependable condition for that little mostly because the resale value on VW's, like their ads tell you, are very high — they don't depreciate much). But if your heart's set on a Volkswagen, there's a book out which sells for \$5.00 which tells you all you need to know about the bug and how to buy one — it's called, A Step by Step Guide for the Complete Idiot), so you won't have to read the rest of this article. But, if you just want a car that goes and stops, then keep reading.

Okay. Obviously, do not go to a used car dealer with your bread and say, "Gimme the best you got for \$300!" Stay away from those places entirely! They sell used cars at retail prices and once you buy a car from a dealer, and later on you decide to sell it, you'll have trouble trying to get back most of what you paid for it (not to mention what you've had to pay for repairs), that is, if it's still running. It's best to buy from a private party (abbreviated "Pr Pty" in newspapers), not only do they sell at below the dealers' retail prices, but you can at least bargain rationally with a private party and wind up paying a fair price for what you want. Also, many of the owners of cars in this price range don't bother to put even a one-day ad into a newspaper, because they figure it's not worth it. Look for "For Sale" signs in car windows, they're often better buys than those advertised in the papers.

**Every Car Goes  
Everybody Saves**  
ALL TOP VALUES  
ALL SAFETY CHECKED

Alright, let's assume that you've found a car, maybe two or three, which, after talking with the owners over the telephone, you feel are worth catching a ride to go see. When you first set eyes on it, check out the general appearance of the body and interior — these are indicators of what kind of life the engine has had and what kind of driver the owner is. If the car looks tired, worn out, the body's smashed up, and the upholstery and carpet is worn down, no doubt the engine is in similar shape. Check carefully for any signs of rust!! In mechanics' lingo, rust is termed cancer — once rust has started it doesn't stop. On Chevys and Pontiacs, check

carefully around the rear window rim; that's where rust tends to start on those model cars. While you're at it, get down on your hands and knees and see if the frame has been undercoated. Undercoating is a common way of preventing rust from attacking the frame of a car. It looks like tarpaint. It might be a good idea to check and see if rust has formed on the muffler or tail-pipe; if it has, then you'll be needing a new muffler within a year (that's about \$8 to \$12).

Okay, walk to the front of the car and bounce up and down on the front fenders. If you hear a metal-to-metal squeak, the car needs new bushings (these are rubber pieces which fit between the frame of the car and the front axle), which is going to cost you a fortune, in our terms. If you don't hear any odd noises, you can kneel down and see if the two front tires are worn evenly, then you'll probably have to get the front end aligned (that's about \$10.00) or, worse yet, have a new balljoint installed (we're talking about another 'fortune' invested here).

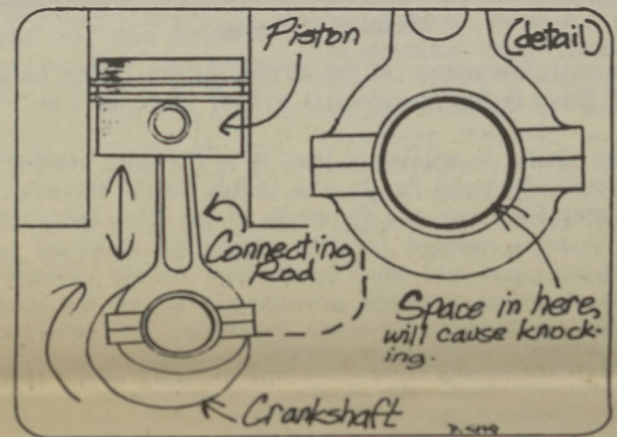
Since you're still up at the front of the car, open the engine hood, and take a look around. Check out the visible parts of the frame (between the engine and the wheel well) to see if there are any signs of recent work, for example, new welds, new frame sections, etc. These are signs of a major front-end collision you should also look under the rear trunk and check there for any recent frame work which would indicate a severe rear-end accident). If you find these tell-tale signs of severe damage don't buy the car.

Many people have said that you can get a good idea of what the engine is like inside by the color and texture of the oil. This is true, but not always — a clever owner changes his oil just before he sells the car (this is a good point to remember when you decide to get rid of your car). But since you're right there looking at the engine, you might as well go ahead and pull out the dip-stick and see if the oil is thick, gunky black and/or has an extremely gritty feel when you pinch it. This'll tell you what the engine's like inside — pretty crummy. Generally speaking, if a car has had its oil changed regularly, the engine will be clean inside and last much longer.

Up to this point, we've hecked for rust (car cancer), severe body and frame damage, front-end alignment, the front axle bushings, mufflers and tail-pipes, and have gotten a quick look at the engine, all without even starting the car up! Pretty amazing, don't you think? So now, let's go and start the car up.

Turn the starter on, and if the engine was cold when you were checking out the frame and oil, see if it starts up good. Listen for any strange noises, especially knocking

sounds. If knocking is audible, the owner will usually admit that the car needs to have the valve tappets adjusted (valve tappets are little things that determine how far up and down the valves travel in their seats; if not adjusted properly, the valve makes a knocking noise each time it closes). This isn't serious trouble, and you can probably do it yourself or have someone teach you how to do it. But if you still have that knocking noise after you have adjusted your tappets, the knocking might mean that you're going to break a connecting rod pretty soon. A connecting rod is a piece of heavy metal used to transfer the up and down motion of a piston into useable rotating motion on the crankshaft. It looks kinda like this:



There's a hole in the bottom of the connecting rod which is fitted with a bearing through which the crankshaft (technically, this section of the crank which passes through the hole in the connecting rod is called a throw rod) rotates. The fit between this frictionless bearing and the throw rod is extremely critical. Obviously if the connection were loose, and a space formed between the throw rod, since the piston is going up and down hundreds of times per second, you'd hear a knocking sound which neither you nor the owner would be able to differentiate from the noise of an improperly adjusted tappet. I mention all this connecting rod business because, if the connecting rod should break, you'll need a new engine (new piston, rod, have the crank machined, etc., etc., etc.) — it's as simple as that. The bad thing about it is, if you have a knocking sound, you can't tell if it's a rod without first adjusting the valves. And usually, when you go check out a car, there's no time to be doing that kinda thing (besides, I doubt if the owner will allow a stranger to take apart his car and fiddle with it). So, use your discretion, but remember that a knocking engine could mean big trouble and big money in the future.

