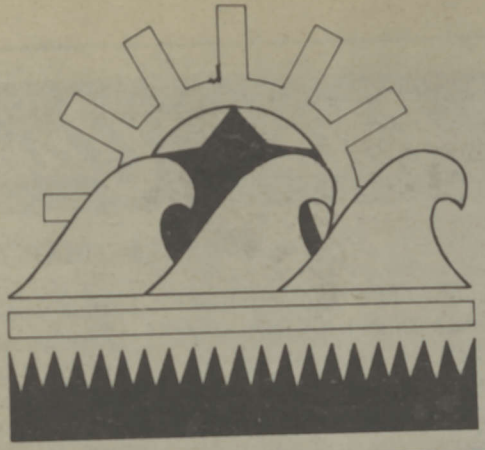


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The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

The Saskatchewan Indian

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Basic agreement but no action yet

Saskatchewan has won basic agreement from minister in charge of the Department of Indian Affairs Jean Chretien over the question of salaries for the provinces Indian Chiefs, according to Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Commenting on the results of a meeting last month in Ottawa, Chief Ahenakew said it appeared the minister was convinced by arguments that "this is a must if there is to be any meaningful development of people or resources on the reserve."

There was, however, no firm commitment from Mr. Chretien during the meeting and the F.S.I. is at present awaiting further word from the minister's office, Chief Ahenakew said.

The meeting with the minister came at Mr. Chretien's request after he was presented with a policy statement on the issue of a Chief's salary during the Queen's visit to Regina. The statement had been prepared by Saskatchewan Chiefs at the meeting in Moose Jaw just prior to the Queen's visit.

Mr. Chretien had asked to meet with the F.S.I. executive, but it was decided that Chiefs from each part of the province should take part in the meeting because "I think it important that Ottawa hear the Chiefs of the reserves express their concern as well as their determination to develop their people," Chief Ahenakew said.

The Chief said it had been difficult to convince the minister "that there has to be one boss and one boss who has the confidence of the people."

The minister said he would have difficulty justifying to his colleagues a salary and expenses of \$10,000 a year

for a Chief who represents a few hundred people, when mayors of cities only earn between \$5,000 and \$12,000 Chief Ahenakew reported.

The F.S.I. delegation pointed out that the Department never had any trouble coming up with money for its welfare programs yet it could be demonstrated that where the Chief was salaried, that reserve rapidly began progressing with large numbers of people finding employment and leaving the welfare rolls. When the Chief is not salaried "just nothing happens," Chief Ahenakew said.

Chief Ahenakew said the

Chiefs pointed out that many taxpayers were beginning to wonder what was happening to their money when the situation among Indians is deteriorating. Present government policy is geared to creating a dependency of people on the government rather than their own leaders, he said.

It was also pointed out to the minister that a salary for Chief "is totally a treaty right, plus the fact that unless the Chiefs are salaried there will be no meaningful development on the reserves of any sort," Chief Ahenakew said.

No special status says P.C. leader

Saskatchewan Progressive Conservative party leader Dick Collver says that recognition of special status and rights for Indians will not be part of his party's platform and that a P.C. provincial government would operate on the principle of equal rights in law for all citizens.

Questioned during a recent trip to Prince Albert on the issue of hunting and fishing rights for Indians, Mr. Collver said he could not see a P.C. government granting special privileges to any group of citizens. Special rights and privileges would defeat the purposes of a democracy, he said.

"I do not believe any thinking politician could favour a stand that gave special privileges to any citizen." The same would apply to labour, business or any special interest groups, Mr. Collver said.

In Prince Albert as part of his campaign to re-build the P.C. party in Saskatchewan, Mr. Collver said that if elected the P.C.'s would try to deal with the biggest problem facing Indian people welfare, by placing reserves on the same footing as municipalities and promoting economic development through provision of unconditional grants.

A P.C. government would assist with the resources and then let the municipalities and reserves take the direction they wish, he said.

Mr. Collver, who was elected P.C. leader in March, said a concerted effort was being made to rebuild the party before the next provincial election and that he anticipated seeing a Native person running as a P.C. candidate in some ridings next election.

Across Canada

INDIAN WORKERS STRIKE

About 35 Montagnais Indians at Seven Island, Quebec went on strike to protest job discrimination and were able to win concessions from their employer, the Iron Ore Company of Canada.

The Indians protested that better paying, cleaner jobs with more opportunity for overtime went to white co-workers. The company employs 900 men, 35 of whom are Indian.

The Indians are members of the Steelworkers of America Union and a clause in the union's contract with the company limits the Indians to only three job classifications, labourer, gatekeeper and

burner worker.

The Indians, some of whom have been at their jobs for 15 years, were offered five more types of jobs as a result of their strike. Now they can also be light-bulb changers, switch room floor washers, railway workers in the yard, mobile cleaners and uncouplers of railway cars.

White workers at the plant earn 30 to 40 percent more in wages than the Indians because of the nature of their work and although the Indian's strike was supported by union officials, white co-workers at the mine went to work as usual.

INDIAN FURS SUCCESSFUL

The first showing of high-fashion mink coats manufactured by Indians on the Whitefish Bay reserve near Kenora Ontario, has been rated a "terrific success."

Shown at the Montreal Fur Fashion Fair, the Indian made coats earned more than \$30,000 in orders.

The coats were manufactured

at a factory built by the Objibway Indians last year on their reserve with the help of grants from various government agencies. The success of their first showing will result in staff at the factory being increased to 40 workers from the present 27 in order to meet the new orders.

RESIDENCE TURNED OVER

The Yukon Native Brotherhood has assumed control over a former student residence in Whitehorse and been given the go-ahead to turn the building into a cultural education centre.

Coudert residence, built in 1958 as a student residence by the Catholic Church, will be converted by the Yukon Native Brotherhood to serve combined cultural, educational and business enterprises. It will provide room for a library

and museum, overnight accommodation, a kindergarten and day-care centre.

In addition, office space within the building will be rented to outside organizations providing a source of revenue for the building's operation.

The first business establishments will be a cafeteria and an arts and crafts shop.

A \$65,000 grant from the secretary of state has been provided to help establish the centre.

COMMERCIAL STURGEON

Commercial fishing of sturgeon is to resume in the Cumberland House area of Saskatchewan this summer. The sturgeon fishery has been reopened following closure in 1970 when the mercury content of several species was considered unacceptable.

A recent analysis of sturgeon from Cumberland Lake indicates the mercury content is now well below the acceptable level.

Commercial fishing of sturgeon should be of considerable benefit to the fishing economy

FISHING RESUMES

of the region. Sturgeon commands a very high market price, often selling for over \$1.25 a pound (dressed weight). Sturgeon fillets and eggs are considered a delicacy and are much in demand.

A 6,000 pound sturgeon limit (similar to that enforced prior to the 1970 closure) has been established for Cumberland Lake this summer.

Checks of sturgeon samples will continue to be made in the region to ensure the fish maintain the present very low level of mercury content.

NATIVE LANGUAGE COURSES INTRODUCED

A pilot program of native language learning is to be introduced in northern Saskatchewan this fall. The Cree language will be taught at the primary level in schools at Beauval, Ile-a-la-Croise, Stanley Mission and La Ronge.

