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Saskatchewan

INDIAN

JANUARY 1980

1979 REVIEW ISSUE

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 1.

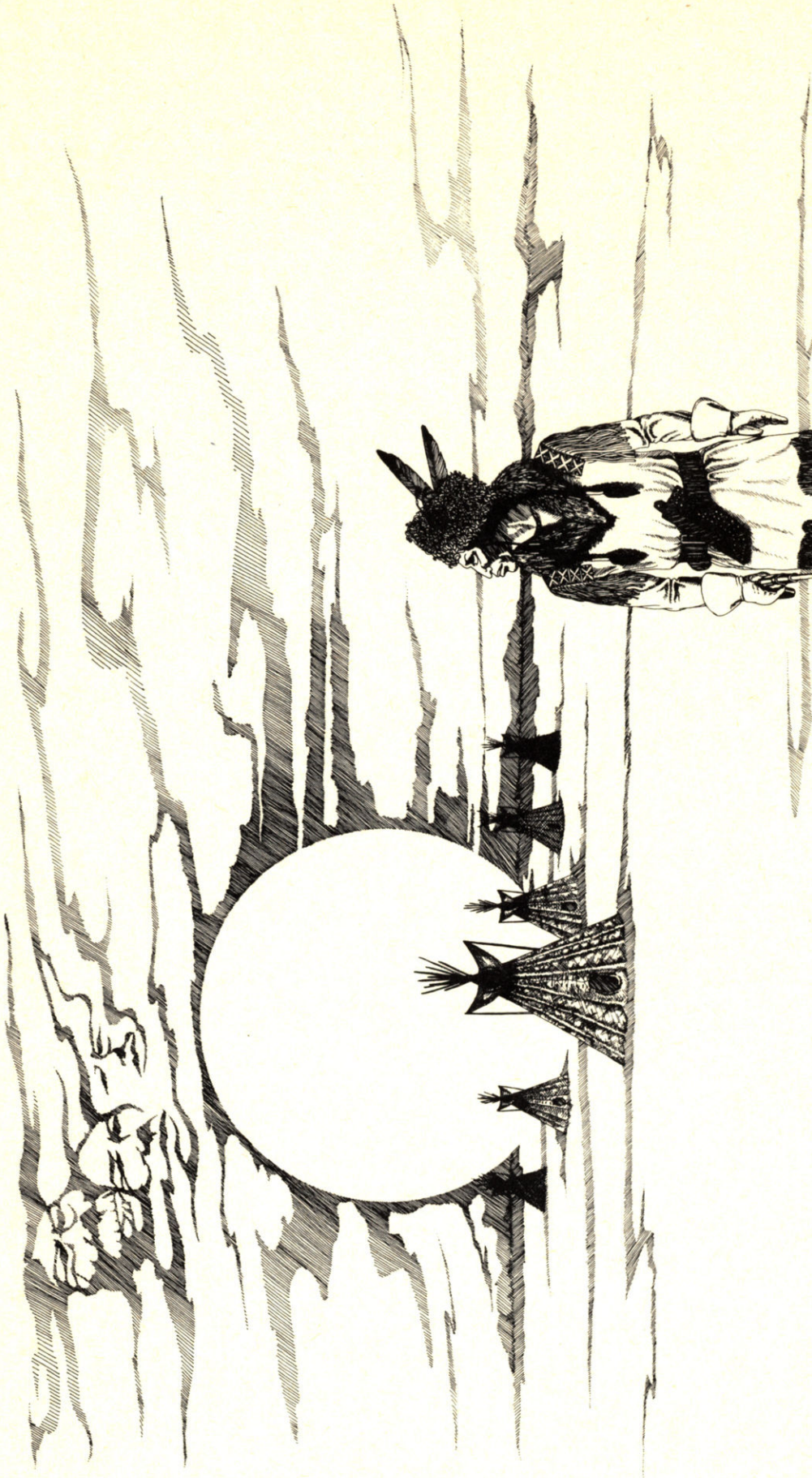


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MONTHS OF THE YEAR

The Great Moon

THE DENE VERSION



JANUARY E tsa hee za (Cold Month)

This is the coldest month and during this month, as my grandmother told it to my mother, it was the hardest time. It seemed as tho' all the animals were hibernating. Hunting was poor, so to find game Dene people moved from place to place taking with them all their belongings. They went to places where they had stored food in the fall.

New Year's Day: E le tso ne tsi a which means "kissing day" on this day the Dene people went from house to house wishing everyone in that household best wishes and good faith. A feast was held in which everyone joined in, having a good time. —MARGE REYNOLDS

Reynolds, Marge. For 1947.



Saskatchewan INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

JANUARY 1980

VOLUME 10, NUMBER 1.

The Saskatchewan Indian magazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The editorial offices are located at 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2. The magazine has a Second Class Registration, Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The news magazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the magazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation. Submit all materials for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, The Saskatchewan Indian, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2, before the 30th of each month for publication the following month.

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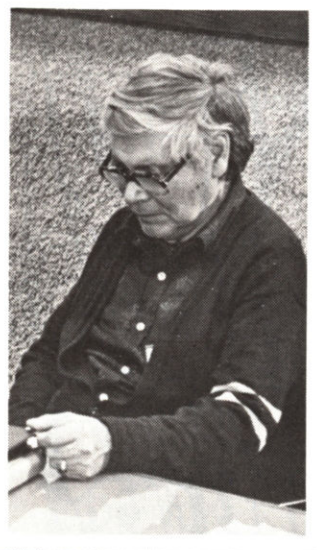
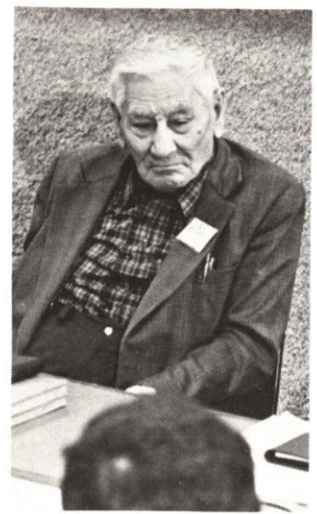
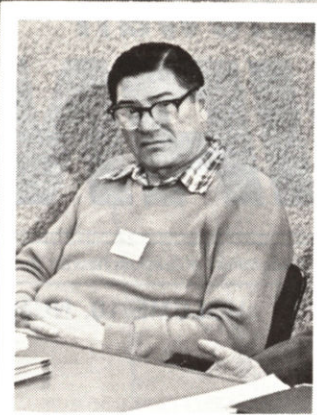
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Rights On Crown Land Questioned

At the recent policy conference Chiefs questioned environment Minister Ted Bowerman as to why Indians are being prosecuted while hunting on occupied Crown land and on traditional Indian hunting areas.

Under treaties and international law Indians have confirmed rights for use of traditional areas all year round. Also Indians have access to unoccupied Crown lands, Provincial parks are considered occupied Crown land. Permission needs to be obtained to hunt on occupied Crown land.

According to Environment Minister Ted Bowerman, "there is no clear understanding on hunting and fishing authority in way of the 1930 Resource Transfer Agreement. I will continue to adhere to the agreement till such time that Indians can discuss possible changes with the government".

The Minister said, "the area of misunderstanding lies in the definition of occupied or unoccupied Crown land".

The Chiefs' expressed their concern in the province's practise of turning traditional lands to conservation areas under game management with no prior consultation with the people and bands that are affected.

Chief Sanderson said that Indians are frustrated by the judicial system when Indians win their hunting and fishing case in court fairly, the federal and provincial law is subsequently changed to suit the non-Indians.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

John Ehrlichman Expounds Rights And Sovereignty

On the topic of self-determination, Ehrlichman said that is something that is as much a matter of the Indian people's frame of mind as anything else. He told the delegates and guests that if the Indian is not doing things, acting things, being things which announce the fact that the Indian is sovereign, has sovereignty, then no one is going to treat him like he has sovereignty.

He said the first step was to "persuade yourselves that you are Sovereign, by reason of your historical precedence, and because of the framework in which you find yourselves."

"I think", said Ehrlichman, "that the Indians of the United States - and of Canada - must be radical. I don't mean violent - I mean radical. You must do things which announce your Sovereignty. I noticed in something that was written around here that the Anglos and the French are referred to as immigrants. I think that's an acceptable, radical, technique which reaffirms to the Indian who says it exactly what the relationship always has been - that the Indian was here, and that the rest of us came too. Moreover, there is another aspect to this whole business of self-determination that is essentially metaphysical." Ehrlichman stressed the fact that the Indian peoples find themselves within the geographical confines of other peoples, but they are, essentially, a foreign country. And, said the former Presidential aide, it is imperative that the Indian think of himself in those terms...not in terms of assimilation with the other society, but in terms of separateness and uniqueness. He said the issue here (in Canada) of "Who is an Indian?" is not an issue in the United States. There, he said, it is a matter which is left to be decided by the respective nations, and tribes and peoples. And he said he found it rather strange that the federal government of one nation (referring to Canada) would take upon itself the right to determine who should belong to another nation. He said he failed to understand what the threat is to the other people involved (non-Indians in Canada).

"So", says Ehrlichman, "if Indians are to have self-determination, then they, first, must claim it in their own thought. And then they must act out that claim in their daily lives. And if they do that, I think ultimately that they will be successful in having those around them recognize their right to self-determination".

He told delegates that the U-S government had proposed self-determination as a major policy shift out of the Whitehouse and legislation had been in the process of being sent to Congress as early as 1969 or '70, in effectuation of that change of policy. However, the former Whitehouse advisor told the delegates that in his view, the Indian people can't afford to be violent that the system would not tolerate it (the political system) and, said Ehrlichman, as a result, "they (the Indian people) lose!"

In response to a question from the floor regarding Sovereignty, Ehrlichman said the U-S Supreme Court announced the rule that the Indian is Sovereign..on his

land - that's what those Treaties mean. And that the government of the United States was dealing with a comparable entity in arriving at those Treaties. He said he understands the Canadian position to be that while yes, the Indians do have a Treaty, it has to be acted on by Parliament before it has the force of law. In the U-S, a Treaty IS a LAW BETWEEN COUNTRIES, and it has the effect of law without the Congress ever getting involved in it. "And it has enabled the Indians to come in and say: 'Here's our piece of paper - now we want the government to live up to it's end' - and the Judge says "that's right" --get goin'. And that's all they have to do".

It's time Canada learned the lesson!!

—KEITH HOWELL

At All Costs... "Hold The Land" ...Says John Ehrlichman

In his address to the delegates to the all-chiefs' policy conference in Regina, John Ehrlichman - one of the top three men in the U-S Government during the time of the Nixon administration - said the Indian people have to look for what he called "carriers". People in, or connected with, government who can act as messengers to the decision-makers. They can be 'advocates', but it is a must that the Indian people recognize who they are, and they must be both recruited and sold on whatever idea is being conveyed to government at any particular time.

Ehrlichman also told the delegates at the banquet that "the land is everything...If I were an Indian leader, whatever strategy I developed would have as its #1 premise that land is never let loose. AT ALL COSTS, HOLD THE LAND. And then go on from there." Mr. Ehrlichman said while there are traditional reasons for this, there are also practical reasons, and the United States is seeing the results of that now, where probably 20-percent of the remaining energy - producing capacity of the United States is found on Indian reservations. He went on to say that "The United States Cavalry, back in the 18-hundred's, wasn't a very good judge of real estate..and they thought they were shunting the Indians off onto useless land, and it turned out to be where all the coal and uranium and water ended up. So, there are a lot of folks down in the United States who would love to get real estate away from Indians..and it becomes a struggle at the outset to resist the temptation to sell, or otherwise dispose of, those interests in real estate. As an underlying proposition, I would say whatever else you have to sacrifice, hang onto the land..Secondly - get the very best expert help you can. If you are dealing in mineral resources, if you're dealing in water rights, whatever it happens to be, get the best help that money can buy. For some reason, there's a reticence on the part of Indian tribes in the United States at least, to hire the best people that are available."

—KEITH HOWELL



Indian Leaders Reject E-12 Guidelines

REGINA — Education is a treaty right. This position was echoed by Indian leaders attending the Chiefs Policy Conference held in (this city).

Indian youth are denied the right to post-secondary education as the result of Indian Affairs policy of its E-12 guidelines it was pointed out by the University of Saskatchewan Regina campus Indian student body.

Steve MacArthur, president, addressing the Indian leaders, called for policy change at the national level. Various Indian students also voiced concerns which require immediate attention if they are to survive. Pat Atimoyoo, Provincial Indian student representative, said the living allowance allocated each University student is below the poverty level. Calling for change she outlined the fact that under the E-12 guidelines many Indian students are being denied their goals of attaining any higher education restricting them to set number of student weeks.

Lending her support Federated College Director Ida Wasacase said: as a result we have approximately 100 to 120 graduates from Grade 12 each year in Saskatchewan and as a result at the University of Regina we get students who have been rejected from their community or from the selected programs and if the University accepts them then they must go through an intensive program.

Realizing the future of its youth lies in their hands an unanimous support was given by the Provincial Indian leaders rejecting the E-12 Guidelines.

Future meetings with Indian Affairs at the Federal and Regional levels were proposed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

—ARCHIE KING

Chiefs' Policy Conference

Housing

A Crying Need

More than a day of the Annual All-Chiefs Policy Conference was devoted to the problem of housing --or lack of it -- on Reserves. As a result of the extensive discussions on the problem, it was moved by Ron Albert (2nd Vice-President of the Federation) that the Executive of the FSI be given a mandate by the Indian Governments of Saskatchewan to strike up a Saskatchewan Indian Housing Commission; that this Commission be represented by two Chiefs from each District and one from the Shellbrook Agency; and that the Commission be given full authority to begin development of both a short - and long-term plan for Indian Housing in the Province of Saskatchewan. The motion was seconded by Chief Hilliard McNabb of Gordon's Reserve.

In a housing report developed for the Conference, it was pointed out that the government of Canada always made three fundamental mistakes which created failure in every program developed so far to tackle the problem. They are outlined as *1. the Lack of Funds, and the attitude that no matter how the Indian Housing issue is tackled, the requirements are so great that there will never be enough money to do the job. However, in point of fact, the opposite is true. There ARE allocations annually by the Parliament of Canada and Saskatchewan to adequately meet the objectives of an Indian Housing Program now. The problem was re-defined to be lack of co-ordination of fiscal resources. 2. the lack of Commitment and 3. the lack of "Co-ordinating" or "enabling" Legislative authority.*

It was felt, stated the report, that a simple way for the various Government departments to direct funds fragmented in several Departments could be resolved by developing a single, central pot of monies for the purpose of construction of houses.

The solution to the problem is believed contained in a draft proposal for "The Saskatchewan Indian Housing Program". In it are outlined a number of major policy objectives, which are consistent with those recommended by the National Indian Brotherhood/Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Housing Policy Work Group, and they include:

(i) to provide each Indian individual and family, regardless of income, with the opportunity to secure decent, safe and sanitary

housing through their Band or on their own initiative. To create jobs for unemployed and underemployed Indians through the capital inputs required for the construction and renovation of housing, co-ordinated with Employment and Immigration job creation programs.

(ii) to pilot in Saskatchewan a delivery system responsive to Indian decision-making, supportive of the authority of Indian Bands to manage their own affairs and flexible in meeting a wide range of differing housing needs and local conditions.

(iii) to place authority for the design, and implementation of Band housing programs in the hands of Band Councils.

(iv) to co-ordinate the programs and resources of the Department of Indian Affairs, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Employment and Immigration, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, National Health and Welfare and of Saskatchewan to tackle the problem of Indian housing.

(v) to co-ordinate, through Band authority, the housing requirements of all Band members wherever they may reside.

It was felt the Government of Canada must move to create the necessary legislative authority whereby funds from all line departments having funds for House Construction, Electrification, and Infrastructure can be directed by an agreement annually to a single administration for co-ordination and administration - the Department of Indian Affairs. . . that the Government of Saskatchewan must move, by affirming legislation and/or Order-in-Council to enable such fiscal resources as "Saskatchewan Native Housing", the Saskatchewan Co-operative Housing Program, and other such Provincial agencies be mobilized, by agreement, for use in the Indian Housing program for off-reserve Band Members, and, in some cases, parts of infrastructure requirements for reserve housing.

The Department of Indian Affairs would act as the single centre of responsibility and accountability within the federal system to mobilize the funds and resources needed to deliver the Indian Housing Program, and would also have the lead responsibility for funding Indian Housing Programs.

This means the Minister of Indian Affairs would be required to make a formal commitment to all Indian Bands on behalf of Canada, for ALL aspects of an Indian Housing program. Housing, then, would be regarded as a community improvement, rather than an individual asset.

"In Canada, a country priding itself in progressive social programming and in Saskatchewan, a Province purporting to be in the forefront of social development, reserve housing is the worst in the entire country." —KEITH HOWELL

Tellier Acknowledges Indian Government

The Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs says the Indian Bands of Saskatchewan should not be an extension of the Department. In an address to the All-Chiefs' Policy Conference in Regina, Paul Tellier, appointed 4-months ago to the position, said the BANDS ARE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Prior to a question and answer session, the Deputy Minister said he was in that position because he asked the Prime Minister for it. He told the Chiefs that despite the problems within the Department, he considers the DIAND to be the most people-oriented department in Government.

He said the Department has a bad image, and that he would be the first to admit it. He also said he has no pre-conceived ideas, and doesn't pretend to have any solutions. However, Tellier did say he doesn't have to be defensive about the past, because he had no involvement with it. He also acknowledged his first responsibility is to manage the department which has a complement of some 7-thousand employees, and a budget of more than a billion dollars.

On the question of Taxation, the Deputy Minister said he couldn't take it upon himself to solve that problem, but that he could (and would) commit himself to raising the question with his Cabinet colleagues, and would make sure that the government responded as soon as possible, in the best way it could.

