

The Saskatchewan INDIAN

Volume 5 Number 12

The Saskatchewan Indian

July 15, 1975



Five year agriculture program for
Saskatchewan Indians announced

BCR's causing concern to District Chiefs

Buchanan destroying trust

Pehtokahanopewin school holds
graduation

Student Exchange Program under-way

St Philips hold first graduation

Summer classes begin

100 boys attend Lebret Hockey School

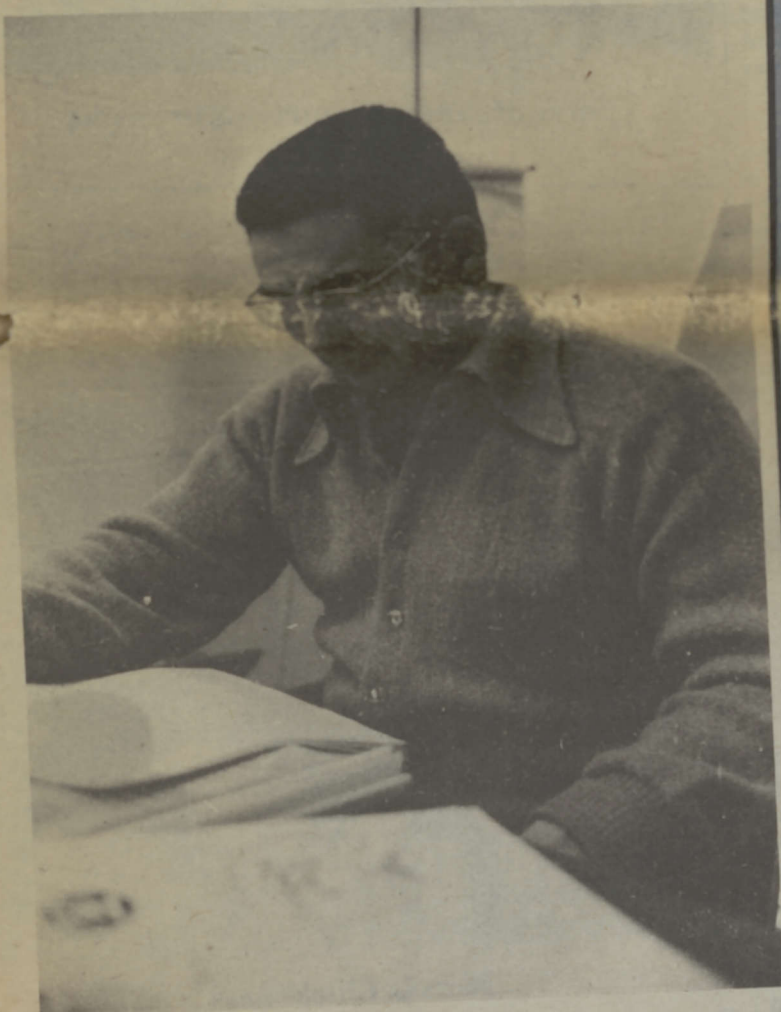
Fort a La Corne's 84th Annual
Sports Day

Childrens Page

and much more
PROVINCIAL
LIBRARY

JUL 29 1975

SASKATCHEWAN



\$29 million for Indian farmers in Saskatchewan

A 29 million, five-year agriculture program for Saskatchewan Indians was recently announced by Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

This carefully planned and long-sought after scheme by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians for Saskatchewan Indian farmers aims at the establishment of 350 farm units as a means of economic development within the five-year span.

The program, to be managed by a seven-person appointed board will be responsible to the Minister and will be made up of representatives of Indian farmers, one from each of the Yorkton, Prince Albert and North Battleford Districts; the provincial agricultural department; the Department of Indian Affairs; the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; and the agriculture industry at large.

Besides the new farms, which are expected to bring an increased production of \$8.4 million from the present \$1.2 million, Saskatchewan Indian farmers are expected to be earning up to \$13,400 by 1980. They presently earn one-fifth of the Saskatchewan farm average of \$15,600.

It is also hoped that by the end of five years, there will be 630 properly-trained Indian farmers, almost double the present total.

The Saskatchewan Indian agriculture Committee will control the administrative funds for the program's five-year period. While the majority of loans and grants will be handled with the advice of the Indian Economic Development fund, it is hoped regular lending sources will also be tapped.

Maximum contribution per farmer is \$60,000 or \$240,000 for band council, except on special recommendation to the Minister.

A key to the program is the improved use of reserve land which now is under-utilized or leased to non-Indians - both cropland and livestock acreage.

This far-sighted program had its beginnings in 1971 when the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Committee was formed under the leadership of Alex Kennedy, of the Little Pine Reserve, who is also the Second Vice-President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

After several meetings with Indian bands, a proposal was submitted to the federal government in 1973 for a 20-year program. The full program is dependent upon the success of the initial five-year stage.

There are 59 bands with 68 reserves in Saskatchewan's agriculture zone. Of the 340 Indian farmers, most are between the ages of 31 and 50. The committee also learned in its research that less than 20 per cent of the Indian farmers now occupying 180,000 acres of improved reserve crop land, are operating economically.

This program has been given a high priority because it offers the rational development of a strong economic base which in turn should alleviate some social problems.

This program is plugged into the extension services branch of the provincial agriculture department. The province has agreed to assign five employees to work exclusively with Indian farmers in order to help improve their general lack of technology and practical ex-

perience. These extension workers will assist in developing projects and identifying training needs.

They will be backed up by experienced farm managers hired by the Board because of their familiarity with Indian people and the provincial area involved.

Applications for assistance under the new program will be carefully screened by the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Board because of their familiarity with Indian people and the provincial area involved.

They will be backed up by experienced farm managers hired by the Board because of their familiarity with Indian people and the provincial area involved.

Applications for assistance under the new program will be carefully screened by the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Board. Agreement for the applicant to participate in a training schedule will be basic under the scheme. The board has the right to cancel any approved application during the five-year period.

An important component is the aim to involve the approximately 1,000 Indian youth that are presently in a 4-H program developed through the extension division of the University of Saskatchewan.

To support the board in its duties, an administrative group of six will be set up by the Saskatchewan Regional Director for the Department of Indian Affairs. There will be a manager, a loans supervisor, a field supervisor and three office personnel.

Students return home — end of school year

Prince Albert—The end of June officially marks the end of another school year at the Prince Albert Student Residence.

On the last day students were seen taking a last minute browse at books in the library—or taking in an afternoon movie—or discussing current events such as the student paper "Red Owl"—or busily packaging up the years school work to take home to parents.

Teachers also took advantage of the day taking time off to discuss last minute school preparations or beginning the time consuming task of correcting papers or making out report cards.

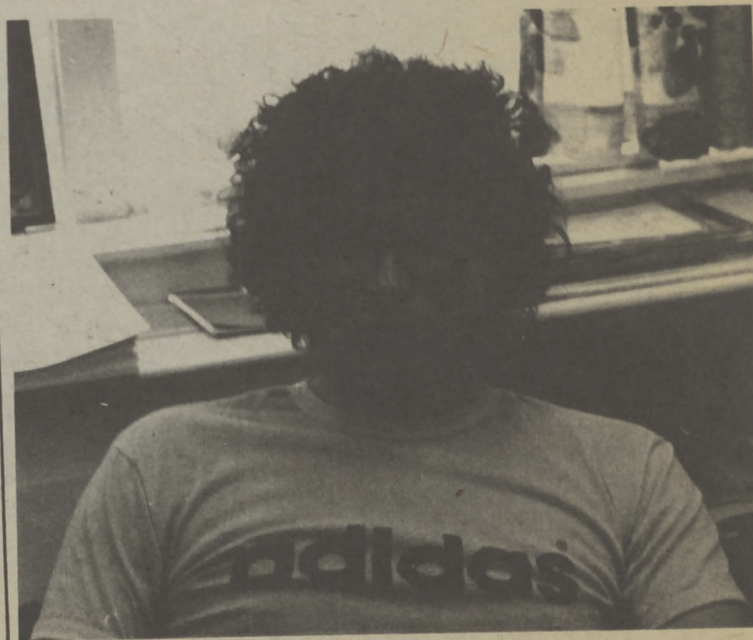
Most students were looking forward to the long journey home travelling either by car, bus or plane and the long awaited summer holidays with their parents and older brothers and sisters.



Some of the many students browsing in the library.



Marcia Chickeness



Michael Rice

NIB student exchange program underway

The 1975 National Indian Brotherhood Student Exchange Program recently got underway with a student from our province travelling to Quebec and a student from Quebec arriving here to spend the summer with us.

Marcia Chickeness of Poundmaker was chosen to represent Saskatchewan in the exchange and Michael Rice, a Mohawk from the Caughnawaga Reserve located on the outskirts of Montreal, is representing Quebec in Saskatchewan.

The purpose of the exchange program is for the students to learn by actual living experience

the customs of Indian bands and organizations in various provinces.

While in Saskatchewan, Michael will be working in FSI offices, travelling to reserves with the staff and meeting our young people at the summer camps where he will also be spending some time.

Michael is a quiet, soft-spoken person, he has never been this far west before and is looking forward to working with us. He has his Bachelor of Administration degree from Bishop University in Quebec.

Marcia Chickeness was selected to go to Caughnawaga, Quebec, for the summer months of July and August 1975, to represent Saskatchewan.

Marcia was born in North Battleford and lived on the Poundmaker reserve during her pre-school days. She has been a avid sports enthusiast ever since her first day of school at the Onion Lake Student Residence in 1964. In 1971 she won the Physical Education Award for excelling in her sports activities and also came in second place at the school table tennis cham-

pionships. Her proficiency in sports was highlighted a year later in 1971 when she was selected as House President and was also chosen as the Junior Girls Athletic Representative.

Marcia says, "I really enjoy all sports activities, however, my current activities have been limited to basketball, volleyball and softball."

This fall, Marcia will be attending Carlton Comprehensive High School in Prince Albert. She later hopes to attend University.

All students initially met in Ottawa for a three day orientation and discussion of the government structure and how the NIB relates to government agencies.

There they also toured the Indian Affairs building, the Parliament Buildings and other points of interest Ottawa has to offer.

At the conclusion of the Summer Exchange Program, at the end of August, the student will again return to Ottawa, where they will hold a three-day seminar to exchange their work experiences.

CORRECTION

In the May 15 issue, 'Mother - daughter banquet held at Pehtokahanopewin', paragraph should have read, A pat on the back will have to be given to each of the Little Pine Homemakers and Poundmaker Homemakers for serving such 'finger lickin' good food.'

NIB denies statements made by Buchanan

Ottawa, Ont. — The National Indian Brotherhood recently denied the statements attributed to Judd Buchanan, the Minister of Indian Affairs, that the various Indian organizations and Indian bands have now, in fact, accepted the Policy guidelines developed by his department.

Clive Linklater, Vice-President of the National Indian Brotherhood, stated in a press release sent out by the NIB, "It looks as if Buchanan is more interested in saving the necks of his bureaucratic servants than in developing a good working relationship with Indian people."

Linklater further stated the Minister was guilty of spreading "master public relations campaign" to sell the Department's view on the guidelines and the Government's housing policy.

Reacting to Buchanan's charge of unfair public criticism of certain civil servants, Linklater said that Buchanan and his "Termination Twins" (Peter Lesaux and John McGilp) are "trying to save us Indians from ourselves despite ourselves."

He said "What Indians really need is to be saved from the likes of Peter Lesaux, Assistant Deputy Minister, Dept. of Indian Affairs and John McGilp, Director of Operations, Dept. of Indian Affairs."

Depicting these two senior civil servants as "old colonial bullheads" who had been "dredged up" from the British colonial service, Linklater said they have yet to learn "the sun has set on the British empire."

By following the hardline advice of such "colonial diehards who advocate inflexible anti-Indian policies", Linklater said Minister Buchanan is fast losing what credibility and goodwill he may have had among Indian people.

In recent weeks there has been a growing controversy between the eleven Indian organizations that make up the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) and the Minister of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs over the issue of Departmental guidelines on Local Government and Education.

The Minister of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs claims there has been extensive consultation between his departmental officials and Indian people.

"There has been discussion and meetings on the matter of the Education guidelines with our Education Officers and Department officials in which agreement was reached that no new guidelines would be implemented but a series of circulars would be formulated to assist the Department of Indian Affairs staff in program development and fiscal management," Mr. Linklater said.

"The Minister and his senior officials have apparently, disregarded this agreement," he said.

"He says there was consultation where, in fact, there was none; and where there was consultation, he refuses to follow agreements reached between the National Indian Brotherhood and his own Department."

At a meeting with the Minister on April 15, 1975, George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, Clive Linklater, Vice-President, N.I.B., Ahab Spence, President, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Andrew Rickard, President of Grand Council Treaty No. 9 in Ontario, and other members of a delegation asked the Minister to delay or suspend the implementation of any new guidelines and continue funding and operations under the old guidelines and circulars until the Indian people had sufficient time to study the guidelines and make recommendations.

At that time, the Minister refused to do this. Instead he subsequently stated the National Indian Brotherhood says there should be no guidelines at all. According to Mr. Linklater this has never been our position. "But we did state the old guidelines and circulars should be implemented while serious discussions go on during the next year."

