

SASKATCHEWAN



The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

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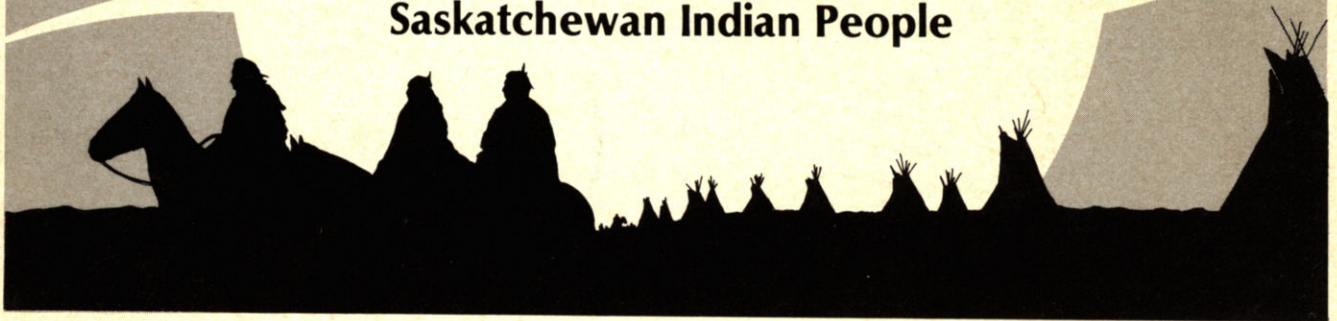


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VOLUME 11, NUMBER 7

FIFTH GENERATION FIFTH GENERATION FIFTH GENERATION FIFTH GENERATION

Focusing on the local, provincial
& national issues of interest to
Saskatchewan Indian People



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The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



Waskesiu, Saskatchewan

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The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The newsmagazine has a Second Class Registration Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The newsmagazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the newsmagazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

The editorial offices of The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine have now been centralized and are located in the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, 1030 - Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon. All correspondence should be directed to: The Editor, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9 or telephone (306) 244-1146.

REPORTING

The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine has an editorial staff of five covering the entire province of Saskatchewan. With numerous news stories, sporting events, and social activities to cover, reporters may not be able to attend all events local residents wish to have reported on. In order to ensure that a reporter is available to cover your event, please notify the editor of this newsmagazine well in advance of the event. Last minute arrangements for reporters will not be made.

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Letters to the Editor



Office of the Minister
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Cabinet du Ministre
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

June 9, 1981

Chief Sol Sanderson,
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians,
1114 Central Avenue,
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
S6V 4V6

Dear Chief Sanderson:

I would like to thank you and the Indian people of Saskatchewan for the quilted starblanket presented to me on May 25th in Prince Albert. I was sincerely honoured in receiving this gift and the kind words which accompanied it.

I have experienced much satisfaction over the last few months in working with the Indian people of Saskatchewan. This satisfaction has provided me with much inspiration in joining in the initiative to see a fair and equitable resolution to the many problems facing the people of Canada.

Once again, thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Bouliane

To the Editor:

I really like reading your Saskatchewan Indian news. I am an inmate at the Regina Correctional Center where I just started doing my time.

Thank you,
Bobby Pascal ■

To the Editor:

I was asked to write to you on behalf of a new baseball team that was formed just last summer and who call themselves the Shoal Lake J.J. Spoilers. They would like to be mentioned in your next edition of the Saskatchewan Indian Newspaper.

On June 9, they located an ideal area on the reserve that they claimed for their own. That day

they finished mowing the field and putting up the posts for the backstop.

The following Sunday, they nailed on the wiring that serves as a backstop. All this work was done by team effort with all the members joining in to do the work required. They are really proud of themselves and well they should be since in their first year, they won a trophy at Red Earth held by the Red Earth Muskets. We have no photo of the team members which include: Gilbert Head – manager, Dennis Whitecap – Coach, Felix Young – Captain, Lloyd Young, Bryan Young, Steven Head, Cyril Head, Orval Head, Randy Head, Ahab Bear, Kevin Bear, Warren Flett, J.P. Lathlin, and Mistee Lorne, Mascot.

from a real Spoiler Fan ■

To the Editor:

I am a treaty Indian, "doing time" in Prince Albert. I am also an avid reader of your magazine.

Since I'll be missing all the activities this summer (pow-wows, sundances, etc.), I would like to see more "in-put" on these particular traditions. It is my assumption that my "brothers" who are incarcerated would feel the same way I do, so we Indians would strongly appreciate your efforts! Thank you!

Sincerely,
Melvin K. Mosquito

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the coming summer months, our reporters will attempt to follow the pow-wow circuit within the province, to photograph and report. ■

CORRECTIONS

The following are corrections for errors that appeared in Volume II, Number 6, June edition of the SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN. Our sincere apologies for the errors.

- page 9 Should read "Squirt Champs, Fort Qu'Appelle District", not "Pre-squirt Champs".
- page 26 The second photo on the page, with Wayne Ahenakew congratulating Chief Myles Venne, should read, "FSI executive treasurer", not "executive secretary".
- page 33 This is a photo of Alvin Head, not Dave Knight.
- page 33 Second paragraph – Stan Hovdebo is not a Progressive Conservative MP for Prince Albert; he is an NDP.



THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

by Doug Cuthand

During the week of April 27 to May 2, 1981, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples held its third Annual General Assembly in Canberra, Australia. It was the end of an era as George Manuel the former president was replaced by Jose Carlos Morales from Costa Rica. The transition was orderly with respect and recognition given to George. At the time of the meeting George Manuel was undergoing open heart surgery in Vancouver and his exact condition was unknown. The two previous general assemblies of the World Council had been held, the first by Canada and the second by Norway. The National Aboriginal conference, of Australia was a new member at the Norway Assembly and had shown their interest and support in the World Council by offering to host the 1981 General Assembly.

The next general assembly will be announced by Costa Rica in the future. One of the F.S.I. Senators, John B. Tootoosis, travelled with me. Senator Tootoosis has been appointed by the F.S.I. as the F.S.I. Ambassador for the World Assembly of First Nations. Our southbound odyssey began Monday at 8:10 a.m. in Saskatoon where we caught a flight to Edmonton, from there it was to San Francisco, Honolulu and then Sydney, Australia. The trip was routine and uneventful until we took off from Honolulu.

We were tearing down the runway when this 'gaud' awful noise came from underneath the plane. The plane took off but we had blown a tire. It's a 10-hour flight from Honolulu to Sydney so later on in the morning we were informed by the captain that Sydney was fogged in and we would land at a little airport in Figi. That sounded fine but the pilot jettisoned the fuel and all the fire trucks and rescue equipment were out to greet us.

We had a two-hour wait while they (airport maintenance crew) changed the tire. The captain informed us that a jumbo jet weighs 340 tons loaded and has a ground speed of 197 mph before lift off so something is bound to give, but not to worry there are 18 tires on a 747.

We continued on the remaining distance without incident. We left Saskatoon on Monday morning but during the night we crossed the international date line so we arrived in Australia on Wednesday morning. Tuesday didn't exist. If that sounds confusing, we left



The Governor-General of Australia welcomed the delegates and officially opened the Conference.



Following the opening plenary sessions, the Conference broke into smaller groups to discuss topics in more detail.



The newly elected WCIP Executive at the head table (l-r): President Jose Carlos Morales, Spanish-speaking Vice-President Miquel Panamel, English-speaking Vice-President Nils Aslak Sara, Secretary Chris Aarens.



The delegation from Bolivia display the flag of the MITKA Nation.

Australia on a Saturday evening and arrived in Honolulu on Saturday morning. One could grow old rapidly crossing the date line. It took us a couple of days to overcome the jet lag and get our bearings.

The meeting was held at Canberra which was further south and inland. It was a half-day journey by bus including a stopover at Ian McPhearson's Sheep Station. Lunch was served followed by a rambling monologue from Ian. He obviously didn't temper his remarks to the crowds racial origin but instead went on at some length discussing how his barn was built in the late 1800's to withstand an aboriginal attack and keeping "them at bay". We tried to ignore our host rather than argue with him. We also saw a sheep shearing demonstration, a shepherd and his sheepdog, Blackie put on a good show.

Canberra is in the mountains halfway between Sydney and Melbourne. It is a typical example of British compromise and their ability to "muddle through". When Australia was granted independence from England they couldn't decide where to put the capital. The two major cities were Sydney and Melbourne. So the British decided not to decide and placed the capital halfway between and nobody was happy. That also explains why Canada's capital is in an out of the way, God-forgotten place like Ottawa.

When we got to Canberra our Australian hosts from the NAC (National Aboriginal Conference) welcomed us and we were shown to our quarters. The Conference was staged at the Australian National University and our lodgings were in the student housing. All our meals were provided as well.

Since Australia is south of the equator the seasons are reversed so it was Fall down there. The nights were cold and the leaves were beautiful shades of red and gold. It was a strange feeling, like summer never even existed.

The first evening we were there the people from the north of Australia hosted a banquet. These people came from Thursday Island in the Torres Strait which is the body of water that separates Australia from New Guinea. Their culture is a mix of the Australian aboriginee and the polynesian. They prepared a huge fire pit, in it they baked pork and chicken plus sweet potatoes, pumpkin, salads, pineapple and other of their traditional foods. Later on in the week this same group entertained us at the cultural evening.

The following day the meeting began. Bill Bird, the National Chairman welcomed the Australian Governor-General who gave the opening speech. In his remarks the Governor-General welcomed the delegates and outlined some of his government policies toward the aboriginal people. Some of his remarks were interrupted by booing and catcalls by some of the aboriginal people present, particularly the students. Later I mentioned to one of the aboriginal leaders that his people gave the Governor-General a hard time. "It's his own fault," he replied. Apparently, Australia has no fixed policy on the aboriginal people.

Australia doesn't have a constitution. It has a charter that established the country. There is no mention of aboriginal peoples such as Section 90 of the BNA Act. So, each state and federal government has a policy and in some cases they conflict or confuse. It gave me a feeling of uncertainty of what we'd be in for if the



Ralph Eluska, the vice-president of the WCIP delivered the opening address on behalf of George Manual.



Senator Guy Williams from Canada meets the Australian Aboriginal Senator, Bohner, at the reception held by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. C. Anderson; the High Commissioner looks on.



Three dancers from the Tahitian dance group accompanied us on the trip to the Aboriginal village, Wreck Bay.



The residents of the Aboriginal settlement of Wreck Bay greeted us outside their school. Note how much it looks like an Indian Affairs school.



Koala Bear.

constitution is partriated without guarantees for Indian people and the treaties.

For many years Australia had an all white racial policy and all colored immigration was banned. So, from this type of past the aboriginal people have had a constant struggle.

The second major speech at the conference was given by Ralph Eluska who is the Vice-President and was Acting President.

George Manuel was scheduled for surgery that week and while he was not able to attend the conference, his speech was read out and the presence of his spirit was felt. His speech was hard hitting and to the point. He lashed out at the colonization and genocide of indigenous people as a world wide policy of the colonizers. He urged the continued development of a strong World Council and wished them success in the meeting. His speech got a standing ovation from the assembly.

Following the official welcome and opening address, the assembly broke into workshops for the two and a half days. At first, the workshops sounded interesting but by the second day they had become repetitive and I felt the time could have been put to better use. The workshop format was such that everyone around the table had a turn to speak. Some of the speakers' dialogues were long and full of rhetoric. As a result I found myself doing a lot of listening and very little talking.

There were three workshops, two of which I had a chance to speak at. I invited the participants to the World Assembly of First Nations to be held in Saskatchewan and I outlined its purpose. The response was favorable and some of the groups told me they planned to attend. I also raised the resolution later in the main meeting and it was referred to the WCIP executive council.

I quickly found out that I wasn't the only person there with a private agenda for the conference. Each group had their own particular ax to grind. Press conferences were held daily. The competition was fierce.

The South Americans complained about their fascist governments, while the Central Americans were either at the start, middle or end of a revolution. It's hard to complain to people who are rebels living in the hills facing death every day.

The Indian delegates from the South American jungles told stories of missionaries sent to counsel and civilize them. Massive logging and mining projects followed right behind. It was suggested that an organization be formed of the Indian people living in the Amazon basin including the countries of Peru, Colombia, Equador, Venezuela, and Brazil to fight against dangerous development and exploration of their jungles. In other countries, the problems lie with right wing governments that are literally out to destroy the Indians and their land base. In many countries, the Indian people are not recognized at all and in other countries, such as Columbia and Venezuela, the governments are passing laws to expropriate all Indian land. In Chile, the Mapuch Indians face assimilation and genocide from the right wing military junta.

The Indians from El Salvador were in the middle of a civil war and were worried about the increased American involvement in their country. The delegation from Nicaragua told of how they had fought with the Sandanistas and were not getting increased benefits for their people. The delegates from Guatemala on the other hand told of how they were in the process of starting a revolution.

But the ideology of all the groups remained constant. The non-Indian political view of a left wing and a right wing is not the view of the Indigenous ideology. Indigenous ideology is to rebuild your government and institution in the manner that works best. Right wing revolutions were not the answer.

The delegates from Nicaragua stated that while social conditions in their country had improved, the basic aims of the left wing government and the Indian people were still at odds: The question of indigenous rights cannot be answered in a left wing atmosphere



Koala Bear.

because everyone is supposed to be equal. Aboriginal rights are not a part of left wing philosophy.

The Mapuch delegation from Chile and the delegation from El Salvador were in constant fear for their lives. Their people faced termination from the right wing regime in their countries.

On the final day of the conference, elections were held. There was some confusion and argument as the rules were changed. First, it was decided that only those present could run for office, that eliminated George Manuel and any other candidate who was absent. Second, it was decided that only those elected to the executive of the World Council could run for President. That eliminated another group of hopefuls.

Jose Carlos Morales from Costa Rico and Miguel Panamel from Chile were both nominated for President. Morales was successful in an election by secret ballot. Panamel was then nominated by acclamation for the position of Spanish Speaking Vice-President.

The English speaking Vice-President, also by acclamation was Nils Aslak Sara, a Sami from Norway and Secretary, Chris Aarens.

Each region of the world was also to appoint a member to the executive. The North American group was unable to decide so at the present time we are not represented.

Following the election the floor was opened up to groups who were present but not represented in the Council.

The first to speak was a member of the Kanak nation from New Calendonia, a French colony off the east coast of Australia. New Calendonia is ruled from France and in spite of the fact that almost half of its population are the original people, they still have no voice in government affairs.

Other speakers included aboriginal people from India and Thailand and an Ainu from Japan. The Ainu people live in the northern islands of Japan and have been largely left out of Japan Industrial Progress.

One interesting fact of the speaker was that each member spoke in the language of their colonies.

Our first social function was a reception at the Canadian High Commission. The Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. C. Anderson met with us and we made a presentation to him on behalf of the Chiefs of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan delegation was headed by the Chief Ambassador John Tootoosis, Adam Cuthand, Jean Goodwill, Bill Brittain, Ed Lavallee and myself.

Senator Guy Williams also accompanied the Canadian delegation and at the High Commission he presented a gift to his counterpart in Australia, Senator Bohner an aboriginal Senator, and as Guy pointed out a good liberal.

The highlight of the social events was the cultural night which was open to the public. Six nations of Indigenous people presented a variety of their dances and songs. There were three groups from Australia, the Sami from Norway, a Tahitian group and the Plains Indian Cultural group from Canada. The groups performed before a packed auditorium of delegates and local people.

The social events during a meeting of this magnitude are just as important as the meeting itself.

Later on we took a day off from the meeting and travelled down the coast to the aboriginal village of Wreck Bay. The village people provided us with an excellent lunch after which we had a brief cultural exchange. A group of Tahitian singers and dancers entertained the group along with the Canadian Cultural group.

As the meeting wound down I was left wondering what the long and short term gains were. How would membership in the World Council benefit the indigenous peoples?

On one hand you could argue and say that the whole thing was an intellectual exercise with a bunch of self-appointed spokesman lacking in broad local support. I suppose that would be the cynical approach but there is a growing world-wide movement of indigenous peoples, and this movement manifests itself through the World Council of Indigenous Peoples.

In the past, indigenous people have been used in revolution and wars of independence. We have been told that we will benefit from political change. That political change has not benefitted us. Neither the right nor the left wing governments have recognized indigenous peoples' rights although they have no qualms to use indigenous peoples to make their changes.

The Third General Assembly of the WCIP provided the lasting impression that indigenous peoples and indigenous issues have arrived.

The great European empire of the past may have disappeared but indigenous people remain colonized by the sons and daughters of the empire builders. It is a world wide face and one that will become more and more active in the 1980's.

In the 1950's and 1960's the European empires were dismantled and returned to the original people. The 1980's will see the decolonization of indigenous people and their lands. ■



Kangaroos.

"A PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELAYED"

by Kenny Loon

The organization of a new national political structure for Indian government has been delayed for another year to allow Indians across Canada to study and fully understand the proposal adopted at the Assembly of First Nations in Quebec City, May 18-22, 1981.

The main focus of the assembly was to develop and to, perhaps, adopt a stronger structured organization that would represent all status Indians in Canada.

Two proposals were presented by the Council of Chiefs, which was appointed last year at the First Nations Constitutional Conference in Ottawa; the other was presented by the Manitoba delegation.

Although all three proposals differ in the structure, all are based on the fact that the Indian people have a right to self-government and self-determination.

The three proposals would change the function and the role of the National Indian Brotherhood, which is currently the official voice for the status Indians in Canada. The NIB would emerge in a secretariat role to the Council of First Nations and function as an administrative arm.



... FSI Senators ...



NIB president Del Riley.

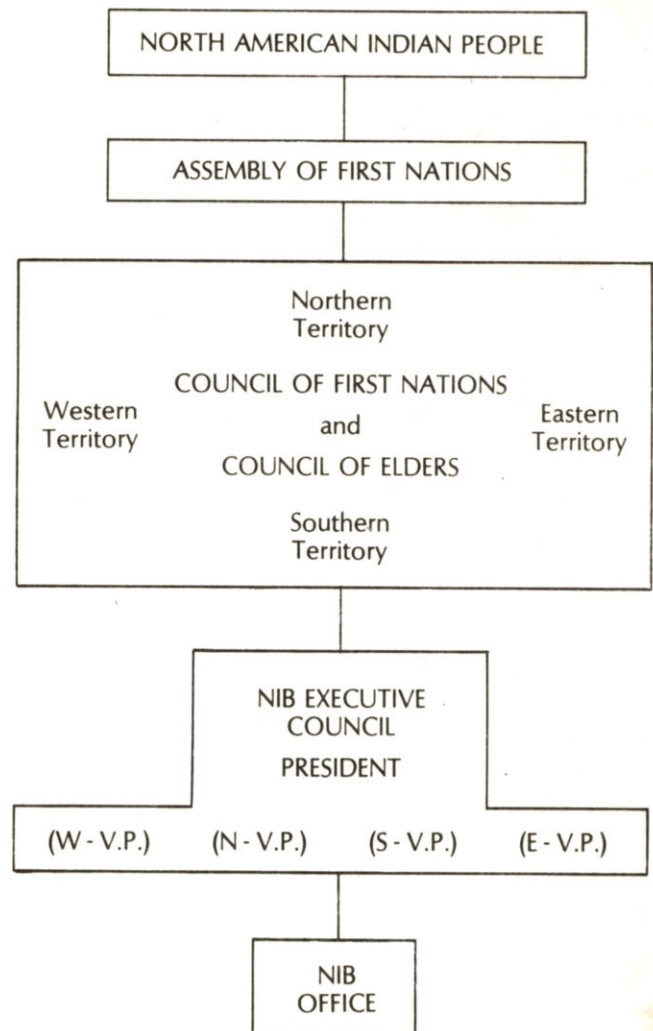
Proposal One: North American Indian People

The first proposal is structured in such a way so as to exercise sovereign status and to assert and protect aboriginal and treaty rights.

The Council of First Nations, comprised of 52 chiefs, would be selected on a territorial basis — that is, to select 13 representatives from each of the four directions of West, North, East and South. The Council of First Nations would implement the Assembly's decisions, monitor finances and establish a secretariat.

The Council of Elders, considered as a spiritual and advisory committee, would be comprised of 28 members, also selected on a territorial basis from the four regions. This committee would be empowered to veto decisions by the Council of First Nations. In addition to evaluating and reporting on the Assembly and Council of First Nations meetings, the Council of Elders would also monitor aboriginal and treaty rights and conduct four meetings a year.

PROPOSED NEW CONCEPT OF "THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD"





... of the 573 Chiefs in Canada only 177 attended the Assembly of First Nations ...

Proposal Two: Indians of Canada

The second proposal, Indians of Canada, is structured to represent all Indians in Canada. The First Nations Assembly of Chiefs would be comprised of the 573 Chiefs in Canada.

The aims and objectives would be to update the present NIB constitution so as to provide better representation and in-put by the members. Further, it would strengthen the Indian government, and identify national issues.

The Council of First Nations would be comprised of 48 members, selected on provincial basis, not by territory. According to the proposal, B.C. would have eight members; Yukon and N.W.T. — two representatives; Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba would receive four representatives each; 12 for Ontario while Quebec would have six; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would

receive two; and finally, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland/Labrador would get one representative each.

The main functions of the Council of First Nations would be to develop policies and to meet at least once every three months to address specific issues.

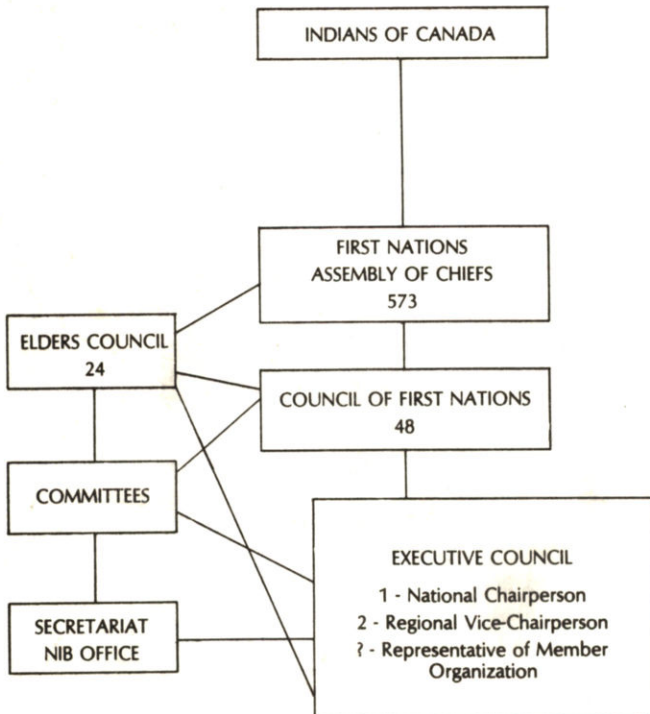
The executive council, who would assist in the development and implementation of policies as well as lobbying with various levels of government, would have one chairperson elected by the First Nations Assembly; four vice-chairpersons elected by the Council of First Nations; and one representative from each member organization.

The Council of Elders would be comprised of one appointed or elected member from each member organization. Again, its main function would be as a spiritual and advisory body.



Chief Charles Woods (standing), Chairman of Interim Council of Chiefs. Dennis Nicholas (sitting) was the Speaker of the Assembly.

PROPOSED NEW CONCEPT OF "THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD"



Ray Jackson from Yukon making a presentation while Max Gros-Louis of the Huron Nation looks on.

Proposal Three: Confederacy of Chiefs

After a thorough analysis and subsequent rejection of the two structures proposed by the Council of Chiefs,

the Four Nations Confederacy of Manitoba presented its own proposal.

They recommended that a structure consist of representation-by-population based according to either one representative for every 5000 people or one representative for every 10,000 people.

The Confederacy of Chiefs would be composed of 36 or 65 representatives, the Council of Elders would consist of 12 members and the Executive Council of First Nations would have 17 members to act as an administrative arm.

The purpose and function of the Confederacy of Chiefs would be to discuss provincial, national and international issues; to assert Indian, Dene and Dakota sovereign powers and to protect aboriginal and treaty rights. Furthermore, it would be designed to monitor fiscal relations to ensure equitable distribution of financial resources to meet the needs of Indians, Dene and Dakota governments. Finally, to establish policies on all matters affecting the Indian, Dene and Dakota governments at the national level.