The Department isn't responsive enough, says Tellier; and while he doesn't think there is a lack of goodwill within the Department, he does admit a lack of a sense of urgency in too many instances in dealing with Reserve problems. He described the Department as a large, 'unwieldy organization', and like all large bureaucracies, not always as responsive as it should be. The Deputy Minister said he mentioned this to the Chiefs so they would know he realizes that problem exists.

Referring to the Department's changing role, Tellier told Chiefs and delegates that the Department has to become a facilitator that it has to be there to assist, advise, provide funding or financial assistance, and to SUPPORT (the Indian people). At this point, the Deputy Minister said this means the Bands should not be an extension of the Department, but that they (the Bands) ARE Indian Government.

He defined Indian Government in this way that there must be strong Indian leadership; that the Band level, not Regional Office or Headquarters, must do the decision making; and that planning should also take place at the Community (Band) level. He said "...When talking of planning, we are talking of asking the question: Where are we today? Where do we want to be 3 or 5 years from now? - and How are we going to get there???"

And, another aspect has to be access to resources. Tellier described this as not just being to the budget of the Department of Indian Affairs, but also other Departments within the Federal government, and in some cases, to other governments.

On the E-12 guidelines, he committed himself to going back to Ottawa and ironing that problem out.

With 573 Bands in Canada, and some 2,200 reserves, Tellier said it wouldn't be feasible for him to attempt to focus on individual and separate problems. He told the Chiefs that was the job of the Regional and District staff. And, said Tellier, the best he could do in answering a question of himself as to why the Indian conditions had not improved very much, or very fast, was that too few people are sensitive and aware of Indian conditions in the country. He described those people as being: (1) people within the government not just the Department of Indian Affairs, but other Government departments involved with Indian concerns; (2) provincial governments, whose attitude is generally the same although there is some variance in attitude from province to province, provincial politicians are still not as aware of Indian conditions and problems as they could be; (3) the private sector is neither informed nor knowledgeable about the situation. Also, Tellier included the general public as being (probably) the least aware that (for instance) 50% of houses have no drinkable water; that 34% of homes on the reserves house more than two families.

And, said Tellier, the situation can only be improved as a result of a joint effort amongst all concerned not just the Department of Indian Affairs.

He described another basic requirement of Indian Government as being to ensure that Band Managers, etcetera, have enough flexibility to effectively discharge their responsibilities.



Following a question-and-answer session from the floor, Mr. Tellier was presented with a painting by the Chief of the FSI, Solomon Sanderson..who, in his introduction of the Deputy Minister, promised him warmer weather in his next visit to Saskatchewan.

Tellier, who has been in the position just four months, said when he asked the Indian people he has met what the singular most important thing was that he should be doing, was told "listen and learn". . . .and that, said Tellier, is exactly what he is prepared to do.



Goodleaf Speaker On Resort Management

The director of the socio-economic development for the National Indian Brotherhood was the guest speaker recently at a meeting of the Association of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts.

Irvine Goodleaf is himself the owner and operator of a resort operation on the Caughnawaga Reserve. In his address to the Saskatchewan member resorts, he said there was a great deal of difference in the operation of a resort on a community basis, as opposed to a project basis. He said that on his home reserve, the council decided, for their Centennial year project and Expo '67, to construct and operate a tourist compound adjacent to Montreal. "Experience shows", he said, "that because of lack of clear-cut responsibilities and authority for the project, there were too many bosses, too many objectives, and politics. Had the project run on a project basis, as opposed to a community project, success may have come based on having only one person responsible, one goal profit and feasibility combined, and one objective—pride of accomplishment. What the reserve is now faced with in terms of tourism and resort development, is to re-win the public confidence. That job is now the objective."

Mr. Goodleaf described his being invited to speak to members of the association as "a pleasure", and said that although negotiations at the Ottawa level were occasionally frustrating, that it could be a rewarding job. He told the group that the traits and skills that are learned in the resort business and the courses taken today are personal...something that couldn't be taken away arbitrarily as some grants/programs are by the various levels of government.

"This is not to say", he said, "that our association is, or will be, without a proper role to play in the development of Indian resorts in Saskatchewan. More particularly, you, the managers/directors/chiefs/councillors are the ones that must keep your eyes open to **developments** within your province in the commercial recreation field.

"As you are well aware, Saskatchewan was considered a 'have-not'

province only a couple of years ago. But, because of the persistence of the government of Saskatchewan with a political will to develop the resources-human, natural, financial, and others - the province of Saskatchewan is now a "have" province - one with enormous potential wealth". This potential wealth, he said, can be transformed into the development potential that the Indian resort operators are looking at. Specifically, rising incomes the disposable portion, the greater the potential for spending on non-essential items, and increased spending on leisure time activities and vacations.

Irvine also said that, coupled with the rising incomes, there will be increases in population through migrations from other centres outside Saskatchewan. These people, he said, will be wanting to partake in the new wealth of the province.

A new executive has now been installed in the Association of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts. Ken Thomas is the new president, taking over from Ken Sparvier whose time is now taken up with his executive duties. Mel Isnana is vice-president; Ron Rosebluff is the treasurer, and Henry Delorme is the secretary.

In all, about 35 people attended the workshop and social functions, which were held at the Country Squire Hotel in Fort Qu'Appelle.

—KEITH HOWELL

Status Indians Bear Cost Of The "White Problem"

Figures from 1970 - 1971

Total consolidated expenditure of all levels of government

Government expenditure per person for entire Canadian population = \$1,458

Registered Indian population = \$1,030

The argument that Indians should not receive as much from the government as non-Indians because they do not pay taxes is false for several reasons: It is this argument that underlies the myth of Indians as "taxpayers' burdens"; yet on-reserve Indians do not generally earn enough to be taxed, even if they were liable. Those Indians who do earn enough to be taxed tend to live off-reserve, and DO pay tax. Even on-reserve Indians pay a multitude of hidden federal taxes.

The taxpayer should, in fact, be grateful that all Indians do NOT live off-reserve, for, if they did, the cost of the provision of services to them would be considerably higher. Costs related to services such as education, health, highways, and polic-

ing, are all higher in cities than in rural areas.

The Hawthorne Report, issued by the Department of Indian Affairs itself, has this to say on the subject:

"It is questionable whether in terms of total government expenditures Indians can be described as high cost. On the contrary, it is likely, particularly in the past, that Indians have been a relatively low-cost segment of the population. In terms of direct welfare payments, Indians for many years did not receive either the old age security pensions or social assistance benefits enjoyed by non-Indians. Today, Indians in some provinces are excluded from programs such as supplementary allowances. Further, any analysis of

(continued on page 11)

GABRIEL GOPHER RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION. . .

SAULTEAUX — Former Chief of this Indian Reserve was elected by acclamation ending any speculation on the return of its past leader.

Gabrial Gopher was uncontested in the race for Chief, while former Chief Alex Gopher was content to watch the proceedings from the sidelines.

Former band councillors, Gilbert Knight and Lawrence Katcheech were returned, while Eliza Moccasin was successful in her second attempt, and newcomer Jerry Gopher was also successful.

After receiving approval from the federal Department of Indian Affairs, the band returned to the band custom method of selecting its leaders. Previous selections were made under the electoral system, as set out by the Indian Act.

—ARCHIE KING

Top Brass Airlifted In For Meeting



Left to right: Major Rieder, and Major Baker, from Cold Lake Base; Joe Crowe, and Col. McLellan, from Dept. of National Defense, Ottawa, met with Indian officials discussing the Primrose Air Weapons Range.

The Primrose Air Weapons Range and its effect on Indian people was the topic discussion at a meeting January 24th. Attending the meeting were two National Defence officials from Ottawa, and

two Majors from Cold Lake Base. Also represented were the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and two people from the province

RED PHEASANT BY-ELECTION. . .



Successful candidates were Chief Harry Nicotine (middle), Councillors Pat W. Buglar (left) and Clifford Wuttunee (right).

By-elections were held for three Band Councillors positions...left vacant by the resignation and the appeal being upheld on two members of its Band Council.

Former Band Councillors including Clifford Wuttunee, Herman Buglar and Pat. W. Buglar, were successful in their bids, while some other 13 hopefuls were unsuccessful.

A monkey wrench was thrown into the previous Band election, citing the residence clause regarding two elected Band Councillors and in the waiting process one Band Councillor resigned.

Successful candidates Clifford Wuttunee and Pat. W. Buglar, in their acceptance speech gave thanks to their supporters and pledged their support to Chief Harry Nicotine. Herman Buglar was not in attendance.

The three newly elected Band Councillors will be serving the remaining term of office, which is one year.

—ARCHIE KING

who are involved in negotiations.

The Range's dates back to 1949, when the Federal Government announced the range would cover more than 1.5 million acres of Provincial Crown land in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The main objectives of the meeting were to resolve questions of Limited Access, Land Entitlement, Economic Development and Traditional and Resource Rights within the Range.

In 1954 an agreement was entered into between the Department of National Defence, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Province of Saskatchewan.

The 20 year agreement expired in 1974. Now, another agreement is under negotiation to cover another 20 years, from 1974 to 1994.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Chief, Sol Sanderson, briefed the attending Chiefs and Delegates about Treaty Rights of Indian People, and the steps to be taken to obtain those rights in the area under question.

Three Chiefs expressed concerns about the Range and its effects: such as Limited Access. Although no one is allowed to trap or hunt, commercial fishing is allowed on certain holidays. However, fishermen must withdraw upon completion of the holiday. That leaves insufficient time to fish.

The issue of Land Entitlement involves primarily the Canoe Lake Band, which is entitled to land within the range, and adjacent to the Range boundaries. Economic Development, Traditional, and Resource Rights cover areas of timber, trapping, fishing and minerals.

Chief Fiddler of the Waterhen Lake Band expressed his interest in timber for his logging operation, to build log cabins.

In mid-February, five bands Buffalo River, Canoe Lake, Joseph Bighead, Flying Dust and Waterhen Lake Band will be touring the Cold Lake Airforce Base.

The five Chiefs and Delegates will be briefed and made aware of operations at the Base and Range.

Norman Opekokew, Treaty Research Worker, is spearheading the negotiations with Department of National Defence for access and compensation. —SAM WASKEWITCH

Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority Conference

Indian Development Differs From Plan

During a conference called by the Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority at the Regina Inn.

No one need be surprised at the sum of the questions asked at the conference by some of the Chiefs and Band councillors.

The main question being the \$43,000.00 the Qu'Appelle Valley Development Agreement given to the non-Indian Association for their development.

The authority (QUIDA) representing eight bands in the Qu'Appelle basin established the authority after experiencing some difficulties in that they were not included in the Qu'Appelle agreement. The man made changes that are proposed in the agreement did not include the Indians though approximately 176,000 acres of this land belongs to the Indians.

Provincial officials were asked about whether Indian lands will be protected against flooding by the waters released from flood gates of

the federal provincial water conveyance project now in progress.

Al Schuster, director of the Qu'Appelle Implementation Secretariat, told the delegation the seven year program is intended to increase the capacity of the river channel to meet future requirements for municipal, industrial and recreational use.

Indians living along the Qu'Appelle basin voiced their concerns about hay fields being lost to flood waters. Water rights in places where the river channel might be rerouted from reserve land and loss of land where the water level is raised. Indians are also not satisfied with the control of water pollution will be to their advantage.

Chief Crowe stated that the Qu'Appelle agreement plans are being made with the concerns of the Indian peoples need.

Chief Crowe further stated that the only way he wants development is at the terms of the Indian people

he represents. Pichers Kremers of Winnipeg, heads a study of the Qu'Appelle Implementation board with respect to the water conveyance project.

The study has not reached any conclusion as yet, the team wants to study the river system during the spring run off.

The Chiefs were not satisfied with answers they received from provincial government officials in regards to the following of the hay lands in the valley.

Senator Edwin Pelletier of the Cowessess reserve says he remembers when thousands of tons of hay use to be harvested in the valley, now most of the hay land is under water.

In concluding Chief Crowe said that the expertise they have is not enough to base their opinions of what is going on in the valley. This is the reason why they have gone on to hire consultants to do their study.

The two day conference also considered the economic opportunities for the Indians in the valley, as well as environmental impact and land and water rights. —DAN KESHANE

Indian Economic Growth In 1980's

Chief Solomon Sanderson told a gathering of Chiefs of the Qu'Appelle Development Authority that the 1980's will see a steady growth of economic potential on Indian Reserves.

During the banquet Chief Sanderson told his audience that the public would become aware of the economic growth in this decade.

Some of the objectives the Indian people should strive for are; Indian Banks, Commercial Enterprises, the right of the Indians to tax Companies explaining their Resources and above all a Development of a clear Economic Policy.

During the years we have spent alot of our energies on our social rights (education, health, social services) and our cultural rights. We have neglected to focus on our land and resources rights said the Chief.

Our economic policies must reflect the things our Treaty Rights

guaranteed, not just on Reserves but in the entire Treaty territories. Our economic rights comprise three quarters of our Treaties, said Chief Sol Sanderson.

He further stated that Canada has its policy, the provinces have their policies and agencies have theirs. But where is ours? and cited 1982 when the Indians should establish their policy.

The Treaties are not honored by the provincial and federal government like they should. Today's Indian considers the Treaties as having International Status, not merely social documents.

Chief Sanderson called on the Indian leaders to have a greater Economic Independence by the end of the 1980's, but cautioned those present that we must never let the federal government off the hook by letting them forget their obligation towards our Treaties.



We must secure at all costs land owed to us in excess of one million acres under the Treaties, said Chief Sol Sanderson. Fifteen Bands have been recognized by the federal governments. The Chief further stated that we must have sovereignty on Reserve land.

continued

There are certain rights which were never surrendered, rights such as timber rights in Treaty areas, fishing station rights, territorial water rights and rights to special agricultural land "over and above the 128 acres per person", the Treaties guaranteed to Indian families. The Treaties also guaranteed territorial rights for traditional use of land for hunting and trapping, even off the reserves, the Chief said.

He considers water rights of primary concern to the Qu'Appelle Valley Bands that could well overshadow other Indian resource rights in importance.

Too long governments have been led to believe that Treaties are solely rights on Reserve only, they are wrong stated Chief Sanderson.

Over the years elder after elder have told us that we have never surrendered our resource rights off the reserves. Good examples are the traditional fishing and hunting rights and sacred burial grounds protected by Treaties.

There exists a double standard on rights compared with the rights of non-Indians. Example the federal government done away with

Individual rights of both non-Indians and Indians on land the federal government set aside for the Primrose Lake Air weapons range north of Meadow Lake.

Traditional Indian hunting and trapping rights were extinguished, yet non-Indian resource rights remained intact. He said Indians were left with nothing, yet the federal government compensated the province for losing access to the resources on that land.

The province does not assert Indian rights like it should. The province says it supports the Indian people, but also says you are a federal responsibility. We support you but leave our resources alone.

Federal Financing formulas don't take Indians into account when monies are divided. The provinces are taking resources which rightfully belongs to the Indians.

The Chief listed some steps for the Saskatchewan Indians to take to achieve economic self sufficiency to develop an economic policy: set up technical and professional training for Indian youth to reduce unemployment; establish extensive commercial enterprise on off the reserve; organize tradesman and

businessmen, including farmers, fishermen and trappers; sign an agreement with the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour to gain cooperation from Labour workers to recognize Indians suffer more in the job market; dispute Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation claims that Indians needlessly destroy wildlife more than non-Indians who might succeed in getting Indian hunting rights reduced; establish Indian Banks, Trust Companies, Credit Unions, especially to Finance business ventures; acquire a resource sharing agreement with the Federal and Provincial governments, including the right for the Indian to tax companies; negotiate with the federal government for trade missions that would promote Indian craft overseas and stop the imitation by crafts of the far east.

Chief Sol Sanderson said we must gain our own technical and support services so advisers work for Indians rather than government interests.

In conclusion Chief Sanderson said Bands should attempt manufacturing and processing business.

—DAN KESHANE

Chief Roland Crowe Speaks Out!!

At the conclusion of the two day conference held by the Qu'Appelle Valley Indian Development Authority. Chiefs spokesman for the group, Chief Roland Crowe of Piapot Band said Treaty Rights must be protected in the Valley. This conference was held to clear the air said, Chief Crowe. Some band members thought our trip to Ottawa was a sell out, when in fact we were out there to protect our Treaty Rights. We must never forget, we have to control our own destiny and that is the reason we organized this Authority said Chief Crowe.

Chief Crowe went on to say that too often we are told what's good for us, when in fact it is not good for us. We have to make our own decisions. The Federal Provincial Implementation study has brought nothing but grief because the Non-Indian people said it was good for us said Chief Crowe.

The main topic at the conference centered around the water

conveyance system which is in its early stages of development.

The Chiefs present at the conference felt that development should be on the Indians own terms regarding reserve land. The resolutions were presented at the conference. The delegates were told that Consultants were hired to do an impact study, the study to be completed by late spring.

Chief Crowe asked that Band Councillors attending the conference relate what they have learned about the Authority back to their Reserves. The impact study will tell us what direction we should take in regards to our development. Then we will be ready to sit and talk to politicians and let them know what's good for us. And we certainly don't want to deal with bureaucrats any more said Chief Crowe.

Chief Crowe also stated that the Indians are unhappy the way the bureaucrats treat their Treaty Rights.

Though some of the panelist

didn't give too much information the conference was quite a success.

Chief Sparvier former Vice-President of the Authority said that as a group we must secure adequate funding from Provincial and Federal governments to meet our needs to continue our technical studies. Harold Dyck adviser to the Qu'Appelle Valley Authority agreed with Chief Sparvier. Mr. Dyck was infuriated by civil servants who do not take the Indian cause seriously. He further stated that the Chiefs do not need the Civil Servants who never seem to want to answer any questions. However he felt that the Chiefs are well equipped now to go the Political route.

Mr. Dyck felt that the Provincial governments give Indians a lot of grief in a lot of matters. He went on to say that much energy has been used in trying to protect the rights of the Indian people of the Qu'Appelle Valley. The discussions during the conference must be set in motion by you the Indian people, said Mr. Dyck. If this does not come about then there will be no development

on reserves, no self determination for Indians and the disintegration of Indian Reserves will continue.