"Mr. Buchanan has stated in Parliament (July 19, 1975) that the Indian Association of Alberta, the Union of New Brunswick Indians and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and other Indian organizations 'except the one province - Saskatchewan' have accepted the guidelines".

Mr. Linklater stated. The Indian Bands and Indian Associations have, in fact, overwhelmingly rejected the Department of Indian Affairs' new guidelines. Evidence of this is offered.

The following summarizes the official positions of member organizations of the N.I.B. and the Indian bands they represent:

Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs: "UBCIC has not accepted the guidelines".

Indian Association of Alberta: "Move that implementation of guidelines on policy of local government and education be stopped until such time as Chiefs and Councils have had the opportunity to study, etc."

Yukon Native Brotherhood: "That the Chiefs unanimously reject the new policy guidelines and... Bands must continue under the previous policy." Ray Jackson, President

Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories: "Neither this organization or the Bands have accepted the Guidelines." James Wahshee, June 24, 1975

Manitoba Indian Brotherhood: "Does not accept the Guidelines and circulars". June 24, 1975, Dr. Ahab Spence

Chiefs of Ontario: Grand Council Treaty No. 9: "Be it resolved that the Chiefs of Grand Council Treaty No. 9 hereby resolve to reject the policy guidelines (circulars D-1 to D-5) formulated by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development."

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians: "This organization has not accepted the guidelines." Leighton Hopkins, June 25, 1975

Union of Ontario Indians: "The great majority of Bands within the Union of Ontario Indians have, by resolutions, unanimously rejected the Program Circulars..." Michael Roy, President.

Grand Council Treaty No. 3: "There are four broad bases for criticizing the package of circulars... each of these areas is serious enough to require re-assessment and re-adjustment of the proposed rules." Fred Kelly, March Barnes

Union of New Brunswick Indians: "The Chiefs of New Brunswick in their meeting of Friday, April 11, 1975, unanimously agreed to reject the guidelines."

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians: "... Guidelines will not be implemented in Saskatchewan region until principles are established... fourth principle - As previously agreed, we will develop our own guidelines."

Union of Nova Scotia Indians: "Our organization and our Bands have not accepted the Guidelines." Alex Denny, President

Indians of Quebec Association: "We follow our own guidelines." Andrew Delisle, President

National Native Law Students Association: "We wish to fully support Native Students now in Ottawa attempting to stop proposed policy of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, respecting the transfer of administration of post-secondary Education to Provincial authorities." N.N. L.S.A., Queens University

NOTICE

The Department of the Secretary of State is extending an invitation to all who are interested to submit proposals to write a history of one of the following Canadian minority groups:

- Native People of Canada
- Metis People of Canada
- Blacks in Canada
- Estonians in Canada

These four histories will form an addition to the 23 histories already commissioned by the Department as part of the Ethnic History Project. The purpose of the Ethnic History Project is to promote the awareness and study of the contributions of the various minority groups to the development of Canadian society.

Should you be interested in applying, please send supporting information under the following headings, in sufficient detail to permit an informed judgement by qualified assessors:

- 1) Research plan and methods, including sources of research material;
- 2) Related research and literature already completed and in progress;
- 3) Schedule of research and work to be done;
- 4) Budget (travelling, secretarial, salaries for research assistant(s), personal remuneration);
- 5) Names of two referees who are competent to evaluate the ability of the applicant to complete a satisfactory manuscript;
- 6) Curriculum vitae (including description of relevant language facility) of author and associate author(s) (if any).

The size of the grant will vary with the amount of research which needs to be done, but our funds at present allow for an average grant of \$12,000.

Should you choose to apply, your application will be judged by an academic panel of historians and sociologists in consultation with outside assessors.

The Department is particularly interested in proposals which will stress areas of study which are not completely documented in other studies on the minority groups. The history of the minority group should be directed at the reading public in general and should be acceptable as a reference text at the university level.

Deadline for Applications: September 1, 1975

Announcement of Results: November 1, 1975

If the evaluating panel is unable to select an appropriate proposal, the invitation will be renewed during the next year.

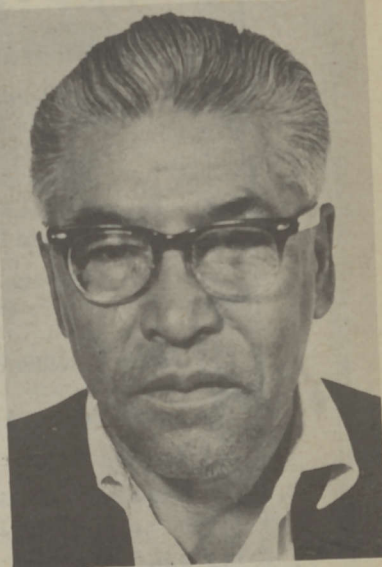
Please send your applications to:
Ethnic History Project
Multicultural Programme
Department of the Secretary of State
130 Slater Street
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Chief Thomas Young re-elected by majority

SHOAL LAKE - Chief Thomas Young was recently re-elected for Chief on the Shoal Lake Reserve for the second two year term. The new councillors elected were Gilbert Head, Gerald Bear and Noel Young. The election was conducted under Band Custom by an electoral officer, Jean Young, on June 25, 1975.

Elections being held under Band Custom, band members are allowed to develop their own election regulations in order to determine their choice of Chief and council.

The Shoal Lake Reserve is located approximately 46 miles east of Nipawin.



Chief Thomas Young

The Saskatchewan Indian is now a bi-monthly newspaper instead of the monthly magazine.

We enjoy hearing your views, comments or criticisms; share them with us by sending a letter to:

The Editor
Saskatchewan Indian
PRINCE ALBERT
PRINCE ALBERT
Saskatchewan

planning an event?

If your reserve or organization is planning a sports day, pow wow, dance or any other social event that you would like advertised, send the information to:

THE EDITOR
THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
1114 CENTRAL AVENUE
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.



EDITORIAL

Executive Committees

established

The day we returned from Ottawa it was felt by many that because we had no immediate results, that our trip had been unproductive.

Some of the positive results are starting to filter through. For example, Justice Minister Otto Lang, contacted the FSI Executive to state that he regretted that more had not been accomplished but he was willing to sit down and meet during the summer recess.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that Indian people and their organization hold considerable power and influence.

To follow up the presentation of the paper, "Our Way", two Executive committees have been established.

The first committee is the Indian Act Review Committee, consisting of Dave Ahenakew, Cy Standing and Alex Kennedy. The second committee is the One Agency Committee and the members are Sol Sanderson, Sterling Brass and Albert Bellegarde.

At the present time, the emphasis is on the Indian Act Committee as a paper outlining the Indian Act Revision process must be prepared for the Annual Assembly of the National Indian Brotherhood at the end of August.

Many other positive strengths are still to surface from the trip. But Indian Affairs still continue to play their stupid games. when Pete Leseaux was introduced at our meeting in Ottawa, he received a chorus of boos from the delegates. His feelings were hurt. He's still sulking.

Our CD agreement has been held up and the result has been that the Community Development Program workers have been laid off and a program that was playing a very supportive role for our leadership, now ceases to exist.

One final item after the trip to Ottawa, the newspaper ran a story from the Canadian Press reporter in Ottawa. The story had a very obvious bias and the reporters who contacted the FSI were amazed at its inaccuracy. A few days later the FSI got hold of a press release from Indian Affairs that matched the Canadian Press article word for word.

When the department has to work to convince the public of its worth it's obvious that they're running scared.

Letter reveals plot of federal government

The federal government's intention to implement the 1969 White Paper Policy on a step by step basis through the present guidelines are revealed in a confidential letter of April 1971 from Jean Chretien, the then Minister of Indian Affairs to Prime Minister Trudeau.

The letter deals with new political trends that emerged amongst Indians as a result of the announcement of the federal government's intention to transfer responsibility for Indian people to provincial governments.

Chretien felt that although the White Paper was totally rejected by Indian organizations, they at least found out how to deal with them and provincial government's in their objectives.

He says that the reference to a "time frame" was the main target of Indian opposition. "The course upon which we are now embarked seems to present a more promising approach to the long-term objectives than might be obtained by setting specific deadlines for relinquishing federal administration."

This statement could only mean that the 1975 guidelines were already in the planning stages and that they had to be presented in a way that it would not appear to be a blatant attempt to destroy our rights guaranteed through the Treaties, but had to appear simply as "guidelines" in our own administration.

The 1975 guidelines, as we know encourages provincial governments to become involved with Indians at the band levels. The letter also mentions that the department has taken "advantage of any opportunities that have arisen to encourage provincial governments to become more directly involved" with Indians.

The letter mentions some of the advances already made, although "provincial governments will maintain the position of looking upon Indians as primarily a federal responsibility."

Chretien told the Prime Minister "We are deliberately furthering an evolutionary process of provincial and Indian inter-involvement by promoting contacts at every opportunity at all levels of government."

Although there is a co-operative attitude now prevailing between the Indians and the provincial governments, this does not mean that the Indians will willingly relinquish federal ties, Chretien said.

"The national awakening we have promoted among the Indians is certainly going to be financially costly. As Indians increasingly take over the administration of their own communities, these will be substantial additions to administrative costs. The further entry of Indians into this type of respon-

sibility will lead to intense pressure for better services, especially in those areas, all too many of them, where basic facilities such as housing, sewage, roads, water and electricity are inadequate," Chretien said.

Chretien further stated that special demands on government officials who are actively participating in the transfer of administration to the provinces will be felt.

"The Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission are working closely with Indian Affairs to train civil servants to re-establish themselves in other jobs in the event of transferring services to the provinces.

Chretien predicted at that time, that another result of the "process which is now unfolding", a higher degree of political action among Indians should be expected.

1975 INDIAN PRINCESS PAGEANT

to be held


July 25, 26, & 27

at the

North Battleford

Pow-wow

The successful candidate will represent
Saskatchewan at the National Pageant
to be held in September at Vancouver.



**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.

OUR FUTURE IS IN YOUR HANDS



all Indian Organizations
Urban Indian Associations
School Committees
Band Councils

ON

GET INVOLVED!

Buchanan destroying trust

The largest grant, \$15,000 was to the Kitanmax North West Coast Indian Arts Society and Ksan Arts Society of Hazelton, B.C. for a production based on the traditional potlatch. It is to be presented at an international music festival in Ottawa this fall.

"They're trying to wipe us out as a separate people," says Ahenakew. He exaggerates. He's being unreasonable. He's playing politics probably. But deep down, he's right.

Phone: 525 - 9842

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 $\Delta C \quad \text{sub} \quad \sigma CDU, \quad P \cdot \cdot \wedge \quad \Delta \sigma \quad \sigma b \quad \Delta F J', \quad \dots$

Resolutions discussed at district chiefs meet

Fort Qu'Appelle — At a recent district Chief's meeting held at Fort Qu'Appelle problems with Band Council resolutions being processed by Indian Affairs were fully discussed.

Chief Lucien Bruce spoke on one BCR that his Band submitted six weeks ago and they haven't received any word as of yet if the resolution was approved. He was told that it would take two weeks to have approval from the district. He strongly stressed that the responsibility of the Chief and Council was very great and they are the ones that receive the blame from the members of the band.

Mr. Wally Barnes, District Supervisor for Indian Affairs explained that most BCR's submitted to district could not be approved at this level and were sent to Regional Office for their approval. The larger bands from this district who submit BCR's have to be sent to Ottawa for approval. The time and red tape in this procedure was one of the frustrations of the chiefs. Another problem was the follow-up of these BCR's.

Wilf Deiter, the District representative for this area was invited to sit in on meetings held at Indian Affairs every Monday morning, to inform the Chiefs of what is happening in



Chief Dave Ahenakew the area.

Chief Dave Ahenakew spoke on the guidelines. He stated that guidelines would be developed to satisfy the Indian people.

One of the topics on the agenda was economic development. Mr. Van Slyck from Indian Affairs was present for questions. Some of the problems in this field were the attitudes of employees toward Indian people and the time to secure the loans.

The new program of setting up 365 farmers in Saskatchewan was discussed. This program is similar to the loans program and is handled by Alex Kennedy, Second Vice-President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Mr. Kennedy was invited to attend the next Chief's meeting to be held at Fort Qu'Appelle to explain this program.

Mr. Michael Rice was introduced to the Chiefs. He is from Caughnawaga Reserve and is the exchange student that will be working for the summer months for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Mr. Henry Musqua, Chairman of the Lebret School Board, approached the Chiefs for their approval on the re-instating of Grade ten at Lebret Indian school. He was given instructions to have all necessary information at the next Chief's meeting, where it would be discussed fully. The other Board members of the Lebret School were also invited to attend this meeting.

Mr. Fred Starr and Mr. Warren Williams explained their Indian Probation Program and asked for applications for probation officers. These positions would start September 1, 1975.

Executive travel north to discuss guidelines

Following an invitation by the bands, Chief Dave Ahenakew, Cy Standing, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Executive members recently travelled to Patuanak, Dillon and Turnor Lake to discuss the D-series guidelines.