Despite the overall lack of attendance at the assembly, it appeared that the Saskatchewan delegation was the largest.

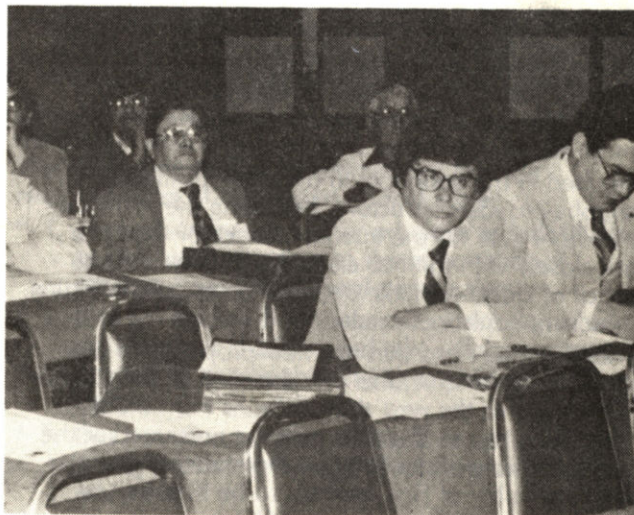
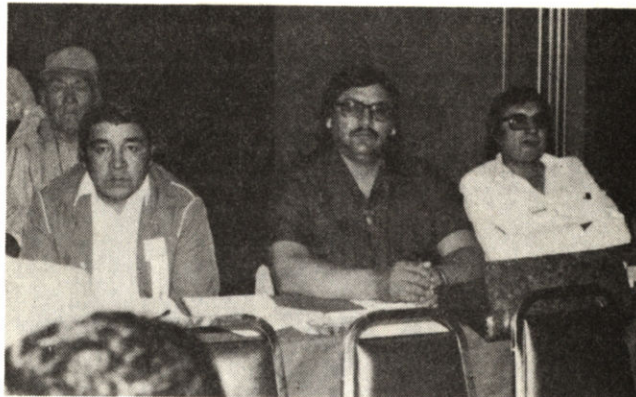
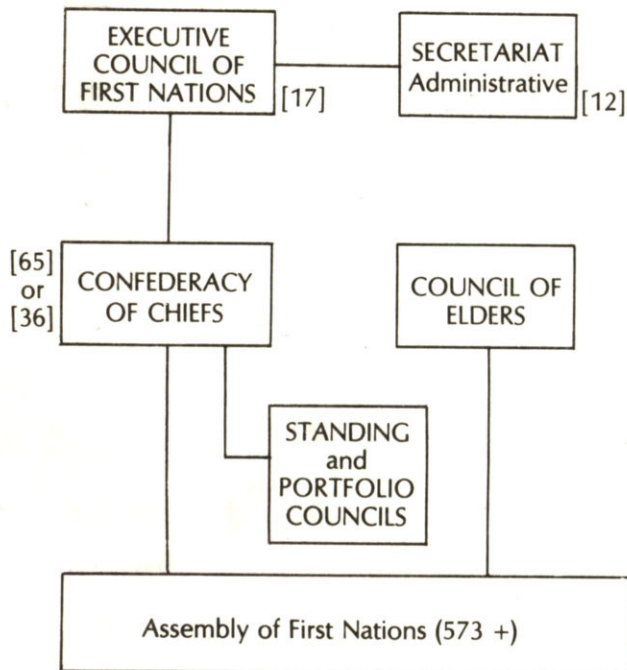
Of the 573 chiefs in Canada, only 177 chiefs attended the assembly and received the proposed new structures for a national Indian government.

After two days of provincial/territorial caucuses, with no sign of immediate adoption or rejection of the proposals, it was apparent that more time was needed to study the proposals.

Only the Alberta caucus was quick to phase out the NIB and replace it with one of the proposed structures.

In his deliberation to the assembly, Chief John Snow of the Stoney Tribe of Alberta, said that the NIB has done commendable work for the Indians in Canada in the

**DRAFT PROPOSED STRUCTURE,
POWERS, FUNCTIONS
OF FIRST NATIONS**



... some of the Saskatchewan delegates ...



Andrew Delisle from Caughnawaga Reserve near Montreal.



Felix Musqua making a presentation on behalf of the Saskatchewan delegation.

past decade, but has to change its tactics to be effective.

He added that the government is too familiar with the NIB's tactics, and therefore, it should be reorganized.

The Chiefs and delegates from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon, all wanted more time to study the proposals and to review them back home.

A controversial debate erupted when Chief Andrew Delisle of the Mohawk Nation proposed that the Manitoba proposal be adopted in principle. The tension eased down after two days.

It resulted in the adoption, in principle, of the Manitoba-proposed structure, extending the mandate for another year for the Interim Council of Chiefs to work closely with the NIB executive council and the Council of Elders to make decisions on matters affecting the Indian people in Canada.

It was also suggested that any new proposals of new national political structures be submitted to the Council of Chiefs within the next three months from the date of this assembly, so that they may be presented at the annual assembly of the NIB this September and at the World Assembly of First Nations, to be held in Saskatchewan in the summer of 1982. ■

NATIONAL INDIAN FLAG

by Kenny Loon

The delegates at the Assembly of First Nations, held May 18 - 21 in Quebec City, adopted a national flag as a symbol of the Indian Nations.

It was agreed that the Council of Chiefs be responsible for setting up a national competition — open to all Indian people — in the design of a flag or symbol to be used by all Indian Nations.

The criterion for the selection of a national symbol should include: strength, unity, sun, grass, river, four directions, an animal and spiritual.

The resolution was passed on the basis that it is the right of all sovereign nations to display a state flag as a recognition of their autonomy. It was felt that since the Indian Nations are autonomous and a self-governing people, they should have a national flag, to be flown in unison with the flags of the various provincial and territorial organizations.

The Confederation of Indians of Quebec presented a design which has a **Green Background** signifying the ever fresh spirit of the Indian people as the green of springtime renews the spirit of the land.

The **Animal Skin** signifies the oneness and the wholeness of the Indian people as a skin covers a whole animal and is an extension of the earth, and protects the people (housing, clothing, and goods etc.)

The **White Border** around the **Animal Crest** the **Sun**, the **Water** and the **Trees** signifies the surrounding air which again is that part of nature which surrounds all matter, keeps life, and holds the flying birds and the spirit of the Indian.

The **Red Sun** signifies the energy of the Indian people and is a brother to the Indian.

The **Blue Water** signifies the relationship of land and water and represents the manner in which Indian people were united by travel on the water. It also signifies the flowing soul of the Indian people and the continuous life of giving (as blood) of the Indian people. ■

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LAW

The Minister of Indian Affairs is ignoring Indian concerns over proposed Indian government legislation, says NDP spokesman Jim Manly.

"The Minister has given the impression that no opposition exists to the proposed bill. This is not the case. Many Indian leaders fear Munro's bill will result in the break-up of treaty lands", said Manly in response to a recent speech by John Munro in Winnipeg.

The Indian government bill is now being drafted by the department and a tight schedule has been set to get the bill through Parliament by the spring of 1982. The legislation would give the bands power to enact local regulations and control social programs like education, housing and welfare.

The legislation would also allow bands to enter into agreements with the federal and provincial governments as well as other regulatory bodies and corporations.

Many Indian leaders fear the bill will create small municipal administrations that would be too weak to

deal with large governments and could not stand up to the pressures of large multi-national resource development corporations.

"Indian leaders are justified in being distrustful of the department's plans," says Manly. "How do they know that they will not be left high and dry five years down the road by this bill, such as was the case with the James Bay agreement?"

The NDP member feels that emphasis should be placed on outlining and protecting Indian rights and lands. Instead, the Liberal government is hastily pushing through legislation that will jeopardize Indian and Metis land claims in the North.

Given the domineering attitude of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons, steady pressure will be needed to ensure full and open discussion on this legislation. ■

ARE ABORIGINAL RIGHTS PROTECTED IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION?

by Deanna Wuttunee

The government of Canada says that the aboriginal rights of Indian people are adequately protected in the proposed constitutional package.

Indian people across the country are not prepared to accept this, saying their rights can be jeopardized by unsympathetic federal and provincial governments after patriation.

Perhaps so.

They are already (even before patriation) feeling some of the flagrant disregard of aboriginal rights by the government. One example is the announcement of Bill C-48 of the National Energy Program. This bill gives the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources the power to facilitate oil and gas development operations north of the Western provinces.

Yet the Dene Nation has opposed any development in the north (particularly the construction of the Norman Wells Pipeline) until their land claims have been settled. And aboriginal rights are the cornerstone of land claims.

The construction of the Norman Wells Pipeline was approved in May. An announcement that Petro-Canada will be exploring some 31 million acres in the north directly contradicts:

- a recommendation by the 1977 Berger inquiry (which was ruled in favor of the Dene Nation who opposed the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline) that a 10-year moratorium be placed on northern development of oil and gas.
- a recommendation by the Assembly of First Nations that land claims be settled before the construction of the Norman Wells Pipeline. The Assembly of First Nations is comprised of 573 chiefs from across Canada.
- the territorial and all northern leadership have united in resistance to the bill.
- an alliances of churches have joined the ranks of resistance.

This bill seriously contradicts the guarantee of aboriginal rights. It gives sweeping powers to one

federal department. It also provides no recourse for public participation and pull the rug from under the feet of northern people in developing some political self-determination.

Perhaps the trip to England in June by a small delegation of Saskatchewan Indian leaders is of interest to the Indian people of Saskatchewan. They were lobbying for veto powers on an amendments to the constitution pertaining to Indian people, among other things. ■

NATIVE CHILD APPREHENSIONS CONFERENCE PLANNED

by Deanna Wuttunee

What are some people doing about the 'thousands' of native children that are lost annually in the political muddle of jurisdictional disputes of governments?

The Native Law Centre, the Saskatoon Legal Aid Clinic and the Native Courtworkers Services are co-sponsoring a conference, September 9 - 11, at the Saskatoon Friendship Centre, devoted to apprehensions of native children.

This assembly will address the recommendations brought out by the Saskatchewan delegation at the Indian Child Welfare Rights Conference held in Regina in March of this year.

At that time, the roles of Canadian Indian Lawyers were defined as:

1. that lawyers continue researching all aspects and ramifications of existing legislation to develop a possible legislative base for Indian Child Welfare in Saskatchewan.
2. that lawyers continue to investigate details and quantum of federal and provincial funds that are potentially available to Indian Child Welfare, cost sharing agreements and ways of implementing them.
3. that lawyers make information available on an on-going basis and to pledge their continued efforts in guiding the establishment of a legislative base that protects the rights of native children.
4. that lawyers apply, in principle, the by-law of the Spalumcheen Band of British Columbia as one model for Saskatchewan, and identify needed alterations to accommodate the regional differences that exist among Saskatchewan's native people.

(Asterisks indicate the alterations being implemented by the Spalumcheen Band in B.C.)

This delegation further recommended that the responsibilities of concerned people were:

- * 1. the re-examination of our priorities as individuals, to focus our attention to the importance of children from a traditional perspective.
- * 2. that we assume the primary responsibility of safeguarding our children, and take whatever steps needed to ensure their rights as children, and as Indians.
- * 3. that as Indian parents, we instill in our children a strong positive self-image through example and education.
- * 4. that we, as an Indian community take action

NOW to prevent further loss of native children through apprehension, and strengthen existing extended family ties.

5. that human service workers and their organizations hold cross-cultural awareness workshops for the purpose of increasing understanding of native socio-economic, and cultural realities.
- * 6. that Child Welfare agencies foster native children into native families, and only into non-Indian homes as a last resort, and that the cultural heritage of the child be stressed.
- * 7. that Indian families who foster children be subsidized at the same economic level as non-Indian foster families.
- * 8. that a steering committee be set up as a result of this conference, to act as a **Native Children's Advisory Council**, consisting of people interested in providing a network of support services to Indian families who have lost or are losing their children.
9. that in child apprehension proceedings, the Department involved in the apprehension be required to notify and call upon the home Band/or members of the extended family with a view to placing the child in a "home" community.
10. that we seek out statistics to determine the native children presently in "protective custody" outside of their communities. This requires the release of information by the Departments of Social Services and Indian Affairs, regarding adoptive and foster homes that keep native children.
11. that for the concerns of child welfare, we not recognize the politically created differences in defining "Who is an Indian".
- *12. that we include and invite the active participation of young people in our efforts.
13. that adopted Indian children be given the same services as non-adopted Indian children.

The Spalumcheen Band of B.C. is the first band in Canada to pass a by-law taking control over Indian children by giving itself exclusive jurisdiction over child matters, (October, 1980).

"We have lost a generation of children through placement in foster care (150 since 1951)", said Chief Wayne Christian at the Regina Conference. "When they come back, they don't know who they are."

The by-law has the support of B.C. Minister of Resources, Grace McCarthy.

For further information contact:

Tyrone Tootoosis,
Conference on Native Child Apprehension
115 - 20th Street West,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

NOTE: Everyone is welcome. A special invitation to anyone who does not agree with any of the recommendations. Only through continual involvement and interpretation of our rights can we safeguard them. ■



THE JAMES BAY AGREEMENT An Update

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement is the first of a new kind of land dealings. It is complicated and long, and in its short history it has been called a landmark precedent that should be looked to with pride by all peoples in Canada, and a monstrous sellout of Indian rights.

When the agreement was made, a majority of the Cree and Inuit people of Northern Quebec approved it. But in the time since the agreement was signed, there have been a number of serious problems in its implementation. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hugh Faulkner, stated at the time that this should stand as a model for all other settlements. He warned that other groups should not expect more than the people of James Bay; that for them to get more would be unfair.

But the spirit of the agreement may be different from its implementation. The Crees and the Inuit certainly think so, and they took their thoughts to the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs. They have also gone to court. They have also gone to the Minister of Indian Affairs. Their feelings and experiences are best stated in their own words, on March 26, 1981, to the Standing Committee.

* * *

EXCERPTS

Grand Chief Billy Diamond of the Grand Council of the Crees, Quebec:

The conclusion is inescapable. The federal government is recovering, if it has already not been recovered, the compensation given to the James Bay Crees by the savings it has been obtaining from not furnishing certain programs or services, reducing other programs and services and the funding for them, and by not carrying out its obligations under the agreement and the federal undertakings.

It is the Crees' request that a special James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement implementation act be adopted by Parliament to meet the obligations and responsibilities of the federal government under the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement and the federal undertakings.

The act should provide a special implementation structure of the federal government to carry out its responsibilities and provide the special funding required by the agreement and the undertakings as well as by the James Bay Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act. It should not be necessary for the Crees to continually fight for acquired rights, be forced into the Indian Affairs structure, which cannot accommodate the agreement, and be subject to arbitrary decisions of civil servants who ignore or resist the unique right provided by the agreement, and who constantly attempt to erode these rights.

* * *

The reallocation of already inadequate existing federal resources cannot possibly meet the commitments made to the Crees in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, in related legislation and in the federal undertakings.

A special plea is also made on behalf of the Cree people for the federal government not to abandon them in the area of health, and to exercise the special responsibility that they have – assuming one forgets the agreement, related legislation, and federal jurisdiction.

Perhaps, before calling upon the Government of Quebec to respect its obligations to the Crees, the federal government should start by honouring its own commitments. In any event, as a signatory to the agreement and as the trustee of the rights guaranteed to the Crees by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Native Claims Settlement Act, the federal government must ensure that the Government of Quebec fulfills its obligations to the Crees. Far from doing this, it has shamelessly encouraged the Government of Quebec to oppress and harass the Crees.

* * *

We cannot ignore, in this context, the implementation report on the agreement, tabled almost three years late in the House of Commons. This report seriously misrepresents the implementation of many parts of the agreement, and we intend to reply in detail to it. We suggest that this statement contradicts the glowing picture painted by the Department of Indian Affairs.

“We, the Crees, already classify the agreement among the broken treaties.”

Sadly, the Crees must conclude that the critics of a few years ago were at least partially right on the agreement. But they were right for the wrong reasons. The problem is not the agreement. It is how it has been interpreted and applied by the governments.

It is thus tragic to realize that we must continue to battle to achieve what we thought we had when we signed the agreement. We would advise all other Indian groups with land claims to be beware. The Government of Canada has not learned the lessons of history.

We, the Crees, already classify the agreement among the broken treaties. We are pessimistic, but we will not give up.

Our conscience is clear. We doubt that the Government of Canada can say likewise.

The Crees are convinced that the objective and the intent of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is to cut funds for the Crees, provide them with the least services possible and treat them as rich Indians. In the area of continuation of programs, services and funds, the Crees relied upon the good faith of the federal government and particularly on the special responsibility that the federal government recognized and affirmed in the James Bay Northern Quebec Claims Settlement Act.

Mr. O'Reilly, legal Counsel, Grand Council of the Cree (Quebec):

The problem was that the Crees did not exactly want

to highlight that fact because everybody was concentrating on the amount of money which the Crees and the Inuit might be getting as basic compensation. But the Crees were not stressing that fact because what they considered to be far more valuable in the long run was the value of the program – the services.

For instance, education as is mentioned in the brief, is running approximately \$15 million a year. Their credit where credit is due, the provincial government has been pretty well implementing the agreement except for a couple of specific problems and the federal government has been paying 75 per cent of that. The problem is that the federal government has been paying for that out of ordinary program moneys instead of voting new moneys. But as you can see it is \$15 million a year. The Crees estimated that it would run anywhere from \$5 million to \$10 million a year and right now the figure is about \$10 million a year for health. Income security: The income is somewhere around \$6 million a year for the value of the payments to the Crees. Community services, sanitary facilities and housing: The Crees did not have a precise idea but they thought it might be in the order of something like \$75 million at that time. You can see that when you add up these figures and the economic development programs which were supposed to take place – the support for services, free enterprises and all the rest, plus the value of the land which they might be getting, the figure would be several hundred million dollars.

The Crees at that time felt that it was perhaps not wise to highlight – perhaps it should have been highlighted, but at that time it was felt not wise to highlight those costs because then there would have been even more criticism of the agreement. The fact is that we do not think the federal government costed how much the agreement would mean to them and I think that that is one of the real problems. That was before the Honourable Mr. Warren Allmand became minister – we are talking about 1975. We do not think the federal government costed the value of the agreement and the value of their obligations. So they have never actually looked for extra money.

“We do not think the federal government costed the value of the agreement and the value of their obligations, so they have never looked for extra money.”

Chief Diamond

We think the government is in serious breach of the agreement; and, if the agreement cannot be implemented properly, if the various departments that have certain obligations under the agreement can choose arbitrarily on their own not to implement various sections, then the Crees should be given a choice whether to have the agreement completely

abolished. The way it is going, it is not doing much good to the people at the local level, at the community level. The Indian who wants to live on hunting, fishing and trapping is not seeing the direct benefits of the agreement coming to him.

I think the patience of the native people in James Bay is starting to run out. It is only through their high tolerance of such actions by governments that they have been able to take the actions by the government, but I doubt very much if the Crees can continue working with any government if it takes this long to implement the agreement.

If the committee can do something about the implementation, we welcome any chance to give the information to the committee about the agreement, and I think perhaps the reports to the House of Commons by the minister should be made to this committee instead so that on an annual basis this committee could review the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Obviously, this committee has more interest in the native issues than the minister.

I feel that the agreement is in serious jeopardy of being totally cancelled. I think action by the Minister of National Health and Welfare is only a little push more forward to have the agreement totally cancelled.

We feel that this agreement is a contract, a contract between nations, a contract between my nation and the nation of Canada. When a contract does not work, you cancel it, and, reconsider it. If this one does not work, I am positive that the negotiations going with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are a useless exercise. It is a lip-service by the government, or the Minister of Indian Affairs, and it is a mockery of the intelligence of native people in Canada.

Mr. O'Reilly

By the way, one complaint that the Crees have, and one that has not really been expressed too often, is that we do not see the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in the constitution. Is it a treaty? Is it what?

Mr. Charlie Watt, President, Makivik Corporation

As the Inuit in the north of Quebec, we thought that we were going to get a benefit out of the agreement when we signed it. We thought the promise of no cuts in programs would be respected, but the government has not put any substantial amount of financing in over the last seven years. If you compared our communities with the Northwest Territories — the level of services and the necessary needs that should be in the communities — the people would wonder whether we are in a different country. That is how bad our communities are right at the moment, and I believe this also applies to the Crees, not only to Inuit.

Someone is going to have to make a move; we can no longer leave it alone. Otherwise, we are going to have to say right across the country to the native people that they should not sign any type of agreement with the Government of Canada or the government of any province. Unfortunately, this is what we are going to have to interpret to the other native people at this moment.

We are mad; we are hurt. Who are the ones who are getting hurt? The people, the Inuit in the north, the

ones who signed the agreement thinking they were going to get the benefit of the agreement. I wish I could be more precise and be more detailed — I mean, explaining details to you — but I cannot do it because it is overdue.

There is an obligation on the Government of Canada, there is an obligation on the Government of Quebec. If you do not understand the content of the agreement, read it, and then come to me and give me your interpretations. I am sure that if you read it carefully and examine it carefully, you and I will be able to come up with the same interpretations. But this is not what is happening, and I would just like to outline what is happening in the Quebec end of it.

Chief Diamond

In regard to health and sanitation, the problems experienced by the Crees with the governments of Quebec and Canada are well known. This has been the object of bitter controversy since the summer of 1980 and led to the institution of legal proceedings.

The lack of proper sanitary facilities in most of the Cree communities is scandalous. It would be even worse if the Crees had not poured large sums of their own compensation monies into these facilities and into accommodation for their own people.

Health services are poor. The frequency of disease is intolerably high and the insensitivity of the governments of Canada and of Quebec and their unbelievable refusal to recognize the letter and the spirit of Chapter 14 of the agreement have led to chaos, obviously to the considerable detriment of the health.

It is true that the Crees have received compensation monies. However, these compensation monies were in partial exchange for their aboriginal rights and were to be used as basic heritage funds for future generations of the Cree people. This was unquestionably recognized by both the governments and the Crees during the negotiations and at the time of signing of the agreement. What has instead resulted is that the Crees, because of the critical health and sanitation problems and dramatic absence of accommodation and infrastructures in the Cree communities, have been forced to spend over one quarter of their compensation revenues on housing and infrastructure.

“The lack of proper sanitary facilities in most of the Cree communities is scandalous.”

The Crees had accepted to use these funds as bridge financing but not, as in the present case, for the purpose of making loans to a Cree entity which in the present circumstances are likely never to be repaid. The Crees have also had to spend almost the remainder of their compensation revenues for the purposes of implementing the agreement in the absence of federal funding. Not only have the Crees not obtained additional benefits, services and programs, or even the

continuation of these, but there has been a consistent attempt on the part of the federal government to reduce programs already applicable to them, to give the benefits of such savings to the departments and use whatever means available in order to force the Crees to use compensation funds.

Furthermore, it was acknowledged by the parties that the monies from the Government of Canada would not be sufficient to carry out the housing and community infrastructure plan. The understanding was that the Government of Canada would finally recognize its extra funding obligations and that the Government of Quebec would also contribute substantial funding, based on 28.11 of the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement. The Government of Canada has in fact reduced even the funding which was provided for in the housing agreement.

It is incontestable that the Government of Canada has voted no extra funds whatsoever, aside from the payment of compensation due from Canada for the implementation of its obligations under the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement, also under the act and federal undertakings. At least the Hon. John Munro had the candor to admit this at a meeting held in September of 1980.

Mr. Philip Awashish, Executive Chief, Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec.

Another area of federal responsibility is certain matters respecting wildlife resources. This means migratory birds, for example. We are not entirely satisfied with the manner in which the federal government has so far amended certain acts and federal regulations, in order to conform with provisions that establish the hunting, fishing and trapping regime.

Mr. James O'Reilly

I am the legal advisor of the Crees. I want to state emphatically that I disagree strongly with Minister Begin that the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement requires the federal government to cease health services in those three communities as of March 31, 1981. We will contest that one to the end. They are unilaterally relying on Crown immunity to pull out and say, "Ha, ha, you cannot do anything; we are going." I think it is a disgrace. I do not care whether that question is before the courts or not. I do not see how the Department of National Health and Welfare can live with themselves, and in particular the minister. And I am not making a political speech; I am stating a fact. The Cree regional authority has got no funding whatsoever under that clause. The local authorities have not got funding under that clause; however, some so-called Indian Affairs core funding program – they have received some of that, but there are disputes as to the adequacy. But the local governments have not received any core funding under Section 28(15) as such. These were meant to be in addition to ordinary core funding programs.