Lastly he told the Chiefs that their

goal should be to reclaim the position that was theirs at the signing of the Treaties. Chief Crowe concluded by saying that as Indian

people we should design our destiny and the future for our younger generations will depend largely on us.

—DAN KESHANE

WERE YOU AWARE....

The recently discovered uranium deposits in the northern part of Saskatchewan represent a substantial economic opportunity for the people of the province. We at Key Lake Mining Corporation are particularly interested in the uranium ore bodies at Key Lake, 240 kilometers north of La Ronge.

Our planning of the Key Lake ore bodies gives full consideration to employment and business opportunities for all of Saskatchewan, with emphasis on the needs and concerns of the north.

Our project is designed to be built and operated with the least possible disruption to the environment. The area will be returned to a natural setting once the ore has been mined and milled.

Copies of our Environmental Impact Statement are now available for review at your local or regional library. The Environmental Impact Statement contains an immense amount of detail and describes our proposal to develop this Saskatchewan resource.

As a result of the interest in our proposal, a Summary Document of the Key Lake Project has been prepared and is available to you, free of charge, simply by filling in and mailing the attached coupon.

**The Key Lake Project
Attention:
Peter Clarke, President
Key Lake Mining Corporation
229C Fourth Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 4K3**

Please send me a copy of the Summary Document.

Name _____

Address _____

(continued from page 7)

government benefits received by Indians and whites would probably indicate that Indians have been relatively unable to take advantage of such benefits as free secondary school and subsidized university and technical education, and municipal services such as playgrounds, community centres, and libraries. At the same time, Indians have been required to pay all taxes except on-reserve earnings. The dependence on relief is high, although probably not greatly higher than among non-Indians with a similar education. However, the Indian per capita claim on total government expenditures has been low. **On balance it is highly likely that the according of Indian status to one or two hundred thousand Canadians for nearly a century has saved the Canadian taxpayer large sums of money at the expense of a chronically under-privileged**

group. The savings, of which welfare constitutes only one example, have undoubtedly been a false economy, for they have contributed to a situation which now requires heavier outlays of public funds than would have been necessary had wise government action been commenced earlier. The only real choice which governments have ever had has been whether to act or to postpone action until later. Postponements have simply extended into the future the time when Indians will be productive citizens.

And yet, today the government is not merely postponing action, it is attempting to shelve its problems indefinitely. The 'Departmental Guidelines' being forced on Indians seek to liquidate status Indians as a federal problem. Such a policy may solve the problems of the federal government, but it will worsen those

of the Indians themselves.

The negativism of the government is reflected not only in its refusal to consult with Indian people, but in the structure of DIAND's budget. Leaving aside the spending on over 1,000 bureaucrats in Ottawa, the economic development section of the Indian/Eskimo Affairs program receives less than half as much manpower as the program takes to administer itself. What hope is there for reserves to become self-sufficient and band members productive when the department responsible devotes more energy to its own administration than to reserve development???

—KEITH HOWELL



Chief Andrew Paddy delivers closing message while MC Percy Sangery, on the side, looks over material.

Thunderchild Organizes Alcohol, Drug Workshop

THUNDERCHILD — A major thrust has been exerted by this Indian community in its quest to educate its young people to Alcohol and Drug.

Organizing a two-day workshop various speakers well-oriented in the field of Alcohol and Drugs gave some inspiring talk to students and the adults.

During the second day, Indian elders Ed Fox and Gus Waskewitch told the gathering of the devastating effects alcohol and drugs can have on any living person: Lending support were Andrew King, FSI Drug and Alcohol program and a resource person from Calgary, the latter relating experiences which led in some cases to suicide.

Chief Andrew Paddy told the gathering if only one person grasped the information passed during the two day workshop, then it was worthwhile.

In conclusion he said, a follow-up session would be organized in the near future, and that he would like to see more Adults attending that session.

—ARCHIE KING



Part of the crowd coming to listen to words of wisdom at the alcohol and drug seminar held at Thunderchild.

helps build alcohol awareness



For a number of years, Louis Opikokew of Canoe Lake Band, has been working with the ten reserves in the Meadow Lake District, as a resource person in Preventative Alcohol and Drug Education.

Louis decided to quit drinking and upgrade himself to his present position 7½ years ago. His work experience includes: acting as a teacher's aid at Keewatin Centre; Councillor at the Meadow Lake Rehab. Centre; and eventually, Director of that Centre.

That didn't stop Louis, as he worked for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan as Social Worker II, then again as co-ordinator for Alcoholism Programs with La Ronge.

In 1976-77 Louis worked for Ile-a-la-Crosse as Director of Northwest Alcohol and Drug Centre, then moved to his present position with the PADE Program for the F.S.I.

Louis job involves working with the A.A. Groups on reserves, and with students in the La Plonge Indian Residential School at Beauval.

Getting good support from the Chiefs and councillors, he works closely with School Committees and teachers, as he briefly stated: "I would like to see the teachers trained in counseling, about Alcohol and Drug Abuse".

Armed with personal experience and with the help of pamphlets,

video-tapes, films, and group therapy, he's not satisfied with the way in which he is reaching the people. They want more public information workshops on reserves on Alcohol and Drugs. He went on to say that seven years ago, not one reserve had any groups; only a few have them. I would like to see more staff on the reserves, then we could be further ahead.

A year ago, Mr. Opikokew conducted a survey by mail, for his own information. The feedback was "good" in his terms, as response came from students, teachers, and principals, stating more informational workshops should be held.

If you would like further information on these programs, you may contact: F.S.I., Box 1287, Meadow Lake, Sask., c/o Louis Opikokew, Phone 236-5654.

4-H REPORT...

4-H ACTIVITY ON THE RESERVES

PELICAN LAKE - A 4-H Club has been organized at the Pelican Lake Reserve. Officers elected are Denise Thomas, President, Roderick Lewis, Vice-President and Debbie Whitehead, Secretary-Treasurer. Good Luck to the 21 members of the new 4-H club! Special Constable Ralph Gardipie, Shellbrook, has been helpful in starting this group.

LITTLE PINE - The Little Pine 4-H Club holds meetings every second Tuesday. Their next project will be macrame.

RED EARTH - 4-H Leader, Janet Fox reports that the Red Earth 4-H Club members are crocheting scarves. More crochet stitches and knitting will be learned later in the winter. Funds have been raised by bake sales at dances.

SHOAL LAKE - There is interest in reorganizing the 4-H club again. Possible projects include; crafts, fitness and firearm safety.

PELICAN NARROWS - Desmond Leitch, Jeanette Bourassa and Irene Yamniuk are the 4-H leaders for 20 girls in a 4-H Cooking project. Some D.N.S. staff in the community are providing the leadership in a Firearm Safety program. Ken Medynsky, 4-H volunteer, will offer a 4-H Survival project in late

THE BATTLE AGAINST THE BOTTLE (An Essay On Alcohol)

Mr. Alcohol has many names. He is most commonly known as liquor and booze; his first names are beer, whiskey and wine.

He first came into the world hundreds of years ago. How? I don't know. He's threatened the lives of many people, he damages their lives, hearts and nerves.

He can also influence them to do something they'll regret for the rest of their lives; like committing crimes, e.g. murder. These people have to pay for their crimes. Mr. Alcohol doesn't have to pay for anything. He first stands by and laughs at the people getting thrown in jail and killing themselves.

He dances and jumps with joy if a person staggers and keeps driving himself down. Now he can really brainwash them and command them to do things. People who don't take too much of Mr. Alcohol can control themselves and don't get into bad trouble. An occasional drink may not harm the health but maybe that occasional drink will get heavier and heavier and guess who will be dancing with joy.

—submitted by CHIEF DAVE KNIGHT

February. The club is planning to sponsor the food concession booth at the Winter Festival in the community as a fund-raising project. Sounds good Pelican Narrows!

DAY STAR - The 4-H Horse Club leader and members have met on at least two occasions. The members are learning more about horses and their care. Sidney Buffalo is the volunteer 4-H leader.

TIMBER BAY - The Timber Bay 4-H Club held a skating party on Friday, January 18. Hot dogs, cinnamon rolls and hot chocolate was sold and music was provided. A film night in February and a bake sale in March are planned. The club has 50 4-H members in projects such as cooking, beaded moccasins, snowmobile safety, multi-media art, oil painting and candle-making.

POORMAN - 4-H Leader Sharon Asapace reports that the first club meeting of the New Year is set for January 21. Muriel Dustyhorn, Rhonda Strongarm and Rita Worm are helping as volunteer leaders.

PATUANAK - 4-H members signed up for projects at a meeting January 16 held at the school. The 4-H leaders then talked with Les Ferguson and Deb Hauer about the different jobs of a 4-H leader. Some of the projects in the Patuanak 4-H

Club are mosaic art, knitting II, beading, woodwork, snowmobiling, macrame, denim embroidery, macrame animals and music. The leaders and helpers are Norbert George, Peggy Adamack, Gladys McPherson, Rheda McIntyre, Ron Skage, Vic Matyshen, Bernadette George, Cecile Blackburn, Evon McIntyre, Robin Haslip, Bill Green, Mary Jane Campbell, Mary George, Ann Laliberte, Michelle Butler, Blaine Day and Andy Blackburn.

SANDY BAY - The Sandy Bay 4-H Club has held two meetings since the Christmas holidays. Knitting and Gymnastic projects are continuing. A popcorn sale is planned to raise money. The 4-H club members are also planning a trip at the end of June.

DILLON - Les Ferguson and Deb Hauer visited Dillon on January 15. 4-H at Dillon was a topic at the School Committee meeting in the gym. The people interested in becoming 4-H leaders then met with Les and Deb. What 4-H is, projects and leader roles were discussed. Good Luck to the 4-H Club at Dillon!

NORTH BATTLEFORD 4-H WORKSHOP

On January 18, people from Little Pine and Mosquito reserves met at the Provincial Building in North Battleford for a 4-H Workshop.

What happened?

- a "yukky meeting" skit.
- brainstorming fundraising, social and recreational activities.
- a Kentucky Fried Chicken dinner.
- practice making a 4-H club plan.
- discussion of the different jobs that of a 4-H leader.

PROJECT IDEAS

Making It On Your Own is a project that you may not have heard about. Unit I deals with basic life skills and gives members an opportunity to learn some of the things that they will need to know to take care of themselves on a day-to-day basis: making nutritious snacks, keeping clothing neat, clean and in good repair, using simple carpentry tools and doing basic repairs around the house, spending money wisely, servicing a car. Unit II is designed for older members who are preparing to

continued

FARM TALK with Art Irvine

The goal of a cow-calf operation is to annually wean a healthy calf for every cow. To achieve this a cow should calve at no more than 12-month intervals. Cows should be bred within 12 months of calving and bred to calf within a 45 day early spring period. The reproductive ability of bulls should be determined before purchase and before each breeding season.

Bred yearling heifers and thin cows require a higher level of nutrition than the rest of the herd, and should be fed separately. Excessively fat or thin cows often have calving difficulties.

Calf scours are reduced by moving the cow-herd out of wintering facilities and into a clean, well-drained area prior to calving. Yearling heifers require more calving assistance and should be kept in a separate area.

The newborn calf should receive colostrum or first milk within the first two hours of life. If the calf is unable to nurse, tube-feed about four pounds of colostrum. Extra colostrum from the first two milkings can be frozen and kept up to five months.

The navel cord of the new born calf should be dipped in an iodine

solution to reduce the chance of internal infection.

Castration and dehorning should be carried out within two weeks of birth to reduce the setback from shock or flies.

Calves should be vaccinated for blackleg and malignant edema at branding time, and at six month intervals until they are two years old.

Beef cattle do not require elaborate housing. Dry, well ventilated, open sheds, tree groves or slotted fences are all satisfactory.

Shelters should be dry, built against prevailing winds and generously bedded with straw. There should be a strong slope, preferably southern, toward a drainage outlet. Sheds with a southern exposure and closed at the sides are usually satisfactory.

Windbreaks with slots protect livestock better than solid walls or breaks. A windbreak made of 8-inch boards, vertical or horizontal, with the boards spaced two inches apart are ideal. Wind blowing through these spaces and over the wall is slowed than when it blows over a solid wall.

A 20 m.p.h. wind is equivalent to an extra 30 degrees of cold. Cattle on full feed are comfortable at 30

strike out on their own and covers some of the following areas: finding a job and a place to live, managing money wisely, purchasing food and clothing, making decisions about transportation, getting along with roommates and getting involved in a new community. Both units are challenging projects with lots of room for innovation and interesting project activities.

WHAT'S IN A CLOVER LEAF?

4-H the four-leaf clover did you ever wonder why our symbol is a clover and not a rose or a wheat sheaf?

The clover was first used in Wright County, Iowa, U.S.A. in 1890. This symbol had three leaves with "Heart", "Head", and "Hand" printed on the leaves. The symbol became a four-leaf clover when the leaf with "Health" was added. Because of this emblem, the Boys and Girls Clubs in the U.S. became

known as 4-H. Canada adopted its own version of the symbol for the movement, a 4-H clover with Canada printed on a white banner beneath.

Since clover is native to every continent except Australia and Antarctica, 4-H or similar organizations in many other countries have adopted the four-leaf clover as an emblem. As well, the symbol for international 4-H activities is a globe with a band of clovers at the equator. So the clover leaf has something in it - a whole world.

UP AND COMING

FEBRUARY 29 - MARCH 1

4-H Information Workshop, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

MARCH 7-9

Saskatchewan 4-H Council Annual Meeting, Camp Rayner.

MARCH 15

4-H Information Workshop, Sask. Indian Cultural College, Saskatoon.

degrees Fahrenheit when air is still. Poor or restricted rations raise comfort temperatures by 25 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the quality and volume of feed.

Wind adds stress and discomfort and increases heat losses from cattle. It is a far more serious hazard than extreme cold temperatures.

The chill should be taken off drinking water. Warming to 40 degrees Fahrenheit is recommended.

Wintering beef cows requires about 4,000 pounds of roughage over seven months depending on circumstances. High-quality grass, cereal, or grass-legume hays and silages are very satisfactory, particularly when given to young cattle. Low or medium quality hays or straws properly supplemented with grain or a protein supplement and Vitamin A, is an ideal winter feed for the mature beef herd.

Vitamin A is essential for bred cows and may be added to feed or drinking water. Overwintered steers and heifers make good use of straw as a roughage providing daily rations include four to five pounds of grain, one pound of protein supplement, minerals and Vitamin A.

Self-feeders provide faster gains and lower labor requirements, but controlled feeding by a skilled operator provides better feed conversion.

Highest market returns are received from cattle with the minimum fat required for Canada A1 and A2 grades. Sometimes higher prices are paid per pound for heavy finished steers, other times heavy carcasses are discounted. Awareness of current market requirements are necessary in determining the best time to market finished animals.

Cattlemen can market finished cattle directly to the packing plant or through a livestock marketing agent at public stockyards. Breeding stock and feeder cattle can be marketed through public stockyards, through special producer organized sales, or directly to buyers. The particular circumstances of each situation should be analyzed before finalizing a marketing procedure.

Details of all aspects of cattle production are available at your nearest Agricultural Representative Office. Use this service. It is for your use and benefit.

WĀSAKĀM ĒKWA PAPĀMI (around and about)

U.S. Indians Face Last Chance For Damage Claims

In the United States, Interior Assistant Secretary Forrest Gerard and most other witnesses called before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee recommended an extension of the April 1st, 1980 statute of limitations deadline for Indian damage claims dating back to 1966 or earlier. The limitation was first imposed in 1966, when the United States was given six years to clear up all past claims for damages to the property of Indians arising out of tort or contract. A five-year extension was granted in 1972, and in 1977 an "absolutely final" extension of another two years and eight months. Gerard testified that the Department, since the last extension, has uncovered almost 10,000 potential claims and that it will be impossible to process all of these through the Justice Department and into court by April 1st. Capital Hill observers expect Senator Melcher, the Indian Affairs Chairman, to introduce in January a bill extending the deadline. Serious problems are expected from the House with regard to passage of the Bill.

Urban Land Possible Heirloom

About 400-heirs of a KAW Indian chief have filed suit in Federal District Court in Wichita, Kansas, asserting they should be declared the legal owners of 23-square miles of land in and near Topeka, Kansas. The Indians claim about 40-million acres of Kaw land in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and New Mexico were ceded to the United States by a treaty signed in 1825, with the treaty reserving a square mile on the north bank of the Kaw River for each of Chief White Plume's 23 children. They contend the treaty also provided the permission of the United States was required to legalize any sale or alienation of this property. The descendants of the Chief say the Indians never voluntarily gave up the land, and that there is no record of the government ever consenting to the transfer of the land to others. The property includes a 225-acre industrial section, a General Foods plant, a Garvey Grain elevator, and many homes.

B.I.A. Land Leases Profitable

The *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, a U.S. government study, compared oil leases of Indian lands negotiated through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with Bureau of Land Management leases of federal public lands, and found the Indian leases substantially more profitable. Using two typical leases, of tracts less than three miles apart, the paper reported that the BIA Indian lease called for an immediate \$620,000 cash bonus and a guarantee that any petroleum will be marketed by 1984. The BLM Lease had neither. The Indian royalty was 20% vs. 12.5% and the land rental, if there is no drilling, \$5.00 an acre vs. \$1.00.

New Leader For Indian Political Group

The national congress of American Indians has hired a new executive director. He is Ronald P. Andrade. The 32-year old former executive director for the Native American Student Alliance in San Diego, California, began his new duties with the NCAI January 2nd.

U.S. Official Says Dress Codes Discriminatory

The Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare says schools cannot establish dress codes for students.

Reversing the stand of her predecessor, Patricia Harris said "Dress codes have been used to enforce sexual stereotyping to prevent **American Indians, Hispanics, and Blacks** from following customs in hairstyle and dress".