If the car you're looking at has an automatic transmission, there's an easy test you can perform to see if the

'trans' is in working order (it doesn't work with manual transmission). With the car idling faster than normal (which it should be if the car has an automatic choke) press down on the brake pedal and drop the transmission into gear. If you hear a 'ZZIT!' sound followed by the gears falling into place, it's telling you that you'll soon need new bands in your transmission. You don't need to know anything about transmission bands except that it'll cost from \$60 and up to get them fixed, and that's about \$60 and up over what we can afford.

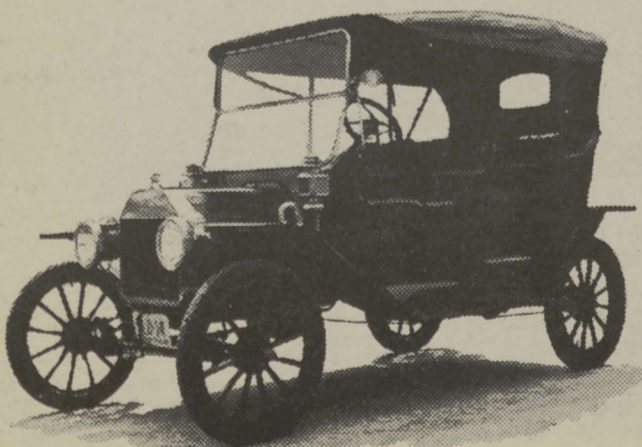
With the trans back into neutral (N), the parking brake set, and the engine on, go up to the front of the car and see if there is any smoke coming out of the place where you put oil into the engine.

This is usually the oil cap. On Chevys, it's a cap at the end of a tube which sticks up from one of the valve covers. Pull off the oil cap (that's right, with the engine still running) and see if you notice wisps of smoke coming up. Do you? If you do, you'll need new rings. What's happening is that the rings around your pistons are so worn that you're losing compression. Mechanics call it cylinder leakage, or blowby. Other

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places where you can check for blow-by is out of the valve covers, the air cleaner, the smog device, the hose leading from the crankcase to the carburetor, and the hose leading from the oil cap to the air cleaner. However, the best and surest way to check for blow-by is to pull the oil cap off and watch for it. If you need to have a ring job done, it'll cost you about \$150.00 and up. Just the rings alone, without installation, just in a cardboard box, costs \$50! And labour will be at least \$100 because they remove the top of the engine. So, if you know that you have blow-by, and while driving it, you can see smoke coming out of the tail pipes, unless you feel that it's worth saving, don't buy the car.

(Continued on page 9)



An interview with

# Stanley Redcrow



Stanley Redcrow

Recently members of the Prince Albert Urban Indians visited Blue Quills Residential School at Saint Paul, Alberta.

Blue Quills is unique in that it is the only residential school controlled and run by the Indian people themselves.

Stanley Redcrow, the chairman of the Blue Quills Education Council, worked for the school for 19 years as a maintenance man and boys' supervisor. In the summer of 1969 he received national prominence as he led people from the surrounding reserves to occupy the school and have it brought under their control.

The following interview was taken at Blue Quills School by a reporter from the Saskatchewan Indian travelling with the Prince Albert Urban Indians.

**Sask. Indian:** Mr. Redcrow, tell us a little bit about how you people got to control the school like you do now.

**Mr. Redcrow:** In 1967 we had a district white school committee meeting at Lac La Biche which is about 70 miles north from here. At that time the Superintendent of Schools was Danny Daniels, he told us that Indian schools were going to be phased out. After that we started talking amongst ourselves and we were not going to let the schools be closed down. We had some people working here at Blue Quills School, just two Indian men and two Indian ladies. The rest of them were white people, most of them French people. One day I asked Father, who was the Administrator Principal, if he could hire some Indian people and he said they were not qualified. I didn't say anything afterwards but I told some of my friends that we should get to work, have some meetings and try and get some people to work here at Blue Quills School. So we asked Father to have a meeting with us and he said the same thing that Indian people were not qualified and that they would not be able to do the work. However we continued having meetings and when Indian people understood what we were trying to do, they came along with us with the idea of taking the School over and running it ourselves. Then the Indian Association of Alberta, the President and members came along with us and we had the

meetings with them. Finally we had the whole district which we call the Saddle Lake-Athabasca District, comprising of about 6,000 people. There are 11 or 12 reserves. These reserves are Saddle Lake, Kehewin, Goodfish Lake, Frog Lake, Cold Lake, Beaver Lake, Fort Chipewyan, Fort McKay, Fort McMurray, Anzac and Janvier. These people came along with us and we had a big meeting one day. We said we're going to stage a sit-in and we did. It was in July 12th and we had a sit-in. We did not adjourn the meeting; we had meetings every day and finally we decided we should call the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Minister Jean Chretien. We sent some telegrams to him asking him to have a meeting with us but he did not come. He sent two of his Ministers, Robinson and Bergevan and we had meetings with them but they did not give us the answers so we sent them back to Ottawa. We told them to go back and tell Mr. Chretien to come down and have a meeting with us but he did not come. Two weeks afterwards he sent these two people back, Robinson and Bergevan and we had a meeting again with them, this time with a bigger crowd. We had about 500 people. We put them in the middle and we had placards which read: "Indians control School", "We want Blue Quills" and everything like that. The young people helped us and some old people

also came along. We even had one person who was about 100 years old at the time and she was very interested.

Anyway these people didn't want to give us the answer "yes". They were beating around the bush and so I told them, I said "It's no use for you people to have a meeting with us. If you want to pay the cost, we will bring 25 people and we'll meet with Mr. Chretien in Ottawa." They said no, only 5 of you people should come but I said "no". You make up your mind, we'll give you just a few minutes so they started talking to each other and they said OK bring your 25 people. So then we went to Ottawa and we had a meeting with Chretien. They didn't want to stay with us very long because they had another meeting somewhere else and he went away. We had a meeting with the Ministers but nothing came out so we stayed there and we told them we going to stay there till we got an answer. The next day, we had another meet-

agreement but it wasn't the way we wanted it. So we told them again that we didn't want the agreement. They went back once more and this time, they brought a different agreement. The agreement is as follows: "Dear Mr. Redcrow: This is to confirm my discussions with you and members of the Blue Quills Native Education Council on July 31, 1970, at which time I agreed to the preparation of an agreement or agreements covering the transfer of the operation of the residence and the classrooms at Blue Quills School to the Blue Quills Native Education Council.