As a matter of fact, when the Cree Regional Authority Act was enacted it was obvious that the corporation was supposed to take over many of the administrative functions of Indian Affairs; therefore, it was supposed to get the money, in order to do this – money that would otherwise be going to Indian Affairs and to civil servants. That never happened. They were transferred

all the responsibilities and have had to carry out all these additional functions and duties, under the agreement, despite, to date, having not received a cent.

Chief Diamond

I just want to touch on access roads. There were supposed to be negotiations, under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, on building roads to the Cree villages. The problem was that the Government of Quebec wanted to make those roads, immediately, into Category III lands, or make them public roads. The Department of Indian Affairs' role in respect to those negotiations was a pure sham. The department came and said, "We are here to negotiate but we have nothing to offer you; we will be present at these negotiations but we have nothing to offer you on these access roads."

"I think the patience of the native people in James Bay is starting to run out."

In the use of Cree funds, it is true that the Crees have been using their money. Because the Crees wanted to get on with the implementation of the agreement, after the legislation was passed, they had really no alternative but to dig into their own compensation money; the money coming from the James Bay and Northern Quebec settlement. The money was intended to compensate the Crees for the loss of the hunting territories; for the flooding of vast lands in the area; for the extinguishment of aboriginal title to the area. It was supposed to be used for future generations. It was supposed to be our heritage fund. During the negotiations all the old people in the communities, during the consultation with our communities, told us, "put the money away; do not spend the money". That is why there are certain strict clauses on the compensation money, saying that 75 per cent of it must be put into investment.

The most recent meeting with the minister was just a waste of time; a waste of my time, at least. The minister told me he was aware of the problem and that he would get on to solving it; but he has nothing new to offer me; no monies are available to implement the agreement. He will undertake to review the agreement with the Minister of Justice. That was about all.

Mr. Allmand asked that question one morning, and it is a very interesting question, Mr. Oberle. I do not know who this person is. There has not been one person nominated or appointed in the Department of Indian Affairs to oversee the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. I have been constantly referred to the Quebec regional office of Indian Affairs. There again, there is not one person who implements the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. What they try to do is to put us into regular programs. If it is about economic development, go see the economic development section. We have been told this constantly. ■

F.S.I. Staff Conference in Waskesiu, Saskatchewan

by Kenny Loon



Waskesiu Lake.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) staff conference held at Waskesiu Lake, Saskatchewan, back in June (2, 3, 4) brought together about 300 staff.

The main focus for such a conference was to analyze the newly proposed organizational structure of the FSI. It also gave the staff an opportunity to discuss (amongst themselves) ways in which the organization can be more effective in accomplishing its aims and objectives.

According to FSI Chief Sol Sanderson, this new structure is aimed at promoting increased strength, both politically and economically. Unlike the present structure, which the FSI has been working to protect treaties, the new structure will be decentralized to pave the way for true Indian government. The direction will come from the chiefs of Saskatchewan's 69 bands. The chiefs will also make the policies, as the executive body governing the new FSI structure.

Within this new structure, there will be four main areas of social, economic, educational and political development boards.

One of the recommendations is that since the chiefs will be very busy, each band will be expected to elect, besides their chief, four headmen. These headmen will be there to strengthen the chiefs' offices and they will

then be elected for a specific portfolio for each area of social, economic, educational and political development boards.

During the two-and-half day conference, staff members were divided into small groups, with the program directors acting as facilitators. After much thought and discussion, each group came up with suggestions and recommendations that would assist in easing the working problems presently facing individuals and programs.

The following are recommendations which came out of these sessions, with a brief explanation on how they were arrived at.

Central Accounting Unit

- Since most of the out-of-province travellers felt that \$80 per diem was not enough to cover the necessary expenses incurred, it was recommended that \$100 per day would be sufficient.
- Staff members who file expense claims felt that their expenses were not being processed quickly enough, therefore, they requested that the expenses be processed much quicker.
- Information on organization priorities of leadership

was requested, so, in accordance with the accounting procedures, those expecting cheques immediately will be given a priority.

- There are times when a person cannot get his cheque because of no signature. It was recommended that the person with a signing authority be in the office every day.

Personnel

- Because of uncertainty of the objectives and goals of each program, salary adjustments and the evaluation process of employees, it was recommended that a personnel committee consisting of members from each policy committee and/or from within FSI be established to periodically review the above items.
- Every person hired by the FSI, should get policy and personnel manuals in order to be thoroughly familiar with program policies and regulations. The personnel manual should be amended regularly.
- It was recommended that a special package be compiled to be used for orientation purposes for new staff.
- With the eventual aim of establishing a personnel department within the FSI, the organization should develop consistent policies and procedures toward staff hiring, staff orientations, job descriptions and areas of responsibilities, promotions, and career directions for the FSI employees. The personnel department should also be under the responsibility of a steering committee comprised of program directors, to ensure the staffing policies concur with needs and problems as they arise.

Communications

- There should be improved communication between the FSI staff and the band offices. For example, in the event of a salary increase it should be acknowledged in the form of a letter.
- It was recommended that the **Saskatchewan Indian** be developed as an organ for FSI news and feature articles and that a monthly or bi-monthly newspaper be developed to handle all the local news, sports, cultural and social events.
- The FSI should circulate an internal newsletter to greater facilitate communication, and as a means to disseminate information arising between departments.
- The host/hostess of newsworthy events should request coverage from the communications program, preferably in the form of writing, with sufficient lead time. "In order to ensure that a reporter is available to cover your event, please notify the editor of the **Saskatchewan Indian** well in advance of the event. Last minute arrangements will not be made. I once discovered that I was going to Lac La Ronge a half-hour before 'take-off! That's some lead time!"
- For those who requested the communications program to establish and to advise all districts and advertisers of deadlines for articles, kindly turn to page 1 of the **Saskatchewan Indian** (all issues) where it says "deadlines for all material will be the 15th of each month for publication in that month's edition. Late material will be held and used the following month."



... a group session ... some liked it lying down.



Group Two in session.



Leaving the conference hall at the end of the first day.



A group session.



... a group session.



"... we knew you had a good time ..."

- Also, to ensure that we are efficient and informative, more input from information officers and program directors to the **Saskatchewan Indian** is required.
- It was also recommended that the communications program look into the possibility of establishing contacts with freelance Indian journalists in each district and to draw upon those people to cover events which might be impossible for the **Saskatchewan Indian** reporters to cover. One possibility is to use Indian students as reporters.
- A staff list consisting of all FSI employees, including their positions and brief job descriptions, should be compiled and made available to all FSI offices and band offices.

Administration

- In order to make travel easier for all district representatives, it was recommended that they be provided with leased vehicles. One suggestion was that SINCo should buy, or even lease, a fleet of cars that can be leased to all FSI programs. There should be a clarification on insurance coverage of company-leased vehicles, as to who pays the damages in the event of an accident where the driver is at fault.
- Since the FSI Senators receive compensation payments when engaged as resource people, the Elders should receive similar payments when engaged in the same capacity.
- To have a clear understanding of the responsibilities and accountabilities of the Field Workers, it was suggested that the executive council review, with the district representatives, the fieldworker's line of authority.
- It was also recommended that a term of reference for each executive assistant is required – in order to define their responsibilities.
- To be effective in the FSI's aims, a recommendation was made that the financial negotiations be done on the level with government program funding rates and that FSI should be recognized and be eligible for the same rates as the federal government has negotiated with various businesses, such as hotel rates.

Taxation

- Filing tax returns can be a headache. To ease the pain, it was recommended that both Sol Sanderson and Wayne Ahenakew consider the feasibility of filing income tax returns with individual chiefs and band members.
- In the event of any legal difficulties, all individuals who have been assessed should submit their names to the FSI and see the FSI lawyer, Ron Cherkewich.

Meetings

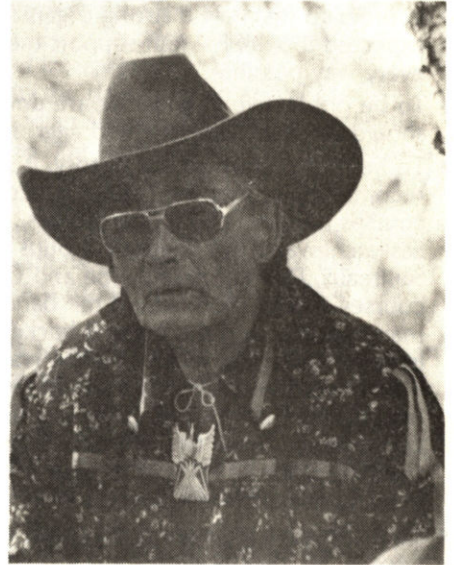
- The FSI executive members and the program directors should attend district meetings more often, to maintain a good communication link between the FSI staff and the band offices.
- In order for the band councils to attain sufficient knowledge of the various FSI programs, staff workshops were recommended. To support the system, the program directors were again recommended to spend more time in the field.



Warner Goodvoice.



Anita Gordon.



Ernest Tootosis.



Vernon Bellegarde.



Maureen Lerat.



Valerie Wesaquate.



Kathleen Lerat.



Danny Bellegarde.

- Workshops should be held at the reserve level to keep the band members informed constantly on the constitution status.
- It was also recommended that all SIWA officers attend district chiefs' meetings, in order that they can be informed of new developments on reserves.

Miscellaneous

- In order to maintain a strong organization, it is expected that all FSI staff support the organization in every way possible.
- To be productive in what we are doing, the staff should be more assertive and aggressive.
- To be more aware of our history, it was recommended that the Federated College develop courses pertaining to Indian Studies, covering Saskatchewan's five linguistic groups of Cree, Saulteaux, Dakota, Assiniboine and Chippewan. The courses should show where the bands are; how many people; and the cultural backgrounds of each linguistic group. A second course was recommended – to cover the treaties; a study of the FSI organization, its policies, programs and its constitution. These two courses should be mandatory for all FSI staff to take – either in the evening or part of employee's time.
- To make sales tax exemption much easier for Indian people, an Identification Card should be issued. Such ID cards should be recognized and honored in all other Canadian provinces.
- To support the Cultural College in its financial negotiations, more involvement should come from the staff in making recommendations.

Conclusion

Through this conference, many felt they will benefit from it in the long run. Still others wonder if these recommendations will ever be implemented.

According to some, it was just a waste of time.

Only time will tell whether we will benefit from this conference or not.

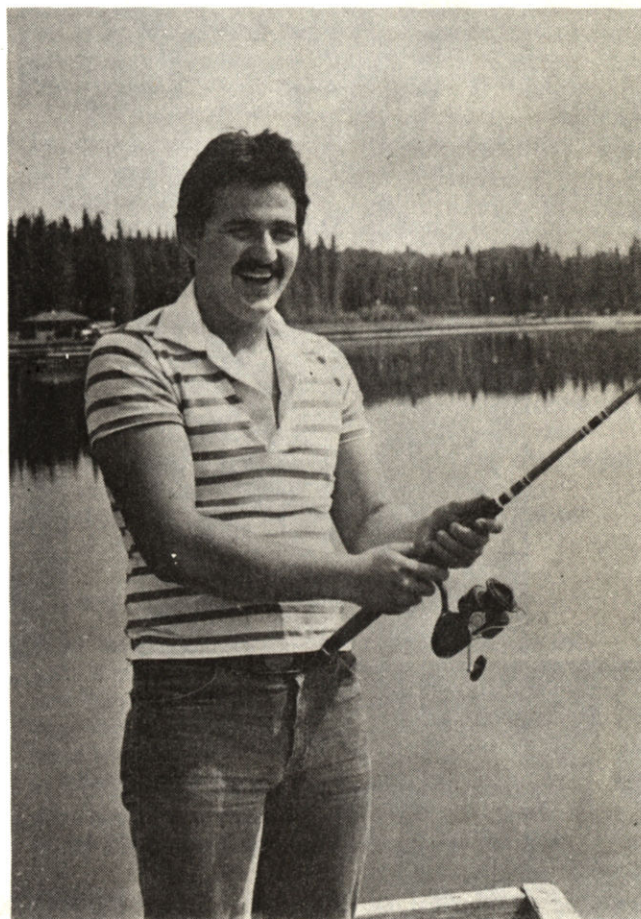
I've learned one thing though. Many of you were glad to get away from the office for awhile. You had a good time and naturally must have some fond memories of Waskesiu. Some of us had an unusual experience on the way back from Waskesiu.



Wayne Ahenakew, FSI executive-treasurer, listening in on one of the sessions.



Fifth Generation was there to record some of the sessions.



Richard McCallum looking proud of himself after casting – immediately after the sessions.

While in Waskesiu, many good jokes were passed around endlessly. It is a real shame they cannot be printed in the **Saskatchewan Indian**. Perhaps these same people have some good clean jokes that they can pass on to the **Saskatchewan Indian** for publication.

INDIAN RIGHTS AND TREATIES RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

On Wednesday, April 29, 1981, Cable Regina held an awards night at the Centre of the Arts, in Regina, to honor organizations and individuals with merit presentations in recognition of their efforts in community programming.

The Indian Rights and Treaties Research Communications Department of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was presented with a Certificate of Merit for the documentary tapes: "The Calling River People", which was aired on Cable Regina in March, 1981; and "Treaty Indian Land Entitlements in Saskatchewan", which will be aired on Cable Regina sometime this summer (1981). The exact date will be advertised when it is determined.

Both these tapes were written, edited and compiled by Glen Gordon, co-ordinator of the I.R.T.R. Communications Department. "The Calling River People" documentary was produced by I.R.T.R. Communications, while "Treaty Indian Land Entitlements in Saskatchewan" was scripted by Glen Gordon, and produced by Saskmedia.

The Calling River People

This program looks at the flooding conditions that exist on the eight Indian reserves in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan. (Ochapowace #71, Kahkewistahaw #72, Cowessess #73, Sakimay #74, Standing Buffalo #78, Pasqua #79, Muscowpetung #80, and Piapot #75).

For thirty years, flooding damages have been occurring to the lands and economy of these eight reserves.

This is due to the poor water management by the governments.

A recent development is the Canada/Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement and its recommendations to clean up the Qu'Appelle river system and to stabilize the water levels.

The Indian Bands in the Qu'Appelle were not a party to this agreement, and their rights can and will be affected by any changes therein.

This program gives you a brief overview of the difficulties that are facing these reserves.

Treaty Indian Land Entitlements in Saskatchewan

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians recently sponsored the production of a thirty minute videotape entitled "Treaty Indian Land Entitlements in Saskatchewan."

Written by Glen Gordon of the F.S.I.'s Treaty Rights and Research division, the program is narrated by Mr. Del Anaquod, a teacher of Indian Studies at Regina's Indian Federated College.

This program is the result of years of evolution in the work and concerns of the Federation. According to Mr. Gordon, it was decided some two years ago that the Indian people's view of treaty agreements, settlements and disputes had never been clearly or sufficiently outlined and publicized.

Therefore, a large scale program of interviews was initiated. The oral histories of scores of elderly people

who had been involved with or familiar with treaties were investigated, and available information regarding land entitlement since the treaty era was researched by Mr. Gordon. The eventual result was a three-hour script which, after reading by and consultation with a variety of lawyers, research consultants and administrators, Mr. Gordon finally condensed to its final form.

The resultant half-hour script is an overview of the existing land entitlement situation as perceived by Indian people, based on decades of historical documentation and interpretation. Tracing developments from the days prior to arrival of Europeans on Canadian shores, the program goes on to describe changes due to their influence, colonization in the 17th century, conflicts of the 18th century, early proclamations and treaties regarding land holdings, contemporary attitudes and consequent results. Indians' reactions to reservations in bygone decades are explained with regard to contemporary political and social conditions.

The program seeks to describe the F.S.I.'s interpretation of what land rights treaty Indian people are entitled to, why, how the policies regulating this were and are created, and states the current position of the F.S.I. Persons who are curious to know more about this contemporary issue will find the program rich in explanation.

"Treaty Indian Land Entitlements in Saskatchewan" is available to residents of the province through Saskmedia's DIAL-A-FILM service. ■

1981 GRADUATES OF THE INDIAN SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

by Deanna Wuttunee

With tears streaming down her face, valedictorian Michelle Marchand from the Indian Social Work Program (ISWEP) bade farewell to classmates, thanked instructors and welcomed the opportunity to enter the work force after the long haul, May 28, at the Bessborough Hotel.

Marchand said the students have for the past two-four years helped each other "through blank minds and lonely hearts" through peer support. Her optimism and confidence in the long hours spent in preparation of entering the social work field was echoed by the ISWEP Acting Director Thelma Tootoosis.

The Bachelor of Arts degree program through the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) yielded three graduates who majored in Indian studies. Claudia Agecoutay of Cowessess; Bertha Laliberte of Green Lake and Patricia Linke-Fiori of Petawawa, Ontario; were the happy three. University graduates in the province has increased to 700 in the combined on and off-campus programs. Four years ago, there were only twelve, according to SIFC Director Ida Wasacase.

The Bachelor of Social Work (B.S.W.) degrees went to Bertha Aubichon of Green Lake, Margaret Laroque of Waterhen and Maureen Merasty of Peter Ballantyne.

The following eight people received their social work certificates: John Albert of Sweetgrass; Louie Bear of John Smith; Michelle Marchand of Okanagan Band, B.C.; Caroline Miller of Fishing Lake; Greta Neepin of Fox Lake Band, Manitoba; Brian Opikokew of Canoe



(l-r) Thelma Tootoosis (acting co-ordinator), Gloria Manitopyes (tutorial councillor), Kim Tootoosis, Greta Neepin, Caroline Miller, Margaret Laroque, Maureen Merasty, Bertha Aubichon, Michelle Marchand, Claudia Agecoutay, Irene Szabla (tutorial councillor). (kneeling) Jonathan Sealy (instructor), and Louis Bear (councillor).



Arsene and Kim Tootoosis of the Poundmaker Reserve with Kim's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Scribe of Norway House, Manitoba.



John Albert receiving his plaque of the miniature teepee and pipe. Each has a special meaning in the native culture.



Mrs. Louise Tootoosis enjoying the presentations at the banquet. Daughter-in-law Kim was receiving her award.



Director of the Federated College in Regina, Ida Wasacase, and Thelma Tootoosis (facing), acting co-ordinator of the Indian Social Worker Education Program, chat following the afternoon activities.



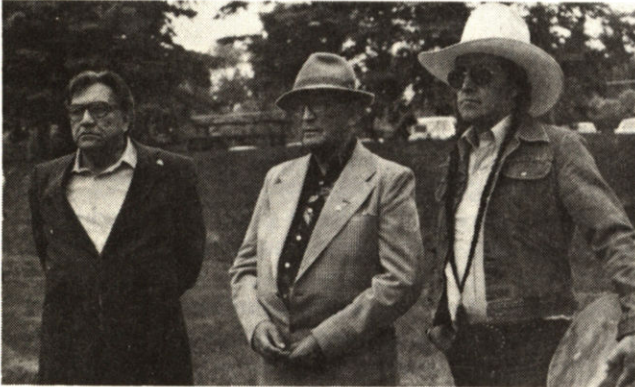
Claudia Agecoutay.



(l-r) Margaret Laroque, Bertha Aubichon and Maureen Merasty.



Students receiving their certificates at the Bessborough Gardens



Murdock Scribe, Senator John Tootoosis, and Eric Tootoosis look on as families snap pictures.



Joe and Phyllis Naytowhow, Jonas Thunderchild, Sharon Carrier, and Saskatchewan Indian editor Ken Loon plan evening activities following afternoon presentations.



Greta Neepin and daughter Joanne.

Lake; Beverly Ross of Regina and Kimberly Tootoosis of Poundmaker.

Kimberly and husband, Arsene won the highest academic standing awards for the second and fourth year students in the ISWEP program, respectively.

First year award went to Waverly Whitecalf of Sweetgrass and Marjorie Eagle won in the third year category. Marjorie is from the Moose Woods Reserve.

Doug Cuthand, the FSI executive responsible for the education portfolio traced the historical awakening and prioritizing of education in the 60's to the planning and building of the 70's and the rapid economic development and social change of the coming decade.

"We have a debt," he said.

"The gift of free education was paid for in advance by Indian people and we must pay back this gift to the Indian people," he added. "We have to return to the reserve, build the community and the systems through service and example," he said.

Throughout the day, many speeches were delivered. Toasts were given and answered among the staff, students and parents. The day's activities began with the presentation of the certificates and diplomas in the Bessborough Gardens by Thelma Tootoosis and Ida Wasacase and in the afternoon followed by the banquet at 7:00 p.m. with Ivan McNab acting as M.C. 'Midnight Wind' provided music for the dance.

During the afternoon activities, Doug Cuthand urged the graduates to enjoy a beautiful week off then "get to work."



Following his congratulatory speech, Del Riley, president of the National Indian Brotherhood, urged all to support their Indian organizations in the constitutional issue. He also gave an update on the topic.

MEADOW LAKE DISTRICT

UPGRADING GRADUATIONS

by Gordon Mirasty

Students from the levels 5 - 10 upgrading course graduated recently. Graduating were Sandra Bear, Gloria Bear, Judy Matchee, Alice Derocher, Sharon Merasty, Oliver McCallum, and Brian Merasty, all from the Flying Dust reserve. Others included Sidney Chief from the Ministikwan reserve, and Margaret Mitswing and David Kytwhat from the Loon Lake reserve.



The memorable day began at 6:00 p.m. with a banquet. Guest speaker Doug Cuthand congratulated the graduates on their achievement and told them that their education was not free but was, instead, a gift from our forefathers — a gift that was paid for by the signing of the treaties. He then encouraged the graduates to go farther.

Then the students received their certificates, and gifts were exchanged between the students and teachers.

There was also an exchange of humorous gratitude.

A graduation dance followed the banquet. ■

COLD LAKE TAR SANDS BANDS

by Gordon Mirasty

Five bands in the Meadow Lake District have finalized an agreement with the Department of Indian Affairs for the funding of an employment development strategy.

The bands, Ministikwan, Mikwa Sahgaiehchan, Joseph Bighead, Waterhen Lake, and Flying Dust, were concerned about the development of the Cold Lake Heavy Oil Plant. The bands' concerns centered on the inadequacy of socio-economic and environmental information available to them on the proposed plant.

After completion of a study which examined the potential impact of the proposed plant, the Bands identified and outlined possible mitigative measures and strategies which should be taken.

In summary those areas where assistance will be required are as follows:

Training and Education:	\$2.9 million
Business Development:	\$6.8 million
Community Infrastructure and Support Services:	\$2.5 million

This, combined with other areas, brought together a package representing approximately \$12.3 million which was submitted to the treasury board.

The agreement reached will result in funding made available to the bands to detail the feasibility of economic development activities for the bands. ■

JOSEPH BIGHEAD STORE OFFICIALLY OPENS

by Gordon Mirasty

June 12, 1981, was the day the residents of the Joseph Bighead band gathered together for a treaty day.

An official opening of the band store, which had been in operation for three weeks, also attracted the audience.

Guests invited for the opening were Jerry Paskaruk of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission; and Fred Martell, Meadow Lake district representative. Both expressed the need of the store and how the band could benefit from it if they supported it. They congratulated the chief and council on a job well done in making the store a reality.

The store was officially opened when Chief Ernie Sundown cut the ceremonial ribbon.

Although it is only considered a grocery store, it is hoped that it will expand in the near future to serve gas for local motorists.

The exciting day ended with a round dance by everyone. ■

BEAUVAL INDIAN RESIDENTIAL HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

by Gordon Mirasty

The Beauval Indian Residential High School celebrated its graduation June 5, 1981. A total of 17 graduates were honored. Graduating were: Leona Bear, Barbara and Marie Gladue, Barbara Matchee and Jerry Merasty, all from the Flying Dust band. From the Waterhen band were: Annie Ernest, Cora Fiddler and Lena Fiddler. From Patuanak were George Wolverine and Morris Campbell. The Dillon band graduate was Wilburt Billette, along with Tony Iron of Canoe Lake and Daniel Cantell of Loon Lake band. Beauval graduates were: Karen Bouvier, Brenda Burnoff, Sharon Kimberly and Mervin McIntyre.