Religious Recognition

The United States Secretary of the Interior has approved purchase by the U.S. of 120 acres of land at Bear Butte, South Dakota, for use by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes.

Bear Butte has religious significance for these, and other, Plains Indians (tribes).

Bear Butte, located on a prairie near Sturgis, South Dakota, is considered the site of the origin of the Cheyenne religion, between 700 and 3,000 years ago. It is still used as a sacred place of worship.

The land, which will be placed in trust status, will be specifically purchased for the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribes of Montana, with a reserved right of access for other Indians for whom the area has traditional religious significance.

Fishing Regulations, Treaty Rights In The United States

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States has announced public hearings on fishing regulations governing Michigan Indian tribes have been scheduled for February 20th at Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario?) and February 22nd in Lansing, Michigan.

Following a U.S. District Court ruling in May, 1979, that the State of Michigan does not have the authority to regulate the exercise of treaty fishing rights, the Interior Department in November published federal regulations which took effect immediately as an interim rule to govern the remainder of the 1979 fishing season.

These regulations are reported to have been developed under a memorandum of understanding with the tribes involved. In this memorandum, the tribes agreed to develop one joint comprehensive set of fishing regulations which the department agreed to review and promulgate as federal regulations if they sufficiently protected the fishing resource. Both the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources were consulted in the process.

Sports fishermen, and others in Michigan, have sought through litigation and Political pressure to bring the tribes under state regulations. Cecil D. Andrus, Interior Secretary, said that under the decision rendered by U.S. District Judge Noel Fox in May, the primary authority over treaty fishers is the tribes themselves, with the Interior Department having a residual authority to step in to preserve the resource.

Andrus also said "We do not have the authority to impose the State's management philosophy or resource allocation decisions on the tribes".

EVENTS TO WATCH FOR...

announcement

The National Indian Brotherhood of Canada is conducting their annual General Assembly in Ottawa the week of April 28 - May 2, 1980. The Brotherhood is comprised of Indian governmental organizations across Canada, one of which is the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. At this extremely important crossroads in developing Indian positions on many issues, it is imperative that as many viewpoints are advanced as possible. The Indian nations will be discussing and adopting positions on: 1. the powers and authorities of the Indian governments, 2. the obligations of Canada, 3. the Constitution, 4. Indian Rights, 5. the Indian Act, 6. lands and resources. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians intends to be represented by all the Chiefs of Saskatchewan as well as their Executive Council. In order to enable the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to financially support this representation it is necessary to raise, through a variety of means, a substantial sum of money. Any contribution or method of support of this extremely important event, will be gratefully received.

ANNOUNCEMENT

**The National Indian Brotherhood of Canada
is pleased to announce**

a

NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

**"Indian Control of Indian Education:
Practical Applications"**

**The University Centre
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba*
May 12 - 15, 1980***

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

YOUR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS
OR
THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD
EDUCATION PROGRAM
102 BANK STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5N4
(613) 236-0673

*CHANGED FROM VANCOUVER, B.C. - APRIL 22 - 24, 1980

THUNDERCHILD'S THIRD ANNUAL ALL NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

**Turtleford, Sask.
March 8 & 9**

12 team modified double knock-out.
A side: 1st, \$1200.00; 2nd, \$800.00; 3rd, \$400.00; 4th, \$400.00. B side: 1st, \$600.00; 2nd, \$400.00. Entry fee, \$200.00 (First 12 teams with their \$200.00 entry fee by certified cheque or money order will be accepted, \$100.00 refunded when team is iced). Deadline is Sunday, March 2, 1980. Send entries to James Thunderchild, P.O. Box 340, Turtleford, Sask., phone 845-2919 (or) Philip Wapass, Turtleford, Sask., phone 845-2919.

NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

**Leask, Sask.
February 23 & 24**

12 teams, \$1600.00 in prize money,
A and B side, \$100.00 entry fee
-\$50.00 refunded when team is iced.
Phone 466-4444.

**TELEMIRACLE
V.I.P. PANEL**

**name
CHIEF SOL SANDERSON**

**time
2 - 3 P.M.**

**date
SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1980**

BINGO

sponsored by
*Beardy's
Recreation Board*

*every second Sunday
of the month*

*jackpot is \$1,000.00 in 55
numbers, also 10 games
for \$10.00 each, and a
50-50 bingo*

NOTICE

to Rita Lorraine Starblanket

Take notice that a Hearing will be held at the Unified Family Court at 311 - 21st Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on the fourth day of March A.D. 1980 at 3:00 p.m. with respect to your children: Lola Jean Starblanket, born January 8, 1973 and Terrance Roy Starblanket, born August 18, 1978. If you do not appear on the date and time stipulated, an Order may be made in your absence. Should anyone reading this notice have knowledge of the whereabouts of Rita Lorraine Starblanket, please contact Carol Middleton, Department of Social Services, 122 - 3rd Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 2H6, Phone: 664-6089.

NOTICE

The Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association (S.I.W.A.) will be hosting a two day workshop commencing with our opening address on the evening of Wednesday, February 20 at 7 P.M. through to February 22. Each band will be allowed two delegates. Due to limited funds we would ask each band to pool vehicles wherever possible and that Wednesday will also be utilized as travelling day. A tentative agenda will be mailed to each band office in the near future. Your patronage and interest in this workshop by the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association is appreciated. This workshop will be held at the Holiday Inn in Regina. Please direct any further enquiries to: Sadie Cote, President, S.I.W.A., c/o Tony Cote, Cultural College, 1030 Idylwyld Drive N, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3S9.

NOTICE

St. Andrew's College is sponsoring the Annual Conference for Ministers and Spouses February 19th to the 21st, in Saskatoon. Theme of this year's conference is "The Road to Repentance" . . . a theological response to the Indian people. The introductory theme speaker will be the Reverend Stanley J. McKay, B.A., B.D., of Koostatak, Manitoba.



APRIL 4th - 13th, 1980
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
WINTER GAMES
Hosted By COTE RESERVE



••••• **EVENTS** •••••

MINOR HOCKEY & JUNIOR HOCKEY
(District Representatives)

a) Wee-Wees b) Pee-Wees c) Bantams d) Midgets e) Juniors

OLD TIMERS HOCKEY
SENIOR HOCKEY
Open to any reserve

MIDGET & SENIOR GIRLS BASKETBALL
District Representatives

MENS, LADIES & MIXED CURLING
Open to any Reserve

● **EVENING ENTERTAINMENT** ●
CULTURAL DISPLAY & TRADITIONAL DANCE
OPENING & CLOSING CEREMONIES
MEDALS, JACKETS & AWARDS PRESENTATIONS



FURTHER INFORMATION:
Contact - Lloyd Brass or Alfred Stevenson
Phone: 542-2694 or 542-2695

1979 THE YEAR END IN REVIEW

1979 can be called the Year of Elections...Band elections - FSI elections - Provincial elections - Federal elections - and maybe even 'the Rise and Fall of the Conservative Government in Canada'...but only time will tell on that one.

It was an eventful year for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians...

January

January 10th, 1979, at an afternoon news conference in Regina, then Chief Albert Bellegarde, and 1st Vice-President Solomon Sanderson, jointly revealed startling results of research conducted into the land surrenders of the Pheasant's Rump #68, Ocean Man #69, and Chacastapasin #98 Reserves. In each of these cases, it had been determined that high-level Indian Affairs and other Government officials conspired to obtain those lands for themselves. The story of these transactions revealed a serious breach of trust on the part of the Federal government, dating as far back as 1901.

Medical Services or rather, lack of them was very much in the news. The 'new' medical services guidelines sparked collective outrage of Indian people right across Canada. One of the most active areas was St. Regis, part of the Mohawk Nation, in Ontario. Chief Andrew Delisle of the Confederation of Indians of Quebec advised the National Indian Brotherhood January 16th of the incarceration of Chief Lawrence Francis of St. Regis by the Ontario Provincial Police for participating in a peaceful demonstration against the guidelines. The charge was conspiracy to commit mischief. The chief and his band membership blockaded the highway running through their land, and charged each vehicle a dollar for passage.

The OPP originally refused bail, but later released Chief Francis on his own recognizance, instructing him not to speak out in public against National Health and Welfare.

February

The Association of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts held its first meeting in February...Members from across the province were in attendance, with representation from Chitek Lake, Makwa Lake, White Bear, Kinookimaw, and Last Oak Resorts. Chief Hilliard McNab of Gordon's Reserve chaired the meeting, along with Chief Ken Sparvier of Cowessess. Delegates discussed a variety of policies, problems, and services common to all, and decided a Central association should be formed from the group.

Economic Development was widely discussed. Such things as uranium mining and milling with its accompanying spin-off opportunities - things like construction, trucking, commuter aircraft, food catering, and security services; road construction and maintenance contracts;

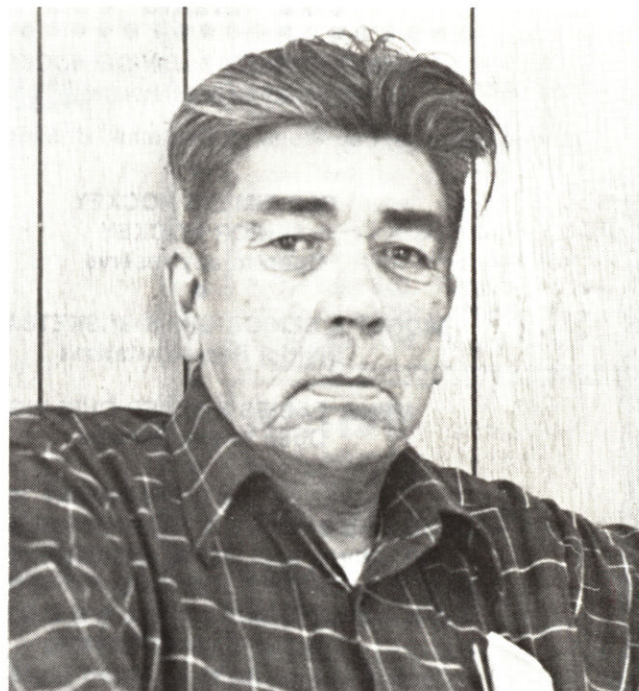


tourism; and production, refinement, and extraction of heavy oil.

The FSI's first annual Socio-Economic Conference eclipsed the Solar Eclipse in terms of importance for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. Elwood Cowley, Minister responsible for the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation said the Indian people of Saskatchewan must act now to benefit in northern development.

He said that unless there was deliberate and concentrated effort to direct the benefits of Saskatchewan's oncoming prosperity, there is no guarantee Indian people would receive benefits relative to their needs as a component of Saskatchewan society. And, he told delegates the need for a concentrated effort to establish a workable and practical economic development plan for Indian people cannot be underplayed.

In his address to delegates, then Chief Albert Bellegarde reminded them of the 1978 policy conference, and said there was discussion of the different types of resources that had to be developed...particularly in terms of our own communities were we have to look at some of the economic products that could be developed.



Chief Hilliard McNab, chairman of historic A.S.I.R meeting.

"Not only our economic resources, but also our community infrastructural resources that can provide employment jobs for our people...as well as our most important resource and that is our people itself!" "But the thing I would like to point out here, in our Indian communities as well as elsewhere, the main and most significant thing that keeps coming forward is the fact that resources are the primary objective of governments, of industry, and of the public in general."

"You talk about resources...You talk about not only mineral resources, you talk about other resources that are available to Indian people. Certainly, I think the government recognizes the fact that we are not bound to only the resources of our Indian reserves, because they recognize hunting, fishing, gathering, and trapping..They recognize the fact that Indian people still have other areas that they get involved in outside of their own Indian communities."

"...We, as Indian people, appreciate the provincial government's stand on the Indian issues the strong support they have given us. But still, I think that question must be answered, and every time you look at it, it always goes back to the Constitution...because that is what dictates and spells out the powers, the jurisdictional areas, that responsibility of government and its peoples."

That address was to be Chief Bellegarde's last public function. He passed away following a lengthy illness March 19th.

A letter of sympathy from Grand Chief Dennis Cromarty of Grand Council Treaty #9 probably summed up everyone's feelings the best...He wrote:

"The sadness in our hearts cannot be measured with human or natural means. We knew Chief Albert Bellegarde only in terms of natural time measurement. Yet our spiritual association was one that goes back into the farthest memory of our aboriginal people, and extends to the limitless future. Chief Albert Bellegarde was one with us in purpose and determination, and we were proud to be associated with him and his people. He will be missed. Giche Manitou, our great grandfather, has taken our brother to the land of eternal peace. We join our brothers and sisters across this land in praying that great grandfather will comfort and give strength to Verna Bellegarde, sons Albert and Edward, and daughter Shelley." We remember.

March

The 1st annual Indian Author's Conference was held March 30th and 31st, at the Sheraton Centre in Regina. The conference was sponsored by the Canada Council, as part of a National Book Festival.

Among authors present and familiar to Saskatchewan were Eleanor Brass and Maria Campbell; from outside the province were George Clutesi, Indian Author-Actor, from British Columbia; Basil Johnston, and Don Whiteside.

This first conference was very successful in its aim to bring Indian authors together, as well as to stimulate public awareness, both Indian and non-Indian. The conference brought to light a number of interesting points: most works about Indians are written by non-Indians. Indian people are not reading about themselves, and are especially not reading those books

written by Indians. Noted recording artist, Shannon Two-Feathers, provided the entertainment at the cultural evening.



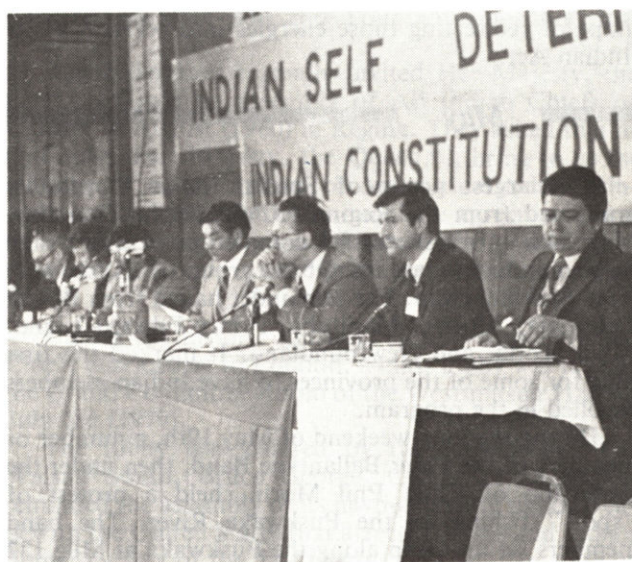
Shannon sings.

April

At the All Chiefs Conference in Saskatoon in April, Acting Sol Sanderson stressed the need for a strong Indian organization to raise treaty concerns in Ottawa. He said we must become more assertive in getting treaty rights upheld by the Canadian government.

He also told delegates that action is needed on the adoption of a Constitution for a sovereign Indian nation, and he outlined the need for Indian Institutions aimed at advancing Indian culture and facilitating government responsibility.

Chief Sanderson called for three new acts of Parliament to uphold treaty rights, and contribute to the financial administration of reserves.. He suggested one act govern Crown and Indian relationships in respect to treaty rights, and a parallel act later on protect the treaty rights of Indians. Of the latter, he said it would encompass a commissioner who would be charged with interpreting and policing treaty rights.



Upholding concept of self-determination.



A moment of tribute paid to deceased Chief Bellegarde.

A financial administration act would over-see money allocated to Indians so that most of it would not be spent on administration of the Department of Indian Affairs, as is now thought to be the case.

Speaking at the conference banquet, NIB President Noel Starblanket told of a document on Indian sovereignty, prepared for the Minister of Indian Affairs, which fell into the hands of the NIB. Starblanket said, "It is evident from arguments in the paper that the federal government is apprehensive about the emergence of Indian governments willing to exercise their sovereign authority on aboriginal lands. The government he said, is especially worried that Indian leaders will concentrate on entrenching the principle of Indian sovereignty in the proposed constitutional changes, and fight to be recognized as full partners in Confederation."

That document outlined a plan to undermine the growing re-assertion of Indian sovereignty, and the hope of redirecting those energies into revision of the Indian Act.

May

The largest group of Special Indian Constables graduated from the Regina RCMP Depot Thursday, May 24th, after successful completion of more than three months of training. Of the group of 23, six were from Saskatchewan. The remainder hailed from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. It marked the first time for some of the provinces to have Indian members enrolled in the program.

During the long weekend of May 19th, a number of members of the Peter Ballantyne Band, then under the leadership of Chief Phil Morin, held a protest of "sport" fishing on the Puskwaka River. The band members set up camp along the Puskwaka at Mile 132 of the Hanson Lake Road. The Band members were also protesting charges laid against three of their number, who had been fishing at a traditional Indian

area the week previous. On the week-end in question, several hundred recreational vehicles emptied close to 1,000 non-Indian fishermen on the river, in the same area, where it soon became obvious that catch limits were not being observed, even though the fish were in a spawning situation.

Early Sunday morning before dawn I watched two fishermen (non-Indian) returning to their camp, after what had to be a night of fishing...On the two poles the men carried between them, I counted more than 100 fish...Although I made attempts at a later date to determine if any of the fishermen that weekend had been charged with exceeding the catch limit, no such information was made available to me. Perhaps 1980 will be a better year.



Fishermen round-up on Puskwaka River.

June - July



At the end of June, and into the 2nd week of July, many of our Chiefs undertook a pilgrimage...Not to Mecca, but to England. Under heavy discussion in the last few years, the Canadian Constitution the British North America Act and its impact on Indian people. HOWEVER, the Indian people had no significant role to play, nor had we been given any assurance that Treaty right would be entrenched in the "New" Constitution. Thus, the CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNEY was undertaken...

Prime Minister Joe Clark had even gone so far as to advise the Queen not to meet with our delegation. The results of his move went in our favour, as the politicians and the press then became interested in this group that was such a "threat" to the Canadian government.