My Staff will meet with your representatives to work out the details of this agreement which will provide the framework to overcome educational problems at Blue Quills. The agreements will be completed as soon as possible and will allow for the immediate transfer of operations upon signing. The end target date for the completion of these agreements will be January 1, 1971

staff will consult with you regarding your proposed budget for the 1971-72 fiscal year. In addition, I will give immediate and serious considerations to the Council's request for additional funds to hold board meetings and to cover training programs and legal services for the current year.

The contracts covering both the administration of the residence and the school will, of course, be subject to normal governmental approval and control.

I want to assure you that my department stands ready to provide you with all the assistance we can to ensure the success of this project.

Signed:  
Jean Chretien"

This is the agreement that was made when we came back from Ottawa, the sit-in was over, the people went home and then we started hiring the staff.

**Sask. Indian:** Did you hire all the staff including teachers and supervisors and right down to the cleaning woman and cooks?

**Mr. Redcrow:** Yes, we hired everyone of them. We had permission to hire the teachers also. So we did. And also the other workers, too, we hired them all.

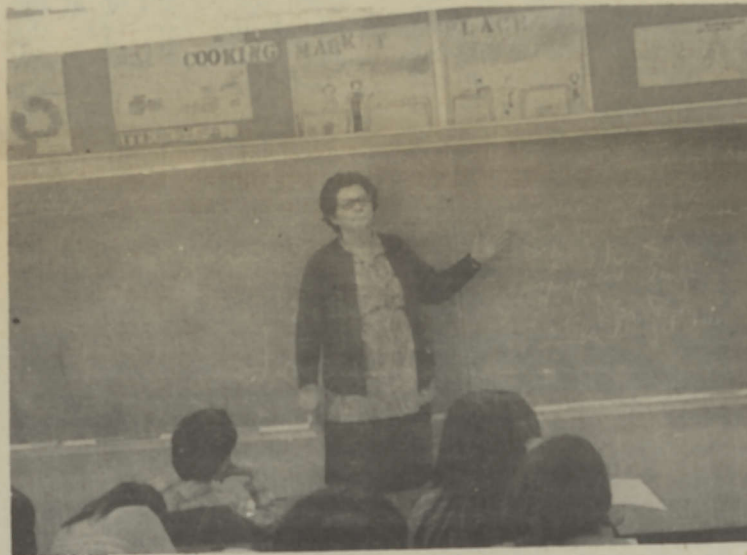
**Sask. Indian:** Did you make any changes as far as the curriculum went and the teaching of Indian Culture?

**Mr. Redcrow:** Yes we made a lot of changes. There was no Indian language taught at this school. Right away I told the people to start teaching the cree language, reading and writing and also different ways of doing things to improve the Indian situation that is say, making moccasins, and bead work and all kinds of things like that. They are doing that now and the children are very happy.

**Sask. Indian:** I understand you have a cree teacher here, Mrs. Roseanna Houle, from nearby Saddle Lake Reserve. Perhaps you can tell us a little bit about her class and how she teaches the children.

**Mr. Redcrow:** She started with the alphabets and it took her a little while before she could make the kids under-

(Continued on page 9)



Cree teacher Mrs. Rosanna Houle.

ing with him, this time we didn't want to let him go out until he finally made up his mind to say "yes". This time he said "OK" we'll make the agreement and we had these people do the writing. We were not satisfied with the agreement and we told him. He helped to change this agreement. We want to have it written just the way we want it, so they went back and again they brought us another

for the residence and July 1, 1971 for the school. From now on and until the agreements are signed my staff will involve the Council in all significant decisions affecting both the residence and the school.

The Federal government will support the administration of both the residence and school financially at the budgetary level already determined for the 1970-71 fiscal year and my



Blue Quills School



(Continued from page 8)

stand what she was trying to do but of course she's talented to teach the cree language and she just goes ahead like a real teacher and she's doing a very good job. Some of them didn't even know how to speak Cree, their own language and now they are starting to learn their own language again by reading and writing and practising with the others.

**Sask. Indian:** How about financing? Were you able to start off with all the original equipment and with all the things that were left here before or did you have to buy new stuff and thereby put yourself deeply in debt?

we hired. After that we made our own budget and it was approved. We got half of the budget we asked for. Of course we asked for a little bit more but they didn't give us the amount we asked for but they gave us \$141,000 to start with and that was only half. They gave us the other half at the end of the fiscal year 1970. This is the money that we are using right now. So I think we'll have money to run the school for this year with that budget and we'll get the other budget at the end of this fiscal year.

**Sask. Indian:** How about staff? One of the big reasons Indian Affairs says they can't turn

picked out the ones we thought were the best ones and we still have these people working here and they're very happy working with us. We also hired the teachers and fired them if we didn't like them. If we did like the teachers, we gave them so many months of probation and if we didn't like them, we'd fire them and get some other teachers that were suitable for the work.

**Sask. Indian:** Perhaps you can tell us a little bit about how Blue Quills School runs. How many students live here and how many come in from the outside and how many go into town for school.

**Mr. Redcrow:** There are supposed to be 112 students to stay here and we get about 90 of them every day and about 180 in this residence at the present time; 90 day scholars and 90 boarders. From here about 10 to 15 go to St. Paul; some of them in higher grades from grade 10 to 12.

**Sask. Indian:** In the past, I understood that all staff here were non Indian and that most of the goods and services were purchased from outside that is Edmonton. In what way have you been helping support the Reserve of Saddle Lake, which is the closest one, plus the people on other reserves nearby?

**Mr. Redcrow:** We have a co-op store in Saddle Lake and we buy the meat from this store in order to support them a little bit and we buy about \$1,000 worth of meat a month. Other reserves, we try to help them out as much as we can by hiring these people whenever there's a vacancy. Sometimes we have to change people around like supervisors and some other people too, working here. What we do is send out notices to all the reserves and from there we screen them out and we hire the ones we think can do the work.

**Sask. Indian:** Perhaps we can just conclude this interview by asking what you see in the future for Blue Quills School and residential schools in general and also Indian people in their search for control of their own education.

**Mr. Redcrow:** The people at the school here, are doing a real good job. When we have meetings, we talk about a new school, a bigger school up to grade twelve. We would like

education over to Indian people is because they haven't got qualified people. Did you have any problems finding qualified supervisors and other type of personnel in the school?