The graduation mass was attended by the students, parents and teachers.

The banquet was held in the school gym which was beautifully decorated with their theme "Dreams never Die". Graduates and escorts were introduced at the beginning of the banquet. During the delicious meal,



toasts were given to the Queen, graduates, parents and teachers.

After dinner, certificates and awards were presented to the graduates. Sharon Kimberly won awards in the Sciences, Christian-Ethics and Physical Education. Brenda Burnoff won the English award, while Marie Gladue took the award for Commercial Accounting and Typing. Jerry Merasty took home the Social Studies award. Also, Sharon Kimberly took home the \$300.00 scholarship for consistency in English Literature and Composition. The second major award went to Tony Iron, based on a combination of Social Studies and Christian-Ethics.

Vitalene Iron commended the graduates on their achievement and encouraged them to go further in their studies.

Dr. Glen Sinclair, who was the guest speaker, gave encouraging advice to the graduates on the importance of the people in the background of the mainstream of life whom are just as important as the leaders of the mainstream.

"Look into the future career possibilities", he said.

Valedictorian, Leona Bear, expressed thanks to the teachers and parents. Hers was a touching speech.

Shortly before the dance began, the graduates and their escorts did the Grand March, which was delightful to see.

It was a memorable graduation!!

EDUCATION WORKSHOP AT MEADOW LAKE

submitted by — Joe Naytowhow

APRIL 29 & 30, 1981

BEAUVAL STUDENT RESIDENCE

In response to a request from Meadow Lake District Chiefs', Joe A. Naytowhow, co-ordinated this workshop. Resource persons were Glenda Simms and Phyllis Naytowhow from the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and Ida McLeod and Gail Bear from the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. In attendance from the district were chiefs, guidance counsellors, school committee members, students and teachers.

The purpose of the workshop was to begin discussions on the past, present, and future state of

education in the district.

The issue of Indian Control was focused on. Discussions centered on some requirements necessary to achieve this. The group identified the following:

- Effective communication among band members, band administration, school committees, school staff and all band employees.
- Respect for language and cultural differences within the district and the province.
- Time and planning for quality discussions and decision-making and efforts made to have everyone involved from the beginning.

The group then identified the strengths and challenges specific to the district and selected topics for

group discussions. The topics were:

- The Beauval Student Residence
- Curriculum
- Community involvement
- The drop-out rate
- Role and responsibility of staff, school committee, chief and council
- Process of taking control
- Provincial situation.

Suggestions were made to be brought to district chiefs.

All felt that the workshop was a positive beginning towards shaping a brighter future for our children.

"FLYING DUST BALL TOURNAMENT"

by Gordon Mirasty

May 23 and 24th, 1981 saw the Flying Dust ball club host a ball tournament on the Flying Dust Reserve. A total of six teams participated in this modified double knock-out tournament.

In the semi-final action the Muskeg Lake ball club beat the Meadow Lake Friendship Center Juniors by a score of 2 - 0. The win advanced them to the finals against the Canoe Lake Commodores.

Two games were played in the finals. In the first game the Muskeg team won by a score of 4 - 1. In the last game Muskeg won 8 - 0.

By placing first Muskeg received \$400.00 in prize money while Canoe Lake collected \$300.00. The Meadow Lake Friendship Center received \$100.00.

INDIAN TECHNICAL- VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Meadow Lake District Chiefs

by Gordon Mirasty

During recent meetings held in Regina with Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, the Meadow Lake District Chiefs presented a proposal aimed at completing the second stage of a developmental strategy in the technical/vocational areas.

The district chiefs, early in 1980, initiated a study aimed at developing a technical/vocational strategy for the district. The second phase which was presented to Axworthy, concentrates on the identification of the faculties necessary to operationalize their strategy.

During this phase the district chiefs have formed a steering committee composed of various federal and provincial government officials.

The primary objective of the entire program is the creation of a technical and vocational training program and centre that will increase the employment opportunities of their band members. ■

CHIEF FRANK PICHE RE-ELECTED

by Gordon Mirasty

June 10, 1981 was the day the people of the La Loche band went to the polls to elect their chief and council. Chief Frank Piche was re-elected. Other nominees for chief were George Lameige and Henry Piche.

Chief Frank Piche, who has worked very hard in the relocation of the reserve, won by a landslide.

His council consists of Marcelene Haino, Peter and Alice Piche.

The chief and council will attempt to fully service the new reserve with water and sanitation. Plans for a multi-purpose center, to accommodate a band office and a band hall, along with other services, is underway. A housing project is also planned.

The new term and new reserve site should give the chief and council a boost at starting all over with everything new. ■

ON RESERVE MALL

by Gordon Mirasty

During the last year, developers have been attempting to negotiate with the town of Meadow Lake, in order to develop a six-million-dollar mall complex. These negotiations were interrupted at the beginning of this month by the suggestion, to

the developers, that the complex be located on the Flying Dust Reserve which is adjacent to the Municipality of Meadow Lake.

The developers have since met with the Reserve Band Council, and decided that they will re-locate the mall complex to the reserve.

This complex will cover approximately eight acres and at present the on-reserve site has been selected and approval given by the developer's architect.

The Reserve is presently looking at various service problems for the development and perhaps a new name. Completion of the complex, barring unforeseen problems, will be the fall of 1982. ■

LOON LAKE WAGON MEET

by Gordon Mirasty

The Loon Lake band attracted both young and old during the two-day annual Chuckwagon meet held on May 30 and 31, 1981.

The finals, held on Sunday afternoon, saw May Gorst's mount win the open stock horse event. In the Local stock horse race, Juluis Louis' mount was victorious. Sonny Poitrais' mount won both the open half-mile and mile races.

The chariot events were enjoyed by everyone. In the pony chariot final Bruce Coverchuck's team won the event. In the big chariot event Ray Mitwing's team was victorious.

In the wagon events, Ray Delisle's rig won the pony wagon event. Roy Bremner's rig won the trophy and the Best Dressed wagon award in the big Chuckwagon event.

The two days were fun-packed with dances in the evenings, much to everyone's delight. ■



NORTH BATTLEFORD DISTRICT

"WE ARE THE FUTURE GENERATION" SAY GRADUATES

by Archie King

NORTH BATTLEFORD — "We all share the achievement attained by these graduates", said Chief Gordon Albert in his address to the graduates and parents attending the graduation ceremonies held recently in North Battleford.

There was a total of 27 graduates from the district. Chief Albert was later joined by FSI Chief Sol Sanderson, along with Chief Lawrence Weenie of Poundmaker, Alma King of Luckyman and Margret Ruda of the North Battleford Metis Society.

Lending his support, Chief Sanderson told the graduates and parents "our treaties guarantee us certain rights that will remain in place for generations; and those rights cover our social, economic, lands, renewable resources, hunting, fishing, trapping and political needs".

"In Saskatchewan, the Chiefs have made education a high priority in the last 20 years and it is beginning to show its results by your dedicated efforts tonight", he said.

In concluding his address, Sanderson said that it is up to us to restore greater control over those areas.

"I can't reinforce that, any stronger than what we have witnessed the efforts put forward tonight, for it is the fifth generation that is going to turn things around," Sanderson added.

In delivering the valediction, Gail Takakenew said, "Being part of this graduating class brings us to the reality of adulthood, for we will have to make



(front row, l-r): Shirley McCallum, Beverly Carter, Darlene Cannepotatoe, Debbie Nicotine, Pauline Favel, Charlene Blackstar. (second row): Sandra Simaganis, Duane Tootoosis, Veronica Favel, Milton Tootoosis, Elaine Tootoosis, Gail Takakenew. (back row): Douglas Blackstar, Winston Bugler, Lester Bugler, Brian Keskatagen. (missing): Bruce Blackstar, Pearl Baptiste, Roselena Atcheynum, Delores Pooyak, Wayne Okanee, Terri Cardinal, Dean Whitstone, Darlene Swiftwolfe.



F.S.I. Chief Sol Sanderson.



Gordon Albert, North Battleford district representative.

decisions which will stay with us throughout the rest of our lives. We realize that some of our decisions may not be the right ones, but high school has prepared us for minor setbacks and disappointments. Graduation is something that we've strived for in order to reach our goals."

"Today we are merely graduates; the future of Indian children depends on decisions we have to make tomorrow. To our parents, we thank you for never



... some of the graduates ...

losing confidence in us, and for standing by whenever help was needed. Without your support and direction, our graduation would not be possible", said Takakenew.

Eugene Arcand, MC, and Lorna Arcand, organizer, concluded the graduation ceremony by presenting a red rose to parents and relatives of the graduates. Later, Awasis Disco provided the music for everyone.

PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN HONORS UNDERGRADUATES

by Archie King

PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN – A total of seven Grade 10 students, including Pauline Baptiste, Olive Nighthtraveller, Bertha Tootoosis, Robert Kennedy, Joe Bull, Vincent Pyakutch, and Cameron Kennedy, were recently honored during the school's annual year-end activity.

In his opening remarks, Valentine Nighthtraveller, principal, briefly outlined the school's art class and extended hearty thanks to all concerned for the school's operation and also to teachers and students who worked hard to make the event possible.

Nighthtraveller's remarks were followed by Hickson Weenie, representing the school board; councillor Irene Tootoosis representing the Poundmaker band; and Chief Casey Kennedy of Little Pine.

"I have always been concerned with maintaining our culture and as parents it is up to us to show our children that we can utilize education and at the same time retain our culture and maintain a balance so we can benefit from both worlds", said Chief Kennedy in his address to the parents.

Also attending the occasion was Dr. Glenn Sinclair, regional superintendent of education for Indian Affairs.

In his address to the graduates, Sinclair said, "I hope some of you will continue into high school, but I hope even more you will continue beyond high school to acquire skills in this land of Saskatchewan, for I think it is going to be a great place in the 1980s and 1990s, and you have a great potential ahead of you."

Several writing scholarships were presented by Ennos Willet, with the top manuscript, 'My Grandmother' by Suzette Bear, winning the top prize.

A special award, presented by Paul Clancy, marked the first year the school had the opportunity to offer such an award. In the past, other district schools had presented the award. The top student in the district was presented to Delvin Kennedy whose future plans include entering the field of medicine.

Other presentations included district dental award by the Indian Health Centre's Virginia Zeitler to Arnold Pete. Souvenirs were also presented to each graduate by Inez Hoffman.

Sports awards were also acknowledged, including the district track award captured for the third year by winning cross-country meets at Sweetgrass and Thunderchild.

Education scholarships were presented to Suzette Bear by Andy Pete in Division 3, and to Olive Nighthtraveller by Art Fisher in Division 4. The teacher-aide award was presented by Adele Pete to the school marking the end of its teacher aid training program.

In delivering the valedictory, Olive Nighthtraveller paid tribute to the parents and teachers for their assistance in making the day possible.

URGENT MATTERS FACE INDIAN LEADERS

by Archie King

NORTH BATTLEFORD – Plans for student employment were given a shot in the arm when Indian leaders unanimously agreed to divide the \$36,000 allocated for the district.

A total of 510 students in Grades 7 - 12, from the nine Indian bands, will be seeking summer employment in their communities.

According to Canada Employment and Immigration Centre (CEIC) policy, a minimum of three students have to be employed for a total of six weeks.

In a related matter, many of the Indian leaders voiced their dissatisfaction with the means used by Indian Affairs to allocate funds to Indian bands urging the district department to come up with an adequate funding formula.

In his address to the Indian leaders, Tony Cote of CEIC in Regina said he understood the hardships faced by the Indian leaders in creating employment for their people – which is outlined in the various training programs available from CEIC.

Dan Kramer, district manager of CEIC, told the Indian leaders that the only training available to Indian people will have to be on a district concept and that future Adult Basic Education (ABE) classes will require a Grade 8 level for acceptance. Kramer later said that a training course in carpentry, electrical and/or welding would be possible for the district.

MINIKOSIS RAISES FUNDS FOR RECREATION CENTRE

by Archie King

LITTLE PINE – A five-mile trek was recently sponsored by the Minikosis Committee in efforts to raise funds for a much needed recreation centre for this Indian community.

According to Zelia Nighthtraveller, treasurer for Minikosis Committee, a total of 20 walkers participated and raised about \$650, but the total amount will be higher once all the pledges are received.

First male walker to arrive was Vincent Kakum, followed by Veronica Bear as the first female walker. The oldest walker was Ernest Bull, while the youngest walker was JayJay Bull. Gladys Ironchild raised the most money.

Other means of fund-raising are planned by the committee which is comprised of Valentine Nighthtraveller (president), Gladys Ironchild (vice-president), and Myrtle Bear (secretary).

A possible lottery is being looked at by the committee and also a raffle, as possible means of raising funds, according to Nighthtraveller. ■

EDUCATION HURDLE CLEARED BY YOUNGSTERS

by Archie King

A big hurdle was cleared by youngsters in the continuing process of education when a total of 23 kindergarten students graduated during ceremonies held at the Sweetgrass Indian school.

In his opening remarks, Chief Gordon Albert paid tribute to the parents who came out to see what their children had accomplished.

Achievement awards were presented by donors including: Best Attendance in nursery school to Christie Albert by Vern Atcheynum, and to Darren Atcheynum by Vern Atcheynum. Roxanne Fineday was presented her award by Eli and Joan Whitford, while Sylvia Atcheynum made a presentation to Brian Paskimin.

Following the awards, Chief

Albert presented certificates to each of the youngsters.

Special appearances were made by the higher grades including the dancing ability of Grades 1 and 2 under the direction of Rose Johnstone and Audrey Pewapiconias. The Grade 3 class, directed by Diane Usselman, sang the story of spaghetti, and the Grade 4 class entertained with its puppet show directed by Ron Bentley. Representing Grades 5 and 6, George Atcheynum read the last testaments of the graduating class.

Concluding the joyous occasion, John Stobbe, acting principal, thanked the women for providing the delicious meal. He also encouraged the parents to take an active role in their school. Stobbe cited a possible formation of a parent-teacher association. ■

THREE IN A ROW FOR PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN SCHOOL

by Archie King

PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN – The North Battleford District Track Meet was won for the third year in a row when this Indian controlled school won top honors during the annual meet hosted by this Indian school.

Pehtokahanopewin collected a total of 24 medals for a 526-point winning performance followed by Sweetgrass collecting 12 medals for 321 points; Moosomin, 8 medals for 280 points; Onion Lake, 10 medals for 359 points; Saulteaux, no medals but 91 points; Mosquito, 3 medals for 151 points; Thunderchild, 2 medals for 74 points; and Red Pheasant, no medals but 25 points.

Following are the **Medal Winners:**

GIRLS: (6 years), Cindy Osecap, Moosomin; Melanie Favel, Pehtokahanopewin; Wilma Mocassin, Moosomin. (7 years), Cabrielle Nighthtraveller, Pehtokahanopewin; Alayna Bear, Pehtokahanopewin; Crystal Sunchild, Thunderchild. (8 years), Karen Okemow, Pehtokahanopewin; Vanessa Bear,

Pehtokahanopewin; Carmel Arcand, Sweetgrass; Florence Wapass, Thunderchild. (9 years), Sheri Bear, Pehtokahanopewin; Pamela Weenie, Sweetgrass; Candice Pete, Pehtokahanopewin. (10 years), Lisa Bull, Pehtokahanopewin; Shelley Wright, Moosomin; Shannon Jackson, Pehtokahanopewin. (11 and 12 years), Rhonda Favel, Pehtokahanopewin; Patricia Bear, Pehtokahanopewin. (13 and 14 years), Roberta Bear, Pehtokahanopewin. (15 years and up), Bertha Tootoosis, Pehtokahanopewin; Frieda Pete, Pehtokahanopewin.

RELAYS: (10 and under), Pehtokahanopewin; (11 and 12 years), Pehtokahanopewin; (13 and 14 years), Pehtokahanopewin; (15 years and up), Pehtokahanopewin.

BOYS: (6 years), Cory Frank, Pehtokahanopewin; Irvin Checkosis, Pehtokahanopewin; Aaron Chicken, Sweetgrass. (7 years), Rodney Albert, Sweetgrass; Jonas Kahpeaysewat, Moosomin; Kevin Bull, Pehtokahanopewin; Clint Chickosis, Pehtokahanopewin. (8 years), Calvin Pooyak, Sweetgrass; Leroy Wright, Moosomin; Edward Standinghorn, Sweetgrass. (9 years), Travis Albert, Sweetgrass; Darwin Chief, Onion Lake; Chris Large, Onion Lake; Greg Louis, Moosomin. (10 years), Donovan Arcand, Sweetgrass; Shawn Bear, Pehtokahanopewin; Derek Weenie, Pehtokahanopewin. (11 and 12 years), Gerald Okemow, Pehtokahanopewin; Eugene Lewis, Onion Lake; Chris Deufesne, Onion Lake; Victor Chickosis, Pehtokahanopewin; Archie Wright, Moosomin. (13 and 14 years), Earl Moosomin, Mosquito; Garnet Belly, Onion Lake; Bradley Wahobin, Mosquito. (15, 16 and 17 years), Darryl Kennedy, Pehtokahanopewin; Vincent Brown, Pehtokahanopewin; Robert Kennedy, Pehtokahanopewin. (Men 18 and up), Rob Daniels, Sweetgrass; Darcy Whitstone, Onion Lake; Willie Harper, Onion Lake; Eddie Trotter, Onion Lake.

RELAYS: (10 years and under), Pehtokahanopewin. (11 and 12 years), Pehtokahanopewin. (13 and 14 years), Pehtokahanopewin. (15, 16 and 17 years), Pehtokahanopewin. (Men 18 years and up), Pehtokahanopewin. ■

TALENT NIGHT FEATURES SONG AND DANCE

by Archie King

THUNDERCHILD – The gymnasium was filled with music and foot stomping during an evening of entertainment sponsored by this Indian community.

Sky Blue Angus, diminutive songstress, who sang to the hearts of many with the aid of her father, Gordon Angus, captured the top female vocalist.

Edmund Bull of Little Pine, well known for his traditional and modern music, sang his way to the top male vocalist.

Local boy, Pat Jack, displayed his fiddling talent by capturing the top instrumental category, as well as the hearts of the audience.

Honorable mention was made to Harry Angus for his mouthorgan playing ability.

The women also got into the act as Amy Paddy and Bella Wapass danced their way to the special award of the evening. Later, the two women were coaxed on stage to display their jigging which resulted in some heavy applause from the crowd.

James Thunderchild, MC, faced with the possibility of lacking contestants, was enlightened when a number of unexpected contestants walked on stage. ■



Sky Blue Angus captured the top female vocalist award.



Edmund Bull accompanies Sky Blue Angus for a winning performance.



Edmund Bull, guitar; Harry Angus, Mouthorgan; James Thunderchild, background.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT

TREATY DAY

by Glen Wasicuna

Treaty Day in the Cumberland House area took on a different format this year. Along with the usual sum of \$5.00 as payment, the signing of the registry and the perfunctory hand-shake with the famous men in scarlet thus ending another treaty payment. The people of this community turned out to participate and witness several events which many have not seen before or have not witnessed for a long time.

The 1500 member band and the nearby Metis community of Cumberland House all took part in a variety of sporting and social events which according to one member from the town was "something that hasn't happened for a long time." A member of the local detachment of the RCMP was enthused about the events as he said, "I have been stationed here for two years now and I haven't seen anything like this happen here before."

A local taxi operator from Cumberland saw the event as a good public relations gesture. "The local Metis society, the band and the town should try to work more closely now as a result of this," he said.

Recently, he had been offered a contract by the band to transport the elderly people for medical purposes and also as a taxi service.

Chief Joe Laliberte expressed great appreciation for the support that was given by the band members.

"It was the people who made this possible and it wouldn't have been successful without them," he said.



A gigantic feast of moose and sturgeon along with the "fixings" was served to about 800 people.

John Baptiste Laliberte (in his fifties) provided two moose for the occasion. Laliberte who holds the world champion canoe paddling event held in Flin Flon, Manitoba each year also won the event at Three Rivers, Quebec, with a record winning time which still stands today.

Joe Cook, a volunteer recreation director organized



The Sweetgrass Dancers were there to perform . . .

sport events as young and old participated in an afternoon of playing ball.

After the feast, a fine performance of different types of pow-wow dances was displayed by a group from the Red Pheasant and Mosquito Reserves with Wilmer Baptiste as the master of ceremonies.

Later on in the evening a cabaret was held with the music supplied by the Lawrence Joseph Band from Prince Albert. ■

POETRY CONTEST WINNER

by Glen Wasicuna

Lydia Ross a grade 9 student at Kinistino Composite High School recently won the Golden Taffy Award for Division 3 and was awarded a plaque.

Sponsored by the Saskatchewan English Teachers Association, the contest is categorized into creative writing, essays, poetry and short stories and is open to any student in the province.

English teacher Helen Campbell said she was "very pleased to send the entry in" adding that "the poem was entitled 'Love Is . . . ' and expresses her feelings on what love is and is well writtten."

Lydia is 15 years old and the daughter of Steven and Viola Ross of the James Smith Band. ■

WAHPETON SURPRISE UPSET

by Glen Wasicuna

The Wahpeton Band election held on May 29 resulted in a surprise upset victory by Leo Omani over incumbent Cyrus Standing by 12 votes.

The smallest band in the Prince Albert district with an eligible voting list of 67, the electorate numbered 48 at the polls.

Chief Omani's victory came after a campaign platform advocating a closer working relationship with each band member, equal honorarium between chief and council members and the introduction of a council portfolio system whereby each council member will be responsible for a specific area like housing and roads.

Former chief Cyrus Standing after an 11 year reign is expected to work with the newly elected chief in a one orientation period.

Election results are: **Chief** — Leo Omani; **Councillors** — Rose Buffalo, Gary Standing, Lorne Waditaka, Art Fourstar. ■

STURGEON LAKE 1981 GRADUATIONS

by Glen Wasicuna

The people of the Sturgeon Lake Indian Band held a banquet on May 22 to honour five students graduating from the local high school.

The event held in the spacious gymnasium was appropriately decorated for the occasion as parents invited guests and teachers arrived for the ceremonies.

The head table featured the five graduates, Sherry Byrd, Darlene Charles, Gwen Daniels, Glen Halkett, Orville Longjohn, guests and elders. After opening remarks and welcoming those present by Wesley Daniels, guest speaker Rick Closs, a former principal, toasted the graduates.

Rich Sawa, principal, presented scrolls to each of the graduates which was followed by a graduates reply.

A ceremony followed in which each graduate passed a burning candle symbolic of the torch of knowledge to a younger member of the family.

After the grand march by the students and their parents, a dance was held with music supplied by the Lawrence Joseph Band from Prince Albert.

Constable Johnson from the Prince Albert detachment of the RCMP presented a plaque with congratulatory words inscribed to the graduates as part of a public relations program between the band and the RCMP. ■

TRADITIONAL GIVE-AWAY PRINCE ALBERT TRANSACTION

by Glen Wasicuna

Following the signing of the land transfer agreement of the Prince Albert Student Residence to the Peter Ballantyne Band on May 25, a traditional give-away was held after a noon-hour meal in the Residence cafeteria.

A painting was graciously accepted by Mike Boulaine on behalf of Bernard Loiselle the Minister's special representative for Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement who was not able to attend; a pair of tanned leather gloves for Joe Leask from the Department of Indian Affairs; a beautiful star blanket for Mike Boulaine assistant to the minister's Representative; and a war jacket for the Honourable John Munro. Upon accepting the gift the Minister joked that "it will be a more appropriate gift for the opposition." ■

OUTSTANDING LAND COMMITMENTS

by Glen Wasicuna

The land transfer agreement of the 41-acre Prince Albert Student Residence site to a reserve status is part of a much larger agreement under the Treaty Land Entitlement Program.

The total claim the Peter Ballantyne Band is entitled to is 250,000 acres of land under a Treaty 6 agreement signed in 1876.

The National Resources Transfer Agreement of 1930 transferred the natural resources to provincial control and section 10 of that Agreement states that the province of Saskatchewan is required to make available sufficient acreage to enable Canada to fulfill its outstanding obligations under the treaties. Between the signing of the treaties and the Agreement numerous reserves were created in the province, however, not all bands got reserve lands and some received less than that specified in the treaties.