The first meeting was held at Patuanak, the home reserve of the English River Band. Mr. Ahenakew discussed the effect of the D-series would have on the Treaty Rights of Indians and stated that in less than five years, there would be no Indians with special rights as we know them today. He also stated that he hoped Indians would stick together in this province and support the decision at last month's Chiefs Conference to reject the D-Series guidelines.

The discussion following Mr. Ahenakew's address was mostly about Treaty Rights. The people were concerned that the Government was not living up to its treaty obligations - particularly in the area of hunting, fishing and health cases. The people were unhappy at the fact that they had to buy trapping and fishing licenses even to trap on their own reserve. Mr. Ahenakew replied that in the future he would like to see the Treaty card as the only license necessary.

For this two-day visit, the Peter Pond Band at Dillon was

the host and after spending the night of June 4 there, we travelled to Turnor Lake, located north of Buffalo Narrows. At the meeting here, Mr. Ahenakew gave the Band a condensed history of Indian administration and stated that the D-series guidelines were the latest move by the Department of Indian Affairs to phase out Indians and their special rights.

By rejecting these guidelines, the Indian people may face some hard times for awhile. Furthermore, he told them that the Department won't back down, so the Chiefs and the Executive are going to go to Ottawa and talk to the politicians. Mr. Ahenakew encouraged the people not to back down to the Department's pressure to accept the guidelines - instead try and preserve Indian rights.

'Our Treaty Rights will look after us, not the guidelines, so don't worry about starving or anything like that,' he said.

One concern that the band has was the specific function of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Mr. Ahenakew stated that, in essence, it is to 'police' the Indian Affairs Department to uphold the Treaties and to protect and assist the Indian people.

Later in the day, a similar meeting was held at Dillon. The large turnout for this meet-

ing, after hearing Chief Ahenakew's address, openly backed Chief Jerry Noolchoos and his council concerning the rejection of the guidelines. The oldest man in the band, Solomon Benjamin, summed up the feelings of the band by saying that we should be very concerned about preserving our Treaty Rights - to abide by the Treaties and pressure the Government to do the same.

After this meeting, a banquet was held in the Band Office in honor of Chief Ahenakew. All the former chiefs were invited to attend. Continuing this busy day, a Band Council meeting was held to discuss issues with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians such as a road to Dillon and better health and dental care.

Following this, a dance was held to again honor the presence of the Federation Chief. A moose skin jacket, made by members of the Band was presented to Chief Ahenakew. In accepting the beautiful jacket, he stated that, 'Nothing like this has ever happened to me before in coming to a reserve. It is a very moving experience. It pleases me to see a Band getting themselves together to work on their problems and to create a better future for their children as you seem to be trying to do.'



Department of Northern Saskatchewan
and
Department of Continuing Education
Colleges Branch

TRAIN NOW AS Small Motor Repair Instructor

A NEW program has been developed to offer northern residents the opportunity to train as Small Motor Repair Instructors.

COURSE INFORMATION:

Location: Meadow Lake Vocational Center
Start: September 2, 1975
Finish Date: February 27, 1976
Length: Six months
Content: 1) Technical practice and theory of repairing small motors - 550 hours.
2) Theory and practice of instructing - 100 hours.

Emphasis is placed on snowmobiles, outboard marine engines and chainsaws.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

- 1) Instructing Small Motor Repair in the northern Community College System.
- 2) Small Motor Repair mechanics in repair shops.
- 3) Start a Small Motor Repair business enterprise.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1) At least 17 years old and out of the regular school a minimum of one year.
- 2) Grade 8 or better.
- 3) Ability to speak Cree or Chipewyan is preferred.
- 4) Interest in small motor repair.
- 5) Desire to instruct adults in the North.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

- 1) A training allowance will be paid to students based upon the number of dependents he/she is supporting.
- 2) Transportation will be provided to Meadow Lake at the beginning; round trip for Christmas Holidays and home at the end of the course.

LIVING ALLOWANCE:

Meadow Lake Vocational Center has a number of married and single units available at reasonable rent.

COUNSELLING SERVICES:

Individual, family and career counselling services will be available to all students.

HOW TO APPLY:

- 1) Write or drop into any of the Colleges Branch offices for an application form:

Colleges Branch, 425-2033
Department of Northern Saskatchewan,
P.O. Box 5000,
La Ronge, Saskatchewan
S0J 1L0

Colleges Branch, 235-4333
Department of Northern Saskatchewan,
P.O. Box 190,
Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan,
S0M 0J0

Colleges Branch, 3-4581
Department of Northern Saskatchewan,
P.O. Box 129,
Uranium City, Saskatchewan,
S0J 2W0

Colleges Branch, 204-687-3132
Department of Northern Saskatchewan,
P.O. Box 400,
Creighton, Saskatchewan,
S0P 0A0

Meadow Lake Vocational Center, 236-6532
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan

- 2) Send applications to:
Don J. Parsons,
Supervisor Vocational Education,
Colleges Branch,
Department of Northern Saskatchewan,
P.O. Box 5000,
La Ronge, Saskatchewan,
S0J 1L0

APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN BEFORE JULY 25, 1975

Special report

Canada's Indian peoples

For the first time in its history, Encyclopedia Britannica includes a report written by a Canadian Indian. The following essay was written by Verna Kirkness, from the Fisher River Reserve in Manitoba.

By VERNA J. KIRKNESS

Our struggle will be over when we have in our own way found our place amongst the many peoples of the earth. And when that time comes, we will be a people identifiable and independent and proud.

The words are those of David Courchene, past president of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. They summarize the aspirations of Canada's native peoples, who in the 1970s are striving toward self-realization after a century of subservience and dependency.

Although archaeological discoveries have shown that Indians occupied what is now Canada for many thousands of years prior to the arrival of the Europeans, little is known about these native peoples before European contact. In the last 500 years, significant social, cultural, educational, religious, economic, and political changes have occurred among all peoples in Canada. Gradually, Canadians have come to share similar life-styles, including modes of dress, accommodations, entertainment, and adaptation to technological advancement. But this process of change, basically European-oriented, has had many adverse effects upon the native Indian peoples.

The Treaties and the Indian Act.

Before the coming of the white man, Indians lived as members of independent tribes. Each tribe controlled the religious, social, cultural, medical, economic, and political activities of its people. All this changed with the white man's arrival. White immigration, commercialization of the fur trade, and the emphasis on agriculture, encroached on the Indian way of life. The result was a straining of relationships between the Indians and the white men as well as among the Indian tribes themselves.

In this situation, the land to white the native peoples had aboriginal title became a central issue. Beginning in the mid-19th century, the government attempted to solve the problem by initiating "treaties" with the Indians. These treaties were designed to forestall quarrels between the Indians and whites over land, to facilitate the spread of white settlements, to maintain traditional military alliances with the Indians, and, most importantly, to extinguish legally the Indians' aboriginal land titles. In return for the Indians' surrender of their interests in the land, the crown undertook to set aside reserves, areas for their exclusive use. The crown also undertook to pay annuities of \$3 to \$5 per person and to provide schools and other services. Only a few treaties were made before confederation in 1867. The post-confederation treaties number

11 in all, with the first major one, Treaty Number 1, having been signed in Manitoba on Aug. 3, 1871. The terms of all the treaties are similar.

The treaties brought about a split among the native peoples. The federal government recognized as Indian only those members of Indian bands who signed treaties. Those who opted not to sign were given an outright payment for their land rights, after which they were regarded as having the status of ordinary Canadian citizens. Their descendants today are called Metis and are, in the main, people of mixed Indian and white blood. However, a large number of Metis still identify with the Indians in language, values, and customs.

Other legal distinctions were made among the native peoples. For example, the Indian Act of 1876 provided that Indians in the Maritimes, Quebec, the Yukon Territory, and most of British Columbia were to be regarded as "legal" Indians. Their descendants are "registered" Indians with a status similar to that of the treaty Indians, even though their ancestors neither signed treaties nor received outright payment for their land.

Until 1960 neither treaty nor registered Indians had the right to vote in federal elections. At any time, a treaty or registered Indian may choose to become enfranchised, but in so doing he forgoes his rights as a legal Indian. He receives an outright payment and is accorded the status of an ordinary Canadian citizen. A legal Indian woman automatically loses her status upon marriage to a person not of legal Indian status. However, an Indian man's spouse automatically gains the status of a legal Indian even if she has no Indian blood at all.

By law, therefore, Canada's Indians can be described as a diverse group, though culturally they are very similar. Most of this legal diversity stems from the provisions of the Indian Act, which codified the status, reserves, rights and privileges, and the general overall government of Indian people. This is the basic law governing Indians, although Indians as individuals are subject to federal, provincial, and municipal laws as well.

To administer the Indian Act, the federal government established a department, presently known as the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Over the years it has developed into a large bureaucracy with a staff of about 7,000, located at the headquarters office in Ottawa, at regional offices in the various provinces, and on or near Indian reserves.

The department serves a population of over 250,000 legal Indians. The number of Indians without legal status cannot be counted accurately, but they are believed to exceed the legal In-

dian population. It is estimated that the native peoples are increasing at a rate of 2.82% per year, compared with 1.52 for the Canadian population as a whole.

The Indian Becomes Visible.

Approximately 100 years have passed since the signing of the treaties and the passage of the Indian Act, and the colonial type of government they imposed on the native peoples has taken its toll. For almost a century, the Indians of Canada remained passive under government restraints—a period that today's Indians remember as a tragic time. The reserve system restricted the traditional mobility of the Indians and caused an arbitrary split among the native peoples. When the land could no longer support a viable hunting, trapping, and fishing economy, no alternatives were provided or even explored. The once proud and self-sufficient Indian became dependent on a protectivist and paternalistic state. As a result, he developed attitudes of submission and servitude toward government that have had lasting effects.

In the late 1950s this began to change. Indians throughout Canada began to show concern for the conditions under which they found themselves. Some startling facts were brought to light: a disproportionately high percentage of Indians lived on welfare; almost 502 of Indian families earned less than \$1,000 a year; the infant mortality rate for Indians was twice the national average; life expectancy of Indians was 34 years, compared with the national average of 62 years; Indian housing was far below standard; 90-97% of Indian children failed to complete high school. By the latter half of the 1960s, Indian organizations dedicated to improving these conditions were emerging as strong, active forces all across the country.

In 1969 the government issued a White Paper defining a "new Indian policy," and Indian organizations throughout Canada rallied together and reacted vehemently to it. The thrust of the policy was to remove legal distinctions between Indians and the general Canadian population. Services that had been the responsibility of the federal government were to be provided by the provincial governments, and their transfer would be negotiated between the federal government and the provinces. This was recognized as an abrogation of the treaties, under which the federal government was bound to recognize the special status of the Indians. The provinces are not bound by any means to honour these agreements. The policy was viewed by Indians as a scheme to divest them of their aboriginal, residual, and statutory rights. Even before the announcement of the new policy, a movement had been under way among the Indian people to break the cycle of paternalism and engage in constructive ef-

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP

August 17 - August 22
at the

Qu'Appelle Indian Student Residence [Lebret]

Course Description:

Through the medias of discussion, role playing, video-taping and the analysis of group dynamics, the participants will be encouraged to develop further sensitivity and understanding of themselves as a member of a team, working for the social and educational advancement of Indian people in Saskatchewan.

Information:

- (1) A maximum of 30 people will be allowed to enroll in the workshop.
- (2) Students should plan on arriving at the Student Residence during the afternoon and evening of Sunday, August 21.
- (3) Food and lodging will be provided at the Residence.

Instructors:

John Ursan (F.S.I., Regina) and two others.

Tuition Fees:

Tuition fees are not required from Registered Indians in the Saskatchewan Region. Indians from outside of Saskatchewan will be required to make their own arrangements through their District Officers (I.A.B.). Manitoba Indians will be required to pay a fee of \$55.00, purchase their own materials and supplies, and pay for their own travel, food and lodging at the Student Residence.

Application:

Applications for the course should be forwarded to:

Bob Devrome, Co-ordinator,
Extension Services,
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College,
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.

Phone: 244-1146

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Muscowequan, Lebret
Gordons, Punnichy
require
STUDENT RESIDENCE
ADMINISTRATOR TRAINEE

Qualifications:

- good educational background
grade 11 or equivalent
- suitable employment background

APPLY TO: E. L. Davies
District Superintendent of Education
Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle
Indian Affairs
Box 760
FORT QU'APPELLE
S0E 1S0

DEADLINE: July 28 - Muscowequan
July 31 - Gordons

forts toward self-sufficiency. The new policy prompted a greater determination to move toward this goal—a determination shared by Indians in all parts of the country. Stronger bonds developed among Indians, and joint-action projects for identifying goals and objectives were in process. By organizing provincially and nationally, the Indians were establishing forceful and creative political units. Needs were being articulated that reflected their desire to be responsible for their own destiny.

Toward a New Self-sufficiency.