**Mr. Redcrow:** No we didn't have any problems. We had some people helping us from the Indian Association and some other Indian people also who had the education and also we had one white man with us. Mr. Roy Piepenburg and he's one of them who helped us quite a bit towards education. We had no trouble. We had no trouble. We

(Continued from page 8)

A lot of people fail to pay any attention to how the car idles. Don't make this mistake. Rough idling can indicate quite a number of things, from a simple problem like a fouled plug or out of adjustment carb to major-expense repairs like a valve job, new rings or a new carburetor. Most GM cars come equipped with Quadrajet carbs which cost \$80 new.) Unfortunately, the only way to see if it's one of the more serious problems is to have the carb and valves adjusted, along with your points, plugs and timing, and see if it still idles rough. So, if the car does idle roughly, at least be cautious and on the alert for other bad signs.

Now we can take it out on the road! If the owner, for some reason ("I ain't got the key with me" or "I have to go somewhere right now"), won't allow you to drive it around — don't buy the car. Never buy a car that you haven't driven. ALWAYS DRIVE IT! Tell the owner that you're going to take it on the highway and on the way there, just cruise along with the car and listen for strange noises; an uncomfortable ride; see if it feels good to you; ask yourself if you could live with the car. Find a stretch of level road and take the car up to 30 mph. Lift your hands from the steering wheel and press the brakes to slow the car. Did it drift to one side, or did it stop in a straight line? This is another test for wheel alignment. If it drifted to one side, it needs wheel alignment. Unfortunately, the only way to check the condition of the brakes is to have someone take off the wheel and look at the drums; but as you're driving the car, just try and feel if the brakes seem to be strong.

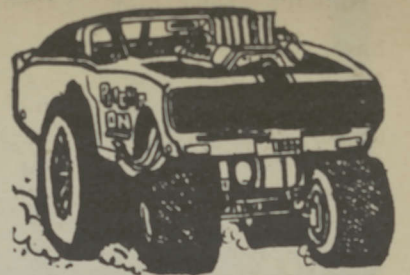
It's important to use all of your six physical senses when you test a car (of course, you don't necessarily have to taste the oil or anything.)

Take it onto the highway

to see more Indian people get further education. We would like to have some doctors, lawyers, nurses and all kinds of professional people and we hope to get that far but of course it'll take a few years before we can do that but they're coming up every year and finally I think we'll have all Indians working in this school. Right now we have some white people, engineers and teachers. They are mostly white people and I think maybe the other reserves and other places would like to have control of their schools. It's open to them because I think the Indian people are smart enough. I always said the Indian people are very smart and I think they can do the same as we did here and perhaps maybe the people in Canada are just watching to see how Blue Quills School is running and how it's going to work, but I can say that it's entirely up to the Indian people themselves where they belong in Canada. I think it's open to them and I think they're smart enough to do it too.

and while you're accelerating, take some quick glimpses into the rear view mirror and see if the car is smoking badly. If it is, you need some rings or a valve job. Does the car accelerate smoothly? How does it feel when it's moving around 55-60 mph? If the ride is very spongy, and the car continues to bounce around after going over a bump, you'll need new shock absorbers. Again, ask yourself if you would live with the car as it is, or if you have a bad feeling about it.

Hopefully, all along our checking procedure, you've been making a mental note about the total possible amount that you might have to put out for repairs that are essential to making the car work well enough for your needs. Let's imagine that, after you've checked out a particular car priced at, say \$375.00, you now know that besides needing some tires (which run from \$10.00 for retreads up to and over \$50.00 for poly-glass belted wide-track tires), a valve adjustment and front end alignment, the car needs a ring job and smokes heavily. All together then, you'd need somewhere around \$250.00 to get these things fixed. That means that you'll actually be paying \$625.00 for the car! Not only that but, if it's a fairly large car with a V-8 engine, you'll be putting out about \$7.00 a week for gas. After considering all these things, you should offer a price that you feel that the car is worth — in this case, around \$150, and tell the owner what exactly needs to be fixed. But, on the other hand, if you



find a car that is low-priced, and that runs "OK", perhaps it might be a good enough car for your needs. Say that you know a friend or someone who wants to get rid of their bomb for \$50. It squeaks, smokes a little, leaks 1/2 pint of oil a day, and has bald tires, but it might be the car you're looking for it all you want is a car to get you there and back. The car, obviously, will not live more than nine months, but for the price, it can't be beat. No doubt, a very big factor in buying a used car is the price, and in many cases, it's the deciding point.

You'll find that, surprisingly enough, there are quite a number of cars that fall into the below-\$350.00 bracket, and needless to say, the majority of them are not going to be in "Xlnt cond.". This is a very fundamental truth that all prospective \$300-used-car-buyers should remember: don't expect too much, but try to find the most dependable car you can. Considerations such as chrome rims, tape decks, custom paint, and other non-essentials you'll learn to do without and, hopefully, you'll find a car that will take you where you want to go when you want to get there. Happy Hunting!



Mrs. Houle teaches the cree alphabet.

**Mr. Redcrow:** No we did not put ourselves deeply in debt but we had to start from scratch. Whatever was left here was old and we had to start buying things. Of course we had to try and get some money from Indian Affairs and we did get some money. We got about \$50,000 to start with and that wasn't very much because we had to buy what was needed: typewriters, sewing machines, and stoves and everything like that however we managed to have a little money to buy these things and also to pay the people

education over to Indian people is because they haven't got qualified people. Did you have any problems finding qualified supervisors and other type of personnel in the school?

**Mr. Redcrow:** No we didn't have any problems. We had some people helping us from the Indian Association and some other Indian people also who had the education and also we had one white man with us. Mr. Roy Piepenburg and he's one of them who helped us quite a bit towards education. We had no trouble. We had no trouble. We



Carole Sanderson talks to two of the ladies who work in the kitchen.

# Children's Page

COLOR  
ME AND  
MY FRIEND



# The Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association

## Activities since Jan./72 January 1972

To many people the idea of forming an organization is great and they say, "let's do something". The Area co-ordinators of S.I.W.A. are not only in the process of forming an organization by holding District meetings throughout the province, but they are also becoming actively involved in community development work within their own areas. Through a grant from the Department of Manpower under the Local Initiatives Program, these women are now helping other Indian women on the reserves to come together within their local groups, upgrade and generally improve their skills and knowledge in social and cultural areas.

In order to do the work with a minimum travel allowance they will be approaching F.S.I. Community Development and Communication workers, Indian Affairs Staff and Indian Health personnel, to provide them transportation where necessary. Most of them realize, since the idea of Indian women involved in field work is still relatively a new concept, they will no doubt be looked upon with skepticism and meet with opposition in some areas. However, these are the challenges they are willing to face and they will be looking for moral and active support from those who are already in this type of work.