The province of Saskatchewan has committed 69,542 acres of provincial crown land to the federal

government as partial compensation for outstanding Indian land claims. This amount of land comprises seven parcels of land which has been selected by Saskatchewan Indian Bands. The province has so far transferred 82,618 acres. ■

TRANSFER DEAL STILL SMOULDERING

by Glen Wasicuna

The land transfer agreement which gave the Peter Ballantyne Band control over the Prince Albert Student Residence has far-reaching implications.

The site of the residence situated within the city limits of Prince Albert has been the object of much discussion by the public and the media. The point in contention seems to be that the city is wary of future development of the 41-acre site. Mayor Dick Spencer wants guarantees that the city will control future development of the area. Federal Indian Affairs Minister John Munro gave the Band and the city of Prince Albert two months to come into terms with a service agreement.



Indian Affairs Minister John Munro with FSI Chief Sol Sanderson.

Mayor Spencer said, "we will not sign a service agreement . . . in the event that they begin to go into houses or commercial or highrise or God knows what, then we have the control" to limit development.

A recent five-day convention of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities in Regina gave an opportunity for civic leaders to share common problems and find out solutions. At this convention, a resolution was presented by Prince Albert Alderman F.W. Chester calling on the Federation of Canadian Municipalities "to oppose any future creation of reserves within urban municipalities in Canada without subject to local by-laws and jurisdiction."

Alderman Chester said "95% of the people at the convention agreed that nobody objected to the creation of a reserve as long as the local by-laws are adhered to."

When asked what the next step would be he replied, "I

presume the Federation of Canadian Municipalities will take it to the government officials."

Meanwhile, the Peter Ballantyne Band and the city of Prince Albert have a two month deadline to negotiate a service agreement on services by the city to the Residence. ■

IN AND OUT OF TURNOR LAKE

by Deanna Wuttunee

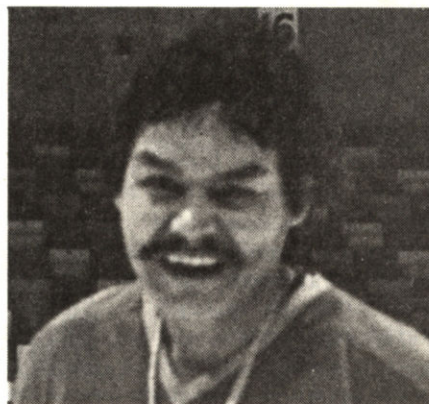
Travel in Northern Saskatchewan is an occurrence often depending on the whim of nature . . . or the budget of a government. Certainly the survival of a community hinges on the accessibility and conditions of its roads.

Chief Leon Cataract of the Turnor Lake Band has been directing his energies in vain to have the 19 miles of road into his community paved and maintained. The culverts now protrude four inches out of the gravel.

So far, correspondence to Minister of Highways, Bob Long, and to his predecessor, Eiling Kramer, has produced no results.

The 19 miles from Junction 155 to the Turnor Lake turn off were built as a winter road in 1973. Since then, it has been subjected to the constant heavy trucking activity of the Cluff Lake mining operations and a government sponsored gravel operation. But the maintenance of the road has been ignored.

Furthermore, plans are underway to relocate the road to pass through the neighboring town of La Loche.



Leon Cataract.

If this plan is carried out, Cataract and his band members fear for the survival of their community. They are now stepping up pressure to obtain a paved road for their reserve; paved roads are presently enjoyed by all the communities north of Junction 155 with the exception of Canoe Lake. A community's development hinges on transportation within and outside of its borders.

Turnor Lake will not be left out. Cataract means to win! ■



SASKATOON DISTRICT

SASKATOON DISTRICT CHIEFS HIRE NEW SECRETARY

by Kenny Loon

To be a top-notch secretary, a person must possess certain skills which are acquired through business school training. Such skills include typing, shorthand, bookkeeping and general office procedures, to name a few.

Sheila Sutherland, 22, from Beardy's Reserve, who has these qualifications, is the new secretary for the Saskatoon District Chiefs' office.



Sheila Sutherland

The Saskatoon district is comprised of the following eight bands: Nut Lake, Mistawasis, One Arrow, Muskeg Lake, John Smith, Beardy's, Kinistino, and Moosewoods.

As a secretary, Sheila will be working out of Saskatoon. Her duties will entail composing and typing minutes of all district chiefs' meetings, compiling reports, as well as processing all in-coming and out-going route correspondence.

Upon graduation from the Stobart High School in 1976, Sheila enrolled at the Natonum Community College in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan where she pursued secretarial studies.

In addition to her studies in administration and Indian management at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina, Sheila has completed a four-month journalism training course with the FSI media communications program. Sheila is ambitious and has a good

public relations background. Through the Summer Student Employment Program, Sheila worked as a secretary for the federal department of Indian Affairs in Prince Albert. The following summer, she was a Researcher for the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC). She later worked as a secretary/receptionist for SICC for nine months.

Sheila will undoubtedly be a great asset to the Saskatoon District Chiefs' office.

WOLFE — SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE

by Gloria Ledoux

Muskeg Lake Band recently hired Bruce Wolfe as the Band Welfare Administrator — a position left vacant by the passing of Terrance Greyeyes. He began his duties May 8, 1981.



Bruce Wolfe

Bruce is well-known by hockey and sports enthusiasts throughout the province. He was the recipient of the "Tom Longboard Award" in 1972, which speaks for itself.

Bruce received and completed his elementary education at the Duck Lake Student Residence before moving on to the Muskecowequan Student Residence for two years. There he completed his Grade 9 education.

Shortly after that, Bruce returned to Muskeg Lake to work on housing. Later, he went to Adult Upgrading and successfully completed his Grade 10 education.

Last year, Bruce played hockey for

the Hobemma Oilers. This team walked away with the championship trophy at the North Battleford Hockey Tournament.

No doubt Bruce will continue to devote his spare time to sports.

Coupled with his drive and ambition, the band will continue to thrive.

'SHOP AND SAVE' MISTAWASIS DENIM CENTRE

by Gloria Ledoux

What started as a blue jean denim centre is quickly expanding into a multi-clothing enterprise. Since the Mistawasis Denim Centre was not satisfied sewing blue jean jackets, jeans, skirts and aprons, they have decided to get into stretch 'n' sew items.

They sew dresses, tops, lingerie — you name it, they sew it.

These women will sew top quality clothing for adults (or children) at comparable prices.

Just send your measurements and cheque or money order, payable to the "Mistawasis Denim Centre", c/o Mrs. Leona Daniels, Leask, Saskatchewan. S0J 1M0. They can guarantee the job will be done according to your specifications and in record time.

The sewing club started as a money raising enterprise for the Christmas Tree Fund. The ladies found they enjoyed sewing so much that they decided to expand. They have since purchased new equipment for better quality and can boast full-time employment for approximately eight women.

MUSKEG LAKE BAND FORMS 4-H CLUB

by Gloria Ledoux

There appears to be considerable interest in starting a 4-H club, according to project leader, Mrs. Arlene Lafond. Arlene and several parents are contributing their time and efforts to our young people.

Fifty young people registered for the 4-H Club at the initial meeting. The club has had three meetings to date. 24 individuals have put in gardens on Elvis and Arlene's farm. The club met for the third time on Thursday to elect their Executive. They are as follows:

President: **Diane Lafond**
 Vice-president: **Leon Tawpism**
 Secretary: **Cheryl Greyeyes**
 Treasurer: **Brenda McAdam**

Their three activity planners are:
Judy Lafond (ages 10 to 12); **Barbara Tawpism** (9 years and under);
Brenda Longneck (13 years and up).

The club is planning an overnight camping trip up in the hills. They hope to travel by horse-drawn wagons and to do all their cooking over open fires. They will learn to bake bannock and do beadwork.

They are also planning a bottle drive, walk-a-thon, bake sale, bingo, car wash and raffle, to raise money.

A bottle drive was conducted June 18th at which time approximately 500 bottles were collected. Thank you to the community and to the enthusiastic group of young people for your time and efforts.

To the parents of these young people, Arlene will certainly welcome a helping hand. ■



Muskeg Lake Band 4-H Club Gardening Project.



(Top, l-r): Barbara Tawpism, Brenda Longneck, Judy Lafond. (Bottom, l-r): Cheryl Greyeyes, Leon Tawpism, Diane Lafond, Brenda McAdam.

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

by Gloria Ledoux

Muskeg Lake has been bustling with activity as they prepare for the "Summer Games". Taking down one hill and part of another has been one of the major projects undertaken by the Band. This will be the future site of the Track.

Track and Field events will take place on Monday, August 17th and Tuesday, August 18th. The respective divisions and events are as follows:

Pre-Squirt

[Ages 6-7-8-]

50 and 75 metre relays, high jump, long jump, ball throw

Squirt

[Ages 9-10]

50 and 75 metres, high jump, long jump, ball throw, relay.

Pee-Wee

[Ages 11-12]

60, 100, 200 metres, high jump, long jump, triple jump, ball throw

Bantam

[Ages 13-14]

100 & 200 metres, high jump, long jump, ball throw, triple jump, discus, javelin, relay

Other events being planned are: Volleyball, Basketball, Soccer, Softball, Golf, Princess Pageant, Fat Man's and Chiefs' relay.

We will endeavour to keep Districts posted as plans are finalized. An information booklet is also being prepared.

Plan to come out and join us for a week of entertainment and participation as young athletes display their natural abilities.

August 17th through August 22nd are the dates to keep in mind. "See You There". ■

INDIAN SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS ROUGH IT

by Gloria Ledoux

One would think you were entering a provincial park and not a Reserve.

Chamakas Resort, situated along the shores of Chitek Lake, is located approximately 240 km north of Saskatoon. This resort was chosen by the Indian Social Work Education Program for their outdoor education program. These students will remain in this camp for three weeks. The students and staff from the Native Survival School will join the group for ten days. There are approximately 70 people in the camp, including the



instructors, elders, students and their families.

The students learn how to butcher and learn the different parts of an animal. As well, they learn how to prepare hide, cut up leather for mocassins, set traps, and weave baskets from birch bark. These are just a few of the things they learn.

The students also receive lectures on Indian culture, traditions, ceremonies, survival skills, how to survive in the forest in case you get lost – what to do and what not to do, what to eat and what not to eat, and more. Elders are on hand at all times to assist as resource persons, lecturing and counselling the students.

The students are made aware of the game laws and are free to ask questions anytime. All cooking is done over an open fire.

Some of these students are from urban areas and have probably never been exposed to life in the country, much less living outdoors.

Pelican Lake is approximately 100 sq. kilometres of water. For the fishermen, it contains pickerel and northern pike. There are sandy beaches for swimming, picnic sites, dock and boat launches and fully equipped campsites.

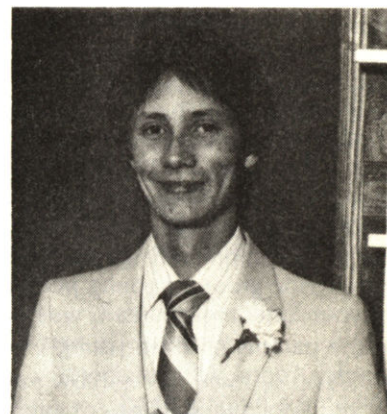
A log building enterprise is also underway, just prior to entering the camp. Groceries and services are available almost within walking distance. ■

MUSKEG LAKE GRADUATES – 1981

by Gloria Ledoux

"We can't change the world, but we can try", was the theme chosen by the Grade 12 graduates of Marcellin School. Muskeg Lake Band extends their sincere congratulations and best wishes to our graduates:

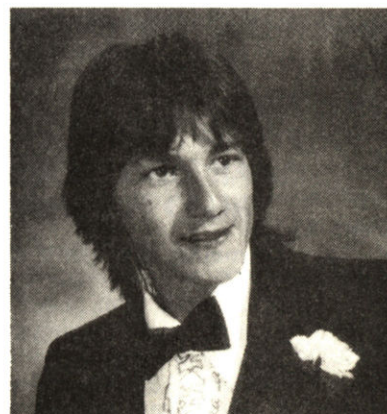
J. Bernard Arcand, 19-year-old son of Sam and Mary. Bernard has chosen to enter the Indian Social Work Education Program this fall. **David E. G. Greyeyes**, 18-year-old son of Ralphael and Jean. Good luck David as you pursue your career with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. **Dennis Greyeyes**, 18-year-old son of Richard and Georgina. Dennis has applied to take Accounting at the Moose Jaw Technical Institute. **Gail Greyeyes**, daughter of Andrew and Mable, graduated from the Leask school. Gail plans to work out for one year before "hitting" the books again. I am sure whatever profession Gail chooses, it will be a good one.



Bernard Arcand.



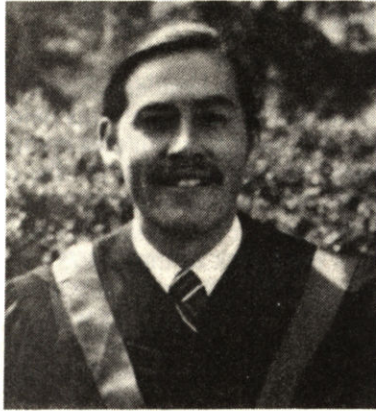
David Greyeyes.



Dennis Greyeyes.



Gail Greyeyes



Harry James Lafond.

Janet Lafond – David and Eva are the proud parents. Janet convocated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Economics. Janet is presently working as a summer student for a mining operation.

Harry J. Lafond convocated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Education degree. Harry is married. He has two boys and one girl. He is presently employed as a teacher in Leask, Saskatchewan.

ONE ARROW SPORTS DAY

AUGUST 1st and 2nd

Activities:

- Thoroughbred horse racing
- Fastball
- Treaty Day
- Warm-up dances – Friday & Saturday
- North Sask. pony, chariot, and chuckwagon races.

All ball games start at 10:00 a.m.

Prize – \$1000 for A and B teams.

For information contact The One Arrow Band Office (Telephone: 423-9285).

* Sponsored by the One Arrow Band

SCHEDULE FOR 1981 SUMMER GAMES

AUGUST 17, 1981 – DAY I

- 10:00 a.m.
- 12:00 noon • Opening and Parade of Athletes
- 1:00 p.m. • Bantam Girl's Fastball
- Women's Fastball
- 2:00 p.m. • Track and Field
- Bantam Boys
- PeeWee Boys
- Squirt Boys

AUGUST 18, 1981 – DAY II

- 9:00 a.m. • Track and Field
- Bantam Girls
- PeeWee Girls
- Squirt Girls
- Pre-Squirt Girl's and Boys
- Bantam Boy's Fastball
- PeeWee Boy's Soccer
- Squirt Boy's Fastball

AUGUST 19, 1981 – DAY III

- Bantam Boy's Soccer
- PeeWee Boy's Fastball
- PeeWee Girl's Fastball

AUGUST 20, 1981 – DAY IV

- Midget Men's Fastball
- Midget Girl's Fastball
- Senior Men's Soccer

AUGUST 21, 1981 – DAY V

- Midget Men's Soccer
- Senior Men's Fastball

AUGUST 22, 1981 – DAY VI

- CATCH UP DAY!!!!

HOSTING BAND

MUSKEG LAKE, SASKATOON DISTRICT



TOUCHWOOD/FILE HILLS/ FORT QU'APPELLE DISTRICT

FEMALE PIPEFITTERS?

by Martha Ironstar

The woman of the 80's requires equal employment opportunities, as well as education, health and socio-economic development. So does the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association (SIWA), who have been struggling to get recognition for the registered Treaty Indian women in Saskatchewan.

SIWA is designed to assist in the development of programs best suited for the needs of Indian women. A prime example is the negotiations with the plumbing and pipefitting courses offered by Saskatchewan Indian Community College slated for September, 1981.

"Indian women today are not interested in just sewing or knitting. I'm getting requests for classes in nutrition, counselling and other educational areas," said SIWA president Sadie Cote.

Presently, SIWA consists of a president, Sadie Cote; executive director, Donna Crowe; a secretary and a recently hired research development day-care worker, Shelley Desjarlais. SIWA district representatives are considered the backbone of the Association, since they are responsible for developing programs in your area.

SIWA district representatives are: Georgina Thunderchild, (NORTH BATTLEFORD); Dorothy Bird, Angeline Roberts, (PRINCE ALBERT); Flora Mike, (SASKATOON); Shirley Bellegarde, (FILE HILLS DISTRICT); Carol Lavallee, (YORKTON); and Laura Bear, (SHELLBROOK AGENCY).

SIWA's future aim is to establish and develop a day-care centre in Regina to service Treaty Indian working mothers and single parents. Another prospect is a preventive alcohol program in areas where needed.

SIWA has been lobbying with various government agencies for funding. President Sadie Cote said SIWA feels neglected because of inadequate funding and therefore, they are not able to provide the services such as housing for single parents, day-care centres, counselling services and youth programs.

"Because of the lack of funds and lack of recognition there have been no major accomplishments within the SIWA," said Cote.

"Executive Director, Donna Crowe, has been a great help," said Sadie. "She has done a tremendous amount of work since she was hired in April. SIWA has been going places. It feels just like starting over."

A SIWA group planned to attend the Interprovincial Association on Native Employment Conference scheduled for June 22, at The Pas, Manitoba. The conference will focus on the planning of various activities and programs which the Association tends to pursue in the coming year and to promote Native Employment in Western Canada. Keynote speaker will be Honorable Lloyd Axworthy, minister of employment and immigration and minister of state responsible for the status of women.

SIWA would like to express their deepest appreciation

to FSI Secretary, Ken Sparvier, for allowing them to set up an office within their department. This move will provide support and access to services within the Health and Social Services Task Force and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. ■

MUSCOWEKWAN SCHOOL KEEPS TROPHY AT HOME

by Martha Ironstar

Muscowekwan Residential School captured first place in the track and field events held at the school on May 22. 605 energetic athletes competed in the 100 - 800 metre races, high jump, javelin, discus, shot put, relay races and various other events.

Administrator Joe Desjarlais said, "the track and field days date back to the 1940's when they were held strictly for the Residential schools. This year the events included local schools as well. And as you can see, there is a good response. They seem to be having so much fun and that is all that counts."

In the over-all points for the events, Lebret took second place. Third place went to Kaniswapit Central and it was also their first year participating in this event. Marieval took home the relay trophy and fourth place, and Poorman school placed fifth.

Art Obey introduced Chief Harvey Desjarlais who thanked the students participating in the event. The athletes' endurance, strength and agility were tested in the events, bringing the gold medal winners to the surface.

In the overall events, the BOYS' GOLD MEDAL winners were:

Linus Wasacase — 23 points
Kenny Lavallee — 24 points
Dennis Desjarlais — 17 points
Kenny Thomas and Ryan Redman — 16 points
Steven Kayseas — 17 points
Anthony Lonechild — 10 points
Enock Quewezance — 17 points

GIRLS' GOLD MEDAL winners were:

Lynn Lerat — 19 points
Gloria Desjarlais — 25 points
Patricia Obey — 14 points
Shelley Pinacie — 20 points
Vera Slippery — 25 points
Tammy Cyr — 16 points
Lorna Desjarlais — 20 points

SILVER MEDAL winners were:

Elizabeth Nippy
Madeline Lonechild
Tammy Alexson
Sheril Strongarm
Beverly Nippy
Geraldine Oochoo

**Candace Keepness
 Gilbert Lonechild
 Warren Starr
 Clarence Slippery
 Lyle Peigan
 Trent Bellegarde
 Chris Lavallee**

The BRONZE MEDALS went to:

**Dale Whitecap
 Bonnie Lavallee
 Ben Cappo
 Curtis Alexson
 Lance Missens
 Daryle Desjarlais
 Leona Nippy
 Michael Redwood
 Geraldine Worm
 Gilbert Isaac
 Holly Delorme
 Verna Kayseas
 Derrick Dubois
 Curtis Pelletier
 Adrienne Lumberjack
 Kara Adams**

EMPLOYMENT ORIENTATION STUDENTS GRADUATE

by **Martha Ironstar**

The graduation banquet, exercises and dance were held at Regina's Landmark Inn on Friday, May 15th for 14 members of the Employment Orientation Program. After the introduction of the graduates by Nathan Beaudry, the blessing was asked by Elder Emile Papat. The guest speakers represented Federated College, University of Regina, Local Employment Action Program (LEAP), Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, and the Director of the Employment Orientation Program. The evening included a toast to the graduates, parents and staff. Entertainment was provided by a student of the program, Irving McNab, and also included traditional pow-wow singing by Seven Arrows drum. Students, teachers and parents alike participated in the round dance.

Sylvia Walsh, Director, introduced the new Director of the Orientation Program, Tom Gerrard, who presented the students Edward Peterson and Trudy Obey with a special award in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the program.

Each student received a leather scroll inscribed in their own native language, and certificates recognizing their completion of the Employment Orientation Program. In return, the students presented gifts to each of the staff as a token of appreciation.

The four-and-a-half-month program, which started in 1979, offers training in areas of Life Skills, Job Study Skills and Cultural Awareness.

Valedictorian, James Beaudry, said, "we have spent four and a half months together as a group, helping each other in many different ways. Many of us have become close friends and it will be difficult to go our separate ways."

"The program has been an invaluable experience for us

all I would like to wish my fellow graduates, Basil Bellegarde, Brenda Anaquod, Greg Daniels, Blair Bitternose, Richard Dubois, Ernest Manitopyes, Sandi Manitopyes, Irving McNab, Marlyn Obey, Trudy Obey, Thelma Owatch, Edward Peterson and Bernard Tapaquon, the best in the future."

"I hope we can use the skills we have acquired to make this a better world in which to live."

He ended his speech with this poem . . .

"I look to the future with confidence.

I know the Great Spirit is in control,

I know he cares for the Red children,

I know he cares for our Mother Earth,

May the Great Spirit guide and protect us!" ■

LAMANITE GENERATION VISITS CARRY-THE-KETTLE

by **Martha Ironstar**

It was a Saturday evening in May when the Lamanite Generation from Brigham Young University in Utah entertained a huge, enthusiastic audience at Carry-the-Kettle Communi-plex.

The dance troupe was founded in 1971 under the direction of Janie Thompson. The 40-member group is composed of Indian, Polynesian, Mexican and Mexican-American students of Brigham Young University. Thompson views the show "as a way for the Indian people to express themselves to audiences in a way different than the traditional image portrayed by Westerners".

President Chris Lafontaine of Regina introduced the troupe, and the opening prayer was said by Doug Owatch of Carry-the-Kettle. A book and pin were presented to John Haywahe and President George Ryder of L.D.S. Church. Also in attendance were MLA Graham Taylor, and his wife, of Wolsely, Saskatchewan, as well as Drs. Dominic and Vera Eustace.

The spectacular performance was filled with colorful lighting and music. The young entertainers performed many dances including pow-wow, fancy and hoop dancing.

Highlights of the show were popular numbers such as "Cherokee Nation", "Go My Son", and "Blossom as the





Rose". The colorful blacklighting background of the musical performance, and the stereo sound, made for an enjoyable evening for everyone.

The two-hour musical show ended with the 40-member cast on stage for the last number, with their native costumes and professional expressions. The group will long be remembered by the audience.

Under Thompson's direction, the Lamanite Generation has toured many countries; the 1980 tour took them to Romania, Hungary and Poland, where they were taped and broadcast.

"The group played to standing-room only audiences several times", said Thompson. ■

GORDON STUDENT RESIDENCE HOSTS 1981 DISTRICT BROWNIE REVEL

The Brownie Pack of the Gordon Student Residence hosted the 1981 District Brownie Revel, under the leadership of Brown Owl Nancy Buffalo and Commissioner Cecile Tuttosi.

125 Brownies from eight packs registered in the Gordon Student Residence gymnasium, becoming honorary Indians as they were identified with headbands bearing their name and colored in order to group them in nine divisions for the days' activities. Thus, the girls from various packs were mingled together. Commissioner Cecile Tuttosi welcomed the

girls and their leaders and then formed them into a Brownie ring as they repeated the Brownie promise.

