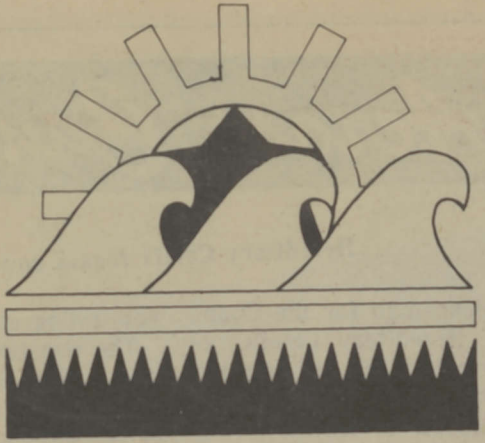


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# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

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# Wollaston fishermen ask for first consideration

At a meeting held at Wollaston Lake, August 23, 1973, Chief Paul Hogarth stated two fishermen from the Beauval area had been issued commercial fishing licenses without any consultations being done with him or the local fishermen. "We feel we should have been consulted first before these licenses were issued. These two men have good equipment, they are big operators, and we also don't approve the way they are operating."

"I feel," the Chief said, "that we have enough young people to fish our lakes without having big outfitters coming in and making more money on us."

Chief Hogarth and his council met with the local DNR officer, Larry Nichol, requesting that he rescind these two licenses. At that time, he told Chief Hogarth he was unable to do as the Chief and the local fishermen requested.

"The customary procedure", Philip Morin, representative of the Prince Albert District Chiefs stated, "is to request the fishermen if outsiders can be brought in to fish at a particular lake. The reason why the Co-op fisheries do this is the local people do not provide the fishing season."

"This is when outside fishermen, who have already filled their limits in their area, are brought in with the permission of the local fishermen. However, this apparently was not the case and it appears to be the local DNR's responsibility," he said.

The Chief stated he wants these two licenses rescinded now, and if not, at the end of the fishing season. "If any outsiders have to be brought in, we want fishermen from the surrounding area," he said.

The Chief also stated he has continuously requested assistance from the Depart-

ment of Indian Affairs in the form of nets and equipment. "A few fishermen were provided with five nets each but you cannot hope to make a living with five nets with the tremendous high cost of living in the area."

As a result, one fisherman was given these nets so one could try and make a living. The Chief stated there are a lot of men from Wollaston that want to fish but cannot afford to.

"These are the type of situations where assistance should

definitely be provided, in this case the Department of Indian Affairs", one northerner said, a trapper and fisherman himself. "These people should be provided with nets and equipment, get these people on their feet. This way they wouldn't need big outfitters coming in to fill their limits for them. It would give these people their sense of dignity and self respect which you lose pretty rapidly when living in a state of idleness as well as on welfare."

## North Council election soon

Saskatchewan's first 'Northern Municipal Council' will be elected October 5, with five councillors to be chosen, one in each of five electoral areas.

"The establishment of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and election of the Northern Municipal Council are direct results of the Saskatchewan Government's commitment to join with northern people in developing the social and economic potential of the north", according to Ted Bowerman, minister in charge of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

In April, the Minister introduced legislation enabling creation of the Council. In May, delegates from across the north met in La Ronge, approved the legislation and urged that the Council be established as soon as possible. The delegates also chose a committee to determine electoral boundaries for the election. Recommendations of the committee were received and accepted last month.

The Northern Municipal Council will determine public works projects, pass by-laws

concerning all municipal affairs and encourage the development of local government at the community level. It will have jurisdiction in all northern settlements excluding La Ronge, Creighton, Uranium City and Indian Reserves. Specific powers and responsibilities will be assumed locally by communities electing local councils.

The Council will take control of an annual budget estimated to be near three million dollars.

Residents who are at least eighteen years of age and have resided in the north for a minimum of twelve months will be eligible to vote in the October 5 election. Any eligible voter may be nominated as a candidate. Nominations will be accepted September 19 and 20.

The five candidates elected will be joined by two other northern residents appointed to the Council.

The Northern Municipal will have a support staff of about ten and a central office facility is expected to be established in La Ronge.

## Across Canada

### Hereditary Chiefs regain power

A spokesman for the Council of Hereditary Chiefs recently called for compromise with the elected Indian council in a dispute over who should rule the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario.

Alma Greene, a Mohawk clan mother, called for compromise so that some of these people (elected council) could hold positions in the Confederacy governing committee.

Mrs. Green said she saw no reason why Richard Isaacs, head of the elected council, could not be a member of the

new ruling committee.

The question of who should rule arose last August 16, when Mr. Justice John Osler of the Ontario Supreme Court found that the Indian Act of 1924 was inoperative and the historic Council of Hereditary Chiefs should manage the reserve rather than the elected council imposed by the Federal government.

Mrs. Greene said the Hereditary Chiefs would hold a business meeting soon at the conclusion of two weeks of religious ceremonies.

### Adolph named B.C. Chief

Chief Victor Adolph of the Fountain Band near Lillooet has been selected chairman of the three-man executive committee of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, it was announced today by the organization's office in Vancouver.

Adolph, 49, becomes the Union's top elected leader and heads a committee also made up of Heber Maitland of the Kitimat Band and Forrest Walkem, Chief of the Cook's Ferry Band near Spences Bridge.

Walkem, who operates a motel and service station as well as being president of Darkhawk Mines, was elected to replace Philip Paul on the

executive, but he declined the chairmanship of the committee, choosing to sit as a member only.

Paul, a member of the Tsartlip Band near Victoria, recently resigned from the executive in order to devote full time to his job as Director of Land Claims Research for the 192-band organization, although he still has a seat on the Union's governing council.

Chief of the Fountain Band for the last four years, Adolph is also currently serving as administrator for the Lillooet District Indian Council. He served a total of eight years as a councillor prior to being elected as chief.

### Inuit convention coming

A resolution urging the government, educational institutions and the media to abandon use of the term Eskimo in favor of Inuit will be one of the topics discussed soon at the Second Annual eight-day Conference of the Inuit Tapirsat of Canada, the National Eskimo Brotherhood, held at a community hall in an Inuit settlement of 800, about 1,000 miles north of Winnipeg and about 175 miles from the northwest coast of Hudson Bay.

At this Conference, the federal government officials in attendance will be Secretary of State, Hugh Faulkner and William Romkey, Parliamentary Secretary to Environment Minister Jack Davis, and Liberal MP for Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador. Also attending will be Wally Firth, New Democratic Party MP for Northwest Territories. Mr. Firth, a Metis, is the first native ever elected to Parliament from northern Canada.

## New boats no motors

This is Hector Ailther, a local fisherman from Wollaston Lake. He is one of the few lucky Indians who have a skiff and a motor as well as nets to fish with. Ten of these skiffs were built this year but are not used as a number of the men cannot afford to buy motors and nets due to the tremendous high cost of living in the area.



Says Chief Ahenakew

## I.A.B. must become vehicle for change

Saskatchewan Indians must end their feud with the Department of Indian Affairs and seize it as the vehicle for constructive change and the protection of Indian treaties, according to Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

In an address that opened the F.S.I. fourth annual general assembly in Saskatoon, Chief Ahenakew told delegates "for the past few years we have complained to the Department about past injustices. We belly-ached about the past and it did not get us very far . . . we must now change our attitude and recognize that the Department is the vehicle which will administer the Indian Act and uphold our treaties."

"This means we must work harder to know what it is we want to do and to make realistic plans and decisions and present them clearly."

Chief Ahenakew said that with present efforts by Indians to revise the Indian act, there will soon be a "revised Indian department. One that will be flexible, that will support our decisions at Treasury Board and that will make policy changes when we require them."

Reviewing events of the past year, the Chief said there were many events to which he could point with pride including the project to revise the Indian Act and developments in the field of education, economic development and the settlement of land claims.

Referring to the Indian Act revision, the Chief said, "I am sure there is no other single group in Canada today that has done or are doing more to understand and to make necessary changes, for the better, of the laws that govern us."

"Today, more than ever,

the Saskatchewan Indians are interested in their Treaties and the Indian Act to the point where large numbers have met throughout the province to learn more about the very legislation that affects their lives."

The efforts of Indians to establish claims for lost reserve lands and their successful fight this spring for free prescription drugs were two examples of the concern for Indian rights, Chief Ahenakew said.

Indian demands for a Chief's salary are also gaining growing support "although it is not resolved yet because some members in Ottawa refuse to see the Chief's salaries as a treaty right," Chief Ahenakew said.

The government, however, has committed itself to negotiate Chief's salaries and core funding, he said.

The most important aspect of the issue, Chief Ahenakew said, is "we must convince not only the politicians but also the public that this issue is within the meaning and intent of the Treaties and is a key factor in the development of our people and our reserves."

Quoting statistics from a reserve where the Chief was receiving an independent salary, Chief Ahenakew said, "One year ago 90 per cent of the band was drawing welfare. Today all but the physically handicapped are working on band projects."

On another reserve, welfare payments had dropped from \$18,000 a month to \$6,000 a month while band revenue had risen from \$14,000 a year to about \$80,000, he said.

"These are true facts and seem to me to be small miracles, but in fact the leaders were allowed in these cases

to involve themselves and their band members without the stigma of being on welfare or working 16 hours a day to earn a living for their families. This is what a salary to the Chief of every reserve can do."

Treaty promises gave the Chief of a reserve \$25 a year in salary but it is time this figure was revised to correspond with the "rise in the economy," Chief Ahenakew said.

Of the "events of which I am somewhat alarmed and concerned," Chief Ahenakew spoke of the "growing tendency by the Department, the Indian people and even those employed by the F.S.I. to see the federation as a separate agency removed from the band council and working in a sort of vacuum."

"There is real danger in this type of thinking. These are the first steps to disunity, misunderstanding of what the organization really stands for and what it is trying to do."

"Let me remind everyone that the F.S.I. is the band councils of this province, joined together to ensure that the Treaties are interpreted and carried out in its true spirit and intent which means self determination and independence."

Another area of "strong disagreement" was with the Department of Indian Affairs and their tendency to "design pet projects, get the money for them and then dump them on us without our knowledge."

One example was the Department's recent Youth Development Project, which is "just plain unrealistic," Chief Ahenakew said.

"The development of our young people must take place at home, not in Ottawa, and the responsibility for the way in which our young people will develop must rest with the bands, not the civil servants."

Another area of concern is the fact the F.S.I.'s demand that it have a hand in selecting the Saskatchewan Regional Directors position with the Department has been ignored.

The F.S.I. will refuse to accept any appointment unless it is involved in the selection, the Chief said.

### NORTH BATTLEFORD

"The Battlefords and Area Legal Services Society" was formed recently in North Battleford with some forty citizens attending its first meeting.

A twelve member board of Directors, along with a Chairman, were nominated and elected as the governing body, until the First Annual General Assembly which should be held before September 30, 1973.



Cathy Merasty makes acceptance speech.

## All new faces on FSI exec.

A woman was elected to the executive for the first time in the 15 year history of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and two incumbents were defeated during elections held recently at the F.S.I.'s fourth annual general assembly in Saskatoon.

Cathy Merasty of Prince Albert defeated incumbent Cy Standing of Prince Albert in a three-way race for the Secretary's position on the F.S.I. executive while Chief Soloman Sanderson of the James Smith reserve became first vice-president when he defeated incumbent Peter Dubois of Regina and Chief Tony Cote of the Cote reserve.

Allan Joe Felix of the Sturgeon Lake reserve was the third contender for the Secretary's position. Both Miss

Merasty and Chief Sanderson won their positions on the first round of balloting.

Chief Noel Starblanket of the Starblanket reserve became third vice-president when he defeated Rowland Crowe of Fort Qu'Appelle and Andrew Paddy of the Thunderchild reserve in an election that was not contested by Ken Carriere of Regina. It took two rounds of balloting to establish Chief Starblanket as the winner.

Chief Sanderson has served for the past four and a half years as executive assistant to the Chief of the Federation. Miss Merasty has been a fieldworker with the F.S.I. in northern Saskatchewan and Chief Starblanket has been employed with the Rights and Treaty Research division.

### P. A. student admission policy explained

## Chiefs meet to clear air

A meeting of the Prince Albert and the Saskatoon District Chiefs was held on August 29, 1973 in Saskatoon over a communication breakdown regarding applications of admission for students from the Saskatoon District into the Prince Albert Student Residence.

Chief Leo Cameron, Chairman of the Saskatoon District Chiefs said 49 applications for admission into the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence were returned to the IAB office in Saskatoon with a letter from Nick Wasyliw, District Superintendent of Education for the P.A. District, stating they were unable to

accept the applications due to a policy to admit only students from the Prince Albert District. Chief Cameron said some of these Saskatoon District students had attended the Prince Albert Student Residence for a number of years.

Chief Harold Kingfisher, Chairman of the Prince Albert District Chiefs, said the 49 applications had been returned to the Saskatoon IAB office without the knowledge of the Board of Directors. "We didn't even know these applications had come in to the P.A. office," Mr. Kingfisher said.

Myles Venne, Chief of the

Lac La Ronge Band, explained the criteria for admission, established at a Board of Directors meeting in June: to ensure that the most needy students were given priority to the accommodations available, i.e. neglected children, children from broken homes, and children of migratory parents from the Northern reserves; and further; that the Chiefs of each band were the best authority to determine the needs of every student from their band and that each application for admission must bear the signature of the Chief.

It was resolved by all the chiefs that the Department of

Indian Affairs in Prince Albert had misunderstood the criteria for admission with regard to students from the Saskatoon District, and that the 49 applications will immediately be returned to the Prince Albert IAB office for the Board of Directors consideration. It was also agreed by the chiefs that matters of communications must be improved immediately, in order to avoid this kind of misunderstanding in the future.

Chief Leo Cameron commented, "This was an example of a clear case of lack of communication between the Chiefs of the two districts."

# EDITORIAL

## Indian unity

A disturbing situation arose at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' recent Fourth Annual General Assembly in Saskatoon when Chief Tony Cote of the Cote Reserve threatened to take his band and withdraw from the Federation.

Chief Cote made his remarks because of dissatisfaction with the Federation which he termed a "select clan" who were "forgetting the people on the reserve."

The conference, of course, was exactly the place where such concerns should be aired. If there is dissatisfaction with the Federation, then it must be brought to the attention of the bands and solutions worked out. The F.S.I. after all exists solely as the agent of the various band councils in the province.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that a threat to withdraw would injure only the F.S.I. It would not.

A withdrawal from the Federation by just one of the 68 bands would destroy that unity which our elders spent many long and hard years in building. It would destroy that unity which in recent years has resulted in significant gains in the first for recognition of our rights and culture.

A withdrawal by just one band would weaken the Indian people in this province at a time when they were on the verge of winning the most important struggle of all, the enhancement in law of our Treaty rights.

### beyond one's self ...

Without unity, without the willingness of Indian people to stand together and speak with one voice, without the willingness of Indian people to support each other on issues affecting them all, we could not deal effectively with government. Without the strength that comes with unity, we would soon be overwhelmed by the alien culture which surrounds us.

A withdrawal would indeed be a vote of non-confidence in the F.S.I., but consider also that it would be a vote of non-confidence and a slap in the face to every other band in the province.

The concept of Indian people working together for their common good is an excellent one and it must be preserved. If there are problems, we mustn't walk away from them. We must work to solve them.

One must look beyond one's own self and one's own reserve to the Treaties and to Indian unity.

There is a danger, and it was pointed out by F.S.I. Chief David Ahenakew in his opening remarks to the conference, of people seeing the Federation as a separate agency, removed from the band council and working in a vacuum. That is simply not true. It is a misunderstanding of what the organization really stands for and of what it is trying to do.

The band councils of this province are the F.S.I., joined together to ensure that the treaties are protected and carried out in their true spirit and intent. That means joined together to ensure self-determination and independence for Indian people.

### no autonomy in isolation ...

The Cote Reserve has made significant and dramatic progress in recent years, in large part because of the effort of Chief Cote, and it was suggested that the Cote Band Council could effectively take over many of the tasks performed by the Federation.

Greater autonomy for the band councils is a commendable idea and one worthy of respect and support, but it must be remembered that autonomy in isolation is not the same as autonomy in unity.

Certainly one reserve may in the short run gain a greater measure of autonomy by moving out of step with their brothers, but can the Indian people as a whole ever gain autonomy unless they stand united?

If Indians stand alone, they will be considered a group rather than a culture, they will be considered a community rather than a nation.

The threat of withdrawal came as a jarring note at the conference, a note that sounded like a vessel breaking. We think the Indian people of this province would prefer harmony.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

My main objective for writing you is to express my viewpoint on the proposed Churchill River Project, which seems to be at present a major concern over both provinces, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. You can guess that I, and probably about 80% of the people in and around here, aren't too optimistic towards it at all.

Anyway, gathering from some of the people's viewpoints over Northern News, it is going to hurt quite a few families. For some, their main source of income and survival will be at stake. I know the government is already making promises about creating some employment; sure I'll agree with that, but it will probably last as long as the construction lasts, then what?

I'm certain that a majority of the people from that area wouldn't be qualified for permanent employment upon completion of the dam, without going through an extensive training course of some kind and with something like that, which would be completely strange, how many would want to go through with it? And if it's going to be like the Squaw Rapids Diversion, where practically everything is centrally controlled by computers in Saskatoon, I really can't see where it would be of complete benefit to the native inhabitant.