We picked the first and coldest day of the year to hold the Meadow Lake - Battleford District meeting. As any Sask. resident knows, going to a meeting in a -40 - 50 degree temperature is no pleasant task, particularly for those who live in rural areas especially on reserves where transportation facilities are meager at the best of times. As a result only a few came on the first day. We also learned that many of the F.S.I. workers were on a course in Saskatoon and were unable to assist us in any way. Although all the Chiefs in the area were notified of the meeting, the response was not too good to say the least, but they no doubt had good reasons considering the weather and road conditions.

In spite of these adverse conditions the women who were there for the second day made the meeting worthwhile with their full cooperation on the structure and the main objectives of the organization and their obvious enthusiasm in becoming involved in community activities on the reserves. They were informed by the

President Irene Tootoosis, that the task of the co-ordinators will be to bring together groups of Indian women in local bands to discuss their needs and wishes and to interpret them how the organization can help them achieve its objectives of improving the lot of Indian women generally. They will also provide a channel through which the women can make their needs known to the responsible authorities who are in a position to take effective action.

The women all agreed that there was a real need for more Family Counselling and Health Care Programs on the reserves and a continuation of Homemaking courses from the Extension Division, Univ. of Sask., with additional courses in tanning hides, quill work and beadwork, to be conducted by the women themselves. There was also a unanimous approval from all present that they did not want to be part of the emerging Sask. Native Women's organization which profess to include the Treaty Indian women of the province. Although there may be a few treaty women involved in this

group it was unfair to say at this time that this was the case throughout the whole province. It was indicated that there were obvious reasons for this decision with respect to the protection of Treaty, Land and Special Rights, and for this reason they wished to remain as an organization of Treaty Women.

The Saskatoon District meeting was held at the Indian Cultural Center, Saskatoon the first weekend of Feb., with almost all reserves represented. It was very successful in a sense that the women participated in all discussions, mainly due to the fact that most of the sessions were conducted in Cree, the major language of the people of northern Sask. Along with the general outline of the organization and the report of the plans for the National conference, the need for additional Homemaking courses was again emphasized. Just as in North Battleford the women all agreed that they did not want to be included in the formation of the Sask. Native Women's group and a resolution was passed to this effect.

### SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL NATIVE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Banquet and Reception  
5:30, March 23, 1972

BESSBOROUGH HOTEL  
Saskatoon, Sask.



Our theme "The New Future" for the Second National Native Women's Conference is appropriate at a time when all women of Indian Ancestry are entering into an era of new challenges concerning their status and the future of their children.

We hope that this Conference will pave the way for Indian women to express their opinions and begin to mold their own destinies.

The National Steering Committee of Native Women, who were responsible for the planning of this conference for the past year, and the Saskatchewan Indian Women, who are the hostesses, extend their warmest welcome to all.

### ADVERTISE IN THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

This newspaper enters over 7,000 Indian homes a month and reaches out to 30,000 Indian people in Saskatchewan.

For further information contact the editor at:

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Prince Albert, Sask.

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Phone: 764-3411

Advertisements for Indian people or their organizations will be carried free of charge

## Arts & Crafts Centre Opened



Pius Kaisawatum saying prayer to open centre

This picture was taken at the opening February 5, 1972 of the Co-op Arts and Crafts Shop in Fort Qu'Appelle.

After overcoming many problems and setbacks, it is now moving into what looks like a very successful project. In the picture from L. to R.: The lady in the polka dot blouse is from



Arts and Crafts Board

Lac La Ronge. Her name is not available. The lady next to her, Mrs. Ernestine Lari-viere, formerly from Beauval, is a staff member and instructor in Indian Handycrafts. In the Buckskin dress is Mrs. Dorothy Frances, cultural worker with the FSI and member of the

Arts and Crafts Board. Mrs. Anne Yeo, member of the National Indian Advisory Board and also on the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. And the lovely young lady at the right is the very capable manageress, Miss Louise George of the Arts and Crafts and is really whipping things into shape.

### How to Dry Meat

- For all Indian apartment dwellers.
- 2 lbs. of meat cut in strips
- 4 tablespoons of liquid smoke (Hickory - found in Super-market bar B-Q section)
- 2 tablespoons soya sauce
- 2 teaspoons M.S.G. or meat tenderizer
- 1 teaspoon salt
- pepper to taste
- blend

Dip each piece in solution and lay flat on foil. Place in oven at 200 degrees or less and leave all night. Before going to bed, turn over.

For a stronger flavour, leave meat in solution longer and add more salt.

# INDIAN

## PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN



### Thunderchild Figure Skater

Miss Marlene Jimmy, daughter of Joe and Nancy Jimmy, has been figure skating for about four years. She has gone to two Summer Schools for further instructions in Lloydminster.

Marlene, along with her sister Diane, practise with other Figure Skaters in the Turtleford area every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Marlene, 17 years old, is presently taking her grade 12 at the Turtleford High School. She intends to go to Business College this fall in Saskatoon.



The Community Development workers who attended the workshop at the Co-op College in Saskatoon during January are now in the field practising their skills.

### Smoke Signal Co-ordinator Hired

Jim Roberts, formerly a child care worker at the Prince Albert Student Residence has accepted a post with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as Co-ordinator of the Smoke Signal Program.

"Smoke Signal" is a new program designed to deal with the growing drug problem among Indian people. Mr.

Roberts feels that the main problem area concerns solvents such as glue, nail polish remover and other such items.

The aim of "Smoke Signal" is to obtain drug information and pass it on to people on reserves as well as students in High schools. Mr. Roberts plans to work closely with Family Counsellors, Health Liaison Workers and the Al-

coholism Centre in St. Walburg.

The community approach will be used whenever possible by setting up seminars and workshops to deal with the problems.

Mr. Roberts worked in related fields in the past four and half years he worked at the student residence in Prince Albert and before that he worked at the Yukon Hall student residence in Whitehorse.

Jim is 29 years old and formerly from Sturgeon Lake reserve North of Prince Albert. Jim and his wife, Elsie, have four boys, the youngest (Jason) was born two months ago.

As well as Mr. Roberts, "Smoke Signal" will employ four other workers, George Seesequasis, from Okemasis reserve, Eric Tootoosis from Poundmaker, Glenda Standing-ready from Whitebear reserve and Richard Kaye from Saki-may.