In addition to Commissioner Tuttosi, among the Brown Owls, Tawny Owls and helpful mothers who assisted in conducting the nine activities, were Brown Owl Beryl Swan, Wynyard; Brown Owl Carollynn Leggott, Maureen Longpre, Dorothy Forsyth, Teresa Forsyth, Teresa Koshman and Doris Horn from Lanigan; Tawny Owl Clara Loreth, Donna Cafferata, Leslee Loreth and Judy McAfee from Raymore; Brown Owl Kathy Daradich and Gail Warnecke from Cupar; Brown Owl Lucille Reifferscheid, Bonnie Schmitz, Lavine Fetter, and Linda Ceaser with the Watson pack; Brown Owl Arden Gillett, Tawny Owl Betty Ann Baran and Irene Parkinson accompanying the Strasbourg troop; and the 1980 hostesses, Punnichy Brown Owl Vicki Young, Tawny Owl Delores Orban and Guider Gladys Ollinger; and 1981 hostess, Gordon's Brown Owl Nancy Buffalo.

The days' activity centres were mainly outdoors and several were means of developing strength and co-ordination including relays, tug-of-wars, three-legged races, dodge-the-ball, and bean bag tosses. A nature hike along the shore of Front Lake was to develop observation skills. Other activities enjoyed by the girls were skipping, with a new skill called "Chinese Skipping" involved; a tour of the residential school, and learning a new singing game from Denmark, "Seven Jumps".

Lunch was provided by the Student Residence. After lunch, entertainment was provided by twenty of the youngest Gordon Dancers with a grass dance, a chicken dance and then a variation of an Owl Dance.

Activities continued until each of the nine groups had participated in everything. The Brownie ring was reformed and Vicki Young led the girls in two songs which they had learned that day, "Squirrel, Squirrel", and "I Like the Flowers".

Commissioner Cecile Tuttosi then announced that she was resigning as commissioner and introduced her successor, Gladys Ollinger. The Brownies gave Mrs. Ollinger and Mrs. Tuttosi the Grand Howl. Mrs. Tuttosi will still be involved in guiding as she will now be Deputy Area Commissioner and District Guider.

Taps was sung, and each Brownie and leader received a beadwork souvenir and an ice-cream treat as they left. ■



YORKTON DISTRICT

NO STORIES this issue. However, a reporter has been hired and articles will appear in future editions.

Poetry

RAINBOW GIRL

Gone is my freedom
Like a butterfly
Obeying the laws of the seasons
But at some future time
Like the blossoms and growth of spring
It could be so beautiful with you.

by Andrew Keewatin

SLINGS AND ARROWS

Indian sooth sayer
Strange is your world
Venomous
And
Grotesque
Are the features
And images
Of your people
As they appear
Fleetingly
Across your vision

Their words
Dig,
Biting into
Your faltering strength
As you struggle
Through an alien world
And you wonder
Why such abuse
Is heaped upon
Your slooping shoulders
Indian sooth sayer
You are my friend
For I too
Have followed
Your every footstep
To the rainbows
And balances
Of the unbalanced
Slings and arrows

by Don Northwind

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a thank you letter from Joan Scott, who recently retired as an active employee of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. During her eight years with the F.S.I., Joan was the director of the Central Accounting unit.

I want to thank the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Saskatchewan Indian Community College for all the happy years I spent working for and with you all.

Thank you also for the lovely retirement party and the thoughtful gifts that you gave to me. I would like to include a special thank you to Marlene Epp who opened her home for the party.

These past eight years were the best years of my working life. Although I am no longer an active worker in the organization, my commitment to the aspirations and rights of Indians in Canada will remain unchanged.

In peace and friendship, I thank you all.

Joan Jensen Scott

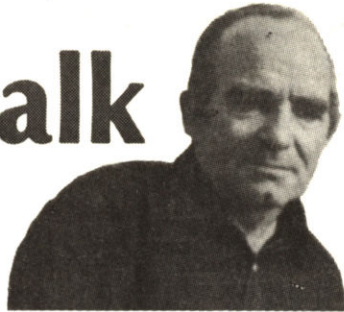
ALONE

Plans
Visions . . .
Dreams . . .
Fleeting . . .
Remaining . . .
Gone . . .
Returning only in memories . . .
At other places . . .
Times . . .
Busted . . .
Once again . . .
Close one . . .
To my heart . . .
Don't turn to stone . . .
At other places . . .
Times . . .

by Andrew Keewatin

farmtalk

with
Art Irvine



Spraying for weed control increases crop production. Special precautions are necessary, however, to ensure the crop is not damaged. The following tips will help ensure maximum efficiency is achieved:

- Use the proper chemical at the recommended dosage and time.
- Use equipment designed for the job.
- Check the sprayer before spraying time to ensure it will operate at proper speeds and pressures.
- Replace worn nozzles, defective hoses, faulty pressure gauges and other questionables.
- Prevent spray drift by avoiding excessive pressure and windy weather.
- Clean sprayers after use to prevent corrosion.
- Use of the same sprayer for herbicides and other chemicals is not recommended. If this is unavoidable, use recommended spray cleaning procedures.
- Read the label on the container the chemical comes in and follow the directions carefully.
- Use protective clothing and masks where recommended.
- Store herbicides apart from other chemicals, seed and fertilizer.
- Dispose of empty containers; the remaining contents are poisonous.

Unless otherwise stated use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Low rates of water increases the danger of spray drift, prevents proper weed kill, delays maturity, causes crop damage and reduces yields. Control the rate of water by changing sprayer nozzles and using recommended pressures.

Wheat and barley should be sprayed at the 4-leaf stage, 2,4-D applied before the 4-leaf stage may result in deformed leaves and heads and could reduce yields. MCPA and 2,4-D amine cause less damage than 2,4-D esters. Do not spray during or after the shot-blade stage. This causes sterility and serious yield losses.

Oats can be seriously injured by 2,4-D. Esters or amines of MCPA, however, can be applied at any time before the shot-blade stage. If control of heavy infestations of MCPA resistant weeds such as Russian thistle is necessary and 2,4-D must be used, the amine rather than the ester form should be applied before the 3-leaf stage, or between the 6-leaf and shot-blade stages.

Crop losses due to weeds can be excessive. Weeds compete for light, moisture and soil nutrients. They also decrease the value of harvested grain. If weeds go to seed, cultivation costs and crop yields will be affected for years to come.

Broad-leaved weeds can be controlled in most seedling

grasses with 2,4-D amines or MCPA amine, at up to 8 ounces per acre, after the grasses have reached the 3-leaf stage.

In established forge grasses, esters or amines of 2,4-D or MCPA may be applied at rates of up to 24 ounces per acre. The rate should not exceed 16 ounces per acre, or be applied after the start of the shot-blade stage, if a seed crop is to be harvested.

The carrying capacity and quality of forage in pastures is increased with weed control. Overgrazing weakens forage stands and allows weeds to compete.

Legumes are not grasses and require a different spraying procedure.

Feeding value is often reduced by half when hay is exposed to rain. Rapid curing and collection of hay is an important safeguard against severe losses in quality.

Grass quality drops from early leaf to seed stages. Most grasses should be cut the last week in June or the first week in July at the start of flowering. The longer haying is delayed, the more hay quality is reduced. Feeding value is also seriously reduced when hay is exposed to rain. Rapid curing and collection of hay reduces such losses.

Legumes and grass-legume mixtures should be cut when the legume begins flowering. Legumes have a higher protein and mineral content than ordinary grasses and do not deteriorate as rapidly. Leaf losses occur when legumes are cut and raked for hay, avoid this wherever possible.

Good quality hay improves animal health, increases growth and weight gain in the beef herd and cuts the feed bills. Low quality roughage must be offset by feeding grain and/or protein supplements.

When hay is baled, haul the bales to the winter feeding site and stack them. Leaving bales in the field to deteriorate is an obvious and unnecessary waste.

A suitable alternative for ordinary haying is putting up silage. Leaf shattering and weathering losses are reduced to a minimum. Quality silage can be put up in all kinds of weather and is easily stored for many years.

Complete details on weed spraying and haying are available at your nearest Agricultural Representative Office. Use this service. It is for your use and benefit. ■

ART IRVINE ON NATIVE YOUTH

by Deanna Wuttunee

Anyone ever wonder who Art Irvine is?

He is one of the three business service officers working out of the Fort Qu'Appelle Indian Affairs office and is a dynamic crusader on youth programming.

"You take 50 kids and you have 50 potential future leaders. Everyone of them can do fantastic things . . . if they don't get hooked on alcohol or drugs along the way," he said.

He believes the secret is in prevention.

"You have to reach them before they reach their teens. Any older than that . . . they listen . . . you can get along with them . . . but they have already made up their minds," he said. "That is not to say, you have to make them listen to what you think is right, but to help them realize they have choices. Show them the right

way to make choices on what they feel is right for them." he added.

Everyone's priority should be youth program, he said in reference to Indian Affairs and helping agencies working with the public sector.

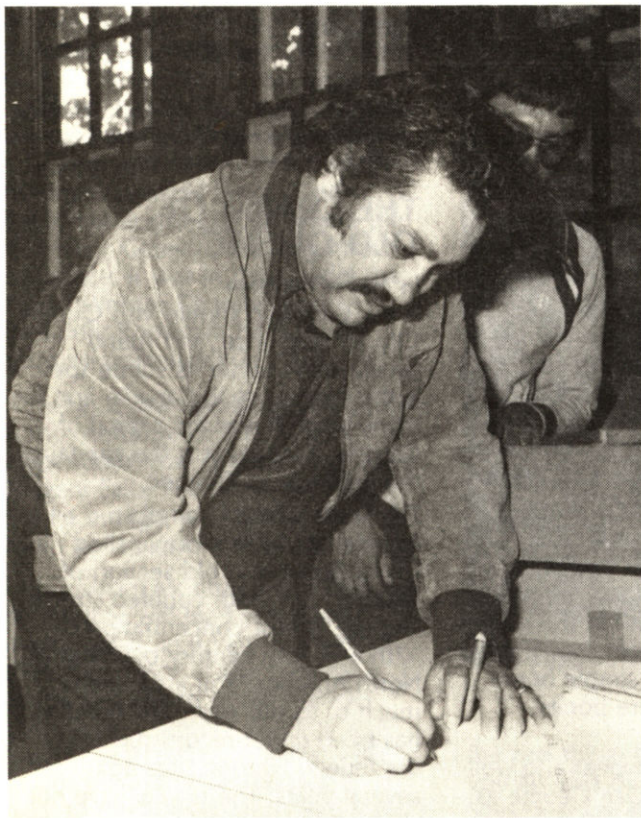
"I am 60 years old and still have about 30 productive years left." he said.

And without a doubt, Indian people consider their children their greatest natural resource. ■

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FARMERS REFLECT THEIR SUCCESSES OF 1980/81

During the month of June in Regina, thousands of city residents and visitors took part in the Saskatchewan Farm Progress Show. Among the many in attendance were farm equipment dealers, 4-H groups, transportation representatives, Indian farmers and countless others from every corner of the province. Their purpose — to help Saskatchewan commemorate the growth of its farming industry, the obstacles it has overcome in the past, the accomplishments it has achieved at present and the developments it hopes to see in the future.

At the same time (June 17-18, 1981) in Fort San, Saskatchewan, representatives and guests from the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (SIAP), were also celebrating the growth of the Saskatchewan farming industry at their third annual farmer meeting. This meeting, however, was directed specifically at the agricultural developments and accomplishments experienced in the Indian community and the ways in which SIAP has contributed to this development.



Chief Frank Piche of La Loche, Saskatchewan is only one of ninety to register for the two-day Annual Farmer Meeting.

Among the highlights covered from the 1980/81 fiscal year were an agreement with the Bank of Nova Scotia for equipment financing which will enable Indian farmers to finance equipment located on-reserve; revision of the SIAP policy manual; funding from the provincial government to assist with demonstration plots; and the commencement of what promises to be successful negotiations with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for the provision of agriculture representative services.

Through their counselling to farmers and negotiations with the financial community, SIAP has also developed funding packages to benefit Indian farmers. These packages may entail the facilitation of individual loans, the provision of on-going financial advice to farmers and the involvement in discussion with various financial institutions throughout Saskatchewan.



Even annual meetings can be humorous, as Ken Thomas (left) and chairman of the meeting, Gerry Starr (right) chuckle over something during a recess.

Besides these added successes of 1980/81, the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program continues to make available the individual counselling, training, educational facilities and the day-to-day contact needed to enable Saskatchewan Indian farmers to successfully meet the challenges facing today's farming industry.

"Once again we've carried out a very successful annual meeting, superseded only by an even more successful year for the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program", reflects Program Manager, Ken Thomas. "Over ninety Indian chiefs, agriculture representatives, farmers and members of the SIAP Board of Directors registered at the James Hall Auditorium in Fort San."

For two days, these registrants participated in discussions about program activities, reports on training, and workshops covering such areas as finances on reserves; weed control; livestock; farm operations; partnership agreements; and IEDF agriculture loans. Key individuals from the Indian and agricultural community were also invited by SIAP to speak on these topics.

"These presentations were representative of the educational and training opportunities we've provided during the past fiscal year", says Thomas, "and consequently, they were very well received by the guests at the meeting."

Although these discussions and workshops were the main focus of the meeting, the two days were not entirely 'all work and no play'. To help kick off the affair, SIAP also arranged a banquet and dance which was held on the evening of the seventeenth. At the banquet, all ninety guests gathered to feast on a succulent roast beef dinner. An address was delivered by Emil Korchinski of Indian Affairs and greetings were extended for special guest, Dr. Gerry Gartner, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Gartner's words commemorated SIAP and its board members for their extensive contributions toward the development of Indian agriculture in Saskatchewan.

"Agriculture in Indian communities has come a long way since the days of the buffalo hunt," said the Deputy Minister, "and much thanks goes to members of the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program for their major role in this achievement. Through their efforts over the past ten years, many Indian farmers in our provinces have received the necessary training and educational assistance which has enabled them to own and operate their own independent farming establishments. For this, we congratulate them."

Program Manager, Ken Thomas, responded to this address by presenting Gerry Gartner with an oil painting on behalf of the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program. This gift, painted by Henry



A handshake and a painting from Ken Thomas show SIAP's appreciation to Dr. Gerry Gartner and the Department of Agriculture.

Beaudre of the Red Pheasant Reserve, represented SIAP's appreciation of Dr. Gartner and the Department of Agriculture for their continuing support over the years in the efforts of the program. ■

BOOK REVIEW

You Call Me Chief

Impressions of the Life of Chief Dan George (Hilda Mortimer with Chief Dan George, Doubleday 1981)

by Dorothy Irwin,
Co-ordinator of Distance Education

The people who love Chief Dan George are as numerous as the grains of sand that wash ashore in front of his Pacific coast home. Here is the book for those friends. It separates the legend from the flesh and blood man and introduces us to the people who touch his heart.

To guide you through the pathways of Dan George's philosophy of life there are the legends of his forefathers. They are told in the Indian storyteller's style and conjure up images of a world in which man and nature are as one. He tells of his feelings of confusion and pain when he was sent to the mission boarding school and lost his Indian culture and his name. These feelings are like threads in the fabric of his life: at times buried under day to day living but at others rising to show a panorama of his values. For movie fans there are personal glimpses of Dan George as the

actor, working daily with top Hollywood stars like Dustin Hoffman. The filming on location of Little Big Man is described in detail. The many ways that stars and film crew alike managed to keep from freezing in the below zero temperatures of the plains near Calgary, Alberta gives the reader a feeling of being there. Dan George is able to radiate peace in the midst of the confusion and noise of a film maker's world.

Hilda Mortimer shows us the age old truth "all the world loves a winner" as she relates her impressions of the Academy Awards. Dan George nominated for the Oscar but passed over for someone else remained unruffled by the obvious cold shoulder he received as the media ignored him in their scramble to be with the Oscar winners.

This book is noticeably one of contrasts. Hilda Mortimer's style of writing is highly descriptive and laced with adjectives. On the other hand, the quotations of Dan George stand out sharply as simple home truths stated with bare bones clarity.

The photographs are clear and well chosen. They show Dan George as a person of many moods and deep feelings. They also portray a

dimension of him that cannot be captured by the written word alone.

"You Call Me Chief" is a book you will want to savour when you have a few hours set aside for refreshing your spirit. ■

For those who attended the recent Assembly of First Nations, here is some information on the history of host Quebec City.

THE CHARM OF OLD QUEBEC

by Marcus Van Steen

Every Canadian should visit Quebec City at least once, and spend several days under its subtle spell. It is the oldest city in Canada, and for many years it was the capital of Canada, as today it is the capital of the province of Quebec.

The town which Champlain founded in 1608 is now called Lower Town, the old section of Quebec City, with cobbled streets and the largest concentration of 17th and 18th century buildings in North America. The area, with much of its old city walls standing, has been under reconstruction by the federal Historic Sites Board for several years. The results have not always pleased the history purists, but a great deal of historic value

has been preserved in surroundings that are pleasantly picturesque.

The narrow streets have numerous little shops and excellent restaurants. It is also possible to find small hotels where the guests may sleep in genuine four-poster beds and sit in chairs which were made by habitant craftsmen 200 years ago. And you can have a typical French habitant dinner at **Aux Anciens Canadiens**, a stone cottage that has stood on the same corner for three centuries.

Information about old Quebec is available free from the Tourist Department, Quebec Urban Community, 60 rue d'Auteuil, Quebec City, Quebec, G1R 4C4. Ask for the **Walking Tour of Old Quebec**, and also for the lists of restaurants, small hotels and tourist homes. There are still places where clean and cheerful accommodation is available for as little as \$15 a day.

While in Quebec City, it is a good idea to take a leisurely tour of the upper city by horse-drawn caleche. It will take you to the Plains of Abraham, the battlefield where the fate of Canada was decided in 1759, and Dufferin Terrace, which runs along the top of the cliffs of the Cape Diamond promontory towering 100m above the St. Lawrence River. This is a favourite promenade for Quebec citizens as well as visitors. Band concerts are featured there during the summer months, as well as the daily guard changing ceremony carried out by the scarlet-coated Royal 22nd Regiment at the Citadel, where the Governor General has his summer residence. It was in the Citadel that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt held their wartime conference in 1943.

A mere 32 km east of Quebec City is the Montmorency Falls, a stupendous flow of water that rivals Niagara Falls. For one thing, they are 84 m high – or half as high again as Niagara.

Not far from Montmorency Falls is a bridge that will lead you to an island that is, in a very real way, a tranquil survival of the pastoral peace and charm of the French-Canada of a century or more ago. This is the Island of Orleans, with quaint villages where houses date back to the 17th century, and lush fruit and vegetable farms. These are



... scenes from Quebec City ...

the real thing, and will help to give you an idea of what the Historic Sites Board is aiming at in its reconstruction of Old Quebec.

For more information on the area, write to **Tourisme-Quebec**, Casier Postale 20,000, Quebec City, Quebec, G1K 7X2. ■

4-H REPORT

INDIAN 4-H CAMP

Are you between 13 and 15 years old? Do you like to meet kids from other parts of the province? Do you like to have fun?

If your answer is YES!, come to Indian 4-H Camp.

WHERE . . .

Rayner Center, on Lake Diefenbaker near Outlook.

WHEN . . .

August 19-24, 1981.

WHO . . .

Young people 13-15 years old. 4-H members will have first chance to go.

HOW MUCH . . .

\$20.00 registration fee.

TRANSPORTATION . . .

Will be arranged in your district.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN . . .

Learning about the outdoors, sports, swimming, canoeing, archery, crafts, outdoor cookery and firearm safety are some of the activities.

CAMP COUNSELLORS

Do you enjoy working with Indian youth?

Do you thrive on action-packed days?

If you do . . . we are looking for qualified staff to work at the Indian 4-H Camp (August 19-24). Staff orientation is August 17-19. The camp counsellors will be responsible for a group of ten teenage boys and girls.

There are two types of counsellors:

(a) Senior Counsellor

Adults who have had experience working with youth. The job is not an easy one - there are long hours which require considerable energy.

(b) Junior Counsellor

Senior teens who have had 4-H or similar camp experience. Their role is to assist a senior counsellor.

I would like more information on becoming a:

Camper

Senior Counsellor

Junior Counsellor

Name: _____

Address: _____

Birthdate: _____ Nearest Phone: _____

If you are interested in either position, or in being a camper, please complete the form above and mail it to:

INDIAN 4-H PROGRAM,
DIVISION OF EXTENSION and COMMUNITY RELATIONS
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN S7N 0W0



SASKATCHEWAN 4-H COUNCIL

The Saskatchewan 4-H Council held its spring meeting June 9th and 10th at the Rayner Center. 4-H council committees make decisions about new 4-H manuals. T-shirt designs, camps and fund-raising.

NORTHERN LIGHTS SCHOOL DIVISION

Staff from the Saskatchewan 4-H Program and the Indian 4-H Program met with the members of the Northern Lights School Board in Prince Albert to discuss forming more 4-H clubs in northern communities.

TIMBER BAY

Thirty members in 5 different 4-H projects displayed their work at the Achievement Day held on May 25. These 4-H members received 4-H certificates for completing work in candle-making, cooking, beading, plaque-making, and knitting. The cooking groups sold their baked goods and made about \$100 towards the purchase of new supplies for next year. 4-H leaders who received

INDIAN FAIR

This years fair dates are set for August 14-16, at the Cote Reserve near Kamsack. 4-H members and other young people maybe interested in entering any or all of the following classes especially for youth: • crafts • garden • livestock • sewing • cooking • knitting.

Contact the Indian 4-H Program,
343-5529
343-5600 - for more information.

recognition certificates were: Edna Bell, Rose Hewison, Sandy Sider, Azmat Ahad, Alice Lavallee and Lorna and Al Ducharme.

4-H & YOUTH GARDEN COMPETITION

About 250 young people have planted gardens through the Indian 4-H program this spring. Now, all we have to do is to hope for rain and pull weeds . . .



ONION LAKE

The 4-H Beef and Crafts Clubs Achievement Day was held together on Saturday June 8.

The 4-H Crafts Club members had a display of their macrame work. They also organized a coffee and bake sale which was welcomed by those who had survived the cool drizzle that fell while the calves were being judged.

The 4-H beef members were — Elaine Carter, Greg Carter, Clayton Carter and Lenny Carter. They made a fine showing at their local achievement day and went on to the St. Walburg Fat Stock Show and Sale to place third in the 'light' class and the top two places in a class for all first year members. Over 100 calves were involved in this show. Congratulations to the leaders: —

Mariwyn Carter, Florence Blois, Harry Carter and John Carter.

RED EARTH ACHIEVEMENT DAY

The Achievement Day of the Red Earth 4-H club was held in the school on June 15.

After the group said the 4-H pledge, completion certificates were given to the members and leaders. 4-H project work was displayed (sewing, cooking, babysitting, art, growing, and beadwork). Lunch was served and games ended the Achievement Day.

RESERVE REPORTS

STANLEY MISSION

4-H work will be displayed during the dedication of the church on June 29. The cooking and crafts projects for the forty club members have finished for the year.

MUSKEG LAKE

Thirty gardens have been planted at Muskeg Lake this spring. A club executive has been elected, also 4-H club leader Arlene Lafond is kept busy during the weekly meetings. Planning has started for a camping trip on June 28 & 29.

CHAGONESS

A family night was held on April 11 at the Chagoness band hall. The Pheasantdale 4-H club was invited to this event. Parents and members ate supper and then danced to recorded music. Members dressed in 1950's costumes. Four theatre tickets were given to the best dressed members. The winners were: Kevin Thomas, Harvey Roper, Valerie Thomas, Marina Thomas. An Achievement Day will be held in late June.

FLYING DUST

The Flying Dust 4-H club has 18 members in cooking, survival & "Indian way of life" projects. Margaret Bird, club organizer reports that Patricia Mirasty and Bella Laliberte (cooking), Albert Derocher (cultural), and Clarence Derocher (survival), have volunteered to help the 4-H club.

SWEETGRASS

The 4-H club at Sweetgrass is gardening this summer. Twelve

members have planted gardens, reports club leader Violet Swindler. There are two new members this summer.

LITTLE PINE

About 25 4-H gardens have been planted at Little Pine. Gladys Ironchild is helping the young people with their gardens.

MISTAWASIS

Eighteen 4-H gardens have been planted near the band office this spring.