In an Editorial in *the Saskatchewan Indian* in July, this is written:

"The British Parliament originally passed the BNA Act, and therefore the British Parliament will have to legislate it out of existence. The feeling in Canada is that such legislation would be passed without debate. But the Indian delegation pointed out that Britain has a 'residual' responsibility to Indian natives within Canada through treaties, and the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

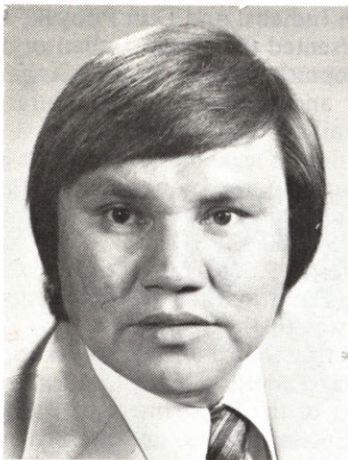
The British Parliament can debate a new Canadian Constitution and various members of Parliament stated they would support a move to see that treaty rights were placed in the new constitution.

Support for the Indian delegation came from this side of the Atlantic as well...*The Toronto Star* ran an Editorial in support of the Chiefs.

'The Canadian Government made an unfortunate decision when it advised the Queen not to see a delegation of Canadian Indian Chiefs opposed to any changes in the British North America Act' *the Star* stated.

'If the Chiefs' visit with the Queen serves to embarrass Canada in the eyes of the world, so be it. If we did not provide grounds for it, we wouldn't be embarrassed.'

The NDP leader Ed Broadbent criticized the government, saying "I strongly urge the Prime Minister to reverse his advice to the Queen, and instead encourage her to meet with the delegation of chiefs for ceremonial and symbolic purpose while they are in London. To do otherwise is to be worse than indifferent to the concerns of the Canadian Chiefs."



N.I.B. President
Noel Starblanket.

During a news conference at the British House of Commons, also known as the Palace of Westminster, on Monday, July 2nd, 1979, NIB President Noel Starblanket stated, "We have travelled this long way because we have not been allowed to sit at the current Constitutional discussions which are now taking place in Canada.

Although my people have lived in Canada for as long as man can remember, we have been forced to sit as observers of people whose ancestors originally came to North America from other lands, debate and negotiate new Constitutional arrangements in our land."

Chief Starblanket told the news conference that since the First Canadians have been shut out of these

Constitutional deliberations, they have desperately explored every possible avenue which might alter the Canadian government's decision to disallow full participation by Indian people in the present Constitutional renewal process.

Chief Starblanket said: "It is the considered opinion of the legal authorities that the British Parliament does not have to immediately comply with the Canadian government's request (to patriate the Canadian Constitution). Neither does the British House of Parliament have to allow Canada's constitutional requests to whistle through the House of Commons and House of Lords without debate."

Further to that, Chief Starblanket said, "It is our view that British Parliamentarians have a residual responsibility to the original peoples of Canada, the peoples who signed the Treaties with the Crown, fought and died as allies of the British Empire in early wars, and gave their lives in defence of Great Britain in World War I and World War II."

He asked for British Parliament's support when the Canadian Government asked the British Houses of Parliament to patriate the Canadian Constitution "...that you can ask the Canadian Government to include the original peoples as full participants in the Canadian Parliamentary process and ask the Canadian Government to entrench Indian treaty and aboriginal rights in Canada's new constitutional arrangements."

He reminded Westminster not to desert the Indian people again, and that they now have a chance to fulfill their responsibility to their original Canadian treaty partners.

A letter of support from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians reaffirmed the obligation of the Crown to uphold the provision of the many treaties entered into by Her Majesty and the Indian nations. "These Treaties ensured the continuation of our government and our jurisdiction. They ensured that the Crown would honour the trust of preserving the Indian nations and the special status we presently enjoy. We request that the British North America Act, the Canadian Constitution, remain with you and Your government at this time."

The Federation formally invited Her Majesty, the Queen, to join an assembly of All Indian Chiefs of Canada in August (1980) in Regina. They asked that at that time, Her Majesty, the Queen, "...bring to us the message of re-affirmation of our mutual treaty principles an undertaking to honour these agreements in a new Constitution for, as in the words of your own commissioner, 'as long as the grass grows and the rivers flow'.

During the historic journey, by approximately 300 Chiefs and leaders to London, a mass lobby was held at the Grand Committee Room of the Westminster Hall on July 3rd (1979).

The lobby was chaired by the Labour MP for Walsall South, Bruce George. Chief Sol Sanderson reminded the assembly of its having already signed treaty with the United States that affects Indians and Indian rights, by way of the Jay Treaty. He said, "In spite of the diplomatic relations you are concerned with, you proceeded to do that when you signed the Jay Treaty, which is in existence respecting Indian rights to cross the

borders freely. Mr. Bruce George, in his presentation, told the chiefs there had been thousands of lobbies to the House of Commons, but few had rivalled that of the Chiefs. He designated it as an amazing achievement for the NIB to have assembled so many Chiefs to make the long and arduous journey to the Mother of Parliament. George said his analysis is a general one, for the British Parliament would be most reluctant to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. But, he said, "The Brotherhood and its constitutional advisors have argued with great force that (this) Parliament *DOES* have a legal responsibility."

George concluded his address by saying: "You are disappointed that you are not meeting the Queen...but I am more disappointed that you are being deliberately avoided by the Government. Are relations between Canada and Britain so delicately poised that even a meeting with you will cause a diplomatic incident?"

He said, "I can understand why this government would not wish a meeting with the Provisional IRA, the FLQ, or Red Brigade...but you are ardent admirers of this country with whom you have signed sacred treaties...Time cannot erase treaty obligations. I hope this historic meeting will contribute to the success of your cause".



Bruce George, M.P. for Walsall South addresses Chiefs in London.

An All-Chiefs' Meeting held at the Strand Palace Hotel was the first gathering of Chiefs from across Canada. These resolutions were brought forward following that meeting:

WHEREAS our Constitutional Journey has now formally begun, and WHEREAS our Indian Governmental powers, our Special Status, and our National interests must be guarded and advanced on a formal and continued basis, BE IT RESOLVED the Indian Nations of the Dominion of Canada commence to set up a permanent embassy in London, England, and in Ottawa, Canada, to formalize political and diplomatic relationships among our Nations...WHEREAS the British Crown and the Royal Parliament of the United Kingdom and of Great Britain have now been advised of

the position of the Indian Nations regarding the Trust obligations they must exercise in the Constitutional issues concerning the Dominion of Canada, and WHEREAS formal response is required and continued action must occur, BE IT RESOLVED that the assembly present support the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in convening a National Assembly of Chiefs of the Indian Nations of Canada in Regina, Saskatchewan, in August 1980 to advance our mutual Indian Governmental concern...WHEREAS there is an historical and present relationship between the Indian Nations of Canada and the Universal Church of Rome and WHEREAS his Eminence, Pope Paul II has a spiritual and a political responsibility to Canadian Indian Nations and to worldwide peace and goodwill among all Nations, BE IT RESOLVED that this assembly authorize the National Indian Brotherhood to arrange for formal audience with the Pope to present our Constitutional position and concerns, and secure affirmative support and action from the Vatican...

The Constitutional Journey has begun!

1979 also marked the official beginning for the Economic Action/Resource Development program for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. Duplicate copies of a development agreement were signed in the space of some three minutes at an official Department of Indian Affairs ceremony on June 29th in Regina.

Representing the Department of Indian Affairs were the Director General, Dr. Owen Anderson and Director of Economic Development, Walter Keyes; Steve Pooyak, 2nd Vice President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, and Don Pooyak, Development Officer, represented the parent Indian organization.

The development agreement set out the duties of the FSI, the cost and expenditure procedures, accounting practices, detail of operation, funds and capital costs grants, definition of legal matters, and the general terms of reference to be observed by the two signing parties. Terms of the agreement allowed allotment of \$400,000 to cover the 1979-80 fiscal year.

The transfer of 9,605 acres of federal Crown land to the LaPlonge Band marked the first federal action of this type...It was the beginning.

While it is true that the land in question was easy to transfer, it was Federal Crown Land it was under the administration of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was Free of Encumbrances, and the province transferred all its interests to the Crown it nevertheless set the precedent for other and future transfers of lands to Bands.

After more than 15 years of discussion, negotiation, confrontation, and further negotiation by the Indian people in the North Battleford District, the First Indian Controlled Health Centre in Canada finally opened. A great many people packed the facility during the opening Federal and Provincial officials news media FSI, and members of the general public.

Chief Solomon Sanderson told the gathering that the eyes of the country would be focusing on the centre, and that there will be many obstacles to be faced similar to what was first encountered when the Indian people went for control of their education. He said that "Although the federal government is responsible for health services to Indian people under treaty, Ottawa has failed to

establish policies to deal with the real issues and health conditions on the Indian reserves.”

Noel Starblanket, President of the NIB, said “The era of exclusive federal management and control of the health systems and programs which directly affect the Indian individual, the Indian, family, and the Indian community is hastening to its end.”



Fifteen years hard work results in opening first Indian Health Centre.

August



Chiefs Dave Knight and John G. Diefenbaker at John Smith, May 8, 1979.

Canada lost one of its greatest men with the death of John George Diefenbaker...Fiercely patriotic, a master politician, a man with a quick wit, loved by many and respected by all. A friend of the Indian people, Mr. Diefenbaker “the Chief” passed away August 16th, 1979.

In his “TAPWE” column in the August issue of *the Saskatchewan Indian*, Doug Cuthand wrote, “The Chief was a self-made man, and no copy exists. He was alone in his commitment and guts for the country, and its people. He stands head and shoulders above the mealy-mouthed image-conscious clones being turned out by the party machines today”.

On August 1st, Rodney Soonias became the first practising Indian lawyer in Saskatchewan, when he opened a private office. Rodney is the son of Frank and Bertha Soonias of Red Pheasant Reserve. He attended elementary school in Red Pheasant, after which time he went to the Prince Albert Indian Residential School. He received his high school diploma from the Prince Albert Collegiate Institute. He received his Bachelor of Education degree from the College of Education on the Saskatoon campus, and then taught for four years in Prince Albert. He also taught at Little Pine, and Paynton.

At one time, he was employed by the FSI as Director of the Cultural College.

He received his masters degree in education while directing the study of Indian education in Saskatchewan, commonly known as Task Force.

At the completion of this major undertaking he entered the University of Alberta in Edmonton to work on his law degree.

After finishing his formal education, he articulated in Saskatoon and worked at the Native Law Centre.

He also taught a university class for the Federated College in Prince Albert during the summer of 1979.

September

Montreal was the setting for the National Indian Brotherhood General Assembly in September.

In his address to the delegates, NIB President Noel Starblanket said “We have in this country a constitutional crisis. We have always had a constitutional crisis, because it is a country founded on a myth, a lie”. He said, “The larger society would have the world believe that French and English were the founding peoples of Canada, and that these two peoples have a divine right...to take our lands, resources, and determine our future for us”.

At the conference, Jake Epp, the Minister of Indian Affairs, told the assembly that the Progressive Conservative government is committed to continuing the process of Constitutional renewal which was begun by the first ministers at their conference in February.

The Minister said “This government understands and will be responsive to your concern that Indian people be represented in a process so fundamental as the constitution of our country, but, as many of you realize, this will be a lengthy process and the pressing social and economic problems of our people cannot wait so long”.

He said extensive work has been completed on proposals to include Indian government in the first round of amendments to the Indian Act. He reiterated his own commitment and that of the Prime Minister to moving forward with amendments on membership.

He said the whole issue of membership revisions is tied to both the development and legalization of Indian Government. This, he said, is something which has yet to be fully debated and resolved by the Indian communities themselves.

Meanwhile, returning the visit by Chiefs to England,

British Labour MP Bruce George told delegates to the Assembly that British MP's would... "embarrass the hell out of the Canadian government" if it tries to bring home the British North America Act without safeguarding Indian rights.

October



Victor of the 1979 October election, Chief Solomon Sanderson.

The October All-Chiefs' conference saw Solomon Sanderson elected Chief of the FSI for a one-year term. He defeated Dave Ahenakew during a by-election held at the Conference.

Chief Sanderson had been acting Chief since the death of the late Albert Bellegarde in March. Doug Cuthand was elected 1st Vice-President; Ken Sparvier, Chief of Cowessess, was elected Secretary; Ron Albert of Sweetgrass was elected 3rd Vice-President. The District Reps remained the same.

There was no election for 2nd vice-president, which is held by Steve Pooyak.

At the conference, nation status was urged for Indians. Chief Sanderson said there must be full recognition of Indian and Dene treaty and aboriginal rights. He rejected Prime Minister Clark's offer to negotiate Indian political rights, saying they were not open for negotiation.

And, Sanderson warned the Chiefs and delegates from Saskatchewan's 68 Bands that some Indian people oppose Indian - Dene government or economic development, and said those people are playing into the hands of Ottawa and the provinces.

November - December

"Well, I guess Dick Spencer just won himself a reserve". That statement was attributed to Indian Affairs Minister Jake Epp following the Prince Albert by-election which was won by NDP at the Tories expense.

The Peter Ballantyne selection of the Prince Albert Indian Student residence had been an issue in the civic election, with some success. Spencer, the mayor of Prince Albert, had campaigned long and hard to keep a reserve out of the city limits. He had fed the false fears of the rednecks and racists that the student residence property would become a lawless enclave littered with old car bodies, and the scene of round the clock drunken parties. ('TAPWE' - Doug Cuthand - Nov/Dec - 1979)

The Qu'Appelle Valley Chiefs, representing the Qu'Appelle Valley Authority, took their grievances to various ministers of the Conservative government in Ottawa recently. The Authority is concerned about the economics and environmental changes which development in the region would incur. The government agreement controlling that development evolved with absolutely no Indian participation or consultation, despite the fact that approximately 70 miles of the Qu'Appelle Valley is Indian land, prime land for development as recreation and resort areas.

The Federal-Provincial argument approves a budget of 44 - million dollars for development in the Valley, but, up to this point, there has been no comprehensive study regarding impact of the water conveyance system. And, because Indian lands are needed for completion of the system, development was brought to a halt.

The conveyance system would consist of a series of dams and other diversions such as straightening out the river beds and deepening and widening the river channels for more effective movement of water.

On November 6th, 1979, the Canadian Government Elections Act became legal and binding between the Sturgeon Lake band government and the Canadian government.

Sturgeon Lake thus becomes the first Indian Band in Canada to take the giant step in formalizing Indian government on their reserve. The action was prompted when an appeal was launched by a band member, that under section 74 of the Indian Act, a non-resident band member cannot cast a ballot, nor run for the position of councillor. Most band members present voiced the concern that the Indian Act regulations restricted some band members from participating in the democratic processes of the band of which they are rightful members.

Allan Sapp is the artist whose painting "Christmas Evening" was selected for the 1979 UNICEF International Greeting Card Collection.

Sapp, from the Red Pheasant Reserve, joins such notable personages as the BeeGees, Abba, Donna Sommers, Olivia Newton-John, Kris Kristofferson, and hockey superstar Guy LaFleur, who volunteer their talents and time to help UNICEF.

1980 is now upon us...and to make it a success, we will have to work together.

A number of issues remain to be settled - land entitlement, health, social services, jurisdictional disputes, other treaty areas, economic development, the Constitution, and a host of others.

—KEITH HOWELL

"Indian Studies Honour Night" Spotlights Graduates



Senator Angus Merasty and Resident Elder, Jim Ryder holding the flag and staff.

A reception honoring two graduates from the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College was held at the University of Regina on October 20, 1979. Sharon Carrier of the Piapot Reserve and Lorraine Dick of Fort Qu'Appelle obtained their Bachelor of Arts degrees with a Major in Indian Studies. They received their degrees at the University of Regina Fall Convocation, which was held at the Centre of the Arts.

An "Indian Studies Honor Night" was held on November 16th, for Sharon, Lorraine and Phyllis Lerat. Phyllis of Cowesses Reserve had convocated on May 29, 1979, with a double major in Indian Studies and Psychology.

The banquet started with the traditional march. Senator Angus Merasty carried the flag and Resident Elder Jim Ryder carried the staff. The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Pow-Wow Club sang the honor song.

Headtable guests included: Dr. Owen Anderson, Regional Director of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Ida Wasacase, Director of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College; Cliff Starr; Teal Lowery, University Secretary, University of Regina; Gary Wouters, Provincial Government Representative, and former F.S.I. consultant on Education and the three graduates with their escorts.

Nathan Beaudry was the Master of Ceremonies and would have done a perfect job if he hadn't called on Teal Lowery and Cliff Starr to speak prior to the meal.

The Pow-Wow Club wound up the banquet by singing two more songs and everyone danced to the drum. A dance subsequently followed. Music was supplied by the Moonshine Molly Band.

—PATRICK LACHANCE
Information Officer



Some of the people in attendance at the reception were from left to right - Chief Sol Sanderson, Cliff Starr, Ida Wasacase, Dr. Walter Currie, Senator Walter Dieter, and of course Lorraine and Sharon.



Dr. Owen Anderson addresses the crowd at the banquet. On the left is Lorraine Dick, and on the right is M.C. Nathan Beaudry.

Cross Cultural Library Opens In Regina

A Cross Cultural Library is now open in Room 125 of the College Building at the University of Regina. The library was established by a grant to the Saskatchewan Association on Human Rights from the Secretary of State. It is housed in the Community Education Centre, Faculty of Social Work. "The Secretary of State grant allowed us to hire summer students to establish the library and do the initial cataloguing of donated materials," said Terry Mountjoy, Coordinator of the project.

All of the materials presently housed in the library have been donated or loaned by people interested in cross cultural relations. "We are still seeking materials, and we are also applying for other funds in order to increase the number of books and journals," said Mountjoy.

The library has more than 400 pamphlets, 100 journals, 70 books and a dozen binders dealing with cross cultural research, training programs, ethnic and racial relations, and conflict resolution. More than fifty percent of the library's materials deal with Canadian Indians, Metis or Eskimos.