Within the last decade, significant gains have been achieved in the political, economic, educational, cultural, and social spheres. As late as five years ago, Indian chiefs and their band councils exercised only token authority; the real power to set policy and make decisions

was vested in government civil servants. There are still many bothersome government restrictions, but today each reserve is administered, in the main, by the chief, his council, and a small staff. In the field of economic development, many local services once provided by non-Indians are being taken over by the Indian people. These include small businesses such as stores, service stations, and coffee shops. There is a movement toward tourist-area development. Cooperatives are being established on the reserves, and corporations are being formed to deal in industry and commerce on a larger scale.

The Indian people are taking the position that they, and not the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, must control Indian education. Over 100 years of education under the government

[Continued on next page]

(Continued from last page)

system has proved ineffective, as witnessed by the fact that over 902 of Indian students drop out before the 12th grade. Indians blame this on the failure of the system to provide a meaningful educational program.

Indians are presently attempting to identify the means whereby they will control education. It is anticipated that greater involvement by native people will lead to a more meaningful education of Indian children. It will be an education rooted in Indian philosophy, relevant to the environment, and in keeping with today's needs. All these aspects are outlined in "Indian Control of Indian Education," a policy paper prepared by Indians representing various organizations in Canada.

As the Indian people struggle toward more direct control of their own affairs, one of the main obstacles they have encountered is the very system that was established to serve them. It is difficult to alter or reduce a bureaucratic structure, and the Indian Act itself has restrictive and discriminatory sections. The Indian approach to these shortcomings is to work for revision of the act rather than for its abolition. Whatever its faults, the Indian Act is legislation that was meant to protect and guarantee Indian treaty and aboriginal rights.

The Metis are often overlooked in writings on the native peoples, although a large majority of them identify with an Indian way of life. They are generally regarded as Canadian citizens with no special status, and governments have been slow to recognize them as an identifiable group. Yet they face many of the same problems as the Indians, and their plight is sometimes said to be even worse. Their struggle is for economic, cultural, educational, and even social survival.

In the last decade they, too, have founded their own organizations. Like the Indians, they desire greater autonomy, the means to become self-sufficient, and improved education for their children. But though the Indians and Metis have similar problems and are striving for similar solutions, cooperation between them is inhibited by the fact that they must deal with different levels of government—the Indians with the federal government and the Metis, because of their status as ordinary Canadian citizens, with the provinces. Nevertheless wherever possible both groups of native peoples are working together for their common good.

For Canada's native peoples, these are years of intense activity, bringing new insights into the past, a better understanding of the present, and new hope for tomorrow. The long tradition of dependency, the dominance of European culture and its adverse effects, can be counteracted only by restoration of the pride, equality, freedom, and involvement that are the Indians' birthright; by psychological renewal, social rebirth, and cultural renaissance. Given the opportunity, Indians believe they can effect positive changes that will provide them, once again, with the feeling of true citizenship.

Pehtokahanopewin students receive recognition

Pehtokahanopewin — Presentation of individual awards climaxed the 74-75 school term for the youngsters at the Indian controlled federal school.

The youngsters ended their learning process on a winning note as best academic achievements and the top House awards were presented.

Starting the two day affair of fun and laughter for the youngsters were the sporting events throughout the warm and sunny, summer day.

Relay races on top of the program were run in various age categories. Four heats, 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, and 15 and over were run off. Followed was the favourite, Sack Race, where a stumble usually ends in a spill for the other contestants.

Another favourite of the youngsters, Three Legged Race, was also an event full of laughter. Youngsters with extra human strength received the opportunity as the Tug-O-War was completed.

A brief stop was made by the youngsters to roast their marshmallows and weiners. After satisfying their appetites it was back to action, hitting the softball more vigorously now than ever. The school youngsters divided into Houses to compete for the championship as they played off. After playing fastball games the day ended as the winning house, Mohawks, emerged victorious, under the guidance of Clarence Baptiste. There was a total of five Houses (Chosen Few, Cougars, Northern Lights, Mohawks, Kojacks)

that competed for the championship.

The second day of activities for the youngsters were more of a quiet nature as the presentation of awards were made by various teaching personnel.

Family and friends attended the presentations as Master of Ceremony, Mark Vanier, handled the function with ease similar to the handling of the bird that flies in the sky. Mr. Vanier in a duo role later awarded airplane rides to various students.

Plaques were presented for Best Academic and Best Attendance, while airplane rides were given to another group of students. Presented with plaques were the following students; grade one, Wilfred Frank, presented by Marlene Favel; grade two, Suzette Bear presented by Gavin Baptiste; grade three, Arlene Baptiste, presented by Marlene Favel; grade four, Allen Nighttraveller, presented by Elaine Frank; grade five, Barbara Semaganis, presented by Mark Vanier; grade six, Anita Semaganis, presented by Hazel Nighttraveller; grade seven, Delvin Kennedy, presented by Willy Nighttraveller; grade eight, Patricia Kennedy, presented by Loretta Pete; grade nine, Lena Kennedy, presented by Audrey Sokowaypinace.

Awarded for best attendance were; grade one, Lisa Semaganis, presented by Lena Tootosis; grade two, Adrienne Nicotine, presented by Lena Tootosis; grade three, Bertha Nico-

tine, presented by Darlene Weenie; grade four, Irvin Frank, presented by John Tootosis; grade five Sharon Nighttraveller, presented by Eileen Frank; grade six, Russel Semaganis, presented by Doyle Tootosis; grade eight, Dwayne Tootosis, presented by Allan Frank; grade nine, Maureen Semaganis, presented by Doyle Tootosis.

Treated to airplane ride of scanning the community were the following students; Corinne Tootosis, Angelia Nighttraveller, Patsy Favel, Evelyn Baptiste, Floyd Favel, Brenda Kam, Clarence Semaganis, Myles Kikum, Richard Favel, Sandra

Semaganis, and Carol Frank.

Presentation of past awards to students of the Poundmaker reserve were made by the Educational Co-ordinator, Wallace Semaganis. The trophies were made available at the 74-75 presentations to coincide with the present presentations.

Various reserve dignitaries gave interesting talks regarding the struggles the Indian is having to gain control over his education.

The school is jointly administered by the two Indian reserves Poundmaker and Little Pine and is located about 55 miles south-west of North Battleford, Sask.

Buchanan says his gov't has done most for Indians

Ottawa, Ont.—The Trudeau governments has done more than any other government to give natives control over their own affairs, Indian Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan said recently.

"No government in the history of our country has done more to develop and encourage the development of Indian organizations than has the government of which I have the honor to be a member," he said in the Commons during a special debate.

He said that ten years ago federal financing for Indian organizations totalled \$60,000. The figure had grown to \$100 million a year.

J. R. Holmes, chief PC spokesman for Indian Affairs, said Mr. Buchanan damaged the trust of natives by not consulting them before adopting new policies.

His chief complaint was a series of government prepared rules, issued recently on the operation of Indian band councils. The rule stipulates how reserves should be governed and how government money should be accounting for.

Indian leaders were not consulted adequately before the rules were drafted and sent out Mr. Holmes (Lambton-Kent)

said.

Mr. Buchanan appointed Indian Affairs minister about a year ago, said Indians were consulted.

Mr. Holmes said Indian spokesmen have issued news releases denying that they were consulted.

Mr. Buchanan said the government standys ready to hand over more authority to Indians. Negotiations were planned with the Union of British Columbia Indians to have natives take over all functions of the Indian affairs department in the province.

"We have no desire whatsoever to undermine the authority to band councils," he said. "We say that these guidelines will help reinforce the authority of the band council and emphasize its predominant role in the operation of the band."

Meanwhile the FSI issued a news release calling for suspension of the rules.

Wally Firth (NDP-North West Territories) said Buchanan and department officials treat Indians as nobodies.

The MP, a Metis, especially mentioned John McGilp director of the department's operations branch and Jim Wright acting regional director for Saskatchewan.

Donations from talent show aid Chiefs

Cote — A talent show and donations from the Cote Band members helped finance the historical delegation of Saskatchewan Chiefs in their trip to Ottawa.

James Ross Whitehawk spearheaded the Talent Show and was responsible for attracting Ivan McNabb who needs no introduction to help put up a program. Mr. Whitehawk canvassed the town and local people for the prizes and a trophy to the most talented entertainer.

"The Red Blood" Rock Group took the first prize as requested by the audience by the amount of points gathered. The famed Indian vocalist and radio personality Ivan McNabb was acting as judge for the most talented entertainer which was taken also by the young Rock Group headed by rhythm guitar player Laurie Cote. Johnnie Cote played the drums while Hilliard Severight played the lead.

Jackie Ross from Regina sang some sensational numbers in country and western style. He came a very close second to the Red Blood in what was a great two way race from the start to the finish. Lloyd Brass who was also Master of Ceremonies managed to squeeze third prize over the fifteen other contestants.

Ivan McNabb had the people completely hypnotized as he sang a few well composed numbers. Mr. McNabb was the main attraction as he was the guest star of the show.

From that night the total that was cleared was \$407.00 for the Chiefs trip to Ottawa.

At a recent meeting at the Cote Band, Pauline Pelly with fear in her heart urged the people of the Cote Reserve to throw in their support to the Saskatchewan Chiefs. Margaret Cote and Beverly Cote gathered a total of \$2,148.50 in donations. Along with the Talent Show the grand total came to \$2,555.50 raised by the Cote Band members.

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Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs



Chief and Council discuss resolutions and reserve business informally under the shade of the tall pines.

New Chief and council hold first meeting

Pelican Narrows — Members of the Peter Ballantyne Band recently held their first general meeting at Pelican Narrows Reserve since the election of their new chief and council earlier in June.

Attendance at the meeting was quite good even though most band members are kept quite busy at this time of year either fishing or with the tourist industry. Those able to attend the meeting gave a very strong indication that the band members are very interested in band affairs and encourage co-operation amongst the band council and band members.

Former Chief, Albert Ratt, and council members Gilbert Michele, William Highway and Alphonse Dorian were in attendance to provide the new Chief, Philip Morin, and council with some of the background on band business within the reserves.

Don Pooyak of the Department of Indian Affairs, Phil Parr of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and Special Constable Ray Sanderson, each spoke in turn on some of the relevant band business.

On the second day the band council met in closed session to discuss at length some of the relevant band matters. A band council resolution on core funding for the band was presented for discussion. The resolution included the philosophy of all the Saskatchewan Chiefs. This philosophy was strongly supported by the band council.

The council agreed that this type of meeting should be held on a regular basis and that these meetings would be held on each of the five reserves in turn.

The Peter Ballantyne Band is made up of five reserves, Deschambault Lake, Sturgeon Landing, Beaver Lake (Denare Beach) AND Southend reindeer and all are within a hundred mile radius of Pelican Narrows.

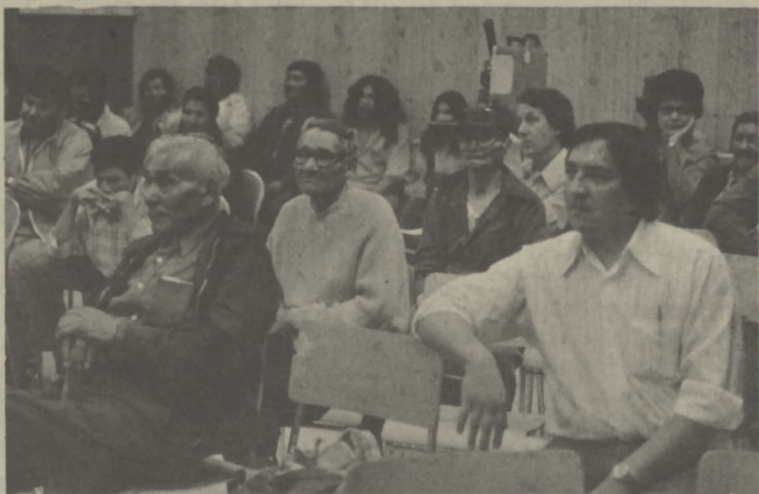
Another major concern to the band council in their discussions was to provide a better communication facility between the widely scattered reserves.

the council also approved the planning and construction of a proposed educational and medical facilities within the Peter Ballantyne band and allocated funds for summer employment for students within the band.

It was also carried that the band office at Pelican Narrows would soon be re-opened pending proper funding for the office. The Band Office has been closed since January of this year.



Chief Morin talking to his band members.



Peter Ballantyne band members attending general council meeting.



Chief Morin and his council stop for a brief discussion after general meeting.

Official opening held at One Arrow

One Arrow—The One Arrow Band recently held the official opening of their new Band office "Whitehawk" on the One Arrow Reserve.

The Band office was named "Whitehawk" in honor of Joe Whitehawk, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the North Battleford District, who proposed the much needed construction of a Band office on the Reserve over five years ago. Last year funds were finally approved for the construction of the building.

Last fall construction was begun on the building, however, due to a delay in obtaining certified electricians and plumbers the building was not completed until late February this year.

Prior to its construction the Band office was an 8x10 office

16 miles away in Rosthern.

Chief Gordon Napope officiated the opening ceremonies welcoming and thanking both the invited guests and the attending Band members. Approximately 150 to 200 people were in attendance for the function.

After the initial speeches, flag raising ceremony and the cutting of the ribbon, officially opening the building, the Indian Student Residence Dancers from Duck Lake provided the entertainment feature displaying various Indian dancers. At the lunch served later in the carpentry hall several of the guests with some musical abilities provided the entertainment during the meal.