Judging from some really beautiful pictures about the river, I can see where it will destroy a lot of breath-taking country. I'll call it "Nature's Paradise" and it probably is to some people from both

sides, Indian and White. I know that electricity is a nice thing to have, but we have it now, besides isn't two water-generated stations along with some other mechanical stations down South, enough for Saskatchewan? Why couldn't they construct a few more mechanical stations instead of having to force out some people and destroy their lifetime environment? Most likely some wildlife will be forced further North or whatever.

I'm betting that all those Indian markings upon the rocks at Nistowiak Falls will be under water forever and we will never see them again unless somebody is a diving

enthusiast.

I'm hoping that those who are involved in the research part of furthering the project are quite prepared to supply a concrete explanation and give a complete understanding to the people so as not to result in any heartbreaks and resentments towards the government and agencies that are involved. It is really a sickening feeling when there is a place or area where a percentage of people call home and love it at the same time and then have to move out to some other place and start all over again.

Len R. Laliberte  
Prince Albert.

**The Saskatchewan INDIAN**

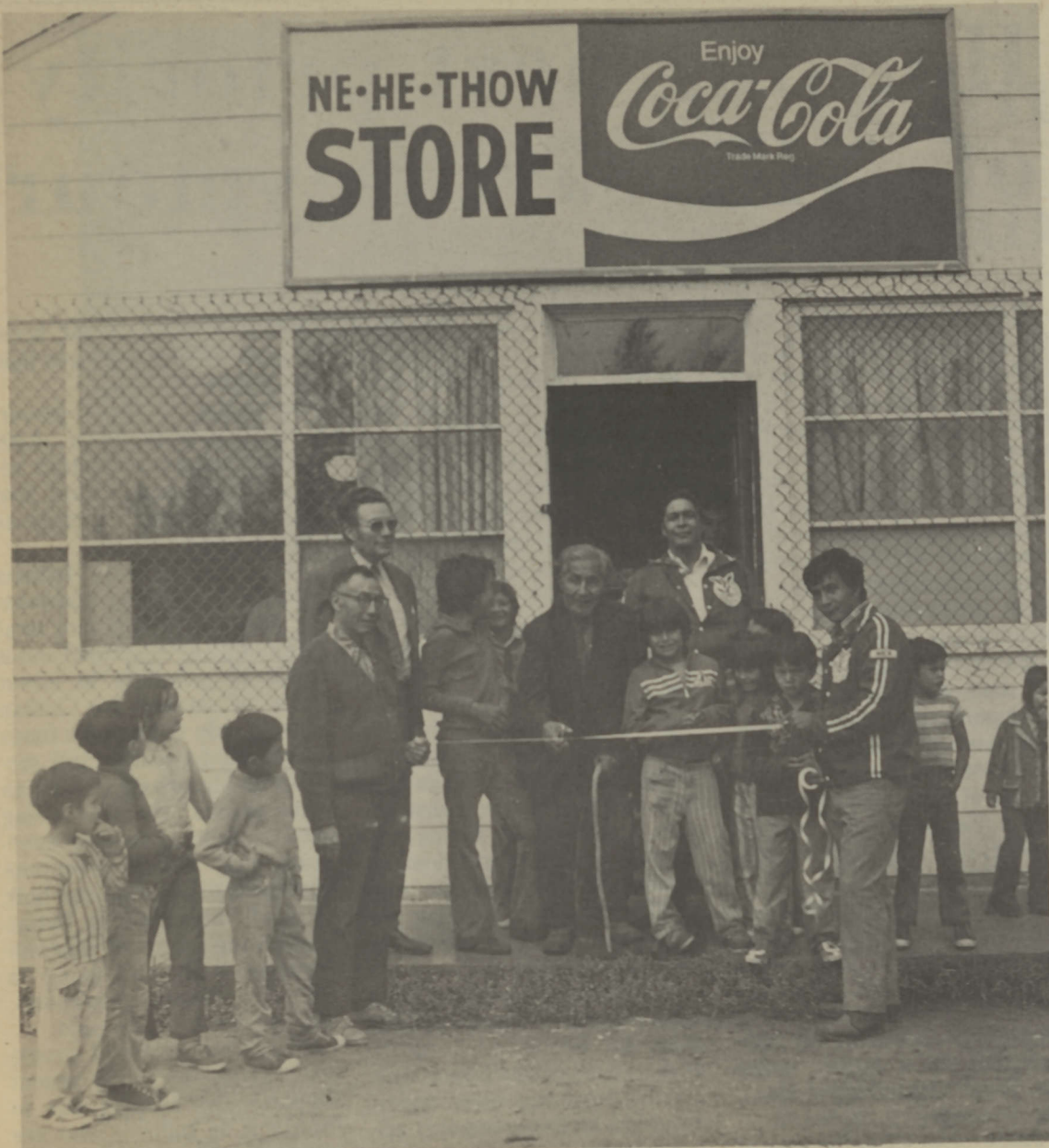
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This paper is the official voice of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It is intended to serve as an effective vehicle for Indian opinion in this province. Signed articles and opinions are the opinions of the individuals concerned and not necessarily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



Peter Bird cuts ribbon to open new store facilities.

## Official opening held at Montreal Lake

The Montreal Lake Reserve, 90 miles north of Prince Albert, was the scene of a ribbon cutting ceremony marking the official opening of the Ne-He-Thow Store, previously the Hudson Bay Company store, August 24, 1973. The Band, after 107 years, ended its association with the Hudson Bay Company on July 31, 1973, when the Bay's lease expired and the Band refused to sign a new lease.

Seventy-eight year old lifetime resident of the Montreal Lake Reserve, Peter Bird, was given the honor of cutting the ribbon, marking this historic occasion. Other officials taking part in the ceremony included Mr. Sid Read, District Supervisor of the Prince Albert District, Department of Indian Affairs; Chief Gilbert Bird of the Montreal Lake Reserve; and Senator William Kingfisher from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve. Despite an overcast sky and rain drizzles, the ceremonies attracted a number of the local people as well.

In an interview, Chief Gilbert Bird stated the reason for refusing to renew the lease with the Hudson Bay Company is the people, for a number of years now, have wanted their own store.

The Chief stated they hope to sell such things as rifles, which have been especially requested by the local people, as well as more variety of

clothing, groceries, as well as appliances like televisions, record players, etc.

He also said that they intend to buy fur from the local people, making it more convenient and cheaper for them. They won't have to go into town in order to sell their fur and we will have comparable or better prices for the fur, he said.

The Band is also presently negotiating with the Gulf Oil Company to obtain a franchise to sell gas from the store location. There will be a continual post office service, he said, as well as issuing bus travel warrants from the store.

The Chief was asked what reaction the Band received from the Hudson Bay Company when they refused to sign a new lease. "We received great co-operation from the Hudson Bay Company", the Chief stated, "We received a letter from the head office in Winnipeg congratulating and encouraging us in our endeavour."

The Chief said in conclusion, "Our prime objective is to expand the Ne-He-Thow store in every way possible to be of the best service to our people."

The Ne-He-Thow store has three employees at present: Norman Ross as manager of the store, Don Naytowhow and

Carl Henderson both as clerks.

If you are wondering how the store got its name, the Band employees of the Montreal Lake Reserve got together, collected a few dollars from the office staff and sponsored a contest at the local school in naming the store. Twelve year old Frank Bird received the first prize of \$15.00 when he came up with the name "Ne-He-Thow" store, which means Indian in the English language.

In conjunction with the official opening, a banquet was held in the evening with "Buffalo Steak" featured as the main dish. A dance also followed.

## Chiefs will select a regional director

Saskatchewan Indians will press the federal government for the screening and selection of a new regional director for the Indian Affairs Department.

A resolution, calling for the screening and selection of a new regional director by a chiefs selection committee, won unanimous approval by the 67 Saskatchewan Indian Bands represented at the An-

nual General Assembly held in Saskatoon, August 28, 29, 30, 1973.

The resolution stated open competition be held immediately to screen and appoint a Regional Director for Saskatchewan. The screening and selection will be done by a selection committee established by Saskatchewan Indian Bands for the purpose of filling this position. A Chief

that had been provided for in the constitution during the days of the "agency".

Each of the district reps will be paid a salary and expenses from F.S.I. funds and will have the same powers as other members of the executive, including the right to call meetings, Chief Ahenakew said.

Although paid through the F.S.I. the district reps will be selected and be responsible to the district Chief's council in each area, he said.

Chief Cote, who the previous day had lost an election bid for the F.S.I. executive position, had been critical of the executive for having four members from northern Saskatchewan and only two from the south. It was obvious from election results that the north with its larger population base was in "full control," he said.

Chief Cote was also critical of the F.S.I. for not producing the Chief's salaries it had promised for the past year and said the F.S.I. should hire Chiefs as community development workers if it could not win the funds for chief's salaries from the Department of Indian Affairs.

Chiefs were the most effective community development workers on any reserve and should be the first to receive a salary, he said.

Chief Cote was also critical of the F.S.I. for holding its conferences in the larger urban centres "the white man's way." It would be cheaper and more in keeping with the "Indian way" to hold such meetings on the reserves, he said.

He said that because of its disenchantment with the F.S.I. the Cote band council had discussed withdrawing from the Federation and taking with them "their share of the funds going to the F.S.I."

Chief Ahenakew later, in an interview, said he had excluded reporters from the discussions that followed Chief Cote's remarks because they and the Department of Indian Affairs would have exaggerated and misrepresented the problem.

## Cote criticizes FSI executive

Indians moved behind closed doors recently to discuss a threat by one of the 68 bands in the province to withdraw from the Federations of Saskatchewan Indians and emerged with a plan to ease tensions by adding district representatives to the F.S.I.'s executive board.

The closed door meeting during the F.S.I.'s fourth annual general assembly in Saskatoon was prompted by criticism of the F.S.I. executive and a threat to withdraw from the organization made by Chief Tony Cote of the Cote reserve near Kamsack.

Chief Cote said the F.S.I. was a "select clan" who were "opting out on us" and "going to the cities to live like the white man and forgetting the people on the reserve."

Chief David Ahenakew of the F.S.I. excluded the press and department of Indian Affairs officials from discussions that followed Chief Cote's remarks saying "we have a struggle here and a difference of opinion, but it has to be settled here, it has to be hammered out behind closed doors."

Chief Ahenakew later told reporters the F.S.I. would add to its executive board a representative from each of the six districts in the province.

The move, he said, was "an answer to the problems of inter-band relationships" and would probably result in the bands "getting quicker action on some of their reserve problems."

The addition of district representation was not prompted by Chief Cote's remarks, however, but had been planned for discussion during the assembly in any case, Chief Ahenakew said.

District representation had grown out of a resolution passed during the 1971 assembly which called for executive members to be elected from each area, he said. That would have necessitated changes to the F.S.I. constitution however, and it was decided to revive district representation

from each district is on this selection committee, established at last April's All Chiefs' Conference held in Regina.

The position of Saskatchewan Regional Director with the Department of Indian Affairs was made vacant last summer by the transfer of Mr. Fred Clark to Alberta. Mr. Clark is currently director of Community Affairs for that province.

*Mervin Dieter*



**DIETER**

Another F.S.I. conference has come and gone and like any other conference it was attended by the election of new executive members for the F.S.I. This year's election saw three vacant executive positions up for grabs. Two positions were contested by former executive members and one position was uncontested by the former executive member leaving it open to all contestants.

Unlike last year's elections, all the positions were won by new personnel.

The changing of high level personnel in any organizational election is a show of alertness and awareness within the organization and acts in defence of any feelings of complacency that may be setting itself up within the organization.

The fickleness and other rather undesirable facts of politics were borne out to many members of the conference. However, these hard facts must be borne by politically minded persons.

Other ominous and frightening facts were brought out at this election that greatly saddened many urban Indians. One was the animosity that one of the candidates held for the urban Indians. But it is a valuable lesson that will long be remembered by the urban Indians of Saskatchewan.

The urban Treaty Indians are like any other Treaty Indians when they leave the reserve to try and strive for something better. They sometimes find themselves objects of scorn from many of their former friends.

However one very happy and encouraging event recently happened when the urban Treaty Indians medical rights were threatened.

The greatness and concern the leaders of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians held for all Treaty Indians, urban or otherwise, was made glaringly evident when these leaders lost no time in bringing justice to the urban Indians.

Another lesson that would be well not to be forgotten by both urban Treaty Indians or otherwise.

# Housing next priority of NIB says Seymour

Eugene Seymour, a housing consultant with the National Indian Brotherhood, told the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians fourth annual general assembly in Saskatoon that a major policy paper on Indian housing in Canada is currently being prepared and one of the changes it will recommend is that an individual have the right of choosing the design of his home.

He should have the right of site or location as well as having the right of construction supervision of his home, Mr. Seymour said. The design of the home should enhance the social and cultural aspects of a community rather than destroy it.

Mr. Seymour stated that funding of homes should be based on need rather than being "restrictive" and "destructive" to the community. The maximum allowable for construction of a home, under the Band Administered Housing Program, is \$8,500.00.

There are three types of housing programs on reserves presently as well as an off-reserve program and they are as follows:

(1) Subsidy Housing Program — This is known as the Welfare Housing Program. Band members have to make a small down payment known as a personal contribution towards construction of a home.

(2) Indian On-Reserve Housing Program — Loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for construction of houses on reserves repayment guaranteed by Band Council Resolution and the Minister. This is for persons who do not obtain assistance under the Subsidy Housing Program but who wish to borrow money for the construction of houses on Indian Reserves; and as supplementary assistance to persons who qualify for direct housing aid but who wish to build more expensive houses.

(3) Band Administered Housing Program — Band Councils may, by Resolution, request authority to conduct their own housing programs using money provided in Departmental appropriation.

(4) Indian Off-Reserve Housing Program — An Indian who is regularly employed away from his reserve may be assisted in securing a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation first loan as well as a second mortgage loan from the Minister of Indian Affairs. He will be requested to make a small personal contribution.

Mr. Seymour also stated that while the Department of Indian Affairs at present spends 23 million dollars on Indian housing, Indian Band Councils across Canada have

submitted requests for housing capital totalling more than \$333 million.

According to Mr. Seymour, there is a back-log of 10,000 needed houses on Indian reserves now and within five years that figure could go as high as 16,000 houses.

Mr. Seymour said Indians were recommending that housing be incorporated into total community development and it would be pointless to invest sums of money for Indian housing only to have the funds drawn off by white civil servants and businessmen. Indian communities are now being used as federal funding exercises that benefit everyone but the Indians with the bulk of funds allocated to Indian needs bring drawn off in administrative costs and going to white merchants, contractors, and service men, he said.

"Right now a lot of people are saying the government supports the Indians but in reality it is Indians who are supporting a vast civil service structure and who make a lot of white business rich. An effective housing program would involve Indians in its administration and go hand-in-hand with the development of contracting and service industries on reserves," he said.

Discussions are presently taking place with the provincial Indian organizations and NIG plans to have a major policy paper on housing ready by January of 1974, hoping to have it adopted by government and ready for implementation during the 1974 fiscal year.

## Task force findings are now complete

Rodney Soonias, Director of the FSI's Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, presented a report from the Education Task Force which has been gathering information for the past three years, to the annual general assembly held in Saskatoon.

The Saskatchewan Indians were very concerned about developments in Indian education in 1970. At that time, agreement had been reached without proper consultation with the Indian people, to transfer control of education in northern Saskatchewan from the federal to the provincial government. At the same time, Chief David Ahenakew and his staff had uncovered a memorandum of agreement stating control of education in Saskatchewan would be transferred to the provincial government shortly.

As a result, the Education Task Force was established to do research which would eventually lead to providing a firm basis for recommending and implementing improvements within the educational system of Saskatchewan for the benefit of Indian people.

In his remarks, Mr. Soonias said: "White children are always a few grades ahead of the Indian children. The White child starts school at an early age, learns to be proud, goes on to complete his grade twelve because the educa-

tional system is geared and structured for him."

The Task Force found that 94% of Indian students do not complete Grade 12 and the drop out rate peaks between Grades 4 and 6.

"The Indian child commences school at a later age, he has to learn another language, and the culture he learns from birth does not prepare him for the white educational system he has to go through," Mr. Soonias said. "The Indian child is faced with discrimination, he learns to be ashamed of his culture as well as his identity. Therefore, he can only go up to a certain level before he is rejected, he does not know where to turn to, and as a result, he is brought down again," Mr. Soonias said.

Mr. Soonias also said that an Indian student is forced to struggle and live with an image: "An Indian enrolls in a technical institute and in most cases you will find him taking courses in carpentry, brick laying, etc. You look at a white student, you find enrolled in dentistry, office administration, law, etc."

Mr. Soonias stated: "The main findings of the Task Force is the Indian people must be involved in the education of their children, and they must have control of education for their children to

be able to go in a new direction and bring about the birth of a new era in Indian education in Saskatchewan."

## NWT Indians finish arguments in court

The Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories wrapped up its land claims case recently at a Yellowknife courthouse with a four hour, six point presentation by lawyer Doug Sanders of Ottawa.

The Indian's final argument contained six points which went as follows:

(1) Treaties 8 and 11 signed in 1899 and 1921, did not surrender Indian land to the Crown because, "the Indian people did not understand or agree to the terms appearing in the written version of the treaty."

(2) Indian land rights to the Mackenzie valley were recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by the Imperial Order in Council of 1870 which transferred to the northwest-territories to Canada and by the early Dominion Lands Act.