For more information, contact Terry Mountjoy, Box 1892, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3E1.

Degree Program For Indian Art

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (Federation of Saskatchewan Indians), situated on the campus of the University of Regina, would like to announce that it can now offer a fully accredited 3-year B.A. degree program in Indian Art.

The Senate Committee of the University of Regina gave its final approval on October 19, 1979. This came after nearly two years of negotiations with various university committees. During the negotiations, a close working relationship was developed with the Department of Visual Arts.

In June 1977, the Indian Art program came under the administration of the Saskatchewan Indian Feder-

ated College. Previously the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College experimented with a non-credit program. During the development of the program, concern was that exposure to traditional heritage, combined with the technique and freedom to explore the mainstream of contemporary art, would stimulate interest and pride in Indian history and cultures.

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is the only Indian institution in North America which has direct control of its administration and finances. Each college program has control of course and program content. However, such content must meet the academic regulations of the university.

The degree in Indian Art has four areas of specialization: Indian Art History, Two-Dimensional Forms, Three-Dimensional Forms, and Multi-Traditional (Natural) Media. Students are also required to take two classes in the core area from the Department of Visual Arts.

Interested students both Indian and Non-Indian wanting to be admitted into the program can do so by meeting one of the four admission categories: Regular Entrance, Matriculation, Mature or Open Admission (Conditional Special).

For application or further information write to: Admissions and Counselling Services, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, C-4, Classroom Building, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2.

Applications for faculty positions may also be sent to the Indian Art Department.

The E-12 Guidelines In Saskatchewan

The E-12 is now implemented in Saskatchewan. According to Dr. Anderson, Saskatchewan Regional Director of D.I.A.N.D., the "Treasury Board Minute #752408 (E-12) is the only authority which the Department has to provide Educational Assistance to post-secondary students. Failure to follow this guideline would mean cancellation of financial assistance for all post-secondary students."

The E-12 Guideline was first released in 1975, and was part of a total package of education guideline

circulars that were all unilaterally designed by D.I.A.N.D. Provision for Indian consultation were made only to allow Indian people to make their recommendations to the policies. They were never included in the development process. Despite the lack of Indian input, Treasury Board authorized the E-12 in 1977.

Since that time, our students have been attempting to have their concerns regarding the E-12 seriously considered. In March 1978, our students submitted their recommendations to the Regional Superintendent of Continuing Education of D.I.A.N.D. They were later told that their recommendation would only be considered after one year of implementing the E-12 in Saskatchewan. We have since been informed that they would like to establish a Regional committee to look at possible revisions. However, as the E-12 is a national Guideline, the committee will not be in a position to change the basic intent of the Guidelines which does conflict with our Treaty Rights. Under the E-12, our students will be required to seek alternative sources of funding for their education support and will also have to make a personal contribution towards their education.

With the E-12, students may receive subsidies for housing, childcare, and transportation. However, restrictions will be placed on students in terms of limiting the time spent on pursuing their studies, in restricting the student's choice of educational institutes, and by imposing further restrictions on the procedures of receiving and maintaining support. The E-12 will force students to carry full loads of classes each year due to the time restrictions. Students will also be discouraged from taking summer classes, as the time limit is calculated according to when one receives education assistance. It is not based on the amount of classes taken by the student.

We, as students, cannot reject the E-12 and expect D.I.A.N.D. to follow its old Education policy. Their system used prior to the E-12 could not accommodate the increasing number of students attending classes. Nor can we resolve our concerns on a Regional Committee.

We have been forced to design our own Post-Secondary Education Administrative guidelines which we hope will replace the E-12 in Saskat-

chewan. The guidelines are still in their draft stages and are available for discussion through the Indian Federated College. We hope that 1980 will be the year that education will be seen as a "priority" for our chiefs and that the E-12 will become a monster of the past.

—PAT ATIMOYOO
Provincial Student Representative

Assembling For More Input To School

The Chairman of the Board of the Marieval School called a workshop for January 25th. Henry Delorme, a very hard-working individual is in the process of organizing the 5 bands around the Broadview area to take control of Indian Education at the Marieval Student Residence.

Some of the concerns voiced during the workshop dealt with the make-up of the Board of Directors and its structure. It was felt that more women should be on the Board, more information should be delivered to the parents, and more workshops should be held with a view to following up on what has been happening. The existing Board feels the present system is satisfactory, but definite goals and objectives should be defined by the Board.

In financing, workshops should be held to familiarize the people with the immense undertaking the Board will be assuming in taking over the school.

A fool-proof accounting system should be established and a personal insurance package, with regulations, should be set up.

The workshops should be made more exciting and informative, in order to attract more participants and observers.

School Principal Don Pinay, suggested a management board be set up with all concerns brought to the attention of the Chiefs so that difficulties don't hinder the school's progress. The prime purpose of the school is the children's education and the quality of personnel should be of prime importance.

The transition from Federal control to INDIAN Control should not hinder what's going on in the classroom and it was felt the time is ripe for the change.

Henry Delorme concluded that

the time is ripe and appropriate, but that the Board must never forget to be careful.

The Workshop, held on Sakimay, was very well attended by the Bands in the area. Over eighty people were present to hear various speakers from the Department of Indian Affairs and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. —DAN KESHANE

PEN PALS

Hi! My name is Brenda Kay, I am 14 years of age. I would like pen pals 14-15 years of age. My hobbies are: basketball, volleyball and disco dancing. Write: Brenda Kay, Box 92, QUINTON, Sask., SOA 3GO.

Hi! My name is Reema Kay. I would like pen pals (girls & boys) between the ages of 12-14 years of age. My hobbies are: volleyball, baseball and disco dancing. Write: Reema Kay, Box 237, QUINTON, Sask., SOA 3GO.

Hi! My name is Geoffrey Lewis, I am 14 years of age. I would like to correspond with young people from the ages of 13-14. My hobbies are horseback riding, hockey, dancing and swimming. (Will answer all letters) Write to: Geoffrey Lewis, ONION LAKE, Sask., SOM 2EO.

Tansi! My name is Melinda Daniels. I would like to hear from boys & girls between the ages 14 and up. My hobbies practically include everything. Write: Melinda Daniels, Box 28, SPRUCE HOME, Sask., SOJ 2NO.

My name is Norma Mitsuing. I would like a pen pal from the ages of 14-16 (boys or girls). Write: Norma Mitsuing, LOON LAKE, Sask., SOM 1LO.

My name is Geraldine Mitsuing. I would like a pen pal (boy or girl) between the ages of 11-13. Write: Geraldine Mitsuing, LOON LAKE, Sask., General Delivery, SOM 1LO.

My name is Darlene Pachapis. I would like a pen pal ages 12-14, boys or girls. Write: Darlene Pachapis, Box 322, LOON LAKE, Sask., SOM 1LO.

Hi! My name is Denise Yuzicapi. I am 14 years old. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 13-16. My hobbies are: disco dancing, going to pow-wows and meeting new friends. Please write: Denise Yuzicapi, P.O. Box 754, FORT QU'APPELLE, Sask., SOG 1SO.

My name is Patricia Lasas. I am 8 years old and from Waterhen Lake Reserve. I would like to hear from boys and girls ages 8-9. My hobbies are: playing cards, skating and listening to music. Write: Patricia Lasas, WATERHEN LAKE, Sask., SOM 3BO.

Hi! My name is Doreen Day. I would like pen pals (boys or girls) ages 9-12. I am a traditional pow-wow dancer and my hobbies include: going to pow-wows, writing letters, playing cards and writing poetry. Write: Doreen Day, 2 - 732 Popular Bay, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba.

Hi! My name is Clinton Nippi. I am from Nut Lake reserve. I would like to have pen pals of any age. My hobbies include: sports, riding horses. Write: Clinton Nippi, Box 22, ROSE VALLEY, Sask., SOE 1MO.

Hi! My name is Ronna Whitehawk. I would like pen pals between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: sports, and dancing. Write: Ronna Whitehawk, Q.I.R.S. LEBRET, Sask., SOG 2YO.

My name is David Taniskishayinew. I am 13 years old and I am from Nut Lake Reserve. I would like to have some pen pals between the ages of 12-15. My hobbies are: sports and horseback riding. Write: David Taniskishayinew, P.O. Box 22, ROSE VALLEY, Sask., SOE 1MO.

Hi! My name is Paula Bull. I am from Little Pine Reserve. I would like pen pals between the ages of 13-16. Write: Paula Bull, Box 166, CUTKNIFE, Sask., SOM ONO.

Hi! My name is Loretta Hunter. I am 10 years old. I would like pen pals between 10-15 years of age. My hobbies are: swimming, bike riding and playing with pets. Write: Loretta Hunter, Box 271, PUNNICHY, Sask., SOA 3CO.

My name is Lestor Primeau. I am from Prince Albert. I am 15 years old. I would like pen pals between 14-16 years old. My hobbies are: playing basketball, dancing and listening to rock music. Write: Lestor Primeau, 923 - 1st. St. East, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.,

My name is Lorraine Ballantyne. I am from Little Red River Reserve. I am 13 years of age and I would like pen pals between 13-15 years old (boys & girls). My hobbies include: listening to country music, sports and meeting new friends. Write: Lorraine Ballantyne, TWEEDSMUIR, Sask., SOJ 2VO.

My name is Myrtle Ballantyne. I am from Little Red River reserve. I am 15 years old and I would like pen pals between 15-16 years of age (boys or girls). My hobbies include: dancing, listening to music, going out and meeting new people. Write: Myrtle Ballantyne, TWEEDSMUIR, Sask., SOJ 2VO.

My name is Alma Elaine Friday. I am from Cote reserve. I would like pen pals from 15-16 years of age. My hobbies include: volleyball, pow-wow's and dancing. Write: Alma Friday, Box 70, PUNNICHY, Sask., SOA 3CO.

My name is Darryl Obey. I live in Saskatoon, Sask., I would like to meet some boys & girls between the ages of 15-16. My hobbies include: playing hockey, skiing, macrame and meeting new people. Write: Darryl Obey, 92 - Carleton Drive, SASKATOON, Sask., S7H 3N6.

Hello! I am from Ministikwan Reserve. I would like a pen pal 15-16 years of age. My hobbies are: going to school, music, dances and some sports. Write: Donna Ernest, General Delivery, WHELAN, Sask., SOM 3CO.

Hi! My name is Rose Heather. I am from Ministikwan reserve. I would like pen pals between 15-16 years of age. My hobbies are: listening to music, some sports, dances. Write: Rose Heather, General Delivery, WHELAN, Sask., SOM 3CO.

Hello! My name is Inge Nosagaer and I am a Danish exchange student. I would like to write to boys & girls between the ages of 15-16 years old. My interests are: cooking, listening to Indian music, cultures, nature and much more. Please write: Inge Nosagaer, c/o Gunther, 19 Cedar Drive, Glen Burrie, MARYLAND, 21061, USA.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

this competition is open to both men and women
Regional Economic Expansion Canada
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
requires
SPECIAL ARDA PROGRAM OFFICER
(Clearance No. 529-346-045)

Salary: \$24,545 - \$34,774
(under review)

Competition No.: 79-PSC/REE-OC-S106

Duties: Analyses and evaluates applications made under the provisions of the Special Agricultural Development Agreement and recommends the kind and amount of financial assistance to be recommended to the Special ARDA Committee; establishes and maintains close contact with applicants and provincial government departments during the project development and evaluation stages; evaluates applicants' performance during the control period to ensure continued compliance with the terms and conditions of financial assistance.

Qualifications: Graduation with an acceptable degree from a recognized university, with specialization in commerce, finance, business administration or some other specialty relevant to the position OR an acceptable combination of education, training and experience. Experience or close association with native or under-privileged groups, various levels of government and in public or private sector financial management. Knowledge of English essential.

All applications must be received by March 3, 1980.

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

HOW TO APPLY:

Send application form and/or resume to:
Pauline Bruneau
Staffing Officer
Public Service Commission
of Canada
1110 - 1867 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2C2
(306) 569-5720

Please quote applicable competition number at all times.

ADVERTISING RATES

FULL PAGE \$300.00
HALF PAGE \$150.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 75.00

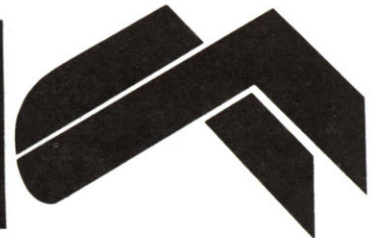
Inquiries about advertising should be made to The Editor, *The Saskatchewan Indian*, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2, or phone (306) 764-3411.

Ask the Office of Native Employment



Public Service Commission
of Canada

Commission de la fonction publique
du Canada



APPLY NOW:

OFFICE OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT

The Federal Government provides a variety of programs and services to Native communities in many parts of Canada. Opportunities for employment will be available, particularly to those who have a knowledge of Native culture and needs. Some of these opportunities may be as follows:

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATORS work as band financial advisors, accountants, financial planners and auditors.

MANPOWER COUNSELLORS bring together those looking for employment and those looking for employees, in the native communities and elsewhere.

COMMERCE OFFICERS plan, carryout and make recommendations on economic development programs in all parts of Canada, and also promote Canada's export trade.

WELFARE PROGRAM OFFICERS work with prison inmates, parolees and their families, and develop programs to improve the social, economic, and domestic conditions in isolated areas of Canada.

The Federal Government also hires **AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS, RADIO OPERATORS, SHIPS OFFICERS** and **PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS.**

In order to be considered for those jobs in which you are interested, and for which you are qualified, contact the Office of Native Employment. They need your applications. Call or write to find out more about positions with the Government of Canada. Applications can be sent to you from this office or may be picked up at any post office.

OFFICE OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT

No. 603 - 101 - 22nd Street East


Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

S7K 0E1

Attention: Wilf Blondeau, Regional Co-ordinator, Phone (306) 665-5095



Open to both
men and women

 Public Service
Canada
Fonction publique
Canada

COORDINATOR, MIGRATING NATIVE PEOPLES' PROGRAM (310-024-021)

Salary: \$25,500 – \$28,756
Ref. No: 79-PM-88

Secretary of State Department
Native Citizens' Division
Citizenship Branch
Ottawa

Duties:

Coordinates the implementation and development of inter-related activities of the Migrating Native Peoples' Program; modifies objectives to meet needs of Native Friendship Centres; devises programs to meet changing needs; assists Native Friendship Centres in becoming self-sustaining.

Qualifications:

Completion of secondary school or equivalent. Experience in coordinating and administering a native program dealing with social/cultural issues and in working with Native groups; in administering and coordinating social development programs and activities concerned with Natives.

Language requirements:

Knowledge of English is essential.

"Additional job information is available by writing to the address below;

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

How to Apply

Send your application form and/or resumé to:

John B. McLean
Public Service Commission of Canada
National Capital Region Staffing Office
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7

Closing Date: March 21, 1980

Please quote the applicable reference number at all times.



REQUIRE PROBATION OFFICER FOR

INDIAN PROBATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM: This program offers direct probation services to Indian people living on certain reserves.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Work involves responsibility for carrying out a variety of programs for adult offenders. It includes the preparation for pre-sentence reports for the courts, preparation of social histories, pre-parole and temporary absence investigations, the supervision and counselling of persons placed on probation, parole or temporary absence as well as reporting and bringing to court, cases of default. Duties also include maintaining case records and reports, preparation of correspondence, transfer cases and compilation of statistics.

LOCATION: Melfort Regional Office of the Department of Social Services.

SALARY: Social Services Worker 1, non B.A. level, starting wages \$928.00.

DESIRABLE EXPERIENCE, TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS: The incumbent will possess the following criteria: experience in working with Indian people either on or off the reserve, which would indicate an ability to organize and provide leadership in social work practice; knowledge of the provincial correction system and applicable federal and provincial legislation; knowledge of the concepts of community organization development; university graduation in the social services would be an asset; extensive experience in public contact work (in such fields as education, nursing, community service group work); completion of the tenth school grade; an equivalent combination of experience and training of the above; an ability to prepare written reports; knowledge of an Indian language would be an asset; must possess valid operator's license and be in a position to provide transportation for program business.

Please direct a letter of application and a resume of qualifications to:

Mr. Charles Thomas
Director
Indian Probation Program
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
1114 Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 4V6
Phone: (306) 764-3411, ext. 14.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT**

is recruiting for a

**Regional Employment
Co-ordinator**

in the
**Saskatchewan Regional Office
in Regina**

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATOR -

Indian, Non-Status Indian and Metis and Inuit
Employment (PE 2)

DUTIES

Reporting to the Regional Personnel Manager, Saskatchewan Region, the incumbent plans, develops and co-ordinates programs aimed at the increased employment and effective utilization of Indian, Non-Status Indian and Metis, and Inuit persons in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; provides advice to managers and personnel administrators on factors affecting recruitment, training and career development; develops and maintains inventories of potential employees; assists in the development and co-ordination of action plans to achieve increased participation at all levels and occupations; establishes and maintains effective liaison between the department and representatives of Indian and Native communities to ensure their active participation in the development, implementation and review of policies and programs; and maintains liaison with other programs, provincial/Governments, other federal departments, private employers, universities, community colleges, technical institutions and Indian and Native organizations.

SALARY: \$17,400 - \$21,700 - \$25,000
(Performance Pay Play)

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must have experience in planning and co-ordinating policies and programs related to the employment and career development of Indian, Non-Status Indian and Metis, and Inuit persons in Saskatchewan, the ability to communicate effectively with representatives of national, provincial and local Indian and Native organizations, and experience in dealing with complex problems related to the needs and aspirations of Indian and Native people. Knowledge of the English language is essential. Completion of secondary education or equivalency.

CLOSING DATE: March 21, 1980.

Additional job information is available by writing or calling the address below: Wes Marks, Regional Personnel Manager, Indian and Inuit Affairs, 2332 - 11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2G7 Phone: (306) 569-5966.

Send application form and/or resume to: Public Service Commission, Staffing Branch, Saskatchewan District, No. 1110 - 1867 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Quote competition No. 79-IAN/PSC-OC-S025
(Preference will be given to residents of Saskatchewan).