The audio-visual department from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College also attended the opening to document the event.



'WHITEHAWK' — new One Arrow Band Office.

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Wanted

ASSISTANT to EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

for

**Prince Albert Indian & Metis Friendship Centre
1409 - 1st Avenue East
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN**

Summary: Under direction of Executive Director to provide such services as social adjustment, rehabilitation, counselling, welfare and Indian Affairs problems, and other work projects as assigned by the Executive Director.

Duties: In the absence of the Executive Director and when authorized administers the day to day operations of the centre in matters concerning Indian & Metis people.

Ability to speak a Native language an asset.

Salary negotiable.

**Any person interested send applications and resume to:
The Personnel Committee
at the above address
by 5:00 p.m., August 1, 1975.**

Sweetgrass recognizes school students

Sweetgrass—School students from this community were recently given recognition for their individual accomplishments made during the past school term.

A total of 32 elementary and three high school students were presented with individual awards at the joyous occasion held at the David Whitford Memorial Hall, on Sweetgrass Indian Reserve, about 15 miles west of Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Steve Pooyak, Chief of Sweetgrass reserve, and Cecile Standinghorn, Education Co-ordinator were on hand to present the awards to the deserving students.

"There are not enough awards to go around for everyone and so only through their own initiative are these students being presented the awards," said Chief Pooyak.

Individual awards made to the elementary students of the school on the reserve were as follows: Highest (nursery) attendance, Mavis Swindler;

Highest (Kindergarten) Attendance, Lamar Swindler; Highest (grade one and two) Attendance, Willie Albert; Highest average, Jessica Swindler; Best all-around student, Carla Fineday; Most Progress, Greta Fineday; High attendance (grades three and four), Brian Albert; High Average, Patrick Fineday; Best All-Around Student, Audrey Fineday; Most Progress, Rocky Spyglass (grades five and six) Highest Attendance, Wesley Weenie; Highest Average, Wesley Weenie; Highest Mark in Cree, Shirley Albert; Most Progress, Carol Paskimin. (grades seven and eight) Highest Attendance, Douglas Albert; Highest Average, Celina Bear; Highest Mark in Cree, Douglas Albert.

Students from the reserve attending school in the community of Cutknife honored were: Best Attendance (grade 12) David Fineday; Best Attendance (grade one) Lance Whitecalf; Best Attendance (grade two) Sonya Whitecalf; Best Attendance (grade three) Patty Whitecalf; Best Student, Vivian whitecalf; Best Attendance (grade four) Delphine Paskimin.

Also students commuting to North Battleford to attend school were also given recognition: Best Attendance (grade ten) Madeleine Albert; Best Attendance (grade seven) Delores Paskimin, Keith Thunderblanket Best Attendance (grade five) Conrad Weenie; Best All-Round Student, Shannon Fox; Best Attendance (grade one) Terry Fox; Best Attendance (grade two) Lawrence Lightfoot; Best Attendance (grade three) Faye Albert.

Interested persons attending the student affair were given a royal treatment consisting of a beef steak barbecued to each individual's taste by Sweetgrass Chefs, Wayne Standinghorn and Rod Albert.

Honored students capped their school term on a memorial note and guests enjoyed delicious food made available at the presentations.

St. Philip's holds first graduation

Keeseekoose—It was a historical occasion for the St. Philip's elementary and junior High School as they held graduation exercises for their grade nine students recently.

St. Philip's School is located on Keeseekoose Reserve about 10 miles north of Kamsack.

Never before in the school's history has there been any form of graduation for students who have reached the highest grade the school accommodates. Principle Lipka spearheaded this wonderful program to inspire the graduates along with the rest of the student body for greater things to come in the field of education. The motto of the graduates which hung on the wall in big fancy letters read as follows, "We've Only Just Begun."

The graduates coming from the Cote, Keeseekoose and Key Reserve marked a happy occasion for the parents, teachers and people concerned. The

three girls Sandra Cote, Maureen Musqua and Zelda Shingoose appeared to be princesses straight from some fairytale story book, while the boys were absolutely handsome and seemed sure of themselves.

Allen Keshane from the Key Band was absent but the rest of the male graduates, Charlie Severight, Presley Shingoose, Clifford Kitchemonia, and Bryant Cote were on hand to complete the celebration.

Mr. William George an Indian teacher from the Ochopwace Reserve who is currently tutoring at Whitewood, Saskatchewan was the special guest speaker. He gave a strong message on the importance of receiving an education.

He also gave out statistics on Indian people as comparable to the dominant society in Canada. He made the people realize the very sad state of affairs of the once proud nation of Indians.

He gave out six points in developing a person's characteristics, (1) Be yourself, (2) Know yourself, (3) Develop an honest and positive attitude, (4) Be honest with yourself and with others, (5) Be humanistic and always speak with a smile, (6) Try and be knowledgeable about things that are humanely possible.

He also gave a food for thought in "the most successful are those who overcame the fear of being unsuccessful."

Mr. George's message of encouragement to the graduates was "As long as you live keep learning how to live."

Bruno Lemire the Physical Education teacher handled the duties of master of ceremonies right on schedule without any flaws in the special program.

Surprisingly the students have as their school president 13 year old Lawrence Pelly who spoke on behalf of the student body in his encouragement of greater things to come for the graduating class. He was very sincere in sending his message to the older students.

Maureen Musqua was chosen Valadictorian and explained the graduates theme, we've only just begun." She said "what it means is because our elementary and Junior High School is small in comparison to the amount of knowledge we hope to attain if we are to continue our education. Plus we are entering into a completely different school atmosphere from the once we have been accustomed to and into a more responsible role, where we have to prove ourselves." She concluded, "This is the beginning like the theme states, "We've only just begun."



TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
Elementary students of the reserve and their teachers. Back row; Rose Johnston, Sharon Burdock, Mrs. Hebson [Principal], gather for a group picture



STUDENTS ATTENDING CITY SCHOOLS
The various awarded youngsters that go to city schools in North Battleford gather for their group picture at the presentations.



HONORED STUDENTS ATTENDING CUTKNIFE SCHOOL
Youngsters from the reserve that attend the Cutknife School were also honored at the presentations for their achievements.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

PLACEMENT OFFICER

The Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres requires one person for taking applications and program development for the training-on-the-job program.

Qualifications:

- Applicants should have some knowledge of government programming.
- Should have a minimum of grade 10.
- Must have a car and be free to travel.

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Starting Date: August 1, 1975

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Group of young voyageurs from Oshawa, Ontario

Voyageur tour Muskeg as part of western visit

Muskeg Lake - A group of young voyageurs from Oshawa, Ontario recently visited the Blaine Lake School Unit and the Muskeg Lake Reserve.

The purpose of their visit was to tour the various schools in the Blaine Lake School Unit one of which is the school on

Muskeg Lake.

The Muskeg Lake School Committee prepared a delicious supper for the students while they were on the reserve.

Alfa Lafond, welcomed the students to the reserve and gave a brief historical background of the reserve.

Harry Lafond set up a display of Indian art with past to present pieces of painting, beadwork, weaving and various others from the different tribes of Canada.

The students thoroughly enjoyed their visit and will now be journeying back to Ontario.

Wider variety of classes being offered

The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College Summer Classes started July 7th and will run through until August 22nd.

The courses that were offered last summer at the Prince Albert Students Residence were mainly for Associate Teachers and Child Care Workers, this summer the courses offered have been increased to ensure a wider choice of courses and to meet the specific interest of enrolling students. Two other centres have been added and those are the Lebet Student residence and Pehtokanopewin School in Cutknife.

The courses offered will be of assistance to people that are working in their communities such as Associate Teachers, Child Care Workers, Band Administrators, Band Councilors, School Committee Workers, Educational Consultants and Recreation Directors.

The classes and instructors are;

Sociology 101 - Instructor - Dennis Macknack, who is the Instructor for the Indian Guidance Counsellor Association.

Ed. Exc. 465 A - Instructor - Dianne Heatherington, who works for the Saskatoon Radius Tutoring. This course will run from July 7th to August 21st. **Learning in small groups** - instructor - Myrtle Aldous of the Indian Teacher Education Program, group A will run from July 7th to July 11th and group B will run from July 14th to 18th.

General Classroom Methodology - Instructor - Garth Heibert, teacher from the James Smith Community School. **Management and Funding of Indian Controlled Schools** - Instructor - John R. McLeod, Education Co-ordinator for FSI. Class will run from July 21st to August 1st.

Indian School Administrators Short Course - Instructor -

Jerry Hammersmith. Course will run from July 28th to August 1st.

Interpersonal Communications - Instructor - W. Wenner. This course will run from July 7th till July 15th.

Indian Control of Indian Education - Instructors - John McLeod and Carole Sanderson. Course will run from July 21st until August 1st.

Audio-Visual Education - Instructors - Christine Welsh and Bob Troff both of the Cultural College. Course will run from July 21st until August 1st.

Band Administration - Instructor - Osborne Turner. Course will run from July 21st until August 1st.

Courses to be offered at Pehtokanopewin School are as follows;

English 102 - Instructors - Don Klepp and Ted Bower. Course will run from July 21st until August 1st.

English Upgrading - Instructors Cynthia Khimchuck, Duncan Chelsom.

Courses to be offered at the Lebet Students Residence are as follows;

Sports and Recreation - Instructors - Tony Sparvier, Ray Ahenakew, And Art Obey. Course will run from July 21st until August 1st.

Four to Five hundred students are expected to register for the classes being offered offered by the Cultural College. The students will be staying where they will be taking their classes.

After completing the classes, each student will be presented a certificate and a credit from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

Library Department

REFERENCE BOOKS:

Index to Literature on the American Indian, 1970-72. Published by the American Historical Society, this is the first index of its kind. Although American, it is extremely useful as it covers about 250 periodicals and places their articles within specified subject areas such as education, health, technology, etc. More volumes are in preparation.

Aboriginal People: a Selected Bibliography Concerning Canada's First People, by Don Whiteside. Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973. This is very important work because it covers both newspaper articles and a large number of unpublished reports and studies, as well as books and other published materials.

FILMS FOR CHILDREN:

Indian Family of Long Ago, 14 minutes, color, Encyclopedia Britannica Buffalo hunters of the plains. A file of Indians come down to the plains leading horses which drag loaded travois poles. They are on their way to join the big summer camp of the Sioux. The film portrays the everyday life of one family. The entire Sioux tribe is getting ready for the summer buffalo hunt. From buffalo, they will get meat, hides, sinew, bone and other things they need. We see something of the everyday life of the tribe.

Lacrosse, 14 minutes, 12 seconds, color, NFB, 1964. Lacrosse, the fastest summer game in the world, is regaining popularity. Played by North American Indians long ago, lacrosse has changed little. The film demonstrates how the game is played, how lacrosse sticks are made by Mohawk Indians at a Cornwall factory, and how the Canadian Lacrosse Association helps to instruct teams. (Awards: Belgrade, Cortina d'Ampezzo).

How the Earth Was Made, 5 minutes, color, ITE. The Sun rescues a small girl falling from the sky. He adopts her, giving her a raven to fly on, with the admonition that she not go below the clouds because there is only water below, with no place for the raven to land. In her youthful zest, she disregards the warning.

DID YOU KNOW...?

How to finish your basement? How to prevent wood decay? About wood finishing? Check for these and other repairs in the **Home Fix-it Encyclopedia** in the library.

The highest point in North America is Mount McKinley, Alaska, 20,320 feet. So says the **World Almanac of Facts, 1975**. It also tells us that Wollaston Lake is the largest lake in Saskatchewan (Lake Athabasca, larger, is shared with Alberta).