(3) The land in question has been used and occupied by Athabaskan speaking Indians, "from time immemorial".

(4) The land has been occupied by distinct groups of Indians, organized into societies from the time of the first non-Indian entry into the area.

(5) Aboriginal people have a legal title to the land if they were in occupation of that land prior to colonial entry.

(6) The 7,000 treaty Indians of the Northwest Territories represented by the Indian Brotherhood, "have a legal title and interest in the lands, and their interest can be protected by the filing of a caveat."

A Yellowknife lawyer, Dietrich Brand, who is representing the Federal government in this case, countered by saying, "It didn't matter whether the Indians understood or whether the government was mor-

ally right in securing the scrawlings of various Indian representatives. All that mattered was they were signed and they were a fact"

Mr. Justice Morrow of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court began his inquiry early in July to determine whether the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories has the right to file a caveat, legal statement of interest, with the registrar of land titles. The caveat deals with 400,000 square miles of land covered by treaties, 8 and 11, signed 74 and 52 years ago.

Mr. Justice William Morrow adjourned the controversial Indian caveat hearing and reserved judgment until possibly sometime before the end of September 1973.

In April, Mr. Justice Morrow placed a temporary freeze on land transactions in the disputed area.



At Stoney Rapids, every Tuesday and Thursday, everyone rushes to see what new face might have got off the skid. Then everyone patiently waits until the mail is all sorted to see if they have received any correspondence.

## Trappers ready to head north

by Joan Beatty  
F.S.I. Reporter

With the fall and winter trapping season approaching, the Black Lake and Stoney Rapids Reserve trappers are anxious to get going again. At least three families have already left for their traplines for the Saskatchewan-Northwest Territorial border area. Despite the fact that the actual trapping season is not until the first week in November, many trappers, as usual, will be heading as far as 300 miles north of Black Lake to the Northwest Territories, to prepare for the trapping season. They will hunt and store barren caribou meat and fish for the long winter season for their own use as well as for their dogs. Once all preparations are done, they will then proceed to their traplines to hunt fur bearing animals such as white and red fox, mink, marten, wolverine, lynx, wolf, otter, and beaver. Each trapper, depending on what location he is in, will concentrate on one or two main species of animal. For example, the N.W.T. trapper would probably concentrate on hunting white fox, mink, wolverine, or wolf. The Saskatchewan trapper, who traps within the beaver habitat, will concentrate on beaver, as well as other animals that are more plentiful in that particular area.

Most trappers will trap and hunt to Christmas time and, depending on the catch which varies with the abundance of game and other factors that depend on trapping such as fish and caribou supply, the trapper will continue to trap right on through to Easter time or to closing season.

Some of the trappers will continue to live at the trapline and make their living by hunting game.

When fish and caribou meat supplies are bountiful, chances are that the trappers and sled dogs will be better prepared to work jointly. If these supplies are not there, then both will go hungry and retreat to the reservation to exist on welfare programs and idleness.

Throughout the summer months, the trappers and other reserve people may work on make work projects such as federal reserve housing, doing carpentry work and other related jobs, guiding American tourist fishermen for Fishing Lodge operators, commercial fishing and fighting forest fires. The jobs that are available throughout the summer months are not steady, particularly within the forest and tourist industry. For the ones that are not so lucky as get a job of some kind, draw welfare, hoping that something will turn up for them.



This is a four unit old folks home at Fond Du Lac, Saskatchewan, the first one in the area, built about five years ago by the Fond Du Lac Band. Three homes were released in order to have this old folks home built that particular year. The pensioners, living in the home, pay \$40.00 per month for fuel which goes to the Band.

# Hearings set to discuss Athabasca sand dunes

The Athabasca Sand Dunes, described as Saskatchewan's most unusual geographic region, is to be the subject of a public hearing sponsored by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in Uranium City September 28.

Plans for the hearing were announced by Northern Saskatchewan Minister, G. R. (Ted) Bowerman, who noted that most residents of Saskatchewan are unaware that the region is perhaps the finest example of inland sand dunes to be found anywhere in North America.

Mr. Bowerman said he has received a number of suggestions proposing the region be set aside for future park development. The possibility of declaring the dunes a protected area, restricting usage and

development, will be discussed at the hearing.

The dunes area stretches more than fifty miles along the south shore of Lake Athabasca with individual dunes towering up to 200 feet above the adjacent level sand plain. Several unique types of vegetation have been found in the desert-like area and numerous species of birds and wildlife have been observed.

The main sand dune body is bordered by two rivers. On the west, the William River winds into Lake Athabasca banked by large sand dunes. In contrast, the eastern boundary is marked by the MacFarlane River with several vertical water falls and a forest cover of spruce, jack pine and poplar.

The public hearing will in-

clude a panel with representation from various government departments including Natural Resources, Mineral Resources, Environment and the sponsoring agency, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

Several provincial and national groups are expected to present formal submissions to the hearing. Briefs and queries by mail are also being welcomed and, if desired, will be presented to the public sessions in Uranium City.

The hearing is part of a process leading to preparation of a detailed land use proposal which will be presented for public consideration when completed. Written briefs will be accepted by the department until November 30.

## Fur council school held at Canoe Lake

A Fur Council School was held on the shores of Canoe Lake in Northwestern Saskatchewan sponsored by the Northern Trappers' Association, August 5-10, 1973. Thirty trappers, fishermen and guides coming from places as Canoe Lake, Cole Bay, Green Bay, Whitefish Lake, Montreal Lake, Lac La Ronge, and Pelican Narrows, attended the week-long session consisting of lectures, demonstrations and discussions.

Resource personnel from the Trappers' Association, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians were also in attendance.

Every summer since 1969, the Northern Trappers' Association sponsors a Fur Council School, usually at a remote location. The school is held outdoors, uses no text books but has experienced men as instructors, men who have lived in the lakes and woods all their lives.

The main purpose of this school is to enable the trappers to exchange ideas among themselves, obtain new ideas from the instructors, and it also gives the trappers and fishermen a chance to meet government leaders and direct their ideas and recommendations to them.

The instructors reviewed and taught both old and new hunting, trapping, and fishing techniques. Sports equipment, such as canoes, boats, motors, fishing tackle, as well as bird and animal calls were used for demonstrations.

Tent and cooking facilities as well as meals were provided to the trappers and fishermen by the Trappers' Asso-

ciation and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. Three native women provided the men with delicious dishes of fresh pickerel, whitefish, bannock, as well as stews and soups.

The highlights of the week were supposed to have been the meeting of dignitaries, unfortunately this year, several resource personnel, notably

the Indian and Metis leaders as well as the Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan were unable to attend. The men were disappointed these people were not able to attend since they were eager to meet and discuss with them some of their problems they are facing today in the trapping and fishing industries.

## Northern housing program delayed

A five-year construction program to provide 625 homes for residents of Saskatchewan's north is underway. The subsidized home ownership program has been undertaken by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (D.N.S.) The Department intends to build 125 homes each year - more than tripling previous northern housing projects.

But according to Jim Stobbs, D.N.S. Director of Project Management, several factors have delayed starts on some of the homes. Long waiting periods for certain building materials and a shortage of construction foremen are problems being encountered.

To date, materials for sixty-five of the houses have been shipped to northern communities and many units are at various stages of completion. D.N.S. crews are now preparing to tackle an additional fifteen homes. Construction of the remaining forty-five may be tendered to private contractors.

Mr. Stobbs expects that a number of the homes will not be completed until during the winter. He suggested that one benefit of the delay will be to extend the period of construction employment for northern workers. Nearly all employees are hired in the communities where construction is taking place.

Most of the frame homes are three-bedroom models with several designs offered. All are complete with kitchen cabinets, electrical wiring, forced-air furnaces, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures. Water and sewer hook-ups are included where such services are available.

A five percent down payment is required, with monthly payments made on the basis of income over a maximum period of twenty years.

The homes are allocated in consultation with local councils to determine which applicants have the greatest need.

This year's program is valued at more than 1.5 million dollars.



This reefer barge, driven by John B. Lepine of Fort Chip, takes the fish to Waterways, Alberta, brought in to the Gunnar Mines Fish Plant by Lake Athabaska fishermen. The reefer barge has a freezer in it to keep the fish from spoiling as it takes two days and one night to get to Waterways. From there, the fish are taken by rail to Winnipeg to be sold by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

## Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corp to be investigated

by Joan Beatty  
F.S.I. Reporter.

Recently, fifty Lake Athabaska fishermen went on strike to protest Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation's fish prices which they termed "starvation prices".

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, established in 1969, has powers to regulate buying and marketing of freshwater fish, in and out of Canada, produced in the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Eli Nesdoly, M.P. for Meadow Lake Constituency, was informed of the problems experienced by the fishermen with the said Corporation, by Philip Morin, Representative of the Prince Albert District Chiefs.

He informed Mr. Morin a motion was passed at the House of Commons instructing the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry to conduct a complete enquiry into the administration and operations of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

Upon introduction of the motion, the following remarks were made by Doug Rowland, N.D.P., Selkirk:

"I think it is apparent to all of us that in a corporation which affects the livelihood of some thousands of fishermen in the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories, and the livelihoods of other thousands of people engaged in the processing and marketing of fish, it is important for this committee to determine that this corporation is operating as it should be."

"During the course of our examination of the corporation and during the study of the estimates we have learned that in its short life span there have been cumulative losses of \$3 million.

"We have learned that the cost of constructing the major processing plant in Transcona turned out to be double that of the original estimate. We have learned that since Sep-

tember 1972, 20 senior and supervisory staff resigned from the corporation or were dismissed; some for incompetence and some by reason of redundancy.

"We have learned that the Auditor General initially refused to approve the books of the corporation. We have heard allegations that private entrepreneurs displaced by the corporation are dissatisfied with the compensation paid to them by government. We have learned other related facts such as that 1.3 million pounds of frozen fish have been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

"We have learned that there are some 5,000 boxes of fish which cannot be accounted for. We have learned that there has been some discontent, although Mr. Doucet, Chairman, Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, has given us evidence that he believes it is now in hand, amongst the fishermen of northwestern Ontario and of Saskatchewan with the operation of the corporation.

"It is a fact that there have been radical fluctuations in the size of the working staff at the Transcona plant. Perhaps that is irremedial because of the nature of the business, but the fact remains that there have been radical fluctuations in the size of the staff. There have been in addition allegations that politics rather than economics determined the location of the Transcona plant.

"On the basis of that kind of information, and I could add to the list, I think that there is a clear case that this Committee should have a rather hard look at the entire operation and administration of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation."

Mr. Nesdoly also received correspondence from P. Moss, President and General Manager, Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation saying they

have been able to entertain the Lake Athabaska fishermen with increases of .03¢ per lb. on Whitefish and .02¢ per lb. on Lake Trout, made retroactive to the beginning of the season.

Mr. Moss, in his letter to Mr. Nesdoly, explained the operations on Lake Athabaska worked out of a barge operation with the result they were only able to deliver "cutter" or low quality products to the Corporation, which meant fairly low prices. This year, with the help of the Department of Indian Affairs, they were able to finance a good land facility which improved the quality of fish and the Corporation was able to give them a better grade, namely, "Continental".

Mr. Moss also pointed out that during 1969, their first year of operation, prices paid were identical to those used by the Private Fish Companies.

The following is the pricing structure of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation for the past five years: Whitefish — .06¢, .07¢, .07¢, .11¢, .15¢; Lake Trout — .11½¢, .15¢, .18¢, .18¢, .22¢; Pickerel — .13½¢, .25¢, .25¢, .36¢, .38¢; Jackfish — .03½¢, .07¢, .07¢, .08¢, .08-10¢.

## Communities saved from forest fire

A big forest fire rampaged through adjacent country side of the reserve and settlement of Stoney Rapids and Black Lake, June 1973, killing wild life as well as destroying some of the most beautiful scenery in Saskatchewan.

Every available man, woman, and child participated in one way or another to fight the fire and at one point evacuate the village and reserve. The fire came within a few hundred yards of the local hospital at Stoney Rapids.

One local resident stated the area was hit with 80 degree temperatures six weeks in a row which didn't help matters at all.

Matthew Yooya, Field Officer, IAB, and Band Administrator stated that a lot of problems could have been avoided if a better communication system had been available. As it is now, there are no lookout towers, and very poor radio communications. The only way fires are sighted is if a plane spots a fire and reports it. He stated that a more conclusive fire patrol should have been available. Immediate steps should be taken to have a fire patrol in this area in order to avoid

this kind of disaster in the future. Sask-Tel is presently setting up a better communication system whereby a phone type radio will be set up in each community in this area and this will help a lot, he said.

What actually saved the communities, Mr. Yooya said, was a special fire bomber, a DC3, provided by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan as well as the organizing of back fires and the great co-operation of the local people.

Several people who were fighting the fire went without food for as long as four days and had to resort to eating bear meat and roasting fish on the "forest fire". Several Indian people who were in the actual forest fire fighting process for many days did not receive payment as specified in DNS regulations.

It is therefore of the Black Lake Band Council's opinion that the DNR, because of the excitement and critical period experienced by all, could not fully assess the fire fighting personnel. However, it still remains important to all persons concerned that DNR or DNS must stand up and meet its responsibilities.

## Mr. "Chick" Terry asked to leave

The Black Lake Band Council recently held discussions about the DNS Conservation Officer Mr. "Chick" Terry. The people were unanimous in support of the removal of Mr. Terry from the Stoney and Black Lake area and any future association by him with Indian people be terminated.

During a band council meeting, one local Indian resident stated, "If you go to him for help, he'll just ignore you and tell you not to bother him in not so nice a way."

The Black Lake and Stoney Rapids Reserve people stated that Mr. Terry is not capable of developing goodwill and a

good working relationship with Indian people. Mr. Terry's habit of cursing and swearing has not been conducive to bettering the already existing communication gap that exists between Chipewyan and English-speaking people today, residents said.

The Band will request the Department of Northern Saskatchewan that another conservation officer with more pleasant and civil characteristic traits, and who will strive towards developing better working relationships with Indian people, be hired and stationed at Stoney Rapids to work in that area.



This is Rod Laliberte and his boat "Mar-ene". Every second day Rod and his boat go out from Wollaston Lake to pick up fish at Sandy Island, about twenty miles away. The fish are taken to Sandy Island by the local fishermen as it is too far and too expensive for them to bring their fish in every day to the Fish Plant at Wollaston.





Sled dogs are invaluable to the northern trapper and sled dog teams are still the most dependable form of transportation.

## D.N.S. conscription causes dogs to starve

People from Wollaston Lake area have reported that several sled dogs starved or died of thirst because DNS had conscripted every able bodied man to fight forest fires for several days at a time. The women and children cannot properly care for the dogs while the men are away.

At present, there are no

DNS regulations which can be applied to cover property losses of people that are involved with forest fires.

The Wollaston Lake Band are requesting that DNS provide for adequate cash settlements to compensate for losses incurred by these firefighters and they also insist upon changes in present DNS

regulations so that property of firefighters will be taken into consideration from now on.

Sled dogs are invaluable to the northern trappers and sled dog teams are still the most dependable form of transportation, particularly when you have to travel alone hundreds of miles from settlements. Good sled dogs are valued between \$25.00 and \$100.00 each.

The Wollaston Lake Band Council maintains that if they were responsible for damaging the "wheels" of DNS vehicles at Lac La Ronge and elsewhere, they would be forced to pay through the nose. It therefore follows, that since DNS was indirectly responsible for the destruction of these dogs, which are used for transportation purposes, they should be provided compensation. After all, a good work dog is not developed overnight and trapping season is only a matter of time now, the council says.

## O.F.Y. Projects face completion

By Archie King  
F.S.I. Reporter

The month of August saw the completion of various O.F.Y. projects on Indian communities undertaken by our youth with an effort made to better their communities and also gain valuable educational experiences.

There is obviously much that must be done to build a better future as many social problems need urgent attention. Youth are not always given an opportunity to tackle these problems. Opportunities for Youth is designed to give youth their opportunity to make things better.

It is believed that the enthusiasm, energy and idealism of youth has made, and will continue to make, a significant impact on improving social, cultural and environmental conditions of local Indian communities.

This year, Indian youth worked in a wide range of projects, which included community recreation, education, community clean-up, service to the elderly, and other related activities.

Fifty-six Indian youths were very busy for two months this summer in seven different reserves: Red Pheasant, Mosquito, Waterhen, Meadow Lake, Thunderchild, Sweetgrass, and Poundmaker.

In a combined project, Red Pheasant and Mosquito, ten youths were engaged in a recreation & educational project that included day-care and nursery for their elders, showing of films, picnics and compo- outs and basic instructions in car repair and in carpentry.

Recreational projects were undertaken by the youth on the Waterhen and Meadow Lake reserves involving 16 youths.

The Meadow Lake youth working together, constructed a ball diamond, soccer field and a creative playground as well

as assisting on the pow-wow grounds, the recreation area project involved eight youth.

Improvement recreation project on the Waterhen community involved eight youths in providing service to elders, maintenance, gathering of winter wood for the community, and involvement in recreation with emphasis on beach area clean-up.

There were 30 youths from four Indian communities that were primarily engaged in improving their environment conditions.

The community of Red Pheasant had her youth engaged in the upkeep of the community's recreation area, graveyard, roadways and ditches. The youth, numbering eight, also constructed road and house signs throughout the community.

Sweetgrass youth, numbering eight, engaged in providing service to her elderly and improving their ball park as well as to the community's cemetery.