(Continued from page 5)

slightly larger than a buggy which had only one seat. With a democrat, it usually was pulled by two ponies whereas with a buggy one strong pony was sufficient. Of course this democrat was not in the best of condition and required considerable repair. It needed a pole, neck yoke and reach. However, this posed no problem to this young couple as many straight trees grew in the woods and after selecting suitable poles and shaping them into the proper shape soon had a vehicle that would do justice to the owner. The next step was to get himself a team of ponies. Again after many loads of wood were cut and sold and after many wild berries were also sold, they bought a beautifully matched team of ponies, that is, in colour, shape, and size but not in temperament as you will see later. Ponies are very unfortunate in that they have many qualities and traits of human beings.

This young brave in many of his dealings with the whiteman in spite of his acumen in dealing with the whiteman sometimes was taken. In one particular instance in wishing to add another cow to his small herd he made a deal with a neighboring white farmer for a rather old and thin cow who was heavy with calf and agreed to take seventeen loads of green wood to the farmer's yard. A load of wood was cut and delivered each day until the agreed number was delivered. On his arrival back home, after delivering the last load, he was greeted by his wife who was in tears and sadly informed him that their poor cow died while giving birth to her calf and that the calf also died. Of course many good deals were made too and one was the acquiring of a 12 gauge shot gun in quite good condition. Previous to acquiring this shot gun, hunting was a big job which entailed long stalks. This, however, changed for him with his new shot gun - long and careful stalks were a thing of the past. He spent quite a bit of money on shot gun shells and diligently practiced shooting ducks from the air and soon became a very proficient marksman. All that was required in getting for himself and family a feed of ducks was to sit concealed in a clump of brush or reeds and wait patiently for the ducks to fly over. This was not difficult for him as patience was second nature to him. Now this young couple were very close and fond of one another. Where you see one, you'll find the other. One day, the brave hitched his team to his democrat to go duck hunting, so naturally his wife accompanied him. As I said before, this young brave was very excellent at shooting ducks on the wing and it was very much against his pride to shoot a sitting duck, whether it meant doing without meat on the table or not. His wife, however, was more practical in things like this, especially as the days were passing quickly and the ducks would be flying south. It was this practical side of her nature that brought on the following situation.

Being a day not suitable or a day that ducks will not fly unless necessary, not opportunities presented a chance for this brave to show off his skill in shooting ducks from the air. So with the best part of the day gone and no ducks bag-

ged, it really became to get to the young wife and her practical side and it was after much argument and insistence on her part that her husband agreed to shoot the sitting ducks. One thing the couple did not own was a dog, whether it was an oversight or they didn't think it was necessary so seeing it was the wife's idea to shoot sitting ducks, she was elected to retrieve them. An encounter of words ensued and of course the inevitable happened. She won the exchange of words. Rather than have either one of them retrieve the ducks and having to wade in the icy water, she had him drive into the bog with their team of ponies and democrat. After driving almost within reach of them, one of the ponies decided to sit down on the job. No amount of coaxing or threatening could make this pony stand up and pull its weight. Situations such as this were not new to the husband and of course his knowledge of ponies was considerable.

However, he was very reluctant in resorting to this very unpleasant task of solving this problem which entailed jumping into the icy water and unhitching the team from the democrat. Immediately after the unhitching the ponies from the democrat, the offending pony stood up and was ready to turn around and head for the shore. In no way was it's master going to let it off that easy. He removed the eveners for the pole and attached it to the rear of the democrat and hitched the ponies to the back of the democrat. Anybody having any knowledge of the construction of this type of vehicle and how the pole and front wheels are attached to the chassis would understand the very difficult task he had as the wheels and poles are attached only at one point by a single bolt, called the king pin. Immediately having his ponies move the democrat the pole having nothing to hold it straight began to swing to one side and placed the front wheel almost at right angle with the back wheels and securely locking the vehicle in an immovable position. The next thing that had to be done was to straighten the pole out and bring the front wheels back into line with the rear wheels. After considerable effort on the part of the husband, this was achieved and this did nothing to improve his already frayed and tried disposition and not wanting to involve his wife anymore than necessary as he realized that she was feeling quite badly about everything and also realizing that something or someone had to hold the pole straight and steady in order for the ponies to pull it back to shore, jumped into the water and grabbed the pole to steady it. The water was quite deep and the ponies being very anxious to get out of the icy water began to pull the democrat out of the water. This caused the pole to swing quite violently from side to side and of course with each swing of the pole caused her to sit down in the icy water, and even at times completely submerged her. However, they finally made it to the shore and no time was lost in properly hitching the ponies back to the democrat. Being almost as cold and wet and half drowned as the young heroine. They made record time in arriving home to the dry and warm stable and house.

This is only one instance in how these brave ladies have made contributions to their society and it must have been with a great sense of satisfaction and accomplishment that she sat down that night to enjoy her duck soup.

### Councillor for 22 Years



Danny Cook and his wife Lydia currently live on the Little Red River Reserve west of Tweedsmuir.

Mr. Cook was born in Stanley Mission and his wife was born in Montreal Lake Reserve. They have been married for 39 years and have two children, one boy and one girl. They have 11 grandchildren. Mr. Cook has been a councillor for 22 years. Mrs. Cook makes beaded head bands, beaded necklaces, moccasins and leather belts. Mr. Cook was born in 1908 and his wife was born in 1914.

Submitted by  
Wilfred Cook

# SPORTS

## Sports Beat

### McMASTER

As I wander from one hockey arena to another covering Indian hockey tournaments, it is interesting to note the great enthusiasm exhibited by Indian people in supporting their favorite team. This enthusiasm could very well be compared with that of following the pow-wow trail during the summer.

In fact, one person was so bold as to say that there are two seasons in North Battleford, not winter and summer, but the annual native hockey tournament and the annual Battleford's pow-wow. There is no doubt that almost every person of Indian ancestry will have heard of these two events.

As was said earlier, emotions and feelings run high amongst the fans supporting their favorite teams. These emotions sometimes boil over onto the ice and greatly affect the performance of some players. A good player can very well make mistakes he wouldn't ordinarily make if the fans get on his back. His every mistake is greeted with a chorus of cheers and a good play greeted with a chorus of oos.

### RAMBLING AROUND

The Canoe Lake Lakers have to be given a gold star for their enthusiasm in playing hockey. Their closest competitor, Meadow Lake, lives 100 miles to the south of them. The other two teams

are about 125 miles away. Back on December 22/71, they braved temperatures between 50 to 60 below to come and play in Meadow Lake. They are one of the few teams that have two sets of uniforms.

Fourteen year old GARRY DILLON from Onion Lake is presently completing his first year of Junior B hockey with INSPOL of Alberta. One wonders if he would be an asset for Saskatchewan's International Bantam team.