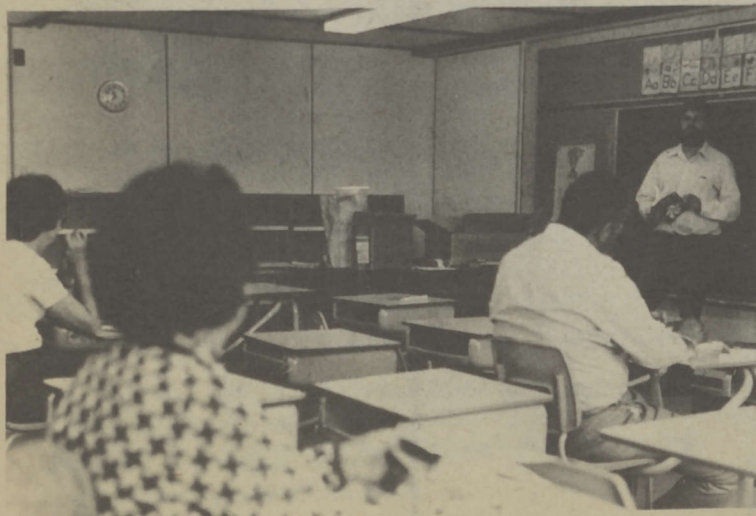
Our address is:

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Library Department
Emmanuel and St. Chad
SASKATOON, Sask.
S7N 0W6

Phone: 343-7585



Emotional Disturbance in children and youth class



Sociology Class, instructor Dennis Macknack



Learning in small groups class

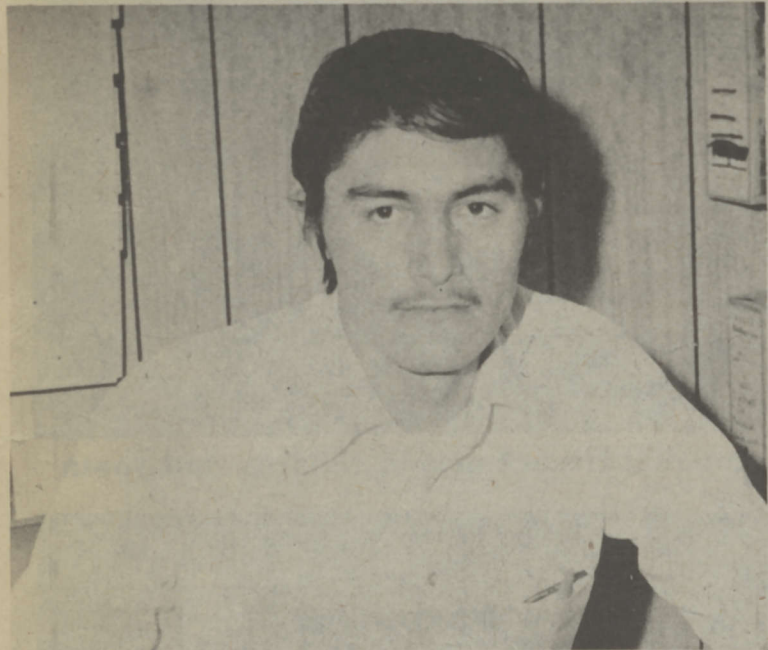
INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN



Eddie McKenzie has been the Lac La Ronge Band secretary since 1971. In addition to his duties—looking after the accounting and supervising all the paper work, Eddie is also quite an active sportsman. Eddie greatly enjoys fishing, hunting, archery, reading and travelling. He joined the Air Cadets in 1966, attending summer camps at Penhold, Alberta and St. Jean, Quebec and won the proficiency award in 1970.

In 1968 he won the Long Boat Medal as an educational and sportsmanship award. He was also citizen of the day for Prince Albert in 1969. Eddie attended school in La Ronge from 1958 to 1961 and then attended the Prince Albert student residence from 1962 to 1969. Eddie, his wife Elizabeth and their two children are currently residents of the La Ronge Band Reserve.



Fred Mrecredi has been the accountant for the Athabaska Band in Stony Rapids for the past two years. Fred was born in Fond Du Lac and attended primary school there until 1964. He then attended the Duck Lake Student Residence for two years. In 1967, he took a two month training on the job course with Indian Affairs in Prince Albert. After completing his course with the department he then worked for the Hudson's Bay Company as a clerk for seven and one half

years. Fred is married and has three children. During the summer months, he can often be seen at local ball games or trying to catch the occasional fish.

Missing Person URGENT
Notice to Betty Ann Bird from the Cote Band or anyone knowing of her whereabouts. Please contact Terry Prince, Department of Social Services, Yorkton. Call collect, 783-3666.

Albert Bellegarde was recently appointed Director of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Albert is a member of the Little Black Bear Reserve. He received his grade 12 at Lebreton Residential School then went on to University in Regina where he enrolled in Education and received his teaching Standard A Certificate.

He went on to teaching school for three years at various reserves; Carry the Kettle, Little Pine, and Red Pheasant. He worked for the Provincial Government for one year as a Training Officer for the Public Service Commission. He stayed with the government and was promoted to Co-ordinator of the Training Program for the Indian and Metis Department for two years.

He then worked with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as a District Chief Representative for Touchwood-File Hills-Fort-Qu'Appelle District. He left the FSI to work for the Department of Indian Affairs as an Associate Regional Director for one year, an appointment approved by the Chiefs in the Province. As a new Director of the Cultural College he would like



to continue developing the College and developing programs which are essential to assisting the Bands in the development of their own type of Education System which will be realistic for the Indian communities. Albert feels that in developing future plans for the College we must utilize existing staff and recourse to develop better communication with the Indian communities.

Long range programming will be set according to the Bands Educational needs. The college is presently involved in developing training programs as well as gathering necessary information for the Indian communities in Cultural and Educational areas to better assist the development of Indian people. At the present time the College has a certain number of programs going.



In 1960 **Alfa Lafond** was elected Chief for her band, and became the first woman Chief of Muskeg Lake. Prior to this, she served on the Band Council, as a councillor for two years. Alfa fulfilled her duties as a Chief by helping her people with such projects as putting a grid road through the reserve and installing telephones on the reserve. During the years she was a Chief, she says that the Indian

never had control of their own administration, it was more or less following along on a day to day basis. She believes that Indian people have to get involved if they want stronger organizations. Her main concern for the needs of her people now is better housing, better roads and a better educational system. Altogether Alfa has served on the band council of Muskeg for eight years. In 1958, she was appointed the Shellbrook District Representative for Indian Affairs. A position she held for ten years. In 1971, she joined the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as a communications worker. She later transferred to the Community Development Program. In May, 1975, she was appointed the first woman JP in Saskatchewan. She works as a JP for Muskeg Lake and Mista-wasis bands. She holds hearings on a monthly basis. Both reserves are utilizing the Fine Option Program. She does not believe that jails are the place to pay for fines. She is very active in community events such as an active member of the school committee and she is also a member of the Blaine Lake School Board representing Muskeg and Mista-wasis bands. She is also on the selection board for the hiring of federal teachers in the Saskatoon District and is an active member of the recreation club on Muskeg. Alfa would like to see more reserves take advantage of the Fine Option Program. She was born on Muskeg Lake reserve and only left to attend school at St. Michaels Residence at Duck Lake. She and her husband, Albert, have six children and reside on the reserve.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

INDIAN CONSERVATION OFFICERS

Three positions available
Hudson Bay Region
Meadow Lake Region
Melville Region

- Applicants must:
- be between the ages of 20 and 25;
 - have a minimum of grade 10
 - be in good health
 - hold a valid operators license
 - be free to travel
 - be prepared for one year's training on the job.

For further information, contact:
Mrs. Alice Desmarais
Personal Administrator
Public Service Commission
1820 - Albert Street
REGINA, Saskatchewan

Pasqua elects Strongeagle

Pasqua — The election held on Pasqua in February was appealed on the grounds that members living off the reserve voted and some members that ran for council were non-residents of the reserve. Thus a new election was called and the results were as follows; elected for Chief was Alvin Strongeagle, while Councillors are James Peigan, Bill Peigan, Jr., Lawrence Stevenson, Clayton Cyr, and Lindsay Cyr.

Children's Page

The Children's Page will be a regular feature of this paper. It will feature stories, puzzles on Indians and related topics and will be prepared by the Curriculum Studies and Research Department of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

It is hoped that this section will prove informative and interesting to all children.

There will also be lots of room for work submitted by children. Please send in your stories, poetry, artwork, criticisms, etc. to:

Curriculum Studies and Research Department
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
113 Seminary Crescent
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

ANSWERS TO LAST PUZZLE [June 30 Issue]

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DO YOU REMEMBER?

- Where did the Chiefs of Saskatchewan go on June 16?
- Why did they go to this place?
- Where is Wahpeton Reserve?
- Who is the Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians?
- What is the name of the young Indian lad who graduated from the Bert Fox High School in Fort Qu'Appelle?
- What is John Gambler's role in the FSI?
- Big Bird pitches for his reserve's fastball team. Where is he from?
- What is the name of the ex-heavyweight Army boxer who organized the 3rd annual boxing card in Regina?
- When was the Cote Reserve's Annual Sports Day?
- When will Thunderchild be holding their 15th annual celebration?
- Who is the Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association?
- Who served as Chief on his reserve for twenty-two years?
- When was the Duck Lake pow-wow held?
- Which couple from Starblanket Reserve recently celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary?
- Why is Charlie Cyr going to Winnipeg this summer?
- What happened at Piapot Reserve on June 14?
- Where is the Little Pine Reserve located?
- Who is the Secretary of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians?
- What southern reserve had a successful crafts display and bake sale on their treaty day?
- This young lady will be giving a benefit performance in Saskatoon sometimes this summer. What is her name?

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

The crossword puzzle is made up of words usually associated with summer activities. The words describe what you enjoy doing in the summer months when school is out.

Across:

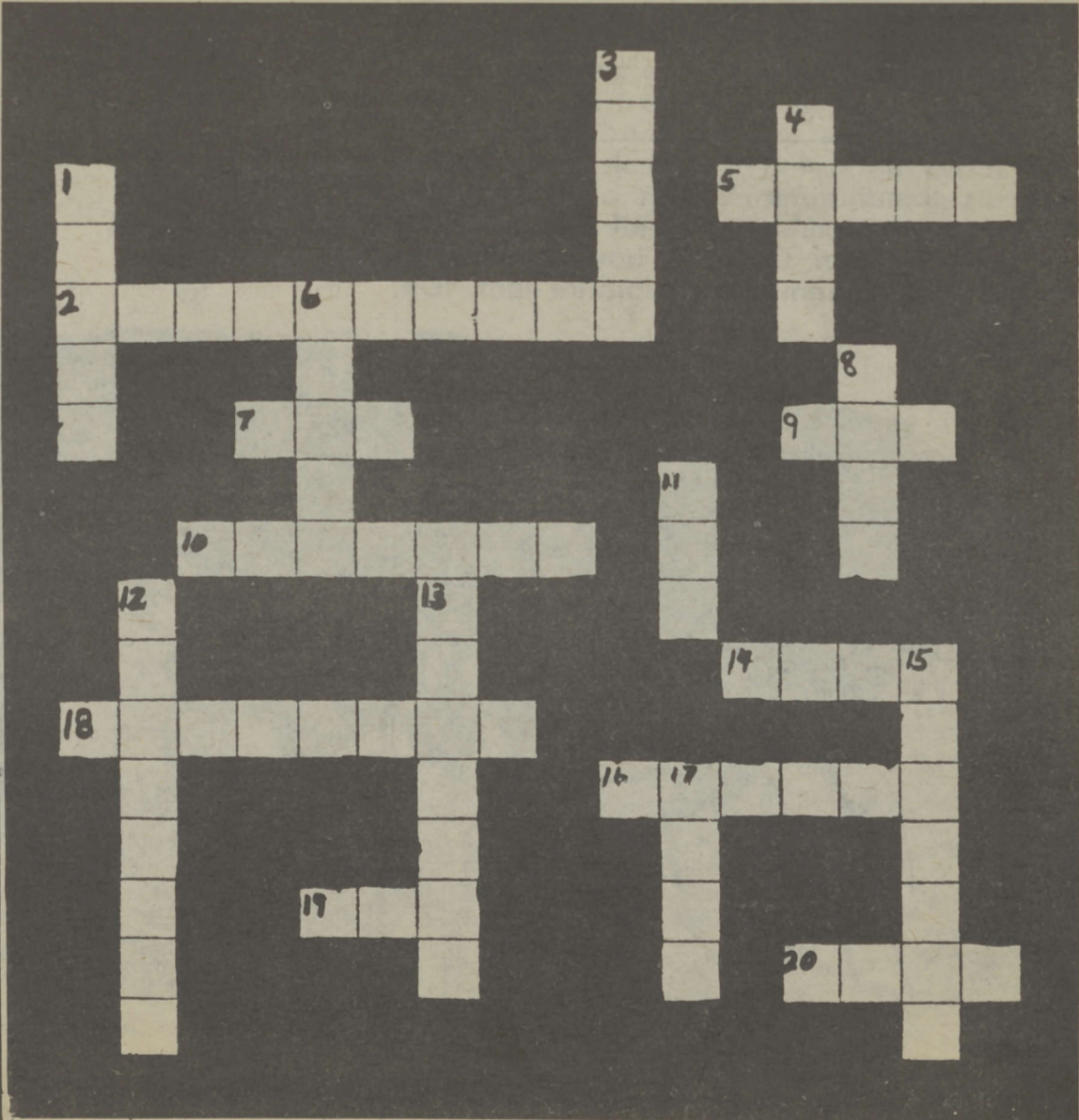
- This is a time to enjoy rides, candy apples, horses racing and many shows.
- Indian people of long ago and today built these by hand using birchbark. They were usually very light and could be carried over portages.
- Summer days can be
- This word rhymes with fan. It is what you do if you want to be a shade darker.
- Indian people of long ago lived this way everyday, now many people are becoming mobile and are using tent trailers, tents, mobile homes, winibagos, etc., to travel from place to place or to spend time at a lake.
- This food is used in the

- everyday diets of Indian people who live close to a lake. Non-Indian people travel for miles to do this as a sport.
- People do this during holidays, to visit friends and relatives or to see different places.
- Many people enjoy
- On a hot summer day, you may use this to cool off.
- Safety rules must be followed when riding in this, such as wearing a life jacket, not standing up etc.

Down:

- School children do not have to get up early in the morning they can in.