Uplift Thunderchild project involving eight youth engaged on improving the reserve, constructed picnic tables, concession booths, and undertook the task of cleaning her beach.

The youth on the Poundmaker reserve, numbering eight, used a new twist and labelled their project, But Why Labour.

For two months the youth were engaged in general clean-up, helping her elderly and restoration of the historic sites situated on the Cutknife Hill, site of the battle between Chief Poundmaker and the Northwest Mounted Police.

The youth have expressed the hope that the summer employment programs will result in an increase in the number of Indian students participating and also encourage the involvement of young Indian people.

## The forgotten fact of life

A program has been set up by the Department of Public Health to make everyone aware of a high increase of V.D. throughout the province.

V.D. is Saskatchewan's fastest growing communicable disease; in the first half of this year there was a 20% increase in treated cases, which means an increase in untreated cases.

The most common of the Venereal disease are Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. If left untreated it may lead to:

Gonorrhoea: sterility and arthritic conditions. Women infected during pregnancy can transmit the disease to their unborn children.

Syphilis: untreated syphilis can cause blindness, insanity, sterility, and death.

Cure occurs only with proper medical treatment. All personal information is known only to your Public Health nurse or doctor.

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Regina, Sask.  
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Wing "G" Ground Floor  
University Hospital  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
Phone: 343-5323

Regional Health Centre  
1257 - 1st Avenue East  
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SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



## Power grid service to be extended to Dore Lake

Special funding from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan has resulted in plans to extend power grid service to the community of Dore Lake fifty miles northeast of Meadow Lake.

The department has committed \$87,000 for the project which will involve construction of seventeen miles of line from Highway 155 to Dore Lake.

Should 75 per cent of the potential subscribers 'sign-up' for the service by September

15, the extension project will be completed this winter by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation. At a recent meeting, residents of the community selected a committee to canvass potential customers. A spokesman for the committee said rates offered by the S.P.C. were lower than anticipated and most residents are expected to take advantage of the new service.

Mink ranchers, home-owners, cottagers and business enterprises will be served by the proposed electrification plan

for Dore Lake. Total cost of the project has been estimated at \$144,000.

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan has also participated in providing new power facilities for several other northern communities. Power grid service was extended to Jans Bay earlier in 1973 and will soon be provided for the new community of Weyakwin. Funding was also made available for power generators being installed this summer at Wollaston Lake, Southend Reindeer and Camsell Portage.



Robin Longjohn, attending the Wild Rose School, received three of the four awards presented by the Sturgeon Lake Band.

## Sturgeon Lake Band awards it's students

On August 16, 1973, the Sturgeon Lake Band had their first awards presentations to students attending schools in Spruce Home, Wild Rose and the Sawnook School.

These trophies are going to be presented to four Indian students from Sturgeon Lake attending the various schools annually who will be recommended by their teachers as well as their principals. The parents hope the end result will be the students will not only improve academically but also in general school behavior.

The first trophy is for Best Attendance throughout the school term, the second one for Best Sportsman Award including hockey, soccer, softball, good leadership and fair play, the third one for Best Academic Award, and the last one, the Best All Around Student, outstanding in academics, extra curricular activities, and in general school behavior including best teacher's pupil report.

Names of students receiving awards from the Spruce Home School: Best Attendance Award — Wesley Ballantyne; Best Academic Award — Kavia Peters; Best All Around Student — Eliane Peters; Best Sportsman Award — Bobby

Roberts. The trophies were presented to the students by Councillor Harold Roberts.

From the Sawnook School, Councillor Robert Ermine presented trophies to Preston Ermine for The Best Attendance Award, Larry Daniels for Best Sportsman Award, Gwen Daniels for Best Academic Award, and Sylvia Ermine for the Best All Around Student Award.

From the Wild Rose School, trophies were presented by Councillor Narcisse Daniels to Mary Ermine for Best Academic Award, and fourteen year old Robin Longjohn, grade six, walked away with the trophies for Best Attendance, Best Sportsmanship, and the Best All Around Student.

Robin, very friendly and easy going, is active in all school activities including hockey, soccer as well as pitching for the school's softball

team. He won first in javelin in the Prince Albert School Unit Meet of this year. He is also secretary for the Red Cross Society in his school. He stated that he is very interested in art, especially doing Indian Art work. All in all, according to his teacher's report, Robin is a student any school would be proud to have. Some of the speakers during

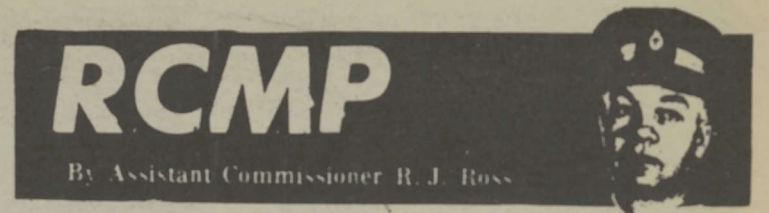
the ceremonies included Joe Duquette from Sturgeon Lake, Constable Pickering of the R.C.M.P., Andrew King and Eli Bear from the Indian Cultural College, Mrs. Rose Daniels, teacher from Wild Rose, Percy Severight from Meadow Lake, and Mrs. Jacob Longjohn from Sturgeon Lake.

A delicious lunch was served by the Ladies Homemakers Club of Sturgeon Lake following the presentations and a dance followed with music by Allen Felix and His Boys.

## D.N.S. requested to amend wolf poison regulations

The Fond Du Lac, Black Lake, and Wollaston Lake Band Councils and trappers will request that the Department of Northern Saskatchewan amend its present regulations and enable Northern trappers to use poison bait for wolves.

The trappers, after holding meetings in August, said there definitely has been no increase of the timber and tundra wolf population in the past few years. At a meeting in Wollaston, Chief Paul Hogarth



### HAPPENINGS AT ILE A LA CROSSE

In late March 1973, Cst. Peter Sheridan of the Ile a la Crosse Detachment got together with several of the native youths in the community and formulated plans for a Boy Scout group. Word spread quickly that all boys between the ages of 9 and 14 were welcome to join. This resulted in 83 boys attending the first meeting on April 10, 1973 and it was decided at that time to hold weekly meetings.

On May 20, 43 boys were enrolled with the group and they were officially registered with the Boy Scouts of Canada under the name, "The Ile a la Crosse Centennial Boy Scouts".

Funds to purchase uniforms and equipment was of the usual concern, however, through the assistance of the Department of Social Services, D.N.S., local L.C.A., the Ile a la Crosse Mission and individual donations from community-minded citizens, the necessary money is being raised. The boys themselves are deserving of recognition for their own fund raising endeavours. They have collected over \$350.00 so far from two bottle drives, a general town clean-up and a chocolate drive, in which over 30 cases of chocolate bars were sold.

Scout camps were held on the May 24th weekend and from July 23rd to 27th. The camp took place on the Scout troop land, located across the lake from Ile a la Crosse and donated to the boys by Oliver Gardiner of Ile a la Crosse. The boys took part in swimming lessons, boating lessons and camp fire sessions and thoroughly enjoyed themselves under the supervised companionship. Plans are now actively under way for a busy winter program, which will include firearm safety, snow tobogganing, skating and other winter sports.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the RC Mission, local native organizations and members of the RCMP Detachment, a successful Scout troop has been formed and can only make better citizens out of the boys involved.

### WHITE BEAR INDIAN RESERVE POW-WOW

The White Bear Reserve was the scene of a three day Pow-Wow, July 26-28. Included in the various festivities was a presentation by S/Sgt. Bill Crawford, of a trophy to the member of the White Bear Reserve, "who demonstrates the greatest achievement in the field of Indian culture through the previous year". The trophy, donated by members of the RCMP stationed at Carlyle, will be an annual award and this year was won by Sarah McArthur who was selected by a committee for her work and studies at Fort Qu'Appelle. S/Sgt. Bill Crawford, in making the presentation, said, "It is offered at a time when so many of your people are moving to the city, in the hope that it will encourage your children to continue the proud heritage that has been handed down to them".

Presentations were made to Cst. Bill Scott, who received a beaded belt in appreciation of the work he is doing with the Boy Scouts and Bill Crawford, who was presented with a gift as a token of goodwill from Elmer Standingready.

For the duration of the Pow-Wow, Cuthbert Maxie, Robert Wasegenas, Elmer Standingready, Edward Pasap, Daniel McArthur and McNeil McArthur were sworn in as Special Constables and worked with members of the Carlyle Detachment. It was through the good work of these men that everyone was able to enjoy the three day Pow-Wow without any serious incidents arising. The cooperation of the Pow-Wow committee and Special Constables was deeply appreciated.

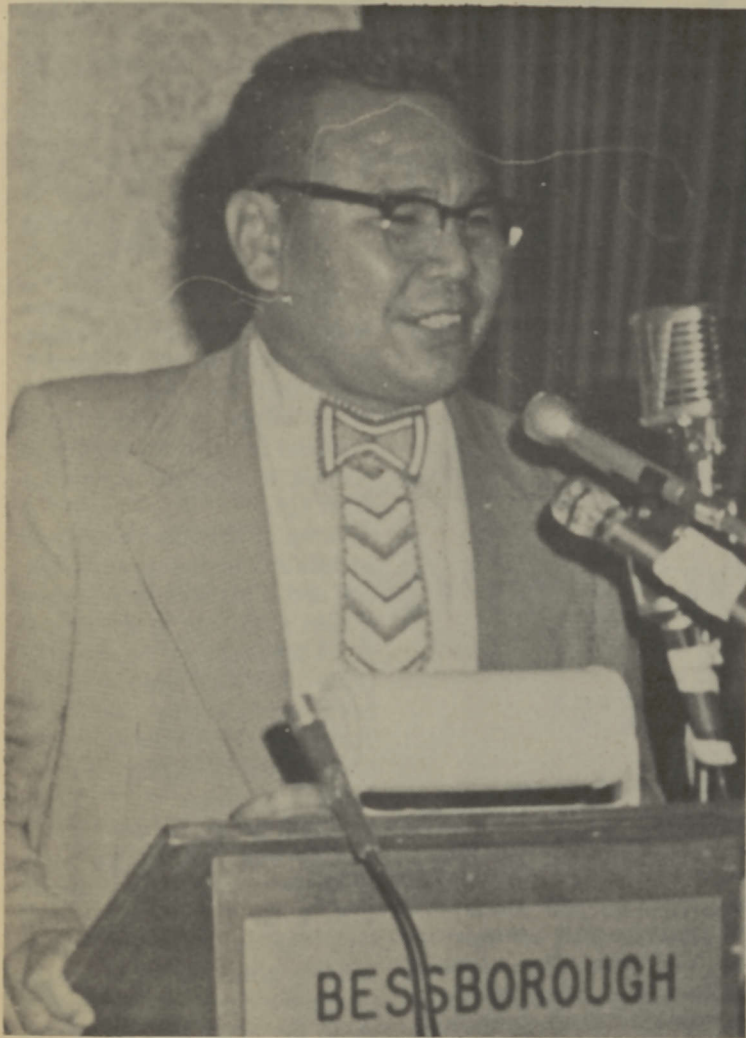
of Wollaston Lake said: "I have seen wolves numbering up to sixty in a pack."

According to DNR regulations, a trapper may request poison bait be set in a certain area or on his trapline if he thinks wolves are too bountiful. The DNR will determine whether this is feasible, and if so, will set poison bait and the trapper will have first chance of the returns which may be derived from the wolf pelts.

A DNR official said, "The

poison is not just for anyone to handle as it is too dangerous. People handling and setting these poison baits are usually from the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Northern Saskatchewan who have special training in this field."

The trappers said they know the areas thoroughly, they know where high wolf populations are centered, therefore, they should be the ones setting poison baits for wolves on a controlled and limited basis.



## Speaks on Education

# Manuel warns of danger in gov't taking over

Although the federal government recently adopted an education policy developed by Indians, the policy will "soon be a farce and useless unless Indian people are involved in its implementation," according to National Indian Brotherhood president, George Manuel of Ottawa.

Mr. Manuel told a banquet audience at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's fourth annual general assembly Tuesday night in Saskatoon, that acceptance by the department of Indian Affairs of the N.I.B. developed Indian education policy was "just the first step in Indians gaining control of education."

"If we allow the government to implement this policy under their own terms of reference then all our work will have been wasted," he said.

Mr. Manuel warned of the dangers in government attempt-

ing "to place all educational responsibility on Indian people, including that of funding."

The federal government has the legal responsibility for providing Indians with an education as set out in Treaties but "there is however, the over-riding concern that our treaty rights are not sufficiently protected" and Indians should consider building further protection into the Indian Act, he said.

"In no way does the principle of Indian control nullify or contradict the federal government's responsibility to provide Indians with an education," and although they control the funds, the power to make decisions should not be exercised exclusively by the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Manuel said.

He also warned that although "I know that Indian people are capable of controlling their own education, they must not be rushed into it, or forced to assume responsibilities for which they are not prepared . . . each band must measure its own situation and its own readiness."

His own reaction to the adoption by the Department of Indian Affairs of the Indian education policy was one of "cautious optimism" Mr.

Manuel said, and he added that even within the department "there is uneasiness and confusion."

Contrary to some fears, Indians are not advocating racial segregation in education but are simply proposing that "a child learn in school all he needs to know in order to live a good life," Mr. Manuel said.

He summarized Indian goals in education, saying, "We want our children to learn Canadian history which gives honour to the customs, values, accomplishments and contributions of this country's original inhabitants and first citizens, the Indian Canadians of Canada."

"We want our children to learn how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, but we don't want them to become greedy and grasping in the process."

"We want our children to learn science and technology so that they can promote the harmony of man with nature . . . not destroy it."

"We want our children to learn about their fellow men in literature and social studies, and in the process to learn to respect the values and culture of others."

## I.A.B. minister makes announcement

# Province included in claims negotiations

Mr. Chretien, Indian Affairs Minister, announced that the Federal government officially reversed its' policy on native claims recently at a meeting in Ottawa.

Jean Chretien said the government changed their minds about Indian claims since 1969 as a result of submissions by native organizations and other groups, debate in the Commons Indian Affairs Committee and recent court proceedings.

The Indian Affairs Minister further stated, "The government is now ready to negotiate with authorized representatives of these native peoples on the basis that where their traditional interest in the lands concerned can be established, an agreed form of compensation or benefit will be provided to native peoples in return for their interests."

Mr. Chretien said settlements can only be reached if the provinces concerned participate along with the Federal government. He maintained that it is in the interests of the provinces to settle the land claims and that Provincial governments help aid the Federal government to provide compensation.

The Minister rules out any renegotiation of claims by Indians whose ancestors already signed treaties giving their land to the government. However, he repeated the governments pledge that lawful obligations must be recog-

nized.

The claims must be settled and the most promising way was through negotiations. Once settlements are reached, he said, they will have to be approved by Parliament to give them the force of law.

He conceded there could be difficulties with some provinces.

George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood of Canada was glad the government had finally recognized "that Indians do have rights to the land which they occupied and used for thousands of years".

Mr. Manuel fears though that the negotiations may bog down in buck passing between the Federal and Provincial gov-

ernment.

Another Indian spokesman said, "This is another scheme to make it more difficult for the Indian to get compensated. The Indian now has to face not one government but two now which makes the odds greater against the Indian; which makes our chances pretty darn small".

Mr. Manuel said, "We find the proposal of Indians being caught in the middle of political and economic wars between the Federal government and the concerned Provincial government as ludicrous."

He contended Ottawa should negotiate alone with the native representatives, then work out the sharing of compensation with the provinces.

## Student worker

A resolution, calling for the hiring of an Indian education liaison officer by the Indian Affairs Department to counsel Indian students from the North attending schools in Saskatoon, was endorsed by the province's 67 Indian Bands meeting in Saskatoon last month.

On introducing the resolution, David Knight, Saskatoon Urban Indian Association remarked: "Students arriving in the city from reserves, and particularly students from the Northern areas,

often have great difficulty because of their unfamiliarity with the urban centre way of life as well as being confronted with discrimination, often for the first time in their lives."

Mr. Knight said, "The education liaison officer will inform the parents regarding the performance and welfare of their children once they arrive in Saskatoon. In a lot of cases, the parents do not hear from their children until they return home for the summer recess."

## You can get it

An information booklet on V.D., its symptoms, treatment, and long-term effects if untreated, is available from libraries, doctors' offices, Metis Society offices, and hospitals, or the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health.

For more information, phone V.D.

Information Centre

Regina residents 523-9694

Out-of-Regina residents 800-667-0681

All information is kept confidential.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW CAN HURT YOU.

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



## Ken Williams



Disunity is caused when people accuse any organization of having two divisions. All too often I've heard the argument about these people are from the North while others are from the South or he lives at the westend and someone else is at the eastend, or they come from the other side of the tracks. Nothing is more damaging to unity than divisional remarks such as the above and if they are used continuously, rivalry develops and any thought of togetherness is forgotten.

I wonder if we are playing the boundaries game in Saskatchewan when we hear there are more F.S.I. Executive members from the North than from the South. This argument is fallacious to begin with because northern Saskatchewan begins at Molonosa, approximately 100 miles north of Prince Albert. Cathy Merasty is the only executive member who lives north of Molonosa, therefore, the remainder of the executive is from the southern portion of the province.

It appears that one's conception of the north depends on how far south you live. People living in the south for one reason or another think the north in Saskatchewan begins at Prince Albert and those living in Prince Albert think it starts at Lac La Ronge.