Battlefords Indian Health Centre Inc.

The Battlefords Indian Health Centre is an independent health organization run by Indians for the Indian people in the North Battleford District. The centre offers a wide range of community health services both at the Health Centre in North Battleford and the surrounding reserves.

Applications are invited for the following positions.

1. Assistant Director

The assistant director reports directly to the Executive Director and will be responsible for most of the day-to-day operation of the health centre. This will require a good basic understanding of office procedures, budgeting, finances and some personnel management. The assistant director will also be required to deal with various Indian organizations and bands and must have a good basic knowledge of band organization. Experience or training in a health related field is desirable but not essential. Salary range is \$20,000-\$24,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

2. Community Health Adviser

The community health adviser will act as a major liaison person between the health centre staff and the Indian communities. He/she will be required to travel regularly to the various reserves in the North Battleford district to promote the health centre concept and to promote community involvement in the development and delivery of their own health programs. The candidate should have a good basic knowledge of health education and preventive health, and must also be able to facilitate and lead group discussions and community involvement. Salary range \$14,000-\$16,000 depending on qualifications and experience. Knowledge of Cree essential.

Both of the above positions require an understanding of Indian culture and communities, and a willingness to work as part of a team in the development of new health concepts for Indian people.

To apply or obtain further information, please call or write Executive Director, Battlefords Indian Health Centre Inc., P.O. Box 250, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 2Y1, or Phone (306) 445-7734.

Deadline date for applications is March 15, 1980.

Director

Extension Services

Department of Northern Saskatchewan, La Ronge, requires a Director, Extension Services, to develop and manage projects to facilitate improved information and communication services for northern communities. The Director will manage a variety of information and communication related activities including publications, audio/visual production, public relations, advertising and radio communications.

Applicants should have a broad knowledge of all media forms and extensive journalism and/or media production experience. University graduation in a related discipline would be an asset, but candidates with extensive related work experience will also be considered. Candidates with an awareness of northern communities and conditions, and an ability to relate well to the people and needs of the North are preferred.

Salary: \$29,268 - \$36,348 (Management Series 3) (plus interim adjustment (salary under review)

Competition: 121013-0-369

Closing: As Soon As Possible

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Services Commission, 1820 Albert Street, Regina, S4P 3V7, quoting position, department and competition number.

Northern News Reporter

Department of Northern Saskatchewan, La Ronge requires an Information Officer to gather and disseminate, throughout the Northern half of the province, information received from community organizations, individuals and government agencies to be used for radio programs and written reports. Applicants will have experience in the media or public information, or an equivalent combination of experience and training. University courses in general arts are preferred. The ability to speak Cree or Chipewyan is required. Extensive travel by air and car is involved. A valid driver's license is necessary.

Salary: \$12,840 - \$15,732 (Information Officer 1) (salary under review)

Competition: 108011-0-715

Closing: As Soon As Possible

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission, 1820 Albert Street, Regina, S4P 3V7, quoting position, department and competition number.



SIAP SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.

1410 Chateau Tower, 1920 Broad St. Regina, Sask. S4P 3V6

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.

POSITION: **Horticulturist**

LOCATION: Yorkton

GENERAL DUTIES: Under the direction of the Ag. Rep., Indian Reserves, provide horticultural assistance and advice to residents on Indian Reserves.

DETAILS OF DUTIES: Provide general assistance and guidance to Indian residences with respect to gardening, storing of vegetables, fertilizing, insects and disease control; assist Band Councils in landscaping Band offices, and other community facilities; assist and instruct gardeners in production techniques through training sessions; provide advice on shelter belts, lawns, etc. and the proper maintenance of the above; other related duties in this field which may include market gardens, greenhouses, etc.

SALARY RANGE: \$1,093 - \$1,415 - depending upon qualifications.

DEADLINE DATES FOR POSITIONS: **March 1, 1980**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Wild Rice & Food Self-Sufficiency Project

To explore with the residents in the Northern area on how they can participate in the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program to initiate and develop programs that will encourage the development of agriculture in the North with particular emphasis on wild rice and horticulture.

DUTIES: Collect and tabulate data on existing production e.g., number of pounds wild rice production from Bands or Band members, number of gardens, average production/garden, types and varieties presently produced; identify areas and potential for wild rice production and for family and commercial Horticulture endeavours; develop and recommend incentive policy for assistance in establishing Horticulture production for family consumption and commercial markets; provide advisory services and technical information to people interested in establishing projects; identify potential markets with local communities and other commercial markets; provide information to band councils and individuals on agricultural development policies and programs under the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program and other agencies; to consult with District Agriculture Representatives in Prince Albert and Meadow Lake regarding potential projects and policy development; assist in establishment of Indian 4-H clubs; project is subject to periodic revisions and evaluation.

QUALIFICATIONS: B.S.A. Degree with Horticulture Major; ability to work with, motivate and communicate with people on the Reserve level; free to travel in the North and available to start immediately and willing to relocate in La Ronge, Sask.

REMUNERATION: One year contract subject to negotiation and based on results, could develop into a full-time position.

Applications for above positions should be send to:

Mr. Kenneth C. Thomas
Program Manager
Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.
1410 Chateau Tower
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V2
565-0836

Hockey Contest Winners See The Pros Play

Eight youngsters, aged 10 to 16 years, recently won trips to Winnipeg to see the Winnipeg Jets in action. The students four boys and four girls were selected from a number of contestants on the basis of an essay on why they would like to see a Jets hockey game.

The lucky winners were 16 year



Break in the action during game between the Winnipeg Jets and the Montreal Canadiens. Montreal won by score of 6-2.



Back row, left to right: Vincent Kakum, Little Pine; Vyra Durocher, Keeseekoose; Grace Gardipy, Beardy's. Front row, left to right: Brian Linklater, Prince Albert Indian Student Residence; Sophie Custer, Prince Albert Indian Student Residence; Darrell Gardipy, Beardy's; Jeremy Roberts, Prince Albert Indian Student Residence.

old Grace Gardipy from Beardy's; 15 year old Vincent Kakum of Little Pine; 14 year old Vyra Durocher of Keeseekoose; 14 year old Daryle Gardipy of Beardy's; 12 year old Loretta Lynne Benson of Red Pheasant; 11 year old Brian Linklater, who is attending school at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence; 10 year old Jeremy Roberts of Prince Albert; and 10 year old Sophie Custer, also attending school at the PAISR.

Of the eight winners, only one 12 year old Loretta Benson was unable to attend. Miss Benson became ill the day before the trip was to begin.

Here is the letter submitted by Miss Durocher of Keeseekoose...

The reason I would like to see a Winnipeg Jets Hockey game is:

I am one of the number one fans of the Winnipeg Jets, and ever since I could remember I've looked forward to seeing my favorite team play. I'd ask my parents if I could by any chance go see them play, and they'd say "If you've got the money, you can go"...in other words, they meant "no", cause we've never had or have that kind of money. Also, I do play some hockey and I could really get a few very helpful hints just by watching the "pro's" in action! I know a song that is called "Never say Never".

It is about those people in the world who would like to meet their favorite-stars. It tells us to never say never...also telling us to never give up trying to see our favorite stars. So I am going to do exactly what the song says, I'll never say never! I still believe that I can see a Winnipeg Jets hockey game, sooner or later, in real life! The Winnipeg Jets will always be my favorite team! I've told alot of friends that some day I am really going to see a Winnipeg Jets game in real life. Seeing this game would be something I'd never forget, never! Seeing this game would be like a dream come true. Yes! Something I've dreamed about for a long time. I could actually see myself sitting there already cheering for my one and only team: 'The Winnipeg Jets'

So now you know why seeing this game would mean so very much to me.

Verna signed her letter Number One Winnipeg Jets fan...

15-year old Vincent Kakum of

Little Pine submitted this entry:

I would like to see the Jets play live, because I think they are one of the greatest teams in the National Hockey League. For instance, in the W.H.A., Winnipeg was the best team in North America. No other team could beat them.

The team's skillfulness and alertness brought the team from the W.H.A. to the N.H.L.. I think they deserve the name "Jets", because they are a fast-moving team the way they stick handle, move the puck from their end zone. Like their veteran, Bobby Hull, who helped the club in the WHA. When the team came to the NHL, Bobby Hull resigned from pro hockey.. But, he came back solidly and helped the Winnipeg hockey club.

After seeing them once on TV they played excellent, but I'd rather see them play live from the Winnipeg Arena and once the Winnipeg Jets get on the ice I'm with them all the way. I, myself, play minor hockey.

Approximately 90 essays were received by the Jets Booster Club, which was headed by Wayne Shalist, who decided on the winners.

Each of the students came into Saskatoon Friday night, December 14th, and spent the night at the Sands Hotel, with departure by van at 6:00 the next morning, in cold and blizzard conditions. The group, chaperoned by Wayne Ahenakew, arrived in Winnipeg at 4:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon, where they checked into the Viscount Court Hotel. After settling in, the kids were taken on a shopping spree at one of the larger malls in Winnipeg. Following that, it was off to the game to see the Winnipeg Jets defeat the Montreal Canadiens by a score of 6-to-2.

Everyone had a good time, and had the opportunity to meet the Jets, and some of the Canadiens...this, of course, included autographs, etc.

On Sunday, it was the long ride home. Despite being tired, everyone had a good time. The Booster Club sponsored the seats, with the FSI Sports and Recreation Department supplying all meals and accommodation, in promotion of minor sports.

—KEITH HOWELL

TOURNAMENT ACTION IN REVIEW

SANDY LAKE. . .

Fourteen teams from Saskatchewan and Manitoba entered this tournament, held January 26th and 27th on the Sandy Lake Reserve.

The opening games saw Cumberland Hawks beating Sturgeon Lake 8-2; the Pas Chiefs downing Sandy Lake Chiefs; Cote Selects trouncing James Smith Scouts; Muskeg Lake downing Witchekan Lake Bisons; Gordon's Golden Hawks downing Whitefish Lake Flyers and the Sandy Lake Jr. Team defeating the Beardsy's Native Sons. In the 7th game on the 'A' side, Prince Albert Building Movers dumped the team from Deschambeault Lake.

On the 'B' side, Sandy Lake Srs., took Sturgeon Lake Colts; James Smith downed Witchekan; Beardsy's Native Sons won handily over the Whitefish Lake Flyers and Deschambeault Lake got the bye. In the semi-finals, Sandy Lake Srs., downed James Smith and Beardsy's defeated Deschambeault. The Sandy Lake Sr. team took the 'B' side, defeating Beardsy's and Beardsy's took home a purse of \$500.00 dollars for its second place finish.

On the 'B' side, the Best Goalie Award went to Gibbs Sasakamoose of Sandy Lake; Best Defenceman to Russell Ahenakew also of Sandy Lake. The Top Scorer trophy went to Herbie Daniels, and the most Valuable Player Award to Tom Gardipy of Beardsy's reserve.

On the 'A' side, the Pas Chiefs defeated Cumberland Hawks; the Cote Selects won their battle with the Muskeg Lake team; Sandy Lake's Jrs. downed the Gordon Golden Hawks; the Prince Albert Movers got a bye. In the semi-finals, the Pas Chiefs were dumped by the Cote Selects; P.A. Building Movers downed Sandy Lake's Jrs. in a tight game.

The winners of the tournament were the Prince Albert Movers, who edged out the Cote Selects by a score of 6-5. The P.A. Movers took home fourteen hundred dollars in prize money for their efforts, with the Cote Selects picking up the 2nd

place purse in the amount of nine hundred dollars.

Best Goalie Award went to P.A.'s Larry Hendricks; Top Scorer of the tournament was Charlie Cyr. And, the Most Valuable Player Award went to Louis Gardiner of the Cote Selects.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

THUNDERCHILD. . .

ST. WALBURG — Onion Lake Border Chiefs 'did it' to Waterhen Winterhawks 13-6, to capture Thunderchild's annual hockey classic staged in this non-Indian community.

A total of eight Indian hockey teams provided two days of exciting hockey action outscoring each other for a share of the \$1900.00 prize money, plus individual awards.

In opening action Thunderchild defeated Moosomin 8-2; Waterhen won over Onion Lake Braves 9-6; Frog Lake clobbered Ministickwan, 9-4; and Onion Lake Border Chiefs defeated Kehewin 8-2.

Ministickwan played the role as spoiler defeating Onion Lake 6-5; in consolation action preventing the Braves and Border Chiefs from clashing for the tourney finale.

Harvey Chief and Dave Ernest lead the way scoring two goals each with singles by Bryan Crookedneck and Andy Lewis.

Clarence Dillion notched in three markers and Ray MacDonald added two in a losing cause, but couldn't muster any kind of a drive for the equalizer.

In the championship finale Border Chiefs, members of Sask-Alta. league proved to be the more superior hockey club. They ignited the first goal, a must in any hockey game.

Ralph Chief, top sniper, led the scoring barrage with four goals, Ronnie Harper with three, followed with singles from Frank Harper, Angus MacDonald, Arnold Lewis, Brent Dillion, Donnie MacDonald and Randy Whitstone.

Following its win Onion Lake was presented the championship trophy from the donator, Fred Kryewchuk, Ministickwan received the consolation trophy from its doner, Cathy

continued

Smith, while individual awards included: Robert Fiddler, top blueliner, Clayton Chief, top net minder, Angus MacDonald, most gentlemanly player and Clarence Whitstone M.V.P.

Individual award donors include Gordon Thunderchild, Chief Andrew Paddy, Philip Wappass and James Thunderchild. —ARCHIE KING

BEARDY'S . . .

Eight teams entered the Beardy's Annual Hockey Tournament. In the opening game James Smith 'B' team lost to Prince Albert Friendship Centre team. Sturgeon Lake Colts won over the Whitefish Lake Flyers. The Beardy's Native Son's took the James Smith's Scouts 9-5.



Gordon Thunderchild presents Most Valuable Player trophy to Clarence Whitstone, member of the Onion Lake Braves hockey club.

On the 'B' side the James Smith 'B' team were defeated by the Whitefish Lake Flyers. Sandy Lake Chief's won over the James Smith's Scouts 6-4. In the finals of the 'B' side Sandy Lake and Whitefish battled for first place with two overtime periods. Jackie Bear from the Whitefish Lake Flyers scored the winning goal in a 5 goal shoot-out. The final score of the 'B' side final was 5-4.

The 'A' side results were Prince Albert Friendship Centre over Sturgeon Lake. The Beardy's Native Son's were defeated by the Witchekan Lake Bisons 6-7 in an overtime periods. The Prince Albert Friendship Centre faced the Witchekan Lake Bisons with the Bisons winning in overtime 8-7.

Winner of the Best Goalie Award went to Sandy Lake Goalie Wayne Lafond. Most Valuable Player award went to Cameron Muskego. Best Defence player of the tournament was Bruce Wolfe. The High Scorer award was Charlie Cyr of the Witchekan Lake Bisons.

The Native Son's Annual Trophy was presented to the Witchekan Lake Bisons. The team consisted of Jim Desjarlais, Bruce Wolfe, Charlie Cyr, Albert McNabb, Joey Cyr, Pat Wolfe, Bob Boyer, Ron Lewis, Ron McNabb and Barry Longneck. —RUTH AHENAKEW

FLYING DUST . . .

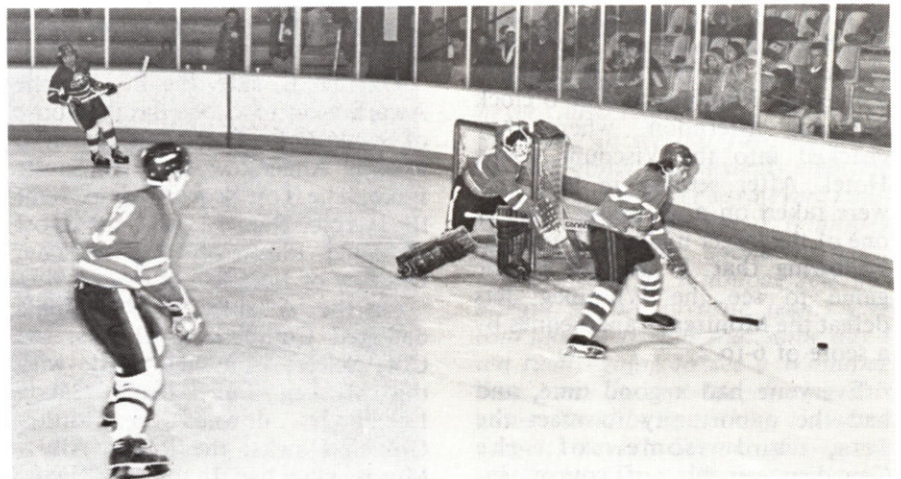
A 5th annual Invitational Hockey Tournament sponsored by Flying Dust Band, was held in Meadow Lake arena January 19th & 20th.

The event drew twelve teams to battle it out. In the end, Prince Albert defeated Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars by a score of 5-1 on the 'A' side.

Prince Albert took the Championship trophy along with \$500.00 prize money and individual trophies.

The Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars received a consolation trophy and \$300.00 for their second place finish. Third place went to Ile-a-Crosse with \$200.00 prize money after their defeat at the hands of the Rodeo Star.

On the 'B' side Cumberland House skated off with \$300.00 after defeating Buffalo Narrows by the score of 7-4. Buffalo Narrows settled for \$200.00 after winning over Canoe Lake 7-4. Third place went to Canoe Lake which received \$100.00 prize money.



Prince Albert defenceman Pete Parenteau clearing the puck during one of the many games at the Flying Dust hockey tourney.

The outcome of the final awards of the tournament: for the Most Sportsmanlike Team, Canoe Lake a trophy accepted by Eval Lariviere; Best Defense Trophy, Lawrence Dubray of Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars; Best Goalie award Gerald

Henry Prince Albert team; Most Gentlemanly Player Norman Michell of Cumberland House trophy accepted by Cyril Goulet.