- Summer time is a time of beautiful colors, but the grass and leaves are this particular color.
- Another word for exhibition.
- All flowers are in
- A huge body of water.
- It is to swim but safety rules be observed.
- Many children can take ... lessons at a lake or at the pool.
- Indian people from the United States and Canada travel to participate in the at the annual Indian celebrations (pow-wows) in many areas.
- Summertime is time.
- This happens after many hot days. It cools the air and waters the plants.





Mistatewawasis

Long time ago it happened that an old woman was raising a little boy, who was her grandchild. This little boy was short and heavy, with a big stomach so he was called Mistatewawasis, by other children, to make fun of him. It so happened one day while Mistatewawasis was playing near a teepee, when he overheard men talking in the teepee. "We will go scouting in two nights, we will leave early in the morning, before sunrise". He ran home and immediately told his grandmother that he wanted to go with them, but the grandmother refused saying, "You are too small, you will be killed". But that did not matter, he argued all the more, and finally his grandmother gave in. She prepared moccasins for him to take and a little pemmi-

can, for they were very poor. The second day the boy was up early before dawn and crept away from the camp and waited there, suddenly he saw five men walking, he followed them at a distance so as not to be noticed. He followed them cautiously all day. When the men appeared on the horizon the boy would lie on his stomach out of sight when the men disappeared he would run to catch up at a safe distance all the time. By night fall he saw a small camp fire light. Mistatewawasis crept into the bush close by. He heard talking and laughing. And so the warriors continued to travel south, on the third night, while the men were telling stories and laughing, suddenly they saw a fat little boy standing in the campfire light, "Oh,

we have a visitor" one of them said. "Who are you to follow us", said another. "We are not going to a feast." "Never mind", the leader replied, "I will be his companion, he will be useful, he can sleep with me and keep my back warm".

The next morning they were up early. The leader said "that is what I told you, my companion kept my back warm". On this fourth day the leader was extra cautious, they were now in Blackfoot country. He sent one of the men to find out where camp might be located. He returned during the day and reported a large encampment of Black-

foot to the southwest. The leader planned an attack at dawn the next morning. They surrounded the camp, and as they crept closer, the dogs barked at them. The Blackfoot jumped out of the teepees, shooting their arrows.

Mistatewawasis and his companions were approaching the teepees when the arrows came at them. Mista-



tatewawasis ran ahead, jumping back and forth and falling flat on his stomach; his companion did the same, while the others fought back. The boy and his leader broke through the circle and ran towards the horses tethered within the circle of teepees; there they untied and jumped on them and rode at top speed. The

men yelled as they went. They returned home with the horses. Mistatewawasis became a great hero. Glorification songs were sung for him. He was offered the most beautiful girl in the camp. The funny part of this story is that Mistatewawasis was only ten years old.



This story comes from Saddle Lake Reserve. With the permission of Blue Quills Native Studies. Translation by Stan Cuthand.





100 boys attend Lebret Hockey School

Lebret — One hundred future hockey stars from the Regina and Yorkton District armed with last winter's gear crowded the Fort Qu'Appelle Arena in response to the call for the third Annual Lebret Indian Hockey School.

There Hugh Huck, a knowledgeable hockey authority, lead his instructors in giving pointers on the basics of hockey. Big names such as Dave Tiger Williams from the Toronto Maple Leafs, Dennis Sobchuck from the Phoenix Roadrunners; Larry Hornung from the Winnipeg Jets and Morris Mott from the California Golden Seals gave Hugh Huck a hand in improving the youngsters hockey abilities. Also among the instructors staff were left winger Darwin Mott of Toledo, Texas, Jeff Jacobs of the Regina Maple Leafs and three members of the Notre Dame Saskatchewan Junior A's Keith Downton, Brian Flamon and Garry Huber.

There the boys had part of their dreams fulfilled and can say that they had skated on the same ice surface at the same time with today's hockey stars. They were thrilled and buzzed with excitement as they described their personal encounters with Tiger Williams, Sobchuck and so forth.

If there was any complaints of lack of ice time, there was none as each boy was treated to a total of 30 hours of it for eight days starting from July 1, 1975. Even then the boys had two one and one half hours each day for scrimmages. The lads had their dreams come true as they enjoyed the ice sessions in particularly the scrimmages where they would show off what they were taught.

Hugh Huck who coached the Notre Dame hockey team from 1961-1974 said, "everything was running in order as expected and the boys are responding real well." He gave high praise

to George Poitras and other Child Care workers such as Elmer Poitras, Jim Poitras, Ron Buffalo, Tom Cappel, Charlie Bellegarde, James Stevens and bus driver Wendy Paquin for carrying out the whole schedule on time and to almost pinpoint accuracy.

What Hugh really stressed on was Power skating forward and front; stopping and starting quickly; balance; stick handling and shooting; checking; offensive and defensive plays.

The boys were also divided according to their age groups. Group "A" were the 10 and under. Group "B" were the 11 to 13 and the Group "C" were the 14 years and up. All groups were scheduled so as each student was kept busy from morning till night.

They had classroom sessions such as the Coaches Clinic. John Ross, a teacher at the Lebret Indian School for the past decade or so and a highly qualified referee gave clinics on the referee's role.

The controversial Canada, Russia series of 1972 reawakened the thrills of that time as the action became fulfilled before them in a special film. The boys would jump up in glee as team NHL would pump in a dramatic goal and squeeze a narrow victory over the powerful Russian team.

On the off ice activities, Ron Pettigrew led the boys canoeing, Handball, Floor Hockey and Swimming. Mr. Pettigrew is currently a Physical Education Instructor at the Campion High School in Regina.

There is speculation but still not a reality that Art Obey is on the negotiating stage with the department of Indian Affairs in having the same type of hockey school at Prince Albert for the northern districts. It is anticipated that the same well able instructors would be utilized at that hockey school.



Group A



Group B



Group C



Instructors at Hockey School



Brian Cote, youngest member to attend school



"Heads up!"



Part of the action at the school



Eagerly waiting their turn.



Listening intently to the instructors wise words

Inter-Tribal Golf Tournament

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Waterton Lakes, Alberta

July 18, 19, & 20

Tee off time daily at 9:00 a.m.

Competition over 54 holes

Flights to be determined after 36 holes

For more information,
call or write:

Willie Littlechild

INSPOL Sports Association

8631 - 109 St. (Room 207)

Edmonton, Alberta

Canada

Phone: (403) 433-1745

TROPHY PRIZES

Entry Fees Ladies \$25.00

Men \$50.00

Entry Deadline — July 11, 1975

SASK. PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

Annual

GOLF TOURNAMENT

at

COOKE MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

on

July 26 and July 27, 1975

Prizes and Trophies to be Awarded

Calloway Handicap System will be used

Registration Fee \$5.00

Golfers responsible for green fees, rentals, etc.

For more information contact:

Prince Albert & Metis Friendship Centre

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Phone: 764-3431

764-3432

Successful sports day at Fort a la Corne

It was another successful Sports and Rodeo for the Fort a la Corne Reserve on July 5th and 6th which attracted about eleven hundred people again this year.

The Sports and Rodeo is an annual event for the residents of James Smith in which everyone participates. There are a number of events which the Sports and Rodeo Association put together for the public to enjoy during the two days. There was up to \$6,000 in prize money to be won by contestants in different events.

In fastball, the Fort a la Corne Redmen walked away with first prize, the Prince Albert Braves took second, third was won by Beardys and Fort a la Corne juniors took fourth prize. In the ladies events, Montreal Lake took first, James Smith took second and Gordons Reserve took third prize.

The Pas Reserve took first prize in the soccer event, with the Sandy Lake seniors taking second, the junior team from Sandy Lake taking third and the Prince Albert Ridge Beavers taking fourth prize.

Steve Burns took first prize in the old time fiddling contest with Lloyd Sayese taking second and Norman Burns sr. taking third prize.

Mike Gilbert took first prize in the Junior Steer event, Brent Woolsey took second and Clint Hairt took third.

In the ladies goat tipping event, Sharon Collins took first, Joan Tipton took second and Jan Haverish took third.

First prize in the ladies stake event went to Brende Folland, and second went to Sharon Madden. June Hair took first

prize in the ladies barrel event, and Sharon Madden placed second.

Garry Collins took first in the mens stake event and Clint Henrett took second. In the wild horse scramble, first prize was won by Barney Wable, Brent Woolsey took second and Joey Rhoad took third.

Orville Henson took first in the one mile open Flat Racing and Chariot event with Tom Adams placing second and Jim Neubaber taking third prize.

George Geirvis took first in the 7 Furlong event with Orville Harrison taking second and O.J. Smith taking third. The 6 Furlong event, Jim Neubiller took first, Robert A. Constant took second and Bert Adams took third. The 5 Furlong, first prize went to Orville Kensen, Dave DeBrian took second and George Gevais took third. In the Shetland pony event, Brian Cameron took first, second was taken by Curtis Mandelin and third was taken by Chester Constant.

The Half Mile Open event was won by Robert Constant, Raymond Mandis took second. Robert Constant took first prize in the Chariot event and Garnet Sanderson took second. George Gaivais took first in the Grand Chariot event, second place was won by Raymond Mandis and Robert Constant took third. The 48 inch Chariot event was won by Philip Delishie, second place was won by Nelson Ethier and Frank Burns placed third. The 50 inch Chariot event was won by Nelson Ethier, second was won by Charlie Harlyson and third was won by Ray Daliu. The 50 inch Chariot event was won by Charlie Haroldson, Dale

Haroldson took second and Nelson Ethier took third. Raymond mandis took first in the Flat Race and Chariot, Harris Cameron took second and Raymond Mandis also took third prize.

There was also a country and western show in which Kelly Burns took first, second prize was won by Irma Sanderson and Wesley Constant took the third prize.

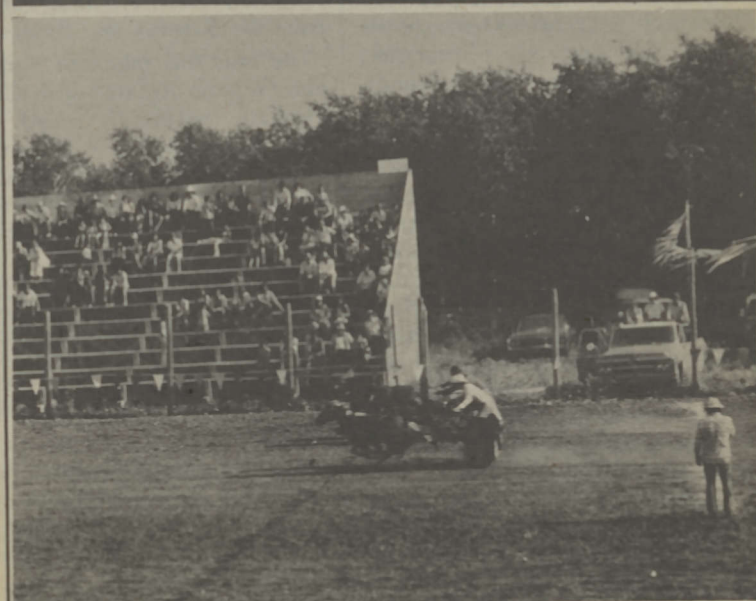
Handicrafts made by the students of the James Smith Community School were on display and the Gordons dancers were also there to perform on both days. Bill Brittain, along with three other dancers danced the hoop dance.

The third day of the Sports and Rodeo was mainly for Indians and was called Indian Day. Youn and old alike took part in the following events; Horseshoe tournament, first prize went to Alex Godfrey and Walter Sanderson took second prize. In the Womens married versus single ball tournament, the married women out ran and hit their way to victory over the single women. However, the Womens championship was short lived when they were taken on and defeated by the Mens old timers ball team.

The married men easily won the championship title in the Single men versus Married men soccer tournament.

Malcolm Constant, Walter Constant, Keith Burns, Elmer Head and Ralph Sanderson ran their way to victory in the 5 man half mile relay race.

The Fort a la Corne Rodeo Association wish to thank all the spectators and contestants that took part in the events.



Rodeo queen crowned before capacity crowd

A capacity crowd gathered to witness the crowning of Miss Sports and Rodeo Queen '75' and to kick off the Fort-a-la-Corne 84th Annual Sports and Rodeo on the evening of July 4, 1975.

Mr. Ivan McNabb, a well known entertainer from Regina was the master of ceremonies.

Tom Burns Jr. of James Smith reserve, President of the rodeo association welcomed everybody and officially opened the 84th Annual Sports and Rodeo for 1975. The evening went on with Ivan doing a number of songs that the audience enjoyed. Osborne Turnor and Jerry Greyeyes of Sandy Lake were also there to provide entertainment.

The evening progressed with Martha Constant introducing the candidates running for the title. Ida Whitehead was crowned Miss Rodeo Queen, 1975. She was sponsored by the St. Stephens A.C.W. Ida was born April 2, 1959 and attends the James Smith Community School. She is presently doing

her grade 10 and 11. Her main interests are sports such as volleyball and basketball. Here future plans are to take a secretarial course.