I have lived in the southern portion of Saskatchewan and I too had the naive conception that the north begins in Prince Albert but soon realized how mistaken I was after flying into what is truly northern Saskatchewan.

I can not help but think it is naive thoughts such as we have about the north and south of Saskatchewan that is hurting the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

I overheard someone saying the north controls the F.S.I. and the south has no say in policies that are formulated. This is not true because when we talk of the north we must look at the province geographically and that puts the north beginning at Molonosa which means five of the six members of the executive are from the south.

Let's bury our ideas of the north and south and work for the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

The provincial government is trying hard to divide the province, let us not become akin to division and disunity.

# VTR on Indian Act coming to reserves

Television programs dealing with the Indian Act study will be shown on all Saskatchewan Reserves this fall by the Rights and Treaty Research Division of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Video Tapes filmed by the research office over the summer have been edited and translated to provide information of such topics as band membership, land surrenders and hunting and fishing rights.

Beginning October 1 the research department will arrange showings on every reserve. It is hoped the video tapes will better inform people of issues involved in the F.S.I.'s current project to prepare a new Indian Act.

Three of the films have been translated to the Cree language and it planned to also have a film available in the Chipewyan language. Although a definite schedule has not yet been worked out, the Video Tape units have been scheduled for the following areas:

From October 1 to 7 the unit will be in the area north of La Ronge and in the north west Battleford area. From Oct. 8 to 15 the units will visit the north west Prince Albert area and the north Saskatoon area. From Oct. 22 to 29 the units will be in northern Meadow Lake area and the southwest Saskatoon area.

From Oct. 29 to Nov. 5 the units will be in the North Yorkton and Meadow Lake area. From Nov. 5 to 12 the units will visit the Touchwood File Hills area and from Nov. 12 to 19 the Broadview and Qu'Appelle areas.

Band Councils will be notified soon as to the exact dates the Video Tape units will be on their reserve and will be asked to inform their band members.

Most showings will be scheduled in the evenings so that most people will be able to view them.

## Dorms approved for residence

The Prince Albert Indian Student Residence has been given the go-ahead to construct new dormitories to replace former army huts that had been condemned by a federal fire marshal.

Although no decision has yet been made as to the number of new dormitories that will be constructed, \$150,000 has been given to the residence to begin preliminary work, such as the extension of sewers, for the new dorms.

The six former World War Two army huts had been used to house approximately half the residence's 400 students until condemned as fire hazards this spring by federal

fire marshal Jim Mayor.

It will, however, be at least a year before the new dormitories are ready for occupation, and in the meanwhile the students will continue using the huts. Fire fighting equipment is being up-graded and added safety measures are being taken in the huts to ensure the children's safety until the new dorms are ready.

About \$20,000 has been allocated to improve the fire safety of the huts and one of the measure being taken is the installation of an early warning detection alarm. The alarm can detect smoke at a distance of up to 60 feet.

## Action taken on land leases

The band council of Sweetgrass Reserve recently met with Mr. Fred Singleton from Ottawa, who is responsible for land leases made with Indian communities, to settle some disputes which arose from leasing land to outsiders.

Sweetgrass hopes to eventually take over the leases and are leasing on short terms.

According to Chief Pooyak, a number of land leases were not being carried out to terms agreed and this called for action to be taken to remedy the problem.

Band members were getting little benefit from their land by leasing it to white farmers, Chief Pooyak said.

"The white farmers were just filling their pockets and then they would pull out."

The type of lease that was used, a crop sharing type lease, also lead to abuse and many band members felt they were being cheated, Chief Pooyak said. A new lease, with a fixed rate per acre, was introduced and since then, revenue from the land has in many cases doubled and tripled.

Eventually the band hopes to regain control of all 4,000 acres that are presently being

leased and use it for the corporate farm operation, which would employ up to a dozen men.

### Indian display

A display depicting the modern Indian culture in Saskatchewan today is on display at the Museum of Natural History in Regina.

Located in the Sunset Room, the display emphasizes the Indian way of life now as it exists for the Chipewyan, Cree, Sioux and Assiniboine in the Province.

It shows the Indian people at work, in their home life and in their leisure time. A deer hide mural traces the heritage of the Indian from his nomadic ways 100 years ago to the present time.

The display is produced by Medical Services of the Federal Department of Health and Welfare, with the co-operation of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The display will remain at the museum for a month courtesy of the Department of Natural Resources, after which it is scheduled to be moved to several other display areas in Regina.

### Position Open

The Union of Ontario Indians, a native organization serving the Indian people of Robinson-Superior, Robinson-Huron, Southeast and Southwest regions of Ontario requires an

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF TREATY RESEARCH**

#### DUTIES:

To assist in the supervision of Treaty research and to assist in the development of policy guidelines concerning Treaties and Aboriginal Rights.

To perform archival research.

To direct fieldworkers and to assist in the retrieval of archival material on specific field work projects.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

Previous experience in research and knowledge of public Archives and Department of Indian Affairs Archives and Land Registry.

#### SALARY:

Negotiable.

#### APPLY:

by September 10, 1973.  
To: Executive Director,  
Union of Ontario Indians  
227 Victoria Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.



## Top fiddler

Morris Anaquod of the Muscowepetung Indian Reserve, Edenwold, Sask., was the winner of the First Annual Old-time Fiddlers Contest which was held on Pile of Bones Day during the Buffalo Days Celebration in the Wascana Park, Regina.

Morris resides on the Mus-

cowepetung Reserve with his wife and five children. Mr. and Mrs. Anaquod attended the Residential Indian School at Lebret. All the Anaquod children play one instrument or another. Morris has plans of forming a family band that can play both modern and western music.



Alma King (left) handing over beaded belts to Mr. and Mrs. G. Levesque, as a token of appreciation from the sewing class and also from the Board of Directors of the Battlefords Native Handicraft Co-op Ltd. Mrs. Guy Levesque is the manager of the Handicraft Centre.

## New handicraft co-op opened in Battlefords

The Battlefords Native Handicraft Co-op Limited held their official opening of its new location on September 6, 1973 at its new location at the foot of the Battleford town hill. The Battlefords Native Handicraft Co-op Centre has been in operation since the formation of a Board of Directors in June, 1969 of Indian women representing each reserve in the area. Sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs, it is a co-operative group and has about 150 members at present.

The first summer the Handicraft Centre set up a shop outside of Fort Battleford. Since then it has been moved twice to locations in North Battleford; however, since April the Handicraft Centre has been operating in the present building which it now owns.

As business expanded, Canada Manpower sponsored sewing classes in the Battlefords Native Handicraft Centre and approximately 30 women have

taken the sewing classes. All of the items displayed in the Centre are genuine Saskatchewan Indian-made, and most of them made locally by the women who had enrolled in the sewing classes. A new course will begin later this month.

The Handicraft Centre sells a wide variety of beadwork, leather goods, soap-stone carvings, and paintings by local artists. Adjoining the shop is a short-order cafe offering such specialties as the "Warrior", the "Totem Pole", the "Canoe".

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was done by Town Councillor Joe Degenstien, who was taking the place of Mayor George Leibel of Battleford. Mrs. Verna Levesque, Manageress of the Centre, stated that the Centre was begun with the intention of preserving and cultivating the traditional Indian arts and cultures, and with the help of Canada Manpower the Centre has been quite successful in its aims.

Among the official guests at the opening included President of Board of Directors, Mrs. Lucy Favel; Chief Steve Pooyak of Sweetgrass; Mr. H. L. Hansen, District Supervisor of the Department of Indian Affairs in North Battleford; Mr. G. McCaw, acting Regional Director; A. W. Stevens, Manager of Central Marketing Services in Ottawa; as well as various Chiefs of every band in the district.

Following the ceremonies an Open House was held with refreshments offered. A raffle was also held on September 7 and the winners are as follows: First Prize (Ladies Beaded Moosehide Jacket) was won by Allan Sapp of North Battleford; Second Prize (Men's or Ladies Beaded Vest) was won by Hugh O'Hare of Livelong; Third Prize (Beaded Slippers) was won by George Nightraveller of Little Pine. The door prize, a soapstone carving, was won by Doug Foster of Battleford.



People touring the new shop see for themselves the different array of leather goods that are available at the shop to the public.

## F.S.I. launches busing study

Complaints from the Parents, School Committees, Band Councils and Bus Drivers, about the inadequacies in the bussing of Indian children throughout the province brought about a study this year of the entire transportation methods of getting Indian children to school.

After many discussions, a Bussing Committee comprised of Ron Pete, Indian Affairs, Mr. F. Misiurski, Indian Affairs and Alex Greyeyes, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was formed to conduct the study and to come up with the desired results.

In the study, one of the many things the Committee had to do was to make sure the regulations and procedures were up to par with the present day transportation of the Indian children. Tendering processes were also reviewed, based on whether the tenders were restricted to one reserve, or if the tenders had more than one reserve, or if they were open to the public. The status of the tender, the length and success of their contracts were also important.

The cost of operating the pupil transportation program by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development the whole year was looked at, with the Committee keeping in mind that if it was a band contribution program then it would have to be separated into band owned or operated bus project. If the Band had rented the services from a School Board or if Indian Affairs had a contract to rent bus transportation from School Boards also had to be kept in mind.

The Committee also had to separate the kinds of vehicles used for bussing purposes and the cost of them in terms of capital outlay, depreciation, fuel, repairs and maintenance, insurance, salaries and wages. They also compared the provincial transportation program under the same road conditions to the Indian Affairs and Band Bussing System. They also had to keep in mind buses being used for extra curricular activities.

The study also contained individual information on each bus and its driver, such as, proper licensing, proper insurance coverage, regular

medical check-ups and inspections of the bus, the training the driver had taken before coming into the bussing system.

The Committee also had to find out the number of loans going through to buy a bus, the problems encountered in receiving a loan and the solutions, if any, to these problems.

The Bussing Committee decided that the best way to do this study and to obtain the information was to prepare four types of questionnaires which would be distributed to bus drivers, to the bands who were in charge of their own bussing, to bands who owned and operated their own buses and lastly to the school boards selected by the Committee.

The job of distributing some of the questionnaires were given to the Indian Affairs District Offices. The Bussing Committee took the responsibility of visiting the selected School Units.

The response had not been that good, in completing the questionnaires. Out of a total of 250 bus drivers in the province only 115 questionnaires had been completed.

In regards to the questionnaires to bands who do not own the buses but who do administer the bussing programs the results so far have been out of 19 bands only three bands have responded.

The bands who own their buses and operate the bussing program under the Contribution to Bands program were very responsive to the questionnaire.

All the School Units visited by the Bussing Committee were all beside reserves that had their own buses. They felt it was a good comparison between the province's transportation costs and the band or Indian Affairs operated costs.

The Bussing Committee has started to compile the various information available but has not yet reached the position of revealing their findings. However, from the questionnaires received, and the discussions with the various people involved in bussing Indian children it does appear the Committee will be making recommendations which will make certain changes in the present day policies.

### Television programs

Television programs dealing with the Indian Act revision will soon be in your area. The programs were prepared by the F.S.I.'s Rights and Treaty Research Division and deal with such issues as hunting and fishing rights, band membership and land claims. Check with your band council for further details.

## Children in need

An open letter from Social Services minister

Alex Taylor

I would like to take this opportunity to ask your assistance in finding foster and adoptive homes for native children. In 1972-73 some 39 percent of children placed through adoption, were of native ancestry. Because we believe that children in need of care should live in homes as close to their cultural heritage as possible — an attempt has been made to place these children with native families. However, due to the lack of native foster and adoptive parents, this is becoming increasingly more difficult.

I am sure there are many native people who would be willing to accept a child into their home and to give him the love and security which he needs — yet these same people often feel they aren't well enough off financially or that their home isn't "fancy" enough. And this is not so!

In the case of foster children, our primary concern is to provide children with the warmth and acceptance of a happy well-adjusted family until more permanent plans can be arranged. We are more concerned with providing the child with love than with luxuries. And, since the foster care program is financially supported by the provincial government, all food, clothing and medical expenses, plus an allowance for the child, will be paid by the Department of Social Services. This is not to say that the role of a foster parent is an easy one — on the contrary — it requires a great deal of patience and understanding and a genuine interest in children.

Adoptive homes are also urgently needed — especially for the older child. Since many of these children have already had damaging experiences in their own homes, the role of the adoptive or foster parent is both a very demanding and a very important one.

The basic premise in recruiting native people as foster and adoptive parents is the belief in the child's need for some continuity of environment. This, we have found, is particularly crucial for older children. As he reaches maturity, the child begins to question who he is and just where he fits into the world around him. If his present surroundings are in direct conflict with those which he remembers from early childhood, the problem can become a serious one. To make this period of adjustment less difficult and less damaging for the child, greater participation of native families is essential.

Sincerely,  
Alex Taylor.

## Lavell loses case, Indian Act upheld

Jeanette Lavell has lost her case and the validity of the Indian Act has been affirmed.

A Supreme Court of Canada ruling in late August determined the Indian Act can continue to define the status of Indian people in Canada. The court rejected arguments that the Indian Act is subject to the Canadian Bill of Rights and should be declared inoperative.

The court ruled in the case of Mrs. Lavell that Indian women who marry non-Indians will continue to lose their Indian status even though Indian men retain their status after a mixed marriage. Mrs. Lavell argued that the Indian Act was illegal because it

discriminated on the basis of sex, contrary to the Bill of Rights.

The ruling has been termed "a major victory for Indians" by Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, who said a ruling in favour of Mrs. Lavell would have been "disastrous for Indians" since it would mean a greater number of people entitled to share in band funds, reside and own property on reserves.

"The next step would have been to have children of such marriages declared Indians and then the children's children. The reserves would become overrun and useless to anyone," he said.

Since Mrs. Lavell launched

her case in late 1970, the status of some 6,000 women and children has been in question.

The Lavell case dealt with the question of Indian band membership "and that is a question that must be left to the band council themselves to decide," Chief Ahenakew said.

The Lavell position had been opposed by Indians across Canada. In Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association stood with the F.S.I. in opposing lower court decisions in support of Mrs. Lavell.

The F.S.I., along with other Indian organizations across Canada were prepared in case of an adverse decision to press the federal government to legislate a "notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights" clause into the Indian Act.

In a press release by the Federation, the ruling was termed "the ultimate legal opinion on the strength of the Indian Act as it applies to Indians."

"It thus positively disallows efforts by the Department of Indian Affairs to develop policies which will undermine the Indian Act and the special status of Indians."

"The interest of Indians in the outcome of the case was not based so much on whether or not the Act discriminates, but is more accurately focused on the broader issues of Band membership and the system of enfranchisement. These issues are currently under discussion by all bands in the province in our Indian Act study."

"The outcome of the Lavell case has reinforced our right to become involved by reaffirming Indian status generally in recognizing the Indian Act as a special Act of Parliament for our people vested in the authority of the British North America Act."

## B.C. fishermen receive aid

The British Columbia Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program, in existence since 1968 and financed by the Department of Indian Affairs, was renewed for another five years with a budget of \$10,196,000, announced in July by Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and Jack Davis, Minister of the De-

partment of the Environment.

Administered by the Department of Environment, the program provides loans, and grants to Indian fishermen for the construction, purchase, conversion, and modification of fishing vessels, equipment and shore facilities.

The program has four support staff, a loan counsellor and three field officers to inform fishermen of the assistance available to them, encourage advancement in the industry and explain and assist in business organization, operations, and marketing.

To encourage younger Indians to enter into the fishing industry, and to help Indian fishermen now renting vessels to purchase their own vessels or upgrade present equipment, the program in revised and strengthened form, lowered the eligible age for borrowing from 21 to 19.

## Elders celebrate

The first Alberta Indian Elders celebrations, attended by close to five thousand people, were held in August on the Stoney Plain Reserve, west of Edmonton.

The pilot project, financed by the federal government through a grant under the New Horizons Program was headed by a planning committee of ten elders.

The three day agenda included pow-wows, fiddling and jigging contests, various hand-games, as well as pipe smoking ceremonies.

One noted speaker was Mrs. Gordon Thomas from southern Saskatchewan. Her words of wisdom captivated and silenced the large crowd of both young and old people.

At another event, the elders

were given medals and ribbons, courtesy of the Indian Association of Alberta, for a life-time membership in the Association.

During a pipe smoking ceremony to mark the end of the celebrations, Harold Cardinal, president of the Indian Association of Alberta, was adopted by William Joseph, an elder from Saskatchewan and was given a Cree name, meaning "Rainbow".

Though it was geared for the older people, it benefited the younger generation through the various activities and ceremonies which took place throughout the three days. There is speculation this will become an annual event since it proved to be such a success.

### CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH

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#### SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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Telephone: 525-8791

1549 - 8th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask.  
Telephone: 373-3202



# Indian Act Revision

A report on the discussions held on each Reserve this past summer and some of the recommendations made by Saskatchewan bands for a revised Indian Act.

Throughout the summer Indians across the province have been gathering to discuss the single most important piece of legislation in their lives, the Indian Act. They have been examining the Act to determine where it might be improved, to determine where it has failed.

Written by white legislators, as has been every Indian Act since Confederation, there are naturally a number of failings in the present legislation.

Indians, compelled by repeated threats to their status and Treaty Rights, are therefore becoming actively involved in shaping the legislation that will determine their future. No longer are they prepared to allow such decisions to be made by those far removed from the Indian culture.

By their interest, Indians have become probably the foremost group in Canada today when it comes to understanding the laws that govern them.