Big Four Hockey League statistics show DICK KENNEDY of Edam and ABE APESIS of Meadow Lake leading the scoring race. It appears that one of them will win the title. Dicky also plays for the Friendship Centre in North Battleford.

Rumors have it that the Sweetgrass Aces will be going to Cardston, Alberta for the All-Indian hockey tournament.

It is interesting to note that three Indian boys: EUGENE ARCAND, GERALD MCMASTER and BILL SAPP are lending their successes to the North Battleford Comprehensive High School basketball team. At a recent tournament in Prince Albert, they led the school to the consolation title with ARCAND and MCMASTER scoring 48 and 47 points respectively over three games. These same 3 boys also play for the Friendship Centre in North Battleford.

# 7th ANNUAL ALL-NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

North Battleford Civic Centre

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**FRIDAY - Friendship Centre - MODERN**  
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## St. Walburg Tournament

The Thunderchild Recreation Board and Band Council deserve a big plus for their hockey tournament at St. Walburg on February 5th and 6th.

The two day event saw 8 teams battle for the consolation and championship titles.

First round winners were: Prince Albert 12 over Little Pine 5; Mistawasis 11 over Onion Lake 4; Saddle Lake 8 over Ministikwan 1; Meadow Lake 6 over Thunderchild 1.

Semifinals on the consolation side saw Onion Lake defeat Little Pine 12-5 and

Thunderchild defeat Ministikwan 8-5.

Semifinals on the championship side saw Mistawasis over Prince Albert 8-3 and Saddle Lake over Meadow Lake 6-2.

The consolation final saw Onion Lake defeat host Thunderchild by a score of 12-5.

The Championship final saw a powerful Mistawasis take the championship for the third year in a row with a convincing 13-4 victory over the Saddle Lake Warriors from Alberta.

The awesome skating and

shooting power of Mistawasis proved too decisive over the game Saddle Lake team. The only consolation for Saddle Lake was the best goalie award to their goalie Andy Half who displayed courage after being hurt twice but still finishing the tournament.

Other individual awards saw Greg Wolfe capture the MVP award in leading tournament scoring with 12 goals and 7 assists. Elmer Badger, a tall smooth skating defenseman from Mistawasis was picked the best defenseman.



Elmer Badger from Mistawasis displays form that won him the Best Defenseman trophy.

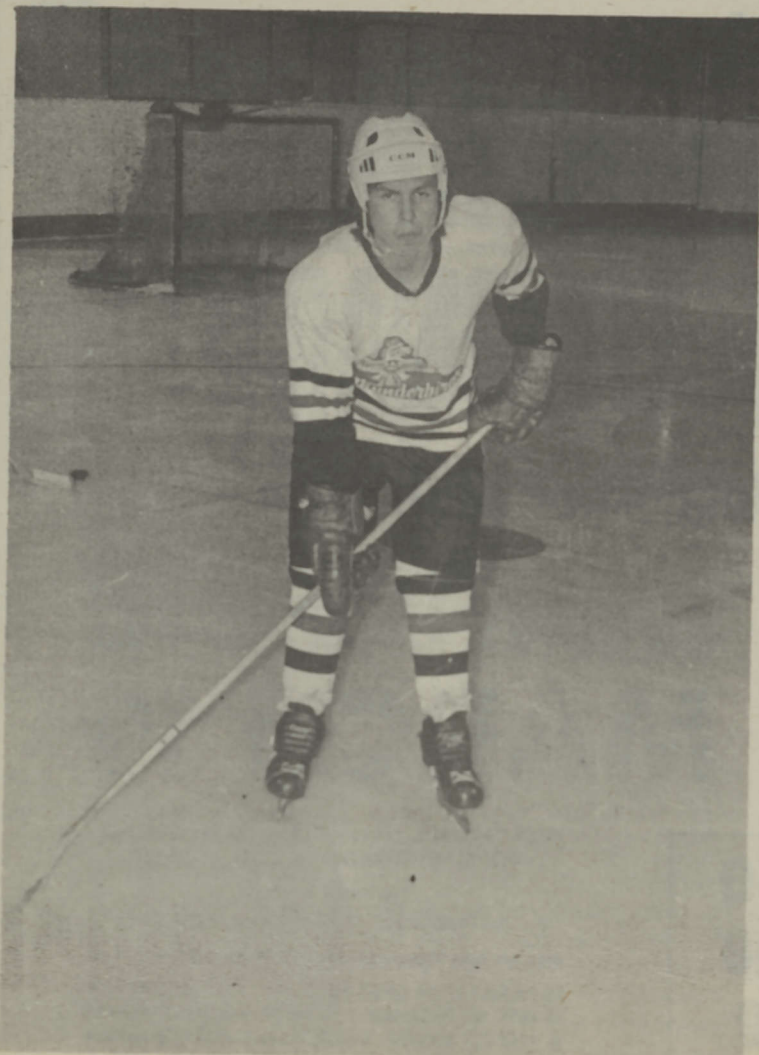


Captain Art Ledoux of the Mistawasis team receives the Championship trophy from Chief Andrew Paddy of the Thunderchild Reserve.



Greg Wolfe receives the MVP trophy for leading Mistawasis in tournament scoring with 12 goals and 7 assists in 3 games.

# Garry Dillon — Sports Profile



Fourteen-year old Garry Dillon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dillon of the Onion Lake Indian Reserve, has established himself quite a name in hockey. At 5 feet, 9 inches and 150 pounds Garry is presently playing against men considerably taller and heavier than he is while playing with INSPOL, an Indian Junior B team from Edmonton.

### Hockey Accomplishments

In 1968-69, Garry started playing pee-wee hockey at the age of 11 under Brian O'Neill at the Residential School in Onion Lake. He won the Best Defenseman award in his first year of organized hockey.

In 1969-70, at 12 years old, he played pee-wee hockey again and won the MVP award as well as the high scorer award. He also played on the bantam team where he was named the Best Defenseman, although a pee-wee.

In 1970-71 at 13 years old, he won the Onion Lake MVP award as well as the leading scorer with 107 goals and 63 assists, an all-time record. He also won the MVP award at the annual Neilburg-Marsden bantam tournament.

Also, he played for the provincial C Alberta champion Kitscoty midget team (a white team) where he picked up 12 goals and 8 assists in 10 games with this team.

This year, 1971-72, Garry started out with the Onion Lake midget and juvenile teams before being called to Edmonton to play for INSPOL, a junior B team in a league where most players are 17-19 years of age. He has scored a total of 20 points, 12 goals and 8 assists.