She was crowned by former Rodeo Queen, Iona Brittain. Iona gave a speech before crowning the new Queen and said: "It was a great thrill for me to be the Rodeo Queen for the past year. It gave me an opportunity to participate in community events and meet many people", she said.

The Queen was presented a

bouquet of Roses and also a trip to the Calgary Stampede with all expenses paid. She will be escorted by her two Princesses. The first Princess is Lynda Brittain and the second Princess is Rena Constant. Both were presented a \$50.00 dollar cheque.

They were chosen by the amount of tickets sold by each candidate, personality, poise and speech.

The evening was concluded with a big dance held in the community hall.



Ida Whitehead

Good weather helps sports day at Cote

Cote—The skies remained clear and sunny at Badgerville's Annual Sports Day which was usually marred by showers or thunder storms over the years. It was a perfect day for pitchers as 18 teams struggled for top recognition in the Men and Women's Fastball Division. Usually on hot days, one pitcher can last a whole tournament without wearing out because the hot sun acts as a lubricant keeping the arm in top condition.

The Calder Comets Mens Fastball team barely squeaked by the hosting Cote Selects in the finals by a score of 3 to 2. Little Black Bear also played a close checking game against Calder but also lost out to them by one run. Little Black Bear from near Balcarres took third.

For the past few years in succession the Badgerville Selects Girls Fastball Team have been a dominant force in the Ladies Fastball Division at Badgerville's Annual Sports Day. They did it again as they swept victories over the Cote Ladies and the young and upcoming St. Philip's Bluettes.

The Cote Ladies settled for second money and the Bluettes took the third honours.

The Thoroughbreds who always provide a lot of action seemed as frisky as ever in spite of the hot weather. Bill Keshane did not take any first prizes but still took second's with Boletear in the mile, Princess Lottie in the 1/4 mile, Road Make in the 1/2 mile and third with On Stage in the mile and one eight endurance. Bill Keshane comes from the Keeseekoose Reserve.

The mile was taken by Simms and Gray on Amaton with Gary Flaman coming in third on Petes Glory. Rullah World owned by Dan Keshane dominated the mile and one eight and followed by Maynard Gambler horse called Silver Falls.

The one quarter mile sprint race was taken by Bill Armstrong Junior owned by Bill Culbertson of Pelly. W. Pinay's horse Rocky Gleam grabbed third position.

The five furlongs sprint was taken by Henry Keshane on Princess Lotter. Dan Keshane's Olympic Stride came in second while Gary Flaman's Glorious Pete came in third money.

In the seven furlongs race however Gary Flaman's Gormo took first prize and Flying Red owned by Sims and Grey took

second. Third was given to Georgia's Pet owned by Anderson and Hellverson.

In the one half mile non winners circuit Allen Rose's Price Medoll took first while Panades Move owned by H. Dustyhorn took third prize.

The Indian Pony race was taken by T. Tourangeau on Joe with Alvin Cote's Wildgrass second and Dan Keshane's Smokey coming in third.

The stock Saddle race was dominated by Tex owned by Ken Eillson with T. Tourangeau's Dusty coming in second. Irene Vanin's Six Mici came in third.

In the Welsh Pony race last year's winner Trigger owned by Peter Tourangeau again came out on top of the winners list. Frost Friday owned by Nick Friday and Pal owned by Ronny Severight came in second and third in succession.

The shetland pony run off was taken by C. Severight's Church. Second place was D. Severight's Thunder while in third was Sally owned by M. Friday.

A total of \$1,305.00 was paid out to winners in the Fastball and horse racing divisions last July 5, 1975.



Cookout at Camp O'Neill

Schools join for out-door education

The Marieval and St. Philip's Indian School joined together last month at Camp O'Neill located in the beautiful and picturesque Qu'Appelle Valley just north of Broadview, Saskatchewan.

43 grade six students from both schools took part in this memorable experience. This was the fourth annual Outdoor Education Classroom for the St. Philip's students and the second annual joint Marieval and St. Philip's Schools Outdoor Education venture.

The three previous classes for the St. Philip's school were held at St. Michaels Camp at Madge Lake just east of Kamsack.

Included in this years activities were such things as archery, canoeing, camp fire building, outdoor survival and marsh study.

There was also individual projects for each of the students. These included collection of

rocks, plants, insects, edible plants, wood carving and camp crafts.

All the students took part in the planning of the meals and were responsible for cooking their own breakfast and noon meals all outdoors.

Since the students were billeted in tents, tent set up and tent care were part of the pre planning program.

Mr. Bruno Lemire who helped this field trip said that "if any schools or groups interested in viewing some of this action on Video Tape or 35 M.M. slides, please contact Mr. E. Carrigan, 520 Broadway West, Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

Some interesting comments made by the pupils who were at this year's Outdoor Education Classroom were as follows: "Camp was exciting," "camp was lots of fun," "Like to go again," and "Camp was very good and like to go again."



BEST ATTENDANCE WINNERS OF THE LITTLE RED RESERVE BAND

Each winner, having attended 182 days or over of the 188 day school year, were each presented with a wrist watch as a symbol of their achievement. Back row, left to right [Bus Drivers], Donald Merasty, Joe Hunt, and Azarie Bird. Centre, left to right, Audrey Ballantyne, Sandra Henderson, Delores Halkett, Myrtle Ballantyne, and William Halkett. Bottom Row, left to right, Charles Hunt, Alvin Halkett, Henry Halkett, Corinne Bird, Billy Bear, Lionel Ballantyne and Russell Henderson. Unable to attend were Debbie Kasheep, Isaac Halkett, Floyd Bird and Richard Bird.

Beardy's Reserve Annual Sports & Rodeo July 26 and 27

- ★ Men's Fastball
- ★ Horse Races
- ★ Rodeo
- ★ Pony Chariot and Chuckwagon Races
- ★ Bingo
- ★ Dance
- ★ Booths and Rides



Students try their hand at cooking.



Lunch-time at Camp O'Neill

INDIAN 4H CAMP

CAMP RAYNER LAKE DIEFENBAKER SASKATCHEWAN

August 18 - 26

**The camp is open to
Indian boys and girls
in Saskatchewan
about 14 - 16 years
of age.**

WHAT IS THERE TO DO?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| * archery | * hiking |
| * volleyball | * horseshoes |
| * social activities | * water polo |
| * beadwork | * overnight camping |
| * photography | * outdoor education |
| * art | * films |
| * skits | * water-skiing |
| * softball | * soccer |
| * swimming | * variety nights |
| * canoeing | * table tennis |
| * dancing | * cultural activities |

**Application Forms may be
picked up at your Band Office,
Your local FSI Office
or write:**

Indian 4-H Program
Sub. P.O. No. 6
SASKATOON
PHONE: 343-5529

Students begin summer employment

Saskatoon — Students employed for the summer months, were recently orientated to the field of recreation by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' (FSI) recreation department.

A total of 13 students, high school and university, met recently here in this city with Ray Ahenakew, FSI Director of Sports and Recreation; Roy Ellis, Regional Services Branch Director of Culture and Youth, and FSI Area Sports and Recreation Co-ordinators.

The various students will be acting as Supervisors under the direction of their respective Area Co-ordinators. There are a total of eight Area Co-ordinators working under the FSI in the province of Saskatchewan.

Operation Challenge, recreation program for the youth by the Department of Culture and Youth, was discussed between Roy Ellis and the Area Co-ordinators during the morning session.

"Many of our young people between the 4-16 age group are being neglected and I strongly

believe that a sound recreation program can make all the difference for these young kids," said Mr. Ellis.

Recreation program of the white community in relation to the Indian community was compared by the supervisors and Area Co-ordinators during the afternoon session.

Three points compared by the recreation workers were: (1) Is the program practical? (2) What problems do you see? (3) Can you identify the particular age group, 4-12? The youth who would act as leaders.

The recreation workers reaching a consensus agreed the recreation program would be practical for the Indian community and that some problems would be encountered in the transportation situation. Youth leadership, according to the recreation workers, could be found in young people who show initiative and are willing to work for the betterment of their respective communities.

Closing remarks made to the supervisors by Mr. Ellis was

that the young people now have the opportunity to make something of their communities and do whatever they can towards the betterment.

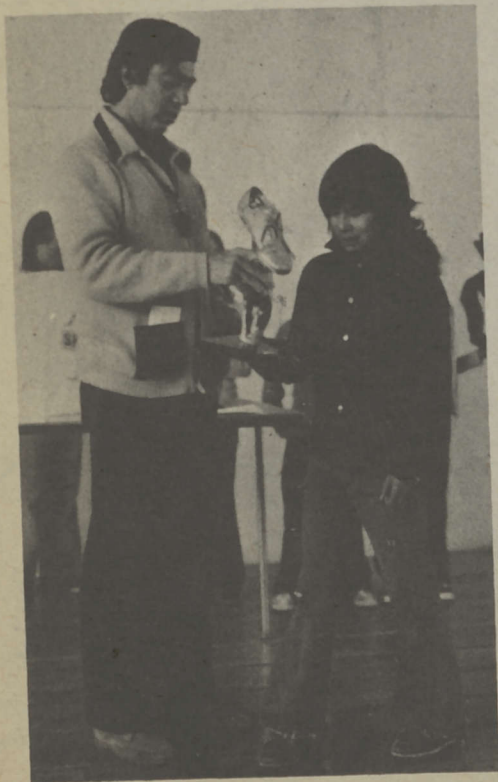
According to Ray Ahenakew, the hiring of the students was made possible from the conference held on recreation and that the supervisors would be paid from the National Health and Welfare.

The various students who will be working on Indian communities throughout the province of Saskatchewan are; Debbie Lynn Goodwill, Virginia Benjoe, Sandra D. Walker, Rose Lamen, Joyce Naytowhow, Faron Lerat, Joe Munroe, Rhoda Ahenakew, Stewart Wuttunee, James Merasty, Sonia Durocher, Carol Joyce O'Soup, and Erma Anderson.

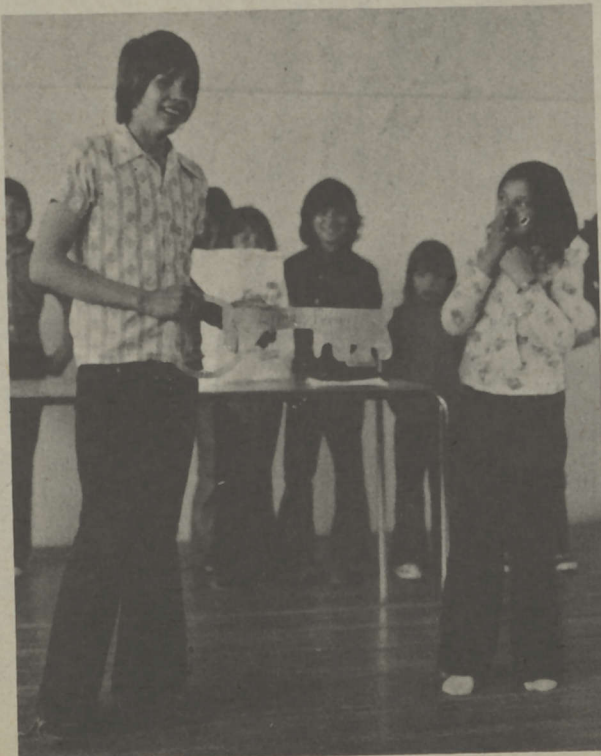
Area Sports and Recreation Co-ordinators who will be assisting the young people are: Pauline Harper, Floyd Pooyak, Russell Ahenakew, Milton Burns, Robert Fiddler, Norman Stevenson, Alphonse Lavallee, and Lloyd Goodwill.



Standing in the back row is Roy Ellis, of the Culture and Youth department. Next to him is Ray Ahenakew, Director of Sports and Recreation along with the area supervisors and the students employed for the summer



Terry Pelly, runner of the year



Herman Severight receives the key to the city of Peru

Run-a-thon equals distance to Peru

St. Philip's — The St. Philip's School Students Run-a-Thon a total of 4,967 kilometres a distance equal to Lima, Peru in South America.

The students ran this distance as part of their physical educational program a total of 12,939 laps around the school. One lap is equal to 1/4 mile.

With information supplied by the Grade IV class who had studied about various Indian Tribes in the U.S.A. and South America. The places and people, the students met on this imaginary trip were the Buffalo Hunters of North Dakota, the Sun Dance People of South Dakota and places such as Denver, Colorado and Toledo, Texas plus many others.

In a closing ceremony when the distance to Peru had been achieved Herman Severight received a key to the city of Lima, Peru. The acting Mayoress of the city who handed the key to Herman was Delores Musqua.

The individuals who stood out as leading examples of good school spirit regarding the Run-A-Thon were Allan Quewezance, Joyce Whitehawk, Antoinette Quewezance, Terry Pelly, Annie Contois, Delores Musqua, Kathy Razor, Garry Musqua, Alvin Cadotte and Herman Severight.

The student who was chosen as the runner of the year for 1975 was awarded to eleven year old Terry Pelly.

The following list of names are some of the people who donated money toward the Saskatchewan Chief's trip to Ottawa in June. As more lists become available, more names will be published. Donations are still being accepted and should be sent to the F.S.I. Office in Prince Albert.