Early in April the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians launched a six month long program of consultation with the bands in the province to get their ideas on revising the Indian Act.

About 24 people experienced in community work were assigned to help communities organize discussions and workshops and to funnel technical services such as legal advice and position papers to the reserves.

Recommendations coming from the communities were channeled to the Rights and Treaty Research division of the F.S.I. in Regina where eventually the draft revision for the Indian Act will be prepared.

From the meetings held so far, however, the bands of Saskatchewan have established some pretty clear directions for any revision of the Indian Act to take. Walter Gordon, who directs the Rights and Treaty Research program tabled a report at the F.S.I.'s fourth annual general assembly in Saskatoon recently in which some of the main recommendations of the bands were outlined.

## Treaty Rights uppermost

The report indicates that one of the main concerns of bands in the province is the protection of their Treaty rights. As the Indian Act exists now, many provisions of the Treaties and promises made at the signing of Treaties are not incorporated into the Act.

The bands in Saskatchewan would like these provisions written into the Act as a means of better securing their rights, with provisions and procedures set out there to enable implementation of Treaty promises.

Specifically the bands have asked that the Indian Act should include hunting, fishing and trapping rights which have been seriously abused and ignored by the provincial government. The Indian Act should exempt Treaty Indians from having to pay for licenses of any kind in respect to these rights and from having to abide by provincial regulations and restrictions in respect of these rights except where agreed upon between Indians and the province.

These areas of agreement would allow for the implementation of conservation practices.

The bands have also recommended that additions be made to the Indian Act preserving traditional hunting, fishing and trapping rights from infringement by such other Acts as the Migratory Birds Act.

The Indian Act should also, it was stated, clearly pronounce as law that annuities are a Treaty right and further that annuities should be raised according to the contemporary value of the dollar, to account for inflation over the past 100 years.

Reserve lands should also be increased in size to account for current population, allowing for one square mile per family of five. Procedures for implementing this formula must be included in the new Act.

Another Treaty right dealt with was the issue of taxation. In summary, all the proposals of the bands suggested there be no income tax and no other tax imposed on Indian people living on or off the reserve.

## Discussion of elections

There was detailed discussion among the bands concerning band council elections. The present law states that the minister in charge of the department of Indian Affairs may decide the elective system to apply to any band. Band members do not as a matter of right, have any say in that decision.

It has been recommended that such power be taken from the minister. It was stated that as a matter of law the decision to employ an elective

system should require the majority vote of the band and in the absence of that vote the minister must not have the power to impose elections rather than have the council chosen by tribal customs.

Today a Chief or councillor is elected for a two year term. It was felt by some that a new Act should allow up to three or four year terms and allow for staggered terms of office for councillors so that there was always some members with experience on council.

At present band members vote separately for Chief and councillors and some bands have asked to have the Chief and councillors chosen from a single slate. This proposal resulted from experiences where a band has three very capable men run as candidates for Chief. Two, of course, lost the election and since they could not have run as councillors they were precluded from representing their bands as elected leaders. Using the method proposed would ensure the best possible council it was stated.

There were a number of recommendations concerning the requirement to vote in band council elections. Some bands felt the only requirement should be band membership whether or not the member was resident on the reserve or not. Others felt residency should be required.

## Impeaching a Chief

Another suggestion called for the removal of residency requirements and the holding of an interest in property on a reserve be the only requirement to vote.

The present Act states that the minister may declare a Chief's office vacant if that person is absent from three council meetings in a row without being authorized to do so or if he was guilty of corrupt practices during his election. Some bands felt the bands should have this power and not the minister.

They further felt that if a Chief or councillor proved himself incompetent at any time during his term, the band should have the power to depose him by calling another election.

It was said that the band should have as a matter of right the power to call a non-confidence vote respecting any Chief or councillor. In this way an election could be called at any time and inefficient councillors would not remain in office.

Many bands also felt that any decision by the band council should be final and not subject to the veto power of the minister as is now the case. They felt that no one, not even the minister, should have the power to interfere in band council business.

It was also felt that the powers of the band council should be broadened. One instance would be the giving to the council of the power to define "child neglect".

Bands stated that although they most often agreed with the decisions of the welfare workers, that even so the band council should have the control concerning band members. Thus band councils would have the power to pass welfare and child care by-laws

to suit the bands particular problems and situation.

It was also suggested that band council authority be extended to allow a band member to conditionally take possession of a parcel of land. This way if the band member misused the land or did not make conditionally imposed improvements, that land would revert to the control of the band council for re-allotment.

## More band control

In addition, it was felt that the Indian Act should expressly allow band councils to legislate regarding liquor control. Hearings for violations of such by-laws would be held on the reserves with monies from fines being deposited to band funds.

It was also stated that a band council should have exclusive authority over the leasing of band lands and not need permission of the minister, as is the case today.

Other suggestions were that the Indian Act should expressly state the government's responsibility to provide Indians with medical treatment and health services. It would be expressly stated as law that all available medicines, drugs, medical supplies, hospitalization premiums and medicare premiums are to be supplied without cost to all Indians that require them whether resident or not, and whether self-supporting or not.

It was also recommended that all Indian health services be the exclusive responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs.

In the area of education it has become very apparent that Indian communities desire an active role in formulating an education system based on Indian values and subject material that would enhance their opportunity in the successful development of personal, family and community life.

It is the desire of each individual band council that they be allowed to determine the type of schools the children attend and the type of education process that is relevant to their community.

## Concern for education

In reference to certain sections of the Indian Act, the bands expressed concern that education regulations are set out in such a manner they reflect a detrimental image of the Indian community as a whole.

Rephrasing or deletions of these sections is essential in order that band councils can act objectively in executing their responsibility in administering the education process they adopt.

There were a number of other suggestions for discussion and many decisions have yet to be made on the future of the Indian Act. The process of consultation with all members of the Indian communities is continuing, however, and when a new Indian Act is finally prepared it will be with the assurance that it represents genuine decisions made by Indian people after informative discussion.

# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

## **Creative Writing**

### **Contest**

# **\$340**

### **in Prizes**

To Enter simply write an essay, short story or poem describing Indian life in Saskatchewan.

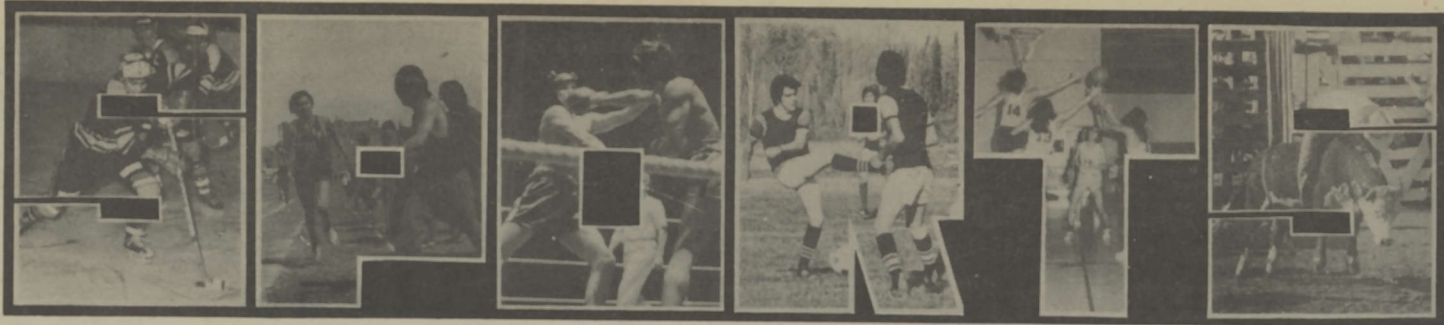
Contest open to Indian children from 6 to 18

Prize money will be awarded as follows:

	First Prize	Second Prize	Contest rules
Ages 15 - 18	\$100	\$50	Winners will be chosen by a panel of judges provided by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Entries must all be original, previously unpublished work by the author. Contest is open to all Indian children resident in Saskatchewan. Clearly indicate your age when submitting entries and send all entries to:  The Editor Saskatchewan Indian 1114 Central Ave. Prince Albert
Ages 11 - 14	\$75	\$35	
Ages 6 - 10	\$50	\$25	

All entries must be recieved no later than October 31





# SPORTS Commentary

By Lloyd Brass

## All Indian golf held on Qu'Appelle course

To their games, pastimes and day to day living, Indians of the past brought an intense competitive spirit and were always in top physical condition.

Their well-conditioned bodies were their greatest weapon in surviving for their daily livelihood. Many times they would have starved to death if they had to depend on their crude weapons made of wood and stone.

There is a legend of old Chief Acoose from Sakimay near Broadview, Saskatchewan, who was known to run down deer on foot after chasing the quarry for approximately 15 miles of wild country. When the deer was completely exhausted he would quickly move in and kill it with a hatchet. He would then carry his game on his back all the way home.

A hunter who could jog through broken treed country with a 200 lb. deer carcass on his back was a hard man to stop at lacrosse or soccer, played in the field or on ice. Such a man in modern times was Tom Longboat, the Onondaga athlete who beat a horse over 12 miles.

Another impeccable figure was Jim Thorpe who, early in the 1900's was named The World's Greatest Athlete by winning the Decathlon and Pentathlon in the world olympics. He also was one of the founders of professional football and played professional baseball as well and is probably the world's outstanding athlete through the last 100 years.

Organized horse and canoe races and wrestling were major events and gambling with the endless Game of Hands was a mania. These were friendly inter-tribal get-togethers or just a tribal celebration after a successful hunting expedition.

Another Indian game was Snow Snake, played with throwing a stick 7 feet long, flung down a trough in the snow. One Iroquois Chief attained a distance of 1600 feet.

The surved webbed stick reminded the early French settlers of a bishop's crozier so they renamed the ancient sport "La Crosse". It was recognized at Confederation as the national sport of Canada. To some Indians, it was known as the little brother of war. In one version, each player used two sticks and teams could number between 75 and 200 players. It was staged on ice, resembling hockey, certainly long before the ice hockey of today began at Kingston in 1855 using a lacrosse ball.

Among the tribes, skinny was a woman's game, whereas lacrosse was always rugged and rough. Blood was often spilled but play went on all day long until sunset.

The Micmac and Malecite in the Maritimes were noted playing a version of football on ice as early as the sixteenth century. The spear and ring was common among the major tribal groups. This was a challenge of co-ordination.

The Algonkians, bordering the northern Great Lakes, were the canoe builders. Their delicately balanced birch bark crafts were the fastest in the water and the most easily guided. In regular regatta, partisans cheered on their champions in a variety of events such as Standing Paddle Race.

As times progressed onwards to the Riel incident, the sports and recreational attitudes that the Indian people so highly held became dormant, although some sports and recreational attitudes were still held but in a very minor degree.

The Indian once had the freedom of chasing wild game in any portion of land without being heckled by barb wire and hostile gun-toting white settlers. When the white man introduced reserves, gone were the days of the long winded Indian hunter who were now hemmed in little patches of land.

The Indian is gradually beginning to adjust to the modern means of physical conditioning. The dawn of the great Indian athlete is at long last reawakening in the 1974 horizon. This is the date set to commemorate our forefathers after living 100 years under the white man's treaties. The reenactment of the great Indian get-togethers of the past will be held at Cote Reserve on August of 1974 for the first time in modern Indian history.

A Provincial Golf Tournament sponsored by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was held recently at Fort Qu'Appelle, 50 miles from Regina, Saskatchewan.

Forty-one golfers from all over the province entered the eighteen hole, all Indian Tournament, under the direction of Brian McNabb, Sports and Recreation for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, and aided by Campbell "Doc" Swanson of the Peepeekisis Reserve near Balcarres, Saskatchewan.

The results of the Golf Tournament was presented at the banquet at the Fort Hotel by the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Peter Dubois of Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. Trophies were given to the winners of each flight and first, second, third and fourth runner-ups

were given merchandise as prizes.

In the fifth flight, Larry Pasqua of Pasqua Reserve came in first, second was Richard Anaquod, third was Harry Bird and fourth was Irvin Starr.

In the fourth flight, Eugene Anaquod of Muscowpetung Reserve came in first and Ivan McNabb was second, third was Fred Starr and fourth was Lindsay Pasqua.

In the third flight, George Bellegarde of Little Black Bear Reserve came in first place, second was Ken McLeod, Vance McNabb was third, and Art Obey came in fourth place.

Glenn Cyr of Pasqua Reserve came in first place in the second flight, followed by James Poitras in second place, third

was Dennis Acoose and Max Goodwill came in fourth place.

Ed Pinay of Peepeekisis Reserve came in first place in the first flight with Clarence Pratt in second position. Joey Desjarlais came in third with Ray Ahenakew coming fourth.

In the Championship Flight Bob Goodwill of Fort Qu'Appelle came in first. Larry Goodwill came in second, Cliff Young of Broadview, Saskatchewan came in third. Howard McMaster of North Battleford, Saskatchewan came in fourth.

There was also other aspects of the Tournament brought to light at the Banquet. For example, Howard McMaster of North Battleford had the longest drive of 273 yards. Mr. Henry Langan of Kamsack, Saskatchewan was the closes to No. 9 pin. The One and Only Lady Golfer was Mrs. Audrey Cyr of Pasqua Reserve. Also, there was a prize given to Ronnie Wake Up for being the Most Honest Golfer.

The people who gave donations to the Golf Tournament were numerous. They were the Starblanket Band, Sioux Handicraft at Standing Buffalo Reserve near Fort Qu'Appelle, Meikles Garage and Robinson Store at Balcarres, Saskatchewan, Peepeekisis Reserve, Mr. John Kolvolchuk, Member of Legislative Assembly for Melville-Yorkton Area, Southern Plains Handicrafts in Fort Qu'Appelle, Education Branch of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. These donors all have a special thanks in the success of the Golf Tournament.

## Bighead hold 1st approved Rodeo

The Joseph Bighead Reserve held its first annual Indian rodeo at the Pierceland Rodeo grounds, September 1 and 2, 1973. The rodeo was Northern Indian Rodeo Cowboys Association (N.I.R.C.A.) approved.

There have been many first for Canadian Rodeo this year — one success story which deserves retelling is that of the Joseph Bighead N.I.R.C.A. approved rodeo.

At an organizational meeting at Joseph Bighead in July, 1973, an executive was formed and the ground work started for the Joseph Bighead group. There was several thousand hours of hard work totaled and these people at Joseph Bighead have results to show for it.

One hundred and seventy-two contestants were entered in the N.I.R.C.A. approved rodeo at Joseph Bighead this year. Moosomin Reserve near Cochin, Sask. sent eleven contestants and local contestants showed great interest as Paul George took his chances at Barback and in Native Cow Riding. Alberta contestants walked home with the various events as the majority of the contestants were from there.

Joseph Bighead N.I.R.C.A. Champions 1973: Pete Bruise-

head, Stand-off — All-Around; Todd Buffalo, Hobbema — Saddle Bronc; Don Morin, Meadow Lake — Bareback Bronc; Joe Bruisehead, Stand-off — Calf Roping; Cecil Currie — Steer Wrestling; Sandy One Spot — Ladies Barrel Race; Butch Little Mustache, Brocket — Native Cow Riding; Bengy Buffalo, Hobbema — Junior Steer Riding; Joe Potts, Hobbema — Wild Cow Milking; Allan Buffalo, Hobbema — Buffalo Riding; Paul George, Joseph Bighead — Wild Horse Race.



Joseph Bighead Reserve's Rodeo Queen '73, Nancy Lacroque.

# Frances Cote dominant in golf

For four seasons, Frances Cote from Cote Reserve has been a dominant figure in championship golfing around the Kamsack area. Cote Reserve is located three miles north of Kamsack.

Mr. Cote won numerous trophies in his golfing experience plus a gold medal at Crystal Lake, 15 miles north of Canora this summer.

Mr. Cote claims since he started playing golf for competition, he has never shot over 85 strokes. He also was never on a flight other than the championship flight in each tournament in which he participated.

In 1970 at the Riverside greens at Kamsack, he has the first recorded rare shot of a hole in one. This happened on the eighth hole at the Riverside Men's Open Golf Tournament. This is his second hole in one in his lifetime, although one was unrecorded.

His best performance was five under par in nine holes which is by golf standards a total of 31 strokes. For 18 holes his best was 66 strokes, both times a Madge Lake.

Frances Cote may have

recorded a first when this year he took both the Madge Lake and Riverside Tournaments. At the Madge Lake Tournament, he recorded a four over par 72 for a 36 hole total of 141. Mr. Cote's winning total was far below last year's low score of 147.

Due to a ruling, Frances Cote was disqualified at the District Legion Golf Tournament held this June at Fort Qu'Appelle. Being a member of the Badgerville Legion, the latter did not pay their dues. All the Legion members felt that Mr. Cote's 10 stroke over-all lead would have surely won the Provincial Championship at Yorkton held in August, 1973.

On his golfing technique Mr. Cote is not satisfied with the way he was putting this year. He said, "If you can't putt, you can't win." His saying contradicts his abilities, he still comes out the winner.

On his future, Mr. Cote says he would like to win a few more championships to earn a team membership on the Wellington Cup Team. This group tours Canada to participate against the top golfers in the country.



Sweetgrass Reserve won the Prince Albert Urban Indian Invitational Fastball Tournament recently when they defeated West-end Aces in the A-B final. The winners eliminated Fort a la Corne in the A Final. Canoe Lake, Clearview Glass of Prince Albert and the Prince Albert Urban Indians also participated in the one day tournament. The tournament was held to raise money for the P.A. Urban Indian's annual Pow Wow.

## Son narrowing gap on father's prowess in golf

The 12-year-old son of Frances Cote, Roy, is following his father's footsteps and rapidly narrowing the gap on his Dad's prowess in golf with each time out on the greens.

Already there is talk around the golf circle of a boy wonder who, if encouraged, may one day be in the same league as Gary Player and Lee Trevino.

At a tender age of only nine years of age, Roy won the second flight at the Riverside Golf Course open to juniors (18 and under). Riverside Golf Course is located in the town of Kamsack.

Little Roy Cote took the third flight at Crystal Lake, the defending champions. He also had a single and a double in four trips up in a 11-5 loss to B.C. He hit a double in three trips in a 12-0 loss to Sidney on the second day. He again hit a single and a double in a 12-7 victory over B.C. to put them in the semi-finals.

In the semi-final game against Chatham, Ontario, he got two hits out of three that North Battleford managed to get off Ontario pitching. He hit a second inning single and later added a 2-run homer in the sixth to give North Battleford a temporary 2-1 lead; however, Ontario rallied to win the game 13-3 to advance to the Canadian final against Sidney, Nova Scotia, who had beaten Regina, Saskatchewan entry, in the other semi-final.

Ontario won over Sydney, Nova Scotia, thereby giving host North Battleford Elks a bronze medal in the Canadian Championships.

In league play, David McMaster had played for Battleford Angels, hitting 10 home runs in 20 games and compiling a batting average over 600.

this summer near Canora, Sask. and at Fort Qu'Appelle this year he won a watch, coming in second in the fifth flight. These competitions, mind you, were against experienced men golfers.

Roy has a natural talent for golf. He drives the ball an average of 200-220 yards. One wonders if his abilities were inherited from his Dad.

His Dad, who is 36 years of age and started golfing only five years ago, has great hopes and pride in his son. "I started rather late," he said. He can't wait to see the day when Roy and himself will one day

compete side by side in the Championship flights.

Frances said, "I hope he will one day surpass me. At the rate he is going he will be close to it in two years time. He has all the chances in the world to become a great player because he started out young and while I was past thirty when I became involved."

Roy has been golfing now going on three years. What will time bring Roy? Will he one day be the most feared man with golf clubs in world competition? Beware, world, Canada might dominate golf in years to come.



David McMaster emerged as one of the top hitters in the championships, getting nine hits in seventeen trips for a .529 batting average.

David McMaster from Battleford recently participated in the Canadian Beaver Baseball Championship held in North Battleford on September 1 to 3rd. The Beaver Championship is for boys who didn't reach their 13th birthday until after January 1, 1973.

The host North Battleford Elks were in a division with defending Canadian Champions, Sidney, Nova Scotia and Kennedy Delta, British Columbia. They played two games against each team with the top two teams advancing to the semi-finals.

David was the starting catcher for the host team, North Battleford Elks, which was an all-star team with players from Saskatoon and other northern Saskatchewan centres.

The burly catcher from Battleford emerged as one of the top hitters in the championships getting nine hits in 17 trips for a .529 batting average. He got a hit in all 5 games he played in. He went two for four with a single and a double in a 6-5 upset over Sidney, Nova Scotia.



Roy Cote



PAGEANT, 1973

Left to right: Roma Cote, Denis Cote, Stella Pelly, and the winner, Doreen Whitehawk.



Left to right, standing: Len Ketchemonia, Clarence Beaulieu, Ralph Keshane, unknown, Chester Stevenson, Albert Cat Keshane (coach). Left to right: Lloyd Brass, Ted Quewezance, Ted Strongquill, Ross Strongquill, and Leslie Stevenson and the bat boy.

## Annual Badgerville Sportsday thrills crowds with mixed events

by F.S.I. reporter  
Lloyd Brass

Men's and women's fastball, the ritual of traditional native dances, modern dances, the selection of Miss Badgerville Sportsday, pony and horse races made up the program of events at the Annual Bad-

gerville Sportsday this summer.

### Horse competitions

There were eight categories of competition in the horse races, which ignited excitement into horse fans, as the horses thundered out of the starting gates in their respective divisions.

Mary Anne Toma, riding Reno, won the non-thoroughbred race. Irene Vanin placed second on Smokey and Mike Tourangeau placed third with You're Joking.

The Welsh pony race was won by Mike Tourangeau on Trigger. Clifford Ketchemonia finished second and Mike Tourangeau on Whitey third.

In the thoroughbred racing scene it was Carl Flaman who cashed in on five out of the six flat races. The results were as follows:

Walter Lesuik riding Gee Bang took the ¼ mile open while Grace Pinay on Take A Bow was second and Art Head on Fleeting Wish was third.

In the ½ mile open Dennis Poitras placed first with Shattle Bridge, Carl Flemon second on Defend Us and Bill Keshane third on Guy's Wonder.

The five furlong race was won by Carl Flemon on Torno. Stella Ketchemonia finished second with Larry's Delight and W. Pinay third with Never In.

The seven furlong race was won by Carl Flemon on Court Lane, followed by Leonard Ketchemonia on Welcome Glory and Dan Keshane on Pan Fasto third.

The mile open was won by Carl Flemon riding Glorious Speed. Leonard Ketchemonia ran second with Prezami and Mary Ann Toma third on Harden Country.

The final and feature race was the John Friday one mile and one-eighth handicap race. Bill Keshane took home a blanket and trophy with top purse winning this big race with On A Stage, second was Carl Flemon on Pete's Glory and Walter Lesuik on Lady's Keeper third.

### Fastball action

In the Ladies Fastball Division, the Badgerville Girls edged out the Cote Ladies for first place. Third went to the Yorkton Friendship Centre.

The sixteen teams that were entered in the men's fastball division were: Calder, Alpine, Sandy Beach, Wroxton, Badgerville, Arran, Valley River, Cote, Fort A La Corne, Fishing Lake, Rhein, Regina Natives, Robin Hoods (last year's champions), Le Pas Blues, Wallace Town and St. Philip's.

Wroxton came out in the semi-finals with wins over Sandy Beach 3-0, Alpine 6-0, and Arran 8-5.

In the other division St. Philip's eliminated three tough teams. The scores were against Wallace Town 7-3, Le Pas Blues 7-0, and Fort A La Corne 4-1. It was the superb pitching of young Ralph Keshane and the team spirit and leadership provided by the playing coach Albert "The Cat" Keshane that sparked this team into the semi-finals.

St. Philip's walked over Wroxton by a score of 13 to 7 to take this year's championship. Leslie Stevenson filled in for Ralph Keshane during the middle of this final game to save the day. Young Keshane, who was completely exhausted and who was receiving cramp pains on his legs, was sidelined, but the games were given to his credit.

### Miss Badgerville

In the latter part of the day the local pow-wow singers and dancers put on a display of

The crowning of Miss Badgerville Sportsday highlighted the dance. The delightful Miss Doreen Whitehawk, who represented the Cote Ladies Fastball Club, took top polls to win the Miss Badgerville title for 1973. The other runners-up were Stella Pelly, Denise Cote, Roma Cote and Alvena Musqua.

Three short lively hours of spectacular dancing prowess dazzled curious spectators. A little bit of ancient history flashed through their minds, as they witnessed the shrill chanting of the singers along with their heart-throbbing drum beats, and the flashing colourful war dance of the Sioux.

After the pow-wow the spectators moved into the Cote Sports Complex to dance the whiteman's way to country and rock music. The dance featured four bands, two country and western and two rock 'n' roll. The three bands who performed were the Red Blood, Cote Country Lads and the Knights of the Road. For some unknown reason the Buddy's, a country group from Regina, failed to show up.

## Annual track 'n' field meet at Cote Reserve

The Fourth Annual Track 'n' Field meet for the Cote Reserve athletes to test their speed and endurance was held this past summer at the Badgerville Sports Grounds. Badgerville is located on Cote Reserve, five miles north of Kamsack.

The up and coming 1974 summer games fever is in the air for the hosting athletes. Cote Reserve was successful in her bid to host the games that commemorate the signing of treaty number four. Most of the participating athletes from Cote are aware of this future celebration and are trying their best to prepare for this happening.

In the eight and under girls' category it was Coreen Severight who was top point getter with 19 points: two first in 50 yard dash and softball throw, and three seconds in broad jump, high jump and the 25 yard dash. Floydeen Cote was second with 13 points.

Roma Cote reigned in the nine and ten year old age group with 21 points. She took first in broad jump, 50 yard dash, 75 yard dash and second in high jump and 100 yard dash. Debbie Shingoose and Arlene Cote were tied for second with 11 points each.

A perfect score was attained by Shelley Cote with five firsts in the 75 yard dash, the 100 yard dash, the high jump, the hop step and jump and the broad jump. The ruling was you were allowed in five entries and she came out with

the only perfect score of the day. Shelley competed in the 11 and 12 year old girls' division.

For the 13 and 14 year old girls, Elaine Cote took top honours with 18 points with first in the 220 and 100 yard dashes and also a first in discus. She took second in javelin. Zelda Cote took second with a total of 14 points.

There was only one disappointment. There were no entries for the 15 and 16 year old age groups nor for the 17 and over age groups for the girls. Reasons were unknown, except maybe modesty, a boyfriend, or else they thought they were too mature to get involved.

Remember girls, there are women twice the age of 16 who are some of the world's best athletes.

The eight and under boys most point getter was taken by Terry Pelly with 16 points. Two first: in broad jump and high jump; and second in the 50 yard and 25 yard dashes. Jeffry Shingoose was awarded 10 points for his efforts.

It was a close finish for point getting in the 9 and 10 year old boys division between Edward Badger and Brian Cote. Edward Badger took first in the 50 yard dash and broad jump with second in the 75 yard dash and high jump. Brian Cote took one 75 yard dash, the 100 yard dash and the high jump events. He placed second in the long jump and the triple jump. Roy

Cote came in second for a first in the 75 yard dash and seconds in the 50 yard dash, broad jump and high jump. Edward Badger ended up with 16 points and Brian Cote with 14.

Donald Shingoose walked away with points in the 11 and 12 year old division amassing 21 points. Three first in the total of 12 points.

For the 13 and 14 year old division Melfort Tourangeau came out with 16 points. Melfort took first in the broad jump and discus and seconds in the triple jump and javelin. Everyone was surprised at Herman Severight who came up with a total of 14 points to take second standing. His older brother, Charlie Severight, stood third with 8 points.

There was a dead heat for first in total points for the 15 and 16 year old boys. Kurt Cote and Tonto Quewezance finished with 19 points each. Kenward Cote came up with 10 points for possession of second place.

For the 17 and over male division competition there were only two eager competitors. Here again mother nature's puberty robbed the interest of this division.

What happened to all the robust young men who only come to life after the sun disappears? The impossible answer is to hold a special track 'n' field meet after midnight solely for this age group.

For the boys — sports

# Sports dep't is host for hockey school

Summer you usually associate with such activities as baseball, horse rides and swimming. Yet in Prince Albert last month there were all these Indian kids dressed like hockey players who were actually playing hockey.

Definitely an unsummerlike activity.

Of course when you think of it, our future hockey stars have to be trained sometime and what better time to get in some training than during the summer when there isn't school to worry about or a busy hockey schedule to contend with.

If you had followed these kids in their skates and hockey uniforms last month they would have taken you to Prince Albert's indoor arena, the Communiplex, where the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's sports and recreation department was holding its first hockey school for Indian children.

The kids came from all over the province and they ranged in age from about nine to 14. A hockey school exclusively for Indian children has never been held before and because of the expense involved in leaving the reserve to travel to the professionally hockey clinics in the larger centres few Indian children have had the opportunity for training at the hands of experts.

The sports and recreation department decided to correct the problem because "some of our kids have a real good chance of going somewhere in the game but there has to be an availability of clinics and schools to encourage them," explains F.S.I. recreation director Bill Fairs.

With this in mind the sports and recreation department rounded up some of the most experienced Indian hockey players in the province and arranged the hockey school. They invited each reserve in the province to send three of its youngsters, one each from the nine to 10, 11 and 12, 13 and 14 year old group, to Prince Albert. The band

councils were asked only to provide the youngsters with transportation to the city and the sports department covered all other expenses.

The hockey school was divided into two one-week sessions with youngsters from Yorkton, Regina and Saskatoon districts attending the first session and the youngsters from Prince Albert, North Battleford and Meadow Lake the second session.

The hockey school was set up so it would not only provide the kids with a better understanding of the game but also encourage good sportsmanship and emphasize the importance of good health and conditioning, Mr. Fairs said.

There were three aspects to the training, physical conditioning, dry land exercises and on ice training and there was always one group of the youngsters involved in each aspect of the training throughout the week.

The kids were lodged at the Prince Albert Indian Student Residence and kitchen staff at the residence were brought back early from the summer holidays to prepare meals.

Freddie Sasakamoose, who once played with the Chicago Black Hawks, was brought in as the hockey coach and he was helped by Ray Ahenakew, Milton Burns, Bob Fiddler, and Ray Ethier, all experienced Junior A players.

On the ice the kids were taught the techniques of power skating, passing and shooting and given instructions on both defensive and offensive roles. Skrimmage games were held and when one of the coaches saw a mistake he would stop the player and explain what had been done wrong.

There were also films and lectures to explain the role of officials and the importance of good sportsmanship in the game.

Physical conditioning was emphasized throughout the training and each day the youngsters were led through a formal exercise period. Howard McMaster and Jack

Agoutay worked out a graduated set of exercises for the youngsters so that each day they progressed through more difficult exercises.

The importance of team play also received emphasis and trainers Brian McNabb and Leon Catarac organized games such as volleyball and fastball to both train and condition the youngsters.

There was hardly a minute during the week-long school that wasn't occupied with some form of physical activity and although the youngsters usually tumbled into bed each night and had no trouble getting to sleep they were up each morning and anxious to keep up the pace.



For the girls — camp

# Leadership training a part of girls camp

Lazy days of Summer! For the children how close to the truth is this statement. At the end of summer holidays children are willingly flocking back to school bored with the lack of activities during the summer months.

Forty-four young Indian girls were the exception this year, as they had the privilege to attend a fun-filled Indian girls Camp on the shores of beautiful Loon Lake, 200 miles west of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

"There is more to do here!" Rita Okanese, a young Indian girl commented. On the re-

serve, her main activities were "going to the beach, riding horseback, and playing the organ." The activity-filled camp, even though it was only a week, had shattered the monotonous routine of her existence in the summer months by making every day a new experience.

Under the guidance of Miss Pauline Harper, Sandra Pasap, Vina Mason, and Rosemary Lameman the girls participated in longball, baseball, skits and all sorts of different games while staying in four modern, well-kept cabins nestled in surrounding towering

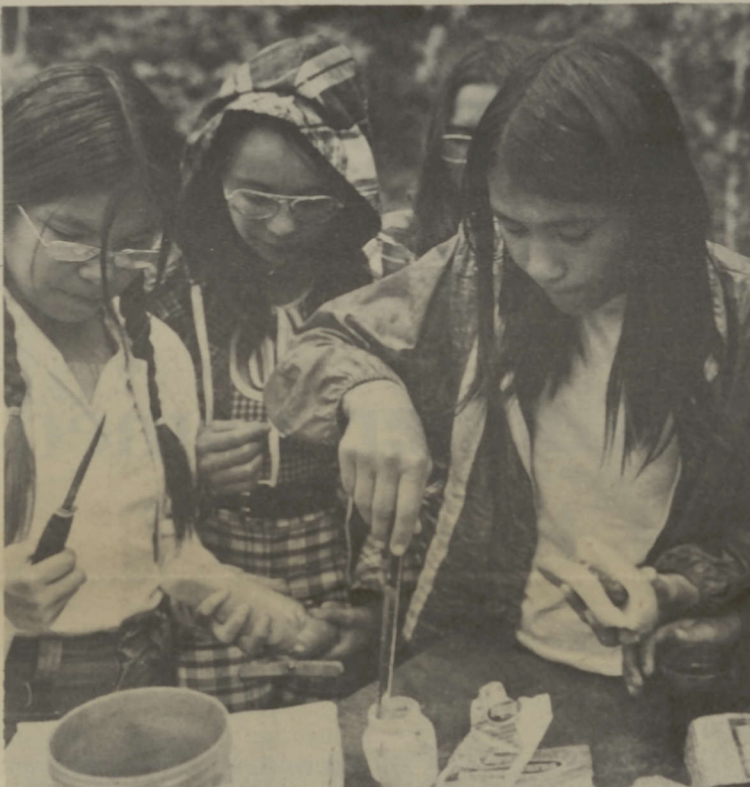
trees of Makaw Beach.

In the water, the girls took part in canoeing, and swimming, under the supervision of Jim and Diane Ursan. The fundamentals of first aid and water safety were also on their program.

Also in their activities the girls were taught the art of beadwork and leatherwork by the learned Mrs. Chocan of Onion Lake.

Miss Pam MacCallum, Director of the camp stated, "the camp involves the girls in planning their activities as much as possible". She also said "the whole camp is based on self-discipline and responsibility. This would give the girls a chance of being in the role of a leader, which was one of the main objectives of the camp." Miss MacCallum also stated that if the camp was to be a yearly thing, "the bands would have to give more support."

The Camp this year was sponsored by Indian Affairs and it was made possible by Chief Jules Okemow and his Council who kindly gave their permission to use their beautiful resort for the second time.