High scorer John Young accumulated 21 points for Buffalo Narrows in 3 games. The most



Most Valuable Player award went to Terry Tay of the Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars.



Most Sportsmanlike Team award went to Canoe Lake, accepted by Eval Lariviere.



Best Goalie award was given to Gerald Henry of the Prince Albert team.



Best Defense award was won by Lawrence Dubray of Meadow Lake.

valuable Player award went to Terry Tay of Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars.

A showdown event took place between games. Robert Fiddler of Waterhen Winterhawks took the 1st prize cash award of \$75.00. Second place went to Terry Tay of Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars with \$40.00. The best goalie award went to Gerald Henry of Prince Albert which ended the Showdown event.

—SAM WASKEWITCH

WATERHEN LAKE...

The 1st Annual Open Hockey Tournament at Waterhen Lake Reserve, was sponsored by

Waterhen Winterhawks Club, January 12-13th.

A total of \$1300.00 in prize money attracted twelve teams with Patuanak Pats taking first on the 'A' side event along with \$450.00 and Team Companionhip Trophy. Pats defeated Waterhen Winterhawks 7-2 in the finals. Winterhawks took second after defeating Canoe Lake by a score of 4-3. The Winterhawks received \$250.00 and Canoe Lake \$100.00.

On the 'B' side, the Dorintosh Rebels came out victorious, after defeating Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars 3-1. The Rebels took \$250.00

and Meadow Lake Rodeo Stars \$150.00. Frog Lake came in third, and won \$100.00 for it's efforts.

The awards went to Tournament Champions Patuanak Pats who took first on the 'A' side and the trophy was accepted by Eddie Black. Consolation trophy on the 'B' side went to Dorintosh Rebels. Best Goalie Award went to Harvey Demers of Dorintosh Rebels.

Best Defense trophy to Fred Desjarlais of Waterhen Winterhawks. Highest scores, Gary George of Patuanak Pats, accumulated 15 points in 3 games of play.

—SAM WASKEWITCH



PRINCE ALBERT – “A” Side Finalists, Flying Dust Tournament – Back row, left to right: Willie Norton, Rich Charet, Morley Norton, Jim Campbell, Morris McCallum, Bruce Lafontaine, Gus Lewis, Eddy Norton. Front row, left to right: trainer Terry Bear, Don Ross, Clarence Norton, Gerald Henry, Alvin Norton, Pete Parenteau, coach Gus Louison.



CUMBERLAND HOUSE – “B” Side Finalists, Flying Dust Tournament – Back row, left to right: Barney Thomas, Thomas Settee, Leo Carriere, Glen McKenzie, unidentified, Lester Thomas, Floyd McKenzie, B. Cheboyer, Stan Budd. Front row, left to right: unidentified, Emile Settee, Lionel McKenzie, Glen Thomas, Ferlin McKay, Leo Greenleaf, Joe Morin, coach Frederick Thomas.



PATUANAK PATS – "A" Side Finalists, Waterhen Tournament – Back row, left to right: coach Louie Black, Garry George, Albert Wolverine, Ernest Laliberte, Moise Apesis, Jim Wolverine, Eddie Black, Freddie Campbell, August George, Jim Campbell. Front row, left to right: Garry Merasty, Lawrence McIntyre, Ovide McIntyre, Matt Lariviere, Henry Maurice.



DORINTOSH REBELS – "B" Side Finalists, Waterhen Tournament – Back row, left to right: Randy Jones, Bud Ronalds, Grant Peters. Front row, left to right: Joe Twidale, Dennis-on-Hanson, Ron Link, Ken Ness, Steve Twidale, Carl Schmidt, Cliff Dallyn, Kirk Joyal, Harvey Demers, Greg Koch, Brian Gudmundson, coach Bill McQuatt.

Discipline, Hard Work Key To Team's Success

The St. Philips Rangers Tom Thumb hockey team proved again why they are the leaders in their division in the 495 hockey league, as they keep hammering their opponents. In one of four league games during the week the Rangers scored 38 goals against the Norquay North Stars to beat them 38-0.

In other games during the week the Rangers defeated the Pelly Benito Combines by scores of 25-4 and 22-3 and in their last outing they trounced a much talked about Preeceville Raiders by a score of 18-0. In four games the Rangers have out scored their opposition by a score of 103-7, not bad for any team in any league.

The Rangers have played ten league games since the New Year and have won 9 of their games. The only loss was to the Badgerville Flying Aces by a score of 5-4. But the Rangers won't lie down and die as they doubled the score on the Flying Aces 8-4 in another league encounter.

The success of the Rangers must be adhered to their coach Danny Keshane, who started the Rangers team four winters ago. The little fellows were new to skates than, but through patience and hard work the boys are now skating, shooting and passing the puck like the pros.

One factor that helps the Ranger team is the discipline that has been instilled in them by their coach. Its very hard for anyone to get on the team because of the discipline that the players are subjected to by their coach. Not only do they play hockey for St. Philips (Keeseekoose) but they must show the rest of the league teams that they are gentlemen first and hockey players second.

All the players that play for the Rangers are subject to good attendance in school and checked frequently at the school by their coach as to their behavior and how they are doing in school, and are usually found to be the best students at the school.

Coach Dan Keshane says "I hope to see some of the boys play professional hockey in the years ahead. I know not all of them will make professionals on ice, but they could be very well professionals as community leaders. I hope to see four or five of them in the Major Junior leagues and possibly see three of them in the National hockey league".

Since the St. Philips Rangers are self supporting. They will be making a two day sixteen team tournament on March 15-16 in the St. Philips arena. So if you want a crack at the Rangers come on down with your 10 year olds and spend a fine weekend of hockey.

For entries phone Albert Keshane at 542-3862 - evenings: 542-2692 - days: or Danny Keshane 542-3855.

—DAN KESHANE

Beardy's Women Organize Fitness Club

A Phys. Ed. Teacher at the Stobart High School in Duck Lake has taken upon himself the job of instructing a recently set-up fitness club for the women from Beardy's Reserve.

Hank Block meets with the women Tuesday evenings to teach the exercises. The women also learn about dieting and nutrition, and play organized games.

Hilliard Gardipy, Beardy's Recreation Director, says the women are often left out of recreational activities, and this club is designed to meet the interests of those women who would like to participate in a more active way.

—RUTH AHENAKEW

Recreation Directors Hold Annual Fall Seminar

Each year in the past recreation directors got together to review the years activities and exchange ways and means of coordinating recreation activities on reserves throughout the province.

Fort San was the scene of this activity of Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 8 as 55 candidates registered from all parts of the province in the two year recreation directors certification course as outlined by the recreation department of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Dept. of Culture and Youth. Art Obey, with his dedicated and long time involvement in the field of sports and recreation was one of the coordinators of this workshop.

He indicated that the first workshop group had the biggest enrollment of any workshop within the past and also said that it was an indication that the recreation directors program introduction course on administration was really a different aspect of what they thought a recreation director should be. He also stated that a lot of recreation directors come to the workshop thinking it deals with athletics only. He further stated that recreation is a very versatile field dealing with culture, youth, education, group games for indoor and outdoor sports as well as individual and team sports. He also stressed the involvement of recreation where it could involve ages from four to eighty-five years of age as an example of the involvement of recreation.

The program is also in the process of revamping to lengthen the program from two and one-half days to possibly one week. This he said would give more information and more practical work for candidates to practice what they had taken in a classroom atmosphere. Another important factor mentioned was the involvement of chief and band councils plus the recreation board for a more successful recreation program on their reserves.

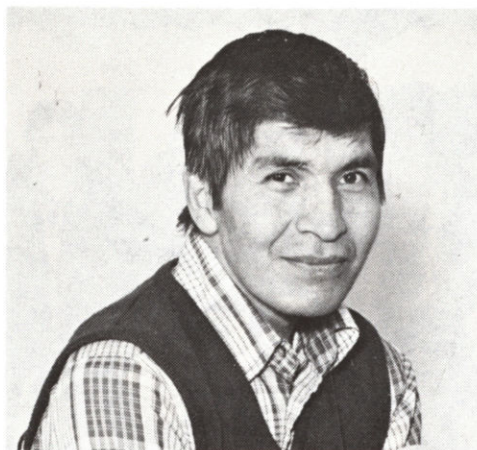
At this workshop, there were only two graduates. They were James Thunderchild from the Thunderchild Band and Peter James McArthur from Whitebear Reserve. A total of 25 had started on the two year program. A banquet in honor of the two graduates plus other previous directors was held. Guest speakers involved the former director of the program, Ray Ahenakew, along with F.S.I. Executive member Tony Cote who holds the portfolio of Sports and Recreation.

The next workshop is planned for May for a whole week which will give directors more time to do their practical, presentations and demonstrations of their academic abilities in promoting constructive and sound recreation programs on reserves.

—KEITH HOWELL

GREAT MOMENTS IN INDIAN SPORTS

Looking back at 1979 some of the action that took the spotlight include. . . Edgar Baptiste of Red Pheasant named top NCA rookie drive. . . Muskeg Lake defeated Ministickwan Lake, 8-4, to win Treaty Six tourney at Lloydminster. . . Merlin Kam of Little Pine attends Winter Games in Brandon, Man., tries his luck in fencing. . . Nikaneet sponsors hockey tourney between Cowboys and Indians, which was played in Maple Creek, the riders shot their way to a 8-6 victory. . . Terrence Assiniboine and Basil Gamble, win bronze medals in boxing at the Winter Games held in Brandon, Man. . . Thunderchild defeat Saddle Lake, Atla., 11-5 to win its Treaty Six centennial hockey tourney. . . PA Friendship Centre defeat Regina Centre, 7-6 to win Battlefords' annual hockey tourney. . . Sol, Tony and Steve attend Onion Lake's second annual Sportsman Dinner, while Don MacDonald wins athlete of the year award. . . James Roberts, 15, wins gold medal in judo at Saskatoon. . . Onion Lake Border Chiefs capture Beaver River Hockey League. . . Chief Norman Stevenson of Cote wins three individual awards at its hockey wind-up. . . FSI receive green light to establish Indian Sports College for the Indian people in Saskatchewan. . . Rhonda Fox, 12, of Sweetgrass wins swimming award at North Battleford. . . Lazarus Bird, Gilbert Lonechild, Dean Redwood, Linda Obey, Micheal Starr, Curtis Agecutay, Lester Buglar and Stanley Sasakamoose compete at provincial High School track meet held at Douglas Park in Regina. . . Bob Breaker, Gleichen, Alta., won the Paul Laswisse Memorial Trophy, donated by Standing Buffalo Band, for his winning time of 1hr., 16min., 50sec., at the Echo Valley Marathon. . . Flying Dust Fastball Club prepare for their entry in the North American Native Championship to be held south of the border. . . Wilfred Delorme, Gilbert Lonechild and Dean Redwood, establish new records at the Qu'Appelle Valley Track Meet. . . Chief Martin Spyglass and Arun Dighe join forces to officially open the Recreation Centre on Mosquito Reserve. . . Danny Pratt, Dale Anderson, Wayne Gordon, Delmar Maxie and Wesley Wuttunee win their division titles at the Sask. Jr. boxing championships held in Regina. . . St. Phillips lost to Canora in the mixed volleyball tourney organized by Bankey Keshane and staff from the Key Band. . . Sakimay Band hires Ernie Acoose as Recreation Director, whom is well known in boxing circles. . . Cote Selects female fastball team placed fourth at the Canadian Native Fastball Championships held in Kelowna, B.C. . . Peepeekisis and Poundmaker stage successful Sports Day attractions. . . Leo Sasakamoose captures Battlefords native golf tournament. . . Howard Bighead says, "As far as I am concerned you are all winners, there are no losers", at the annual Awards Night held at P.A. Student Residence. . . Emily Laroque and John Fiddler win top athletic awards at the wrap-up banquet at Waterhen Lake. . . Abe Apsis wins MVP award at Patuanak's first hockey banquet. . . Marieval Student Residence for the second year walk off with top honors in all four divisions at the provincial Indian Student Residence track meet. . . Waterhen Lake wins 5-R track meet in Ministickwan. . . Pehtokahanopewin School wind district track meet held at Sweetgrass. . . Duck Lake wins track meet at



Pelican Narrows. . . Pasqua-Muscowpetung outpoints everyone at the federal day school track meet held at Fort Qu'Appelle. . . Rielly Burns and Rod Burns win chuckwagon and chariot championships in P.A. . . . Members of N.C.R.A., Pooyak Bros., Clifford Wuttunee, Henry Whitstone and Ray Cardinal compete at the Calgary Stampede. . . Ken Gardipy's filly, Lofty Peg, wins Joe Gardipy Memorial race at Beady's. . . Mistawasis purchase the old arena from the town of Shellbrooke for the sum of \$500. . . Vern Bellegarde organizes first female hockey school held at Lebret Student Residence. . . Terry Lebrat of Broadview wins all-around honors at rodeo sponsored by Okanese Band. . . Roy Goodwill of Saskatoon captures golf tourney at Devon, Alta. . . Peavine Rangers of Alta., defeat Flying Dust, 7-0 to win C.N.F.C. for the year, but not until Lyle Villeneuve nailed MVP honors. . . Dillon hold its first fastball and cross country events. . . Thunderchild hosts Indian Traditional Summer Games marking the centennial signing of Treaty Six by Chief Thunderchild. . . Tom Adam's filly Daring Irish won George Thomas Memorial Race at Witchekan Lake. . . Unique events highlite sports day at Montreal Lake. . . Darwin Arcand, George Folland and Christine Brown take in the action at Wahpeton's first rodeo. . . Gordon's Indian Band hosts '79 Indian Summer Games. . . Sonia McKay and Ron Ahenakew win top female and top male performer. . . James Smith, Little Red, Peepeekisis, gals and Mosquito, Muskeg Lake boys win team sports. . . Darren Kinequon 15, from Gordon's wins gold medal in boxing at Western Canada Summer Games in Saskatoon. . . SICC Selects placed seventh at National Indian Activities Association ball tournament played in Albuquerque, New Mexico. . . Little Black Bear Blues and Raymore split \$1300 pot at 'File Hill's Classic' sponsored by the File Hills Reject. . . PA Student Residence girls win '79 Provincial honors in 11 and 12 years soccer action. . . Former Chief George Larocque and Marguerite Larocque officially open Wasca-Pachas Moonhawk Arena at Waterhen Lake. . . Lazarus Bird 18, Montreal Lake selected to represent Saskatchewan in the Canadian National Cross-Country races in Halifax, Nova Scotia. . . Muskeg Lake Band, under the leadership of Chief Leonard Ledoux, is completing a Sports and Recreation Complex as a top priority community project. . . Sweetgrass starts construction on a sports communiplex to be completed in the fall of 1980.

—ARCHIE KING



Lac La Ronge men's team that won the F.S.I. volleyball championship, which were held in Prince Albert recently.

Unbeaten Record In 'C Pool' Leads To Championship

PRINCE ALBERT — Lac La Ronge captured the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Volleyball championships defeating Muskeg Lake in straight sets 15-13 and 17-15.

Earlier La Ronge emerged from pool 'C' competition unblemished knocking off James Smith 15-11, 15-7; Lebret 15-6, 15-3; Duck Lake 15-13, 15-10 and defeated Gordon 15-7, 15-4 in the semi-final action.

Sixteen Indian volleyball teams competed in four pools for the gold, silver and bronze medals.

Muskeg Lake, silver medallist won by default over Prince Albert Indian Student Residence when the youngsters failed to show. Muskeg also won by default over Thunderchild but ran into some stiff competition from Poundmaker. In a controversial win Muskeg took one set 15-4 while Poundmaker won two sets 15-12 and 15-12.

Muskowekwan captured the bronze with its convincing win over Gordon's 15-6 and 15-10. Capturing pool 'C' competition the boys defeated Pasqua 15-2, 15-3; Keeseekoose 15-9, 15-2 and

Sweetgrass 15-10 and 15-7.

Gordon's came up empty handed after capturing pool ' ' competition knocking off Onion Lake in the opener, it required three sets to dispose Cote 15-5, but then Cote on the rebound scoring 15-11 and climaxed with a 15-4 win.

—ARCHIE KING

Sweetgrass Captures Provincial F.S.I. Title

PRINCE ALBERT — Sweetgrass girl volleyballers recently captured provincial honors, winning the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians volleyball championships defeating Gordon Band 15-11, 15-12 and capture the gold medal.

A total of 16 female volleyball teams competed in two days of stiff competition recently staged at the Indian Student Residence located in this city.

Sweetgrass emerged victorious from pool 'C' competition defeating Lebret 15-5 and by default Cote 15-11, 15-12 and knocked out Student Residence gals 15-12 and 15-7. Later the young gals also knocked aside Gordon's Residence 15-2, 15-3 in semi-final action.

Meanwhile the young gals from Gordons Band emerged victorious from pool 'B' competition defeating Onion Lake 15-9, 15-12; Muskeg Lake 15-3, 15-13 and won by default over Poorman.

Bronze winners Keeseekoose met little competition in pool 'A' winning two games by default over Little Red and Moosomin. The gals later knocked off James Smith 15-8, 15-9 and Gordon Residence 15-9, 15-12. Later the gals knocked off Keeseekoose 15-12 and 15-10 in semi-final action. —ARCHIE KING



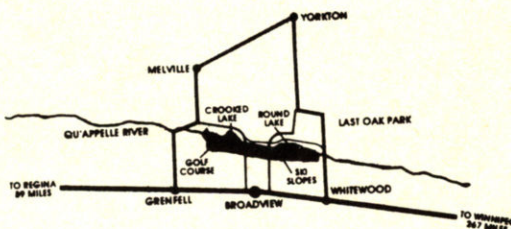
Members of Sweetgrass volleyball team include, back row, left to right, Dan Delorme (manager), Inez Weenie, Karen Swimmer, Brenda Paskemin, Rhonda Fox, Colin Albert (coach). Back row, left to right, Donna Paskemin, Peggy Paskemin, and Marlene Paskemin.

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