POUNDMAKER

Interest in 4-H has been shown at Poundmaker. Deb Hauer talked to the children in the Cutknife and Pehtok schools about the 4-H program, in mid-May.

RED PHEASANT

Ten youth & 4-H gardens have been planted this spring at the Red Pheasant reserve.

THUNDERCHILD

A report from the Thunderchild 4-H club says that the cooking & clothing projects have been completed. The photography project is continuing and the grooming and hair care project is starting.

SHOAL LAKE

Completion certificates will be given to the members and leaders of the Shoal Lake 4-H club during the school awards afternoon on June 23. The projects, arts & crafts, cooking, model-making and knitting have been completed.

WHITE BEAR

The White Bear 4-H raffled a quilt donated by Maria Sheppard. Grant Lonechild was the lucky winner. The club received \$72.10 from the raffle.

UP & COMING . . .

JULY 25-26, 1981

Watch T.V. listings for Indian 4-H news on CKBI Prince Albert.

AUGUST 14-16, 1981

Indian Agricultural & Cultural fair, Cote Reserve.

AUGUST 17-19, 1981

Staff Training, Indian 4-H camp.

AUGUST 19-24, 1981

Indian 4-H camp, Rayner Center. ■

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU? WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU? WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

We are enlisting your help in making **The Saskatchewan Indian** the kind of paper you would like it to be.

Keeping in mind the primary objective of the paper (to be supportive of all Bands and their Federation by providing you with any information – local, provincial and national – which may prove relevant to any Band's operation), we also attempt to educate the non-Indian readers regarding Indian culture and happenings.

We are asking that you forward to us any comments you may have with a view to enhancing our newsmagazine – constructive criticism is most welcome. (It is not necessary to sign your response if you would rather not).

- 1) Do you read the paper regularly? Why or Why not?
- 2) Does the paper usually have enough stories about your District? Your reserve?
- 3) Should there be more information about local and district politics? provincial? national?
- 4) Should there be more provincial and national news?
- 5) Would you like to see a greater emphasis on Indian culture and tradition? In what form?
- 6) Do you have sufficient access to your district reporter through your district representative?
- 7) What do you consider the best feature of the Saskatchewan Indian?
- 8) What do you like most about the paper? (for example – content, layout, design, cover, etc).
- 9) What do you like least about it?
- 10) General comments:

Thank you for your interest.

Please forward your comments to:

Donna Phillips
Acting Director, fsmc
Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9

Fifth Generation Survey

MORE HELP NEEDED . . . to meet your expectations regarding **Fifth Generation**, our weekly television program. Presently seen from 4 stations (CKCK - Regina, CKBI, Prince Albert, TELECABLE 10, Saskatoon, TELECABLE - North Battleford), plans are to extend our broadcast field during the 1981-82 season, finances permitting.

As with all fsmc production (The Saskatchewan Indian and Moccasin Telegraph) Fifth Generation is intended as a vehicle: (1) to inform all Indian people within the province of social, economic and political issues relevant to the Bands, and (2) to educate the non-Indian viewers on all things relevant to traditional and contemporary Indian life.

Please forward to us your concerns – beefs and bouquets – to assist us adequate delivery of this service to you.

- 1) Does your local station carry Fifth Generation?
- 2) What television stations are you able to get?
- 3) If possible, do you watch the program regularly?
- 4) Do you feel the format is acceptable? If not, how would you change it?
- 5) Do you feel there is enough variety of content?
- 6) What or who would you like to see more of?
- 7) Since the program is intended as culturally – oriented, what are your suggestions regarding content?
- 8) What do you like best about Fifth Generation? Least?

We take this opportunity to inform you that any program aired in the Fifth Generation series is shelved in our video-tape library and available for viewing.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Donna Phillips
Acting Director, fsmc
Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

Moccasin Telegraph Survey

To assist us in making additional changes to enhance Moccasin Telegraph, we ask that you respond to the following questions and forward any comments to us.

- 1) Do you listen to Moccasin Telegraph regularly?
yes no
- 2) From what radio station?
- 3) Does having some of the announcing in **Cree** benefit people in your community?
- 4) Does the program provide enough district (local) news? provincial? national?
- 5) What kinds of topics would you like to hear radio stories about? (for example – nutrition and health; cultural topics like legends, when appropriate; district meetings, etc).
- 6) Do you enjoy hearing Pow-wow music on the program? What other kinds of music, if any, would you like to hear?
- 7) What do you like best about Moccasin Telegraph? Least?
- 8) General comments:

Thank you for assisting us in Program Planning.

Please forward your comments to:

Donna Phillips
Acting Director, fsmc
Box 3085

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9

PROUD TO BE AN INDIAN

by Pasqua Band Member
Student of Indian Studies 230 (S.I.F.C.)

Have you ever stopped to think of a proud race of people who have fought to the bare necessity just to gain that?

Think of an Indian.

Have you ever thought of all the hardships, trials and tribulations that the so-called red race of people have gone through?

Think of an Indian.

Have you seen and heard of the many degrading things that people call these people and yet they stand proud?

This is an Indian.

Have you seen how strong Indian people have been to go through all this and yet be a success among their so-called opposition?

Call them an Indian – Not Native – Be proud for what you are – An Indian.

After carefully looking back into textbooks and listening to the everyday conversations of people when they see an Indian, it is truly amazing how this race of people are what they are today. Very cautious, quiet and intelligent in their own way . . . experienced by their years of life in this constant battle.

It's so easy to find fault in people, but sometimes not so easy to see the good points.

To me, an Indian is a person who is basically humble, willing to learn how to cope with the fast pace of life and yet keeping tenderness and compassion in his heart.

Those Indian people who have "MADE IT" are those who have also looked at the better points of people rather than their faults. This includes not only his own people, but those people who he has to deal with on a day-to-day basis.

We see Indian people getting into all types of occupations now-a-days. This is because they know that they have to get a better education or a trade in order to survive (on or off the Reserve). We have Indian people in professional positions and occupations. These are the people who have worked hard. You may think, doesn't everyone have to work hard to get somewhere in life? Yes, but Indian people have had to work twice as hard to prove themselves. First, to their white brothers, that they are people with feelings and goals just like they are. Not only did they have to prove something to their white brothers, but some were, and others may have been, cast out of their Indian societies as well, because their blood brothers could not understand their way of thinking because it was taking such a grand step and made them confused. Rather than try to understand them and back them, many thought it easier to not have anything to do with them – yet they still made it through all this opposition and heart break.

When I was a child I used to recite a little skipping song. It went like this: "Tinker – tailor – soldier – sailor – richman – poorman – beggerman – thief – doctor – lawyer – Indian Chief". I guess even at that time there was some thought given to an Indian Chief. I look at the positive side here again. Look at the place "Indian Chief" is put – after "Doctor" and "Lawyer" – or maybe it's just put there to rhyme with thief. However, you think back – Indian people are now in these high ranking positions; such as doctors and lawyers – but a white man could never be an "Indian Chief" in the true meaning of the term. They can be

given an Indian name and an honor from the Indian people, but can never be one in reality. This makes Indian people unique.

I look at education as a real breakthrough for Indian people. Without an education now-a-days, it's very hard for anyone to get ahead. Many people would go against this – again, this is my personal opinion. Maybe I am biased because I work in an Indian controlled institution, but I have met and worked with many very intelligent and influential Indian people. A living example of this statement are the statistics of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College itself. In 1977, there were four Indian students registered with the College on campus, during the Winter Semester. Now, four years later, the College has approximately 120 students on campus, as well as more than 300 students off campus – thanks to the determination of such strong willed people as Ida Wasacase and the late Albert Bellegarde – to mention only two pillars of the College. But, there are others who have opened the way for many more Indian people to realize the importance of education.

We talk about the drop-out rate and are puzzled to some extent – WHY? These young people are given such a good opportunity to educate themselves and they let it go. So what? Not everyone is suited to attend university or to live in an urban setting. Look at it positively. Look at those proud Indian graduates who have been able to withstand the pressures. No one but an Indian student knows these pressures. Students have graduated from various fields of study – Social Work, Guidance Counselling, Law, Education, Arts, Medicine, Indian Studies. Think of the good example that these people are showing the younger generation. Giving these young people the hope to expand their scope and to try their best to succeed. After all, if one person they know, or can relate to, has accomplished a goal – why can't they?

In the 1940's and 50's and up to the 80's, the Residential Schools were able to put out many graduates. These graduates showed that behind all the problems and hard times there may have been a base for them to at least have the privilege of an education. After the Churches ceased running the schools, families still sent their children to boarding schools. Some because of social problems, others because of economic problems. Nevertheless, they still got an education, a warm bed, food, and could still keep in touch with their treasured culture. One school I know of is totally run by Indian people. It has a board of directors who are all Indian people and who keep improving the system in order to accommodate the needs of their students as well as continually improving the system for learning. Not only do these children learn academically, but they learn how to compete in sports and music. There have been many graduates who have said that if it wasn't for these schools they would not have had an opportunity for the education they received – nor the music ability or experienced the thrill of competitive sports at a provincial level.

During special events that Indian people organize, such as pow-wows, feasts, and cultural events, you can see the pride in their faces. Proud that they can be identified in this culture, and proud because they belong to such a distinctive race of people. During the Cultural Days, being held at the Federated College, the

general public of Regina and the University of Regina see the Indian as he is by way of dance, and dress, type of food, way of speech, life style and human behaviour. They will see that an Indian person is comparable to themselves – only the culture varies, as it does for all races. That's what makes people so interesting and intriguing.

The most interesting thing happened to me since I have been taking Indian Studies 230 and I would like to relay it to you. We were all asked to do a paper. Rather than getting my information and material from a book, I thought it would be more beneficial to talk to someone who lives and believes the Indian way. Being that the theme for our paper was "wakes and funerals", I began asking questions about different things that I wanted to write about. This man I approached, began to speak – and seemed to avoid giving me answers to my direct questions. I didn't understand this.

After leaving his home I thought about it. WHY? When I finally got home I discussed it with my husband, asking him why. He tried explaining, in his own way, to me, but again I could not understand. When we were relaxing after supper that same evening, the man whom I had talked to previously, came all the way from Regina to my home on the Reserve. When he stepped into our house, the first thing he said was, "I have been thinking about what we were talking about earlier and feel that I did not explain a very important part to you".

At this time he explained to me, in a way I could understand, that there are certain things that are very sacred to Indian people who believe in the Indian way. The purpose for asking questions is very important. Is it because you want to learn, or is it because you want information for a paper? No one who really believes and upholds the Indian culture will talk with you in truth. Some people may tell you things which aren't true – how will you know? It is the purpose that is behind your questions that they consider in deciding how they will answer you.

He went on to say that any elder who explains a belief or tradition usually will explain in his own Indian language. Therefore, if you don't have an interpreter, you will be lost.

Another interesting thing I was told was that if I was going to approach an elder, to offer him tobacco – approach an elder with respect – learn his ways. This man I was talking to, told me that some elders will know when you visit them, what you're coming for. They will know this before you even tell them. They will watch you after – how you behave, what you do, and most importantly, what you do with the information that they give you. If you have been given this information and make fun of it, there are ways that you would be punished.

So . . . after talking with this man for four hours, I thought – why do I want this information? I knew my purpose for gaining this knowledge was not right and I could not justify this in my mind. Therefore I didn't pursue the matter.

By having this experience, I felt that I have gained a greater knowledge, something which I will always remember. Maybe not what I needed for the theme of my paper, but nevertheless, learning a very important belief of the way of life of an Indian. Something I can relate to. ■

• PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS •

Please TYPE or PRINT neatly all letters.

Due to limited space, we can only accept letters from writers aged SIXTEEN and UNDER

Due to space requirements, some letters must be held for insertion in upcoming issues.

Hil My name is Margret Badger. I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from boys or girls aged 14 to 18. My hobbies are disco dancing, roller-skating, pow-wow dancing and volleyball.

Margret Badger
Box 682
Kamsack, Saskatchewan
S0A 1S0

Tansil My name is Wally. I'm 15 years old. My main interests include: writing letters and such sports as volleyball, hockey and baseball. I would like to correspond with my people, between the ages of 13 and 16 (girls preferably). Please write:

Wally Watetch
c/o Kamp Klahanie
125 Champlain Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan
S0M 4Z1

Hil My name is Lisa (Weezee). I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 15. My hobbies include: dancing, listening to the radio and going to dances, etc. I'll answer all letters.

Lisa LeCaine
2307 Robinson Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

Hil My name is Marie. I would like to hear from girls and mostly boys, between the ages of 15 and 16. My hobbies are: dancing, listening to music, etc. I'll try to answer all letters.

Marie LeCaine
2307 Robinson Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

Tansil My name is Vera, and I would like to hear from boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 15. My hobbies are roller skating, swimming, soccer and more. I would like a penpal for my sister Valerie as well.

Vera and Valerie Cachene
Box 1065
Wynyard, Saskatchewan

Hil My name is Rita Crookedneck. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 9 and 12. My hobbies are: soccer, art, swimming, and going to round dances. I will answer all letters.

Rita Crookedneck
Box 276,
Pierceland, Saskatchewan
S0M 2K0

Hil My name is Darren King. I am 10 years old. I attend the Connaught school in the city of North Battleford. I am in Grade 4. I like playing hockey, baseball and tag football. I would like to hear from girls and boys. Please send your letters to:

Darren King
11312 - 9th Avenue
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 2N9

Hil My name is Lisa Sanderson. I would like pen pals. My hobbies are: horseback riding, roller-skating, basketball, and much more.

Lisa Sanderson
Box 1988
Prince Albert, Sask., S6V 6K1.

Hil My name is Laverna Twist. I am 10 years old. I would like to have pen pals about my age group. My hobbies are: disco dancing, going to pow-wows, roller-skating, singing, etc.

Laverna Twist
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0.

Howdy! My name is Shelly Anderson. I would like to correspond with boys or girls between the ages of 10-12. My hobbies are: listening to music, roller-skating, etc.

Shelly Anderson
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0.

Tansil My name is Lorraine G. Kirkness. I am 15 years old. I would like to hear from (mostly boys). My hobbies are: hockey, baking, sewing, curling, and much more.

Lorraine G. Kirkness
919 - Broadway Avenue
Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 1B8.

Hil My name is Doreen Tony. I would like to correspond with boys and girls between the ages of 13-16. My hobbies are: horseback riding, all sports, meeting new people, etc.

Doreen Tony
Box 190
Lestock, Sask., S0A 2G0

or
Box 412
Kelvington, Sask., S0A 1W0.

Hello! My name is Debbie Severight. I am 14 years old. I would like to hear from any pen pals who are interested in corresponding. My hobbies are: all sports, listening to records, etc.

Debbie Severight
Box 842
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0.

Hil My name is Corinne Badger. I am 14 year old. I also would like to hear from any pen pals who are interested to write to me. My hobbies are: listening to music, dancing, going places, etc.

Corinne Badger
Box 682
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0.

Howdy! My name is Brenda Longman. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 10-13. My hobbies are: attending pow-wows, roller-skating, and much more.

Brenda Longman
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0.

Hil My name is Arnie Neapetung. I am 16 years old. I would like to hear from girls about my age. My hobbies are: baseball, basketball, most sports, and much more.

Arnold Neapetung
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0.

Hil My name is Crystal Sunchild. I am 7 years old. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 7-10 years old. My hobbies are: skating, softball, other sports.

Crystal Sunchild
Box 503
St. Walburg, Sask., S0M 2T0.

Hil My name is Denise Pasap. I am 14 years old. I would like penpals of any age. I wouldn't mind if I had someone write from a correctional centre. My hobbies are music, dancing, meeting people and more. Write to:

Denise Pasap
4138 Dewdney
Regina, Saskatchewan

Hello! My name is Ruby Langan. I am 14 years old. I would like to have pen pals boys or girls in my age group. My hobbies are: all sports, listening to records, going to pow-wows, etc.

Ruby Langan
11 - McNaughton Avenue
Regina, Sask., S4R 4L9.

Hello! My name is Karen S. Jimmy. I am 16 years old. I want pals! pals! My interests are: flag football, hockey, dancing pow-wow, and much more.

Karen S. Jimmy
Box 422
Turtleford, Sask., S0M 2Y0.

Tansil My name is Rhonda H. Cardinal. I am 16 years old. I want some pals too. My hobbies are: bead-work, baking, and much more.

Rhonda Cardinal
General Delivery
Onion Lake, Sask., S0M 0E0.

Hil My name is Doreen Cannepotato. I am 12 years old. I would like to correspond with both boys or girls about my age group. My hobbies are: meeting new people, listening to music, all sports, and much more.

Doreen Cannepotato
General Delivery
Onion Lake, Sask., S0M 2E0.

Tansil My name is Corrine Bitternose. I would like to correspond with both boys or girls between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies: biking, roller-skating, dancing, etc.

Corrine Bitternose
c/o Gordon Residence
Box 70
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0.

Hil My name is Bonny. I am 16 years old. I would like to correspond with both boys or girls about my age group. My interests are: attending pow-wows, meeting new people, etc.

Bonny Brass
P.O. Box 336
Norquay, Sask., S0A 2V0.

Hil My name is Dextor. I would like to have pals (mostly girls). My interests are: enjoy going to dances, meeting (girls), attending pow-wows, rodeos, horse back-riding.

Dextor Brass
Box 263
Norquay, Sask., S0A 2V0.

Hil My name is RONALDA. I would like to have pen pals, between the ages of 13-16. My interests are: all sports, travelling, dancing, and much more.

RONALDA BRASS
Box 263
Norquay, Sask., S0A 2V0.

For Men and Women NORTH OF DNS

Are you interested in becoming a
Journeyman Plumber or Pipefitter?

ARE YOU:

- Mechanically inclined
- Mobile
- A good worker

DO YOU:

- Want to earn TOP wages
- Want a trade
- Want to work in the North



For further information contact:

Vern Bachiu or Morris McLeod
Piping Industry Affirmative
Action Training Program
Box 3085
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 3S9

Phone 244-4444

Piping Industry Affirmative ACTION TRAINING PROGRAM

JOB OPPORTUNITY

Indian Rights and Treaties Research Division

POSITION:

Treaty Research Librarian

GENERAL DUTIES:

Management of Treaty Research Library

SPECIFIC TASKS:

- Develop and maintain orderly system for indexing, cataloguing, and filing library material such as band files, vertical files, library books, newspaper clippings, and field research material.
- Ordering new material as required.
- Processing and filing library acquisitions, clippings and newspapers
- Keeping records of all transactions concerning the Treaty Research Library.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Degree in Library Science (MLS).
- Ability to develop, maintain and manage indexing and filing systems in a small library.
- Ability to develop and maintain contacts with other sources of publications and material.

SALARY:

Commensurate with experience.

FURTHER INFORMATION

 can be obtained at:

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
P.O. Box 4066
109 Hodsman Road
Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 5W5
Telephone: (306) 949-5666

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College has available, to any Indian or non-Indian community, a 21-minute slide-tape presentation. It describes accredited degree programs, services available, and university life in general.

For requests, please contact:

PATRICK LACHANCE (Information Officer)
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,
University of Regina, Classroom Building, C-4,
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

Telephone: (306) 584-8333

Announcement

To: PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S, SPORTS CO-ORDINATORS

This is to inform you that an all-Native Talent co-ordinating agency is now in existence. The Agency handles persons who we think can contribute to the entertainment field in Saskatchewan and Western Canada. Though we profess to feature top quality Native Bands and entertainers we are not representative of any particular tribe or Band from any area. We hope to utilize all Talent which we know exists throughout our province.

Also, we are now in the process of organizing a troupe of notable Indian entertainers whom we would bring to your community, if you so allow us, for special concerts to raise funds that would go to eventual recording engagements for the artists. Hopefully, we will market the talent on a competitive, commercial market. We would also contribute to any special fund raising endeavour that your reserve or community is currently sponsoring. The terms of this would be agreed to at the time we are invited to your community. However, if there is no particular project happening we would still be glad to come and entertain for our own benefit.

I trust that I have simplified our intentions in this very brief memo. In closing, I would like to comment that Native entertainers haven't really been given a break because of lacking organization and funding. We hope to facilitate this positively by generating interest and support from the people who matter the most — namely, "the native people of Saskatchewan."

We have promotional posters available in lieu of anticipated concerts.

Please contact:

**Grant Severight,
Shoestring Bookings**

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

ARTS & CRAFTS

to be held in
conjunction with the

**2nd ANNUAL
SASKATCHEWAN
INDIAN
AGRICULTURAL &
CULTURAL FAIR**

**AUGUST
14 - 16, 1981**

**COTE INDIAN RESERVE
Kamsack, Saskatchewan**

(10% of sales directed to Fair Board)

Entries and enquires
may be directed to
Osborne Turner,
Saskatchewan Indian
Community College,
Box 3085,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Telephone: (306) 244-4444

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN TALENT SHOW

to be held in conjunction with the

**2nd ANNUAL
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
AGRICULTURAL and CULTURAL FAIR**

AUGUST 15, 8 pm.

**COTE INDIAN RESERVE
Kamsack, Saskatchewan**

Prizes:

Senior Division (16 yrs. & over)
\$500.00
\$300.00
\$100.00

Junior Division (15 yrs. & under)
\$200.00
\$100.00

Entries are limited to 12 per division

Prizes awarded by 50% panel decision and 50% audience vote.

Send entries and/or enquiries to: Osborne Turner,
Saskatchewan Indian Community College, Box 3085,
Saskatoon. Telephone (306) 244-4444

Announcement

An international conference on Indigenous People and the Land is scheduled for mid-September, 1981, in Geneva, Switzerland. The conference, sponsored by the NGO Sub Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, is planned as a follow-up to the 1977 International Conference on Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations in the Americas, which was held at the United Nations building in Geneva. Entitled "International NGO Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Land," the conference will be held September 14-17, 1981. The planning committee anticipates that approximately 150 to 200 indigenous delegates, NGO representatives and interested persons will be invited to attend. Attendance is by invitation only. The work of the conference will center around four commissions:

- 1) Land rights of the indigenous people, international agreements and treaties, land reform and system of tenure.
- 2) Indigenous philosophy and land.
- 3) Transnational corporations and their effect on the resources and land of indigenous people.
- 4) The impact of the nuclear arms build-up on the land and life of indigenous peoples.

The Sub-Committee will soon ask various NGO's and indigenous groups to prepare and submit papers on the subject areas of each commission. The results and documentation produced by the conference will be transmitted to the appropriate commissions and organs of the United Nations by the NGO's sponsoring the conference.

A **tentative schedule** has been adopted as follows:

- Day 1** — Opening Plenary Session
- Day 2** — Meetings of Commissions
- Day 3** — Meetings of Commissions, informal discussions and preparation of reports.
- Day 4** — Closing Plenary Session.

The NGO Sub-Committee will soon issue invitations to the conference. The Sub-Committee cannot, however, pay for travel or accommodations. Indian governments and others interested in attending or participating in, or submitting materials for the conference may contact the Indian Law Resource Center. The Indian Law Resource Center will be taking part in the planning and implementation of the conference as a member of the NGO Sub-Committee.

Indian Law Resource Center
601 E Street,
Southeast,
Washington, D.C. 20003
Telephone: (202) 547-2800



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Tennis

Membership Fees: Adults \$40

Couples \$65

Juniors \$20

Court Fees: \$4.00/hr.

Racket Rental \$1.00 person

2 Courts Available

* Time Bookings Weekend & Holidays

Book Thursday for Weekends

Golf

Membership Fees: Singles \$130; Family \$285;

Junior \$50; Couples \$215

Daily Green Fees: Weekday \$5.50

Weekends & Holidays \$7.00

9 Holes ● Grass Greens

* Time Bookings Weekends & Holidays

Book Thursday for Weekends

Book Staff Tournaments & Sportsdays Now!!

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General Manager: Herb Strongeagle, B.Comm.

Don't poison our waterways.

Poisoning algae, weeds and other aquatic nuisances can also kill useful water life and contaminate water supplies.

That's why it is against the law to apply biocides or pesticides to Saskatchewan surface water or shorelines except under careful controlled and properly authorized conditions.

For illustrated information on Saskatchewan aquatic nuisances, alternative control methods and applications for authorized control procedures, write:

Saskatchewan Environment,
Water Pollution Control Branch
1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, S4P 3V5.

or call
Provincial Inquiry Centre:

in Regina service district, 565-6291

in Lloydminster and Creighton,
ask operator for Zenith 0-8599;

elsewhere in Saskatchewan,
(1 or 112) 800-667-8755.