Top photo, girl tests temperature of water. Above, counselor Pauline Harper talks things over with two of her young charges. Above left, girls dig into the hot dogs. Below, canoeing was one of the skills the girls received instruction in. Right, girls cool feet in the waters of Loon Lake.





F.S.I. communications director Cliff Starr presents Mr. Swimmer with plaque during banquet at fourth annual general assembly.

## Andrew Swimmer named "Citizen of the Year"

Andrew Swimmer, who refused to pay his medicare premiums in 1964 because he said it was a treaty right was named Citizen of the Year by the Saskatchewan Indian Newspaper at the 4th Annual Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Conference in Saskatoon.

The Director of Communications for the F.S.I., Clifford Starr, who made the announcement at the banquet said, "I

feel this year there is no person that's more worthy of obtaining the plaque and can be classified as citizen of the year."

"I believe it is because of his efforts that today we enjoy our treaty rights in medicare and drugs."

He was one of the pioneers in this problem", Mr. Starr said. "He believed in his treaty rights so strongly that he was willing to go to court for his

beliefs."

In 1964 the Saskatchewan Government stated treaty Indians living off the reserve must pay medicare premiums but Andrew Swimmer of Sweetgrass reserve near North Battleford said he was exempt because of his treaty rights.

The government took him to court and this battle continued over the years and up to the Supreme Court of Canada who ruled in favor of this year's Citizen of the Year.

Mr. Swimmer and his wife Margaret have nine children and had been employed for some time at the Indian Hospital in North Battleford. He had been hospitalized prior to the F.S.I. Conference and special arrangements were made by his family to get him to Saskatoon for the award.

The plaque which he received reads: "1973 Citizen of the Year Award presented to Andrew Swimmer by the Saskatchewan Indian Newspaper."

### INDIAN PRINCESS

Clara Anderson, a 20 year old Shuswap from Williams Lake, B.C. Sunday was chosen Indian Princess of Canada and given the name Blue Sky.

Miss Anderson was one of seven provincial Indian Princesses — from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — who competed for the crown.

# INDIAN

## PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

## Okanese couple renew vows

Mr. and Mrs. William Yuzicappi of the Okanese Reserve, Balcarres, Sask., now residing in Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., were honoured on August 18, 1973 when their immediate family and over a hundred friends paid their respects to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Yuzicappi were married on the 18th of August, 1922 by Father Jeanyotte in the Roman Catholic Church on the Peepeekisis Reserve, Balcarres.

Mr. and Mrs. Yuzicappi moved to Fort Qu'Appelle when Mr. Yuzicappi was employed by the Indian Affairs Health Branch 12 years ago. While employed by the Indian Affairs Branch, they purchased their own home.

They have five children, four boys and one girl. Joan is married and lives on the Alexander Indian Reserve in Manitoba. Their oldest son, Micky, farms and is also Chief of the Okanese Reserve. Micky is following in his father's footsteps, who, when on the Reserve, was a successful farmer and was also Chief for many years. Kenny is employed by IAB. Bill served 18 years in the Air Force and is now employed by the CNR. Guy, their youngest son, is a geologist and resides in Houston, Texas, where he is employed. Besides five children, they also have 12 grand-

children and 18 great grandchildren.

Chief Wilfred Bellegarde of the Little Black Bear Reserve did the honours at the banquet which was held at the Fort Hotel, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

First Vice-President of the Federal of Saskatchewan Indians, Mr. Peter Dubois, was the toastmaster and proposed the toast to the honoured couple.

Also present among their many friends were former mayor, Jack Meadia, of Fort Qu'Appelle. John Goodwill of the Standing Buffalo Reserve presented them with a very beautiful hand-made star quilt.

Father C. Lareniere of the Fort Qu'Appelle Roman Catholic Church performed the mass for the honoured couple.

Other speakers were Father Dumont and Father Charron who spoke of the past and informed many of the younger people of some of the practices regarding early marriages of the Native people. Mass marriages, where as many as 12 couples were married, were often performed and in most these were matched marriages.

Father Charron in a lighter vein asked Mrs. Yuzicappi if her marriage was a matched marriage to which she replied, "No way".



Mr. and Mrs. William Yuzicappi

### The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission

requires

### HUMAN RIGHTS INQUIRY OFFICER

Salary: \$850 - \$1050

The officers will investigate complaints of discrimination on grounds of race, creed, religion, colour, sex, nationality, ancestry or place of origin, subject to direction of the Executive Director; and attempt settlements, and where settlements are not possible, make recommendations as to further action by the Human Rights Commission. This person should be experienced in working with community groups and be prepared to speak to organizations, organize seminars and conferences and be involved in educational and publicity work. A degree in one of the social sciences, or equivalent experience, is required.

Apply in writing to:  
The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission,  
220 - 3rd Avenue South,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Closing date for applications: As soon as qualified applicants are obtained. Applicants must be prepared to relocate anywhere in Province.

## Merasty details plans for her new position



CATHY MERASTY

Cathy Merasty, a member of the Peter Ballantyne Band, became the first woman ever to be elected as an executive member in the 15 year history of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians at the F.S.I.'s annual general assembly in Saskatoon.

Cathy Merasty defeated incumbent Cy Standing and Allen Joe Felix of the Sturgeon Lake Band for the position of Executive Secretary of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Miss Merasty was employed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as a field worker in the Indian Rights and Treaties Research Program for the past two years, having worked both in the southern and northern areas.

Cathy was born and raised at Pelican Narrows Indian Reserve in Northern Saskatchewan. Pelican Narrows is part of the Peter Ballantyne Band which consists of

six reserves and has a band population of around 1,577.

She received her elementary education at the Sturgeon Landing Boarding School and at The Pas, Manitoba. In 1958, she graduated from the Lebret High School and went on for teacher training at Regina.

During her teaching career, she taught for three years at Wilcox, one year at Moose Jaw, two years at the Lebret Indian School and two years at Sandy Bay in Northern Saskatchewan.

In an interview, Miss Merasty was asked how she felt on being the first woman ever to be elected to the executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians: "At the time I decided to run for this position, I did not think of myself as a woman but as a worker. I thought of myself as being qualified enough to run. I felt I could help my people in a much more effective way as an executive member. On being the first woman ever to be elected to the FSI executive, I guess I feel great!"

Miss Merasty was asked if she considers herself as an executive and representative of Northern Saskatchewan: "I am originally from the North but this does not mean I will concentrate my efforts only in the North. I was elected by Chiefs from all areas of Saskatchewan to represent the whole province and this is what I will do."

She was asked what her im-

mediate plans are: "First of all, I plan to study resolutions passed in the last few years and see what can be done about them. I find a lot of them are shelved as soon as they are passed. I also plan to help the Red Earth as much as I can in obtaining a bridge as I feel this is and has been a priority for several years now."

On a question if she feels the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association have been getting enough support and recognition by the FSI, she replied: "I honestly feel they haven't been getting the attention they deserve. I plan to help and support the women's group in every way possible. After all, behind every great man is a woman. FSI needs the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association."

In closing, Miss Merasty remarked: "I have a lot to learn and I am going to learn. I am going to work with and for the Indian people to the best of my ability. But I will need a lot of help from everyone."

## Indians appointed to six hospital boards

Health Minister Walter Smishek has authorized the appointment of reserve Indians to six union hospital boards in Saskatchewan.

According to an official of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, the authorizations are the first under an amendment to the Union Hospital Act passed by the Legislature last year.

The amendment allows the minister to permit such ap-

pointments if he decides, after consultations with local hospital officials, that Indians living on a reserve are "substantially served by that hospital" and that they should be requested on the board.

Hospitals affected are in North Battleford, Lestock, Kinistino, Brock, Rose Valley and Kelvington.

"We have advised the boards that they have now been authorized to appoint Indians to the boards under the Union Hospital Act," said Ken Fyke, associate executive director of the SHSP.

The band chiefs are authorized to make the appointments under the act, he said.

From two to five Indians will be appointed to each hospital affected, said Mr. Fyke.

All six included so far were notified to the change during the summer. The SHSP official said he did not know if other hospital boards will be included later.

Gerry Wilson, executive assistant to Mr. Smishek, said the minister's decision has been "welcomed" by the hospital boards affected.

The program, he said, is an attempt to give reserve Indians served by nearby hospitals a chance to have representatives on the decision-making board.

"I think there is a move to make it possible for Indian people on reserves . . . to have some representation on the boards. In normal circumstances, they don't because hospital board members are appointed from the community and reserves are separated from the municipality."

### Executive Director Required

The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs requires an Executive Director to be responsible for the overall operation of the organization. As senior employee of the Union and within the terms of reference established by the Chief's Council (Board of Directors), his responsibilities will include:

- Co-ordinating the activities of the Union, in conjunction with the Executive Committee;
- Co-ordinating and promoting public relations with Indian people, governments, industry and the general public, and conducting public speaking engagements.
- Recommending senior appointments to staff positions, and hiring people for minor staff positions;
- Authorizing expenditures, and finance arrangements encompassed within the approved annual budget;
- Co-ordinating fund raising activities;
- Preparing annual budgets for the Union, for final approval by the Chiefs' Council.

Preference for the position will be given to the person who is:

- Of Native Indian origin;
- A university graduate;
- Familiar with the workings of federal and provincial governments;
- Familiar with the overall situation of Indian people in the province of B.C.

**Salary:** Starting salary for the successful applicant will be open to negotiation, based on experience and qualifications.

**Application Deadline:** Deadline for application is October 1, 1973.

Qualified applicants are invited to send letters of applications and complete resumes in confidence to:

Mr. Lou Demerais,  
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs,  
2140 West 12th Avenue,  
VANCOUVER 9, B.C.

### BITS AND PIECES:

**Saulteaux to a Cree:** Why are you always carrying that bag of manure over your shoulder each time you go out on business?

**Cree Indian:** Because two heads are better than one.

## Farm Talk

by Art Irvin

### HARVEST OPERATIONS

The returns of the grain farming operation are determined by the results of the harvest. There is a right time to harvest every crop; when the time is right the harvest should be completed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Grain should be swathed when it contains 35 to 40 percent moisture. The kernels are firm but easily dented by the thumb nail. Where the grain is to be used for seed, the kernels should be slightly harder. It may be advisable to swath late crops earlier when there is a danger of frost. Crops 10 inches or higher are easily swathed. It is generally preferable to straight combine extremely short crops.

Swathing permits earlier grain cutting and reduces the possibility of losses from insects, hail and frost. Straight combining is preferable under excessively wet weather conditions because the crop dries quicker and grain quality is more easily maintained.

When checking the efficiency of the combine operation, remember that 20 to 25 kernels per square foot represents one bushel an acre. Check the number of kernels on the ground both before and after the combine operation.

Rape should be swathed as quickly as possible when about 25% of the seeds have changed from green to brown. The pods may still be green. Rape may be straight combined but losses due to shattering occur if left too long in the field.

Combined should have straw spreaders unless the straw is baled. Where straw is exceedingly heavy, a straw-cutter should be added to the combine. Poor straw spreading makes cultivation more difficult and interferes with the preparation of a proper seed bed the following spring.

Do not burn the stubble. The straw from the previous crop acts as a fertilizer, adds fibre to the soil and increases long time fertility.

## Job opportunity

# Regional Director

required for

## Department of Indian Affairs Saskatchewan Region

Competition open in Saskatchewan.

Reply in writing to Chief David Ahenakew, 1114 Central Ave., Prince Albert

### Position Summary

Under the general direction and supervision of the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan in consultation with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, directs the operation of the Indian Affairs Program in the Province of Saskatchewan, co-ordinates the activities of functional specialties, supervises and appraises staff, develops long range programs and establishes program objectives or priorities which are consistent with Indian thinking and aspirations, maintains close liaison with the Indian leadership on matters of policy, program change or developments within the Department of Indian Affairs at the Ottawa level, promotes Indian program objectives and philosophies with officials of public and private organizations, reports to the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan on the general effectiveness and adequacy of programs and policies within the region, and performs special duties as may be required by the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan.

### Duties

a) Under the direction and supervision of the Indian leadership in Saskatchewan, implements Indian Affairs programs which encompass all aspects of social, economic, political, and cultural development of Indians in Saskatchewan:

- by co-ordinating the activities of four assistants and specialists in four functional areas, namely education, community affairs, economic development, and engineering;
  - by developing long range programs including objectives, goals and priorities which are consistent with Indian thinking and philosophies;
  - by administering budgets, committing funds and authorizing expenditures up to a maximum of \$100,000;
  - by maintaining close liaison with the Indian leadership in Saskatchewan on departmental policy or program changes and developments at the national level;
  - by identifying conflicts and implementing corrective action, and;
  - by forecasting the staff and financial estimates for the region.
- b) Assesses the requirements for regional social, economic and cultural programs, develops and recommends policies and procedures to effectively meet the needs of Indian people and communities located in or near urban centres and in very remote areas, and implements policy approved by the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan:
- by evaluating the effectiveness and adequacy of current programs in relation to district requirements and conditions;
  - by assessing the reports of specialists in the fields of education, community affairs, economic development and technical services;
  - by reviewing the social, economic and cultural conditions on and off reserves in each district;
  - by investigating specific complaints and conditions;
  - by increasing the number and extent of programs which Indian people manage themselves, and;
  - by recommending programs specifically designed to meet development needs in each of the districts.
- c) Supervises the overall operation of field offices

and a staff of 699:

- by co-ordinating the work of responsibility centre managers;
- by defining the responsibilities of the district supervisors;
- by interpreting program policy and directives;
- by the effective management and use of the personnel resources;
- by establishing objectives and standards, and evaluating performance of staff;
- by a continuing review of field staff communications.

d) Maintains effective working relations with associates and officials of other departments of the Federal Government and promotes Indian program objectives and philosophies with officials of public and private organizations:

- by explaining and promoting programs and objectives;
- by identifying with Indian people their needs and plans for self-fulfillment;
- by investigating specific complaints, and;
- by providing information to associates, other federal department officials, and other officials of private or public organizations about policies and programs within the region where appropriate.

e) Performs special duties as may be required by the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan such as conducting special studies or investigations for the Minister, Deputy Minister or Assistant Deputy Minister, preparing annual reports on regional operations and the social, economic and cultural circumstances of the Indian people of Saskatchewan to be presented at one of the annual leadership conferences.

### Specifications

#### Knowledge — Education and Experience

The work requires development of a thorough knowledge of Indian culture, the organization of bands and band councils in Saskatchewan, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians programs and objectives, the Treaties and the Indian Act, including regulations, the structure, programs and objectives of the Department of Indian Affairs, other departments' programs and objectives which affect Indian communities, and of administrative, personnel, and financial procedures. Development of a good knowledge of Provincial legislation, policy and programming as they affect Indian people in Saskatchewan is essential. The position requires development of a thorough knowledge of the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of Indian communities in the region and of social and economic development trends in the Province. It requires experience in directing and co-ordinating the activities of a varied and widely dispersed staff of professionals, technicians and specialists engaged in the planning, modification, and implementation of a multi-million dollar program, representing Indian people on questions involving jurisdictional disputes, and in dealing with people of varied ethnic, social and economic backgrounds. Suitable experience is normally preceded by university graduation in one of the social sciences and acquired through several years of assuming progressively more responsibility in related fields.

#### Knowledge — Continuing Study

The work requires continuing study of books, periodicals and journals in fields such as human relations, sociology, communication, industrial and resources management, education, welfare administration, community development and management practices in order to be able to discuss and assess proposals submitted by specialist staff and officials of public and private organizations, and to make recommendations or prepare reports for the consideration of Indian leaders.

#### Problem Solving

The work requires co-ordinating the activities of six districts through the adaptation or modification of regional and national programs, or the development and implementation of local programs to meet regional objectives, of effecting a greater degree of Indian self-determination and to find means of decreasing non-productive social assistance costs. This will involve plans for more effective communications and allowances being made for the cultural, local and geographic differences existing between the 68 Indian Bands comprising 38,000 Indians living on or off 130 reserves. Proposed plans, recommendations or programs, and modifications to adapt programs to the needs of the region are implemented subject to the approval of the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan in consultation with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs. As well, it will involve the difficult task of changing the traditionally protective attitudes of staff and altering loyalties. It will be no small chore to create in staff a desire to assume a descending role while encouraging Indians to play an ascending one.

The work also requires the resolution of questions of jurisdictional responsibility in such fields as community services with officers of provincial and municipal governments. Discretion is required in implementing program objectives owing to differences in interests on the part of other levels of government and the increasing concern of Canadians in program activities directed toward the improvement of social, cultural, and economic conditions for Indians within the context of Canadian society. Discretion and tact is also required in encouraging and building attitudes among other Canadians which recognize and respect Indians' special status as citizens plus in view of special rights guaranteed within the Treaties. Program activities affect the education, living conditions, social, cultural and economic development of Indians located in or near urban communities and in isolated areas, as well as the responsibilities and workload of provincial and municipal agencies, the annual departmental expenditure of over \$24,000,000 and the utilization and maintenance of physical units valued at an estimated \$8,500,000 including some 60 schools, offices, other buildings, and vehicles.

#### Contacts

As required by an established leadership committee, the position will involve regular contact with the Indian leadership of Saskatchewan at the local, district, provincial and organizational levels, contact with Indian Affairs in Ottawa or other federal department officials and staff on regional programming and policy, and representation of Indian interests and aspirations with other public or private concerns.