His greatest accomplishment so far this year was at the Lloydminster Indian Hockey tournament on February 12, 1972, where he led the INSPOL team to a berth in the final game by scoring 2 goals and adding 1 assist against Sweetgrass Aces including the winning goal with less than two minutes remaining in the game to give INSPOL a 5-4 victory.

In the final game against Saddle Lake with INSPOL trailing 2-1 after the first period, Garry scored the tying goal in the first minute of the second period and then put INSPOL ahead 3-2 a few minutes later with his second

goal enroute to INSPOL's 13-4 victory over Saddle Lake.

His heroics earned him the MVP award at this Senior Indian hockey tournament. Not bad for a 14 year old to win the MVP award which usually goes to men. In other words, Garry has always played on teams where players were older than him and never has been out of place.

### Future:

Brian O'Neill, who has coached Garry all this time at the Residential School, says the future is very bright for Garry providing he doesn't get injured seriously.

Brian noticed Garry's natural ability and developed his potential by continually putting him against tougher competition to develop his talent.

Several Junior A clubs have their eye on Garry. Jackie MacLeod of the Saskatoon Blades has already invited Garry to Saskatoon during the Easter break.

When INSPOL play in North Battleford on March 18-19 at the all-native tournament look for number 5, 14 year old Garry Dillon.

# Gordons Capture NIHL Tourney

On January 29, 1972, the Northern Indian Hockey League staged a tournament at the new Communiplex in Prince Albert. This 8 team single knock-out tournament saw North Battleford, Prince Albert, Sturgeon Lake and Gordons capture first round games over Montreal Lake, James Smith, Sandy Lake and Mistawasis teams respectively.

In semi-final action, Prince Albert defeated North Battleford and Gordons defeated Sturgeon Lake.

In the final game, the smaller Gordons team out-manuevered and out-scored the bigger Prince Albert team by 10-3. The fast smooth-skating Gordons team capitalized on every Prince Albert mistake to build up an insurmountable lead.

The only consolation for Prince Albert was the goalie award to their goalie for his courage although the Gordons goalkeeper allowed fewer goals.

All the other individual awards went to the Gordons team.



Joey Desjarlais receives high scorer trophy from Saskatchewan Indian Princess Miss Mary Nanapy.



Dennis Pelletier receives Tournament Championship trophy.



# Capacity crowd for old timers game at Sakimay

Sunday, January 23, a capacity crowd in the Sakimay Arena witnessed the Indian Affairs All Stars go down to defeat at the hands of the Broadview area Super Stars.

The Indian Affairs All Stars led by Joe "Whip" Whitehawk and other big names such as Glen "Streak" McPherson, Noel "Lean" Pinary, Jerry "The Cat" Frankfurt and Fred "Fearless" Starr were beaten back and pushed relentlessly by the savage hoardes from Broadview.

Sam "Octopus" Watson was superb in goal for the Super Stars and received a generous round of applause as he was towed off the ice at the end of each period.

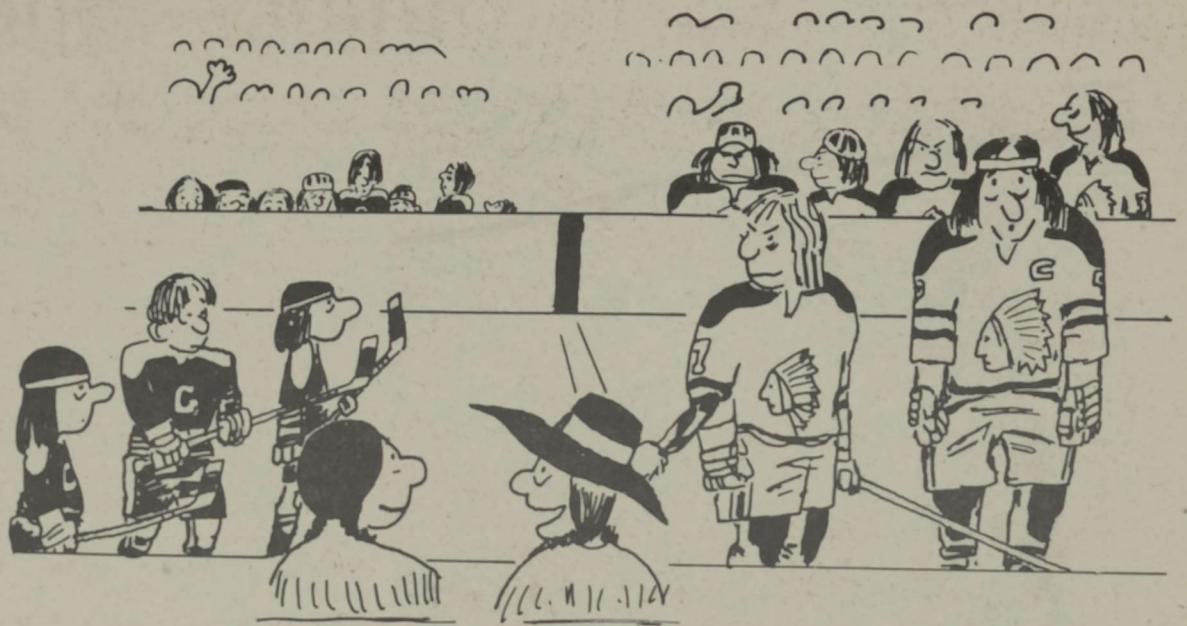
The score at the end of the first period was Super Stars 2 - All Stars 1, at the end of

two periods Broadview led Indian Affairs 3-2 and the final score was 5-3 for Broadview.

Big guns for Broadview were Vice "Hard to Start" Sparvier, Riel "Deadly Chief" Acoose, John "Fearless" Ponnace and Vice "Boom-Boom" Delorme.

The three stars were none other than Sam "Octopus" Watson for his superb goal-tending (actually there was no room left to put the puck) and Vice "Hard to Start" Sparvier for Broadview. Sam is Chief of Ochapowace and Vic is Chief of Cowessess. Joe "Whip" Whitehawk was the star chosen from the Indian Affairs All Stars.

Everyone who attended enjoyed themselves and are looking forward to the next game.



It's going to be a very interesting game.



Gordons hockey team, winners of Prince Albert Tournament on January 29, 1972.



Mistawasis hockey team, winners of St. Walburg Tournament, on February 5 & 6, 1972.



INSPOL of Edmonton, winners of Lloydminster Indian Hockey Tournament on February 12, 1972.

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**Chief Dan George**