Saskatchewan
Environment
Ted Bowerman
Minister

TO ALL RECREATION BOARDS . . .

The Mistawasis Recreation Board is hosting our annual fastball and soccer tournament on July 25 and 26. Men's fastball will consist of 16 teams participating with an A and B side.

A SIDE

1st - \$600.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$400.00
3rd - \$200.00
4th - \$200.00

B SIDE

1st - \$250.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$150.00
3rd - \$ 75.00
4th - \$ 75.00

LADIES' FASTBALL

A SIDE

1st - \$400.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$300.00
3rd - \$ 75.00

B SIDE

1st - \$200.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$100.00
3rd - \$ 50.00

SOCCER

A SIDE

1st - \$400.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$300.00
3rd - \$100.00
4th - \$100.00

B SIDE

1st - \$200.00 plus trophy
2nd - \$100.00

**For more information
phone Eric at 466-4800
(office) or 466-4411
(home).**

Other events taking place will be horseshoe tournaments, a pancake breakfast - both mornings, a beer garden on Saturday, plus bingos and games of chance.

Entry fee for all teams is \$100.00 (\$50.00 refunded). Certified cheques, or money orders, only. Payable to:

Mistawasis Recreation Board • Box 396 • Leask, Saskatchewan



SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

Below is a list of classes the College will be offering during the 1982 Winter Semester from the Indian Studies Department:

CLASS	HOURS OF CLASS	DAYS OFFERED	ENROLLMENT LIMIT
Cree I 100	10:30 - 11:20	M T W TH F - W - Lang. Lab	24
Cree I 101	12:30 - 1:20	M T W TH F - W - Lang. Lab	24
Cree I 200	2:30 - 4:20	M W	15
Cree I 201	9:30 - 11:20	M W	15
Cree I 300	9:30 - 11:20	T TH	15
Ojib. I N 101	5:30 - 7:30	M W	24
Hum. I 250	9:30 - 11:20	M W	15
Ind. St. I 100	9:30 - 10:20	M T TH F	60
Ind. St. I N 100	7:00 - 9:00	W W	40
Ind. St. I N 220	7:00 - 11:00	M	12
Ind. St. I N 225	7:00 - 9:00	M W	24
Ind. St. I 230	1:30 - 3:20	T TH	24
Ind. St. I 301	3:30 - 5:20	M W	24
Ind. St. I 325	1:30 - 3:20	M W	24
Indian Art I 100	10:30 - 12:20	T TH Lab. - Friday	30
Indian Art I 200	1:30 - 4:20	T TH	10
Indian Art I 230	1:30 - 4:20	M W	10
Indian Art I 250	9:30 - 12:20	M W	10
Indian Art I 300	1:30 - 4:20	T TH	10
Indian Art I 330	1:30 - 4:20	M W	10
Indian Art I 350	9:30 - 12:20	M W	10
Ind. A.H. IN 100	7:00 - 9:00	M W	30

Last day of registration for these classes will be **January 5, 1982.**

Remember, last day for receipt of application for undergraduate admission for Saskatchewan students is **December 15, 1981.**

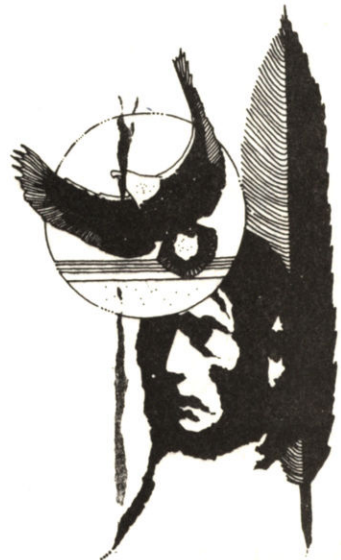
— REMINDER —

May we please remind all people interested in enrolling in the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College this coming September that if you are applying to the Department of Indian Affairs for sponsorship, please attempt to complete all sponsorship and registration forms by **AUGUST 8, 1981.**

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College will host pre-orientation sessions for potential students on **July 9 and August 6.**

Any inquiries may be addressed to the S.I.F.C. in Regina at 584-8333.

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF REGINA, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN



Make every drop count.

Water is our most precious commodity. We need it for drinking; we need it for life. Because of the dry weather we've had this spring it's important, and critical, that we make every drop count.

We all have a role to play in conserving water, with little or no expense and in easy, practical ways. Here's some things we can all do:

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks.
- Don't shower too long or fill the bathtub.
- Use dish and clothes washers with full loads only.
- Water your lawn and garden with good sense.

Please conserve now. Let's make every drop count.



Saskatchewan
Environment

Ted Bowerman
Minister

Onion Lake **POW-WOW** and **CELEBRATION**

August 13 - 16

(INCLUSIVE)

Prizes totalling over

\$4000.00

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ONION LAKE
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35 Miles
North of Lloydminster.

For more information
please contact:

MR. ALBERT JIMMY
Onion Lake Band Office
344-2107

SCHOLARSHIP FUND for INDIAN EDUCATION

Applications for the BRADLEY and FLORENCE WASACASE SCHOLARSHIP FUND for Indian Education are being accepted.

The scholarship will be awarded annually to:

- A deserving nine-year-old treaty status student
- A post-secondary status student for their efforts in attaining a higher education.

APPLY TO:

Albert Wasacase Sr.
Kahkewistahaw Indian Band Office
Broadview, Saskatchewan S0G 0K0

or TELEPHONE:

Ida Wasacase
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan (306) 584-8333

The successful candidate will be announced at a memorial feast, August 23, 1981, at the Old United Church Grounds, on the Kahkewistahaw Indian Reserve, Broadview, Saskatchewan.



TREATY #10 Sports & Cultural Festival

AUGUST 4 • 5 • 6

CANOE LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN

- **TEAM SPORTS**

Fastball - Soccer - Tug-o-War

- **TRACK & FIELD EVENTS**

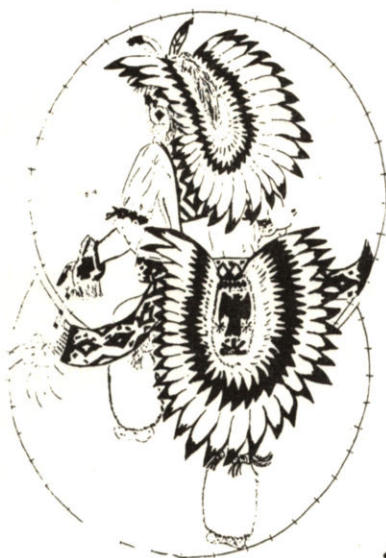
Sprints - Hurdles - Long Jump
Triple Jump - High Jump -
Discus - Javelin - Shotput

- **CULTURAL EVENTS**

Log Sawing - Canoeing -
Moose Calling - Loon Calling
and Other bird-calling
demonstrations

- **PLUS . . .**

Pow-wow Demonstrations -
Whistling Tournament -
Cribbage Tournament - Lawn
Darts - Horse Shoe
Tournament - Bean-eating
Contest - Garlic-eating Contest



**CAMPING
DAY
AUGUST 3,
1981**



All events open to females and males, young and old.
NO AGE LIMIT.

For further information contact
Eval Lariviere at 829-2112.



**2nd
ANNUAL**

**SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
CULTURAL & AGRICULTURAL
FAIR DAYS**

AUGUST 14 • 15 • 16, 1981

**COTE RESERVE
KAMSACK, SASKATCHEWAN**

EVENTS

GALAXY OF SASKATCHEWAN NATIVE STARS

NORTH AMERICAN ALL-INDIAN RODEO

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN POW-WOW

**SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
ARTS & CRAFTS SALES & DISPLAYS**

TOP INDIAN CHUCKWAGON RACES

INDIAN LIVESTOCK SHOWS

INDIAN CULTURAL EVENTS

INDIAN BOOTHS & FOODS

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS

**"MAKING OUR FELLOW CANADIANS AWARE OF
OUR AGRICULTURAL & CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS."**



SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN SUMMER GAMES

PRINCESS PAGEANT

Muskeg Lake Reserve
August, 1981

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 466-4444

Eligibility:

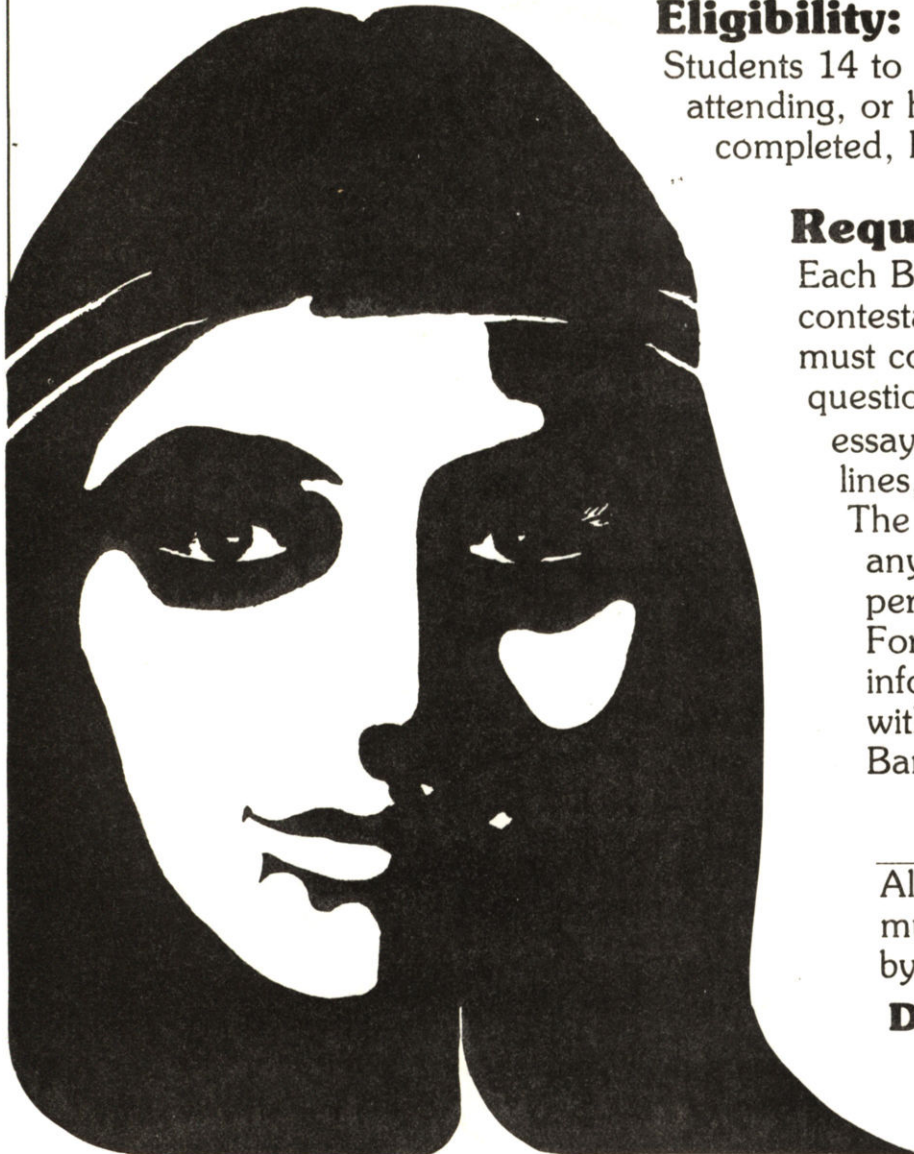
Students 14 to 18 years of age attending, or having completed, High School.

Requirements:

Each Band will select one contestant. Contestants must complete a questionnaire. Write an essay, no less than 75 lines, on Indian People. The topic can be on anything, but must pertain to Indians. For further information check with your Band Council.

All questionnaires must be submitted by July 31, 1981 to:

**Darlene Arcand
Box 16,
Leask, Sask.**





MUSKEG LAKE
2ND ANNUAL
FASTBALL TOURNAMENT
AUGUST 1 and 2
MUSKEG LAKE BALL GROUNDS

Entry Fee \$150.00

Prize Money \$3200.00

16 Men's Teams and 8 Ladies' Teams
"A" "B" and "C" Divisions

SEND ENTRIES TO:

MUSKEG LAKE BAND OFFICE
466-4444



2nd
ANNUAL
**SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
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FAIR DAYS**

FASTBALL TOURNAMENT

AUGUST 14 • 15 • 16, 1981

**COTE RESERVE
KAMSACK, SASKATCHEWAN**

TOURNAMENT IS OPEN TO ALL TREATY INDIANS
MUST HAVE TREATY CARDS UPON REQUEST. (CANADA)

SPONSORED BY
FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

PRIZES

MEN'S FASTBALL

1st \$1500.00
2nd \$1000.00
3rd \$500.00

LADIES' FASTBALL

1st \$1000.00
2nd \$600.00
3rd \$300.00

TROPHIES FOR BOTH MEN & LADIES

CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY
RUNNER-UP TROPHY
TOP BATTER
MOST VALUABLE PLAYER
BEST DRESSED TEAM

MEDALS FOR EACH DIVISION
GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE
ALL-STAR SELECTIONS
FOR EACH DIVISION

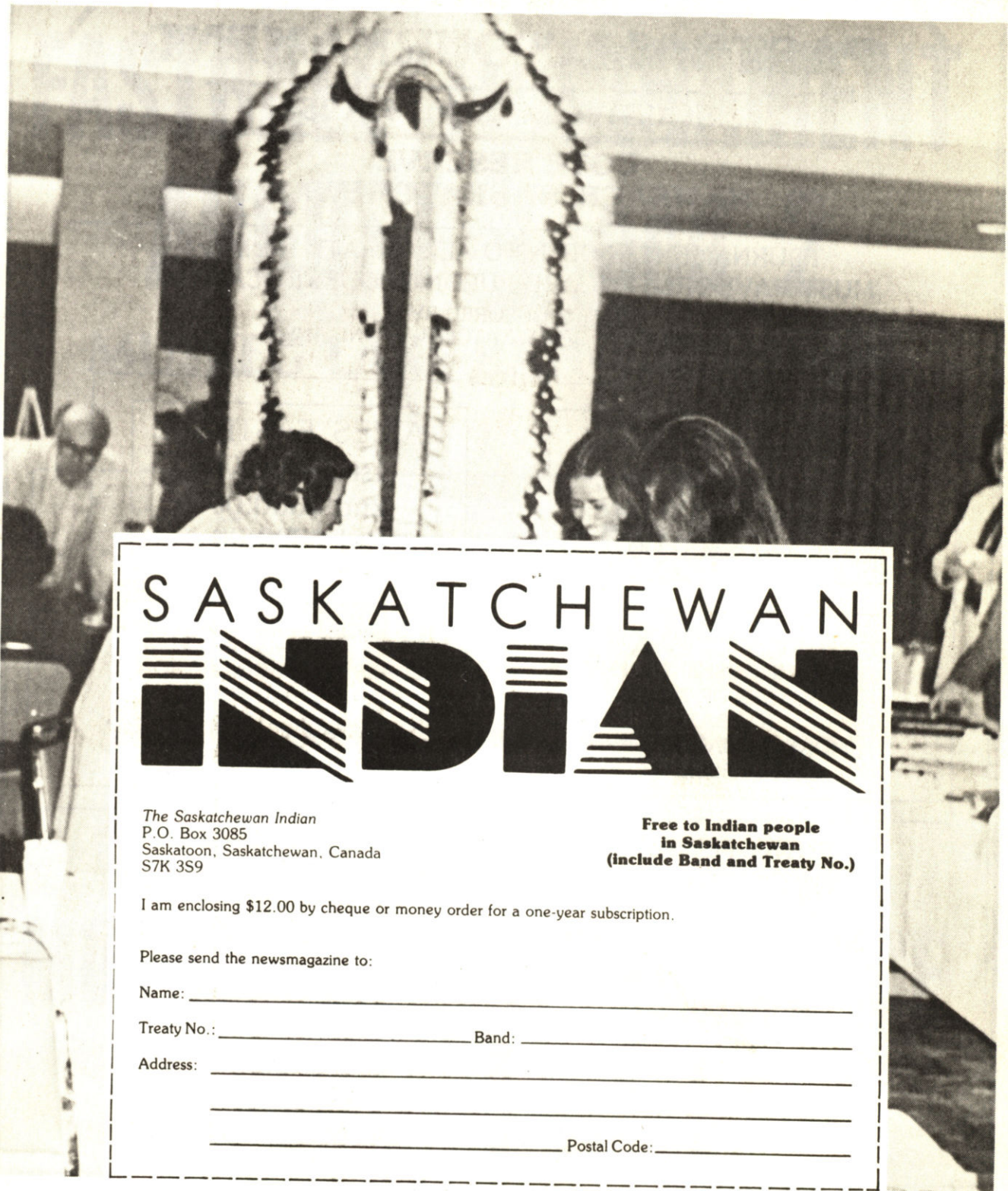
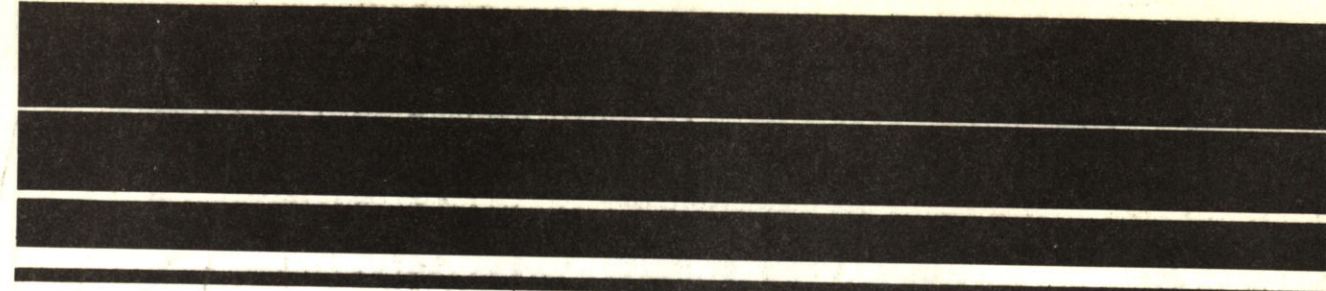
ENTRY FEE \$200.00 FOR MEN • \$150.00 FOR LADIES
NON-REFUNDABLE

ENTRY DEADLINE DATE — MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1981

SEND: CERTIFIED CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:

KEESEEKOOSE RECREATION ACCOUNT
c/o ALBERT KESHANE
P.O. BOX 1120
KAMSACK, SASKATCHEWAN S0A 1S0

FOR MORE INFORMATION PHONE:
BUSINESS: 542-2516 RESIDENCE: 542-3917



SASKATCHEWAN

INDIAN

The Saskatchewan Indian
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
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**Free to Indian people
in Saskatchewan
(include Band and Treaty No.)**

I am enclosing \$12.00 by cheque or money order for a one-year subscription.

Please send the newsmagazine to:

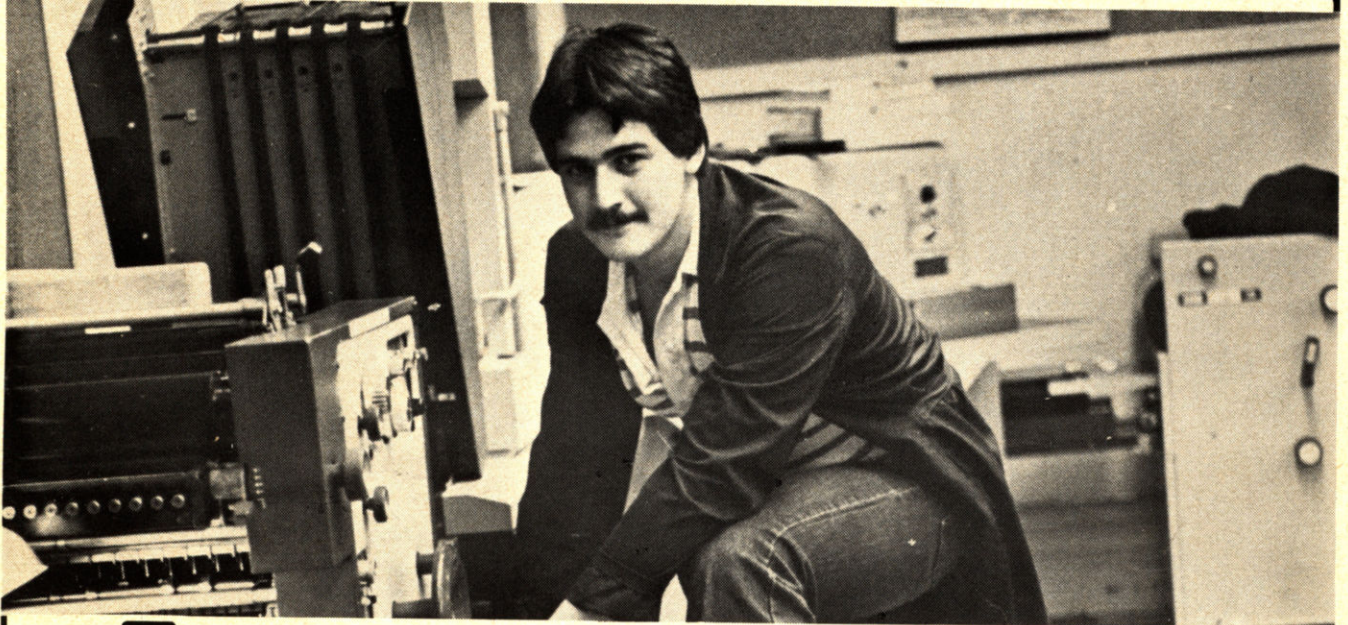
Name: _____

Treaty No.: _____ Band: _____

Address: _____

_____ Postal Code: _____

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTIONS



F SI Media/Communications

Productions delivers to the people of Saskatchewan, a complete and comprehensive media system, including this monthly publication, **The Saskatchewan Indian** and coverage of all events and issues of interest to Indian people over:

Moccasin Telegraph — weekly radio broadcasts highlighting national, provincial and local news, and originating from our studios at 1030 Idylwyld Drive, Saskatoon.

CJGX Yorkton — Thursday at 10:15 p.m.

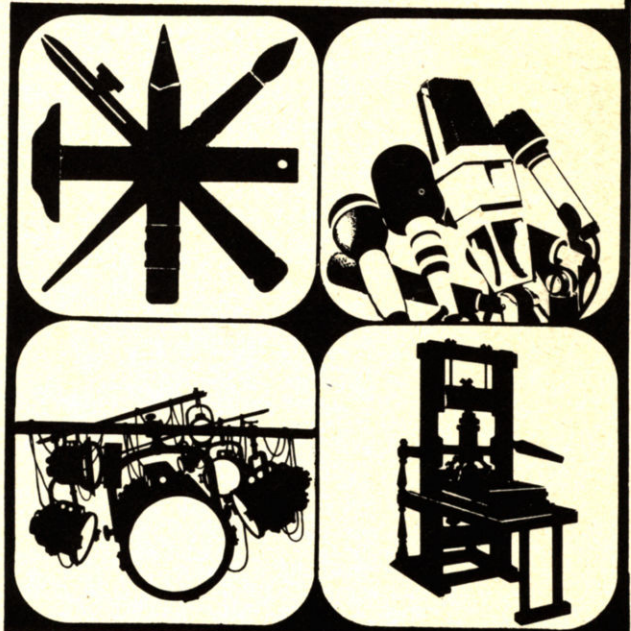
CKSW Swift Current — Sunday at 6:00 p.m.

CKBI Prince Albert — Saturday at 6:00 p.m.

CJNB North Battleford — Sunday at 5:00 p.m.

CJNS Meadow Lake — Monday at 7:00 p.m.

Fifth Generation — weekly television productions taped on location and at our FSI studios. Presently seen over CKBI-TV, Prince Albert every Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.; CKCK-TV, Regina from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Saturdays; from Channel 10, Saskatoon (Telecable). Sunday 3:00 p.m. Monday 6:00 p.m. and Wednesday 8:00 p.m. and Cablevision Battleford - Tuesday 7:00 p.m. and Thursday 9:30 p.m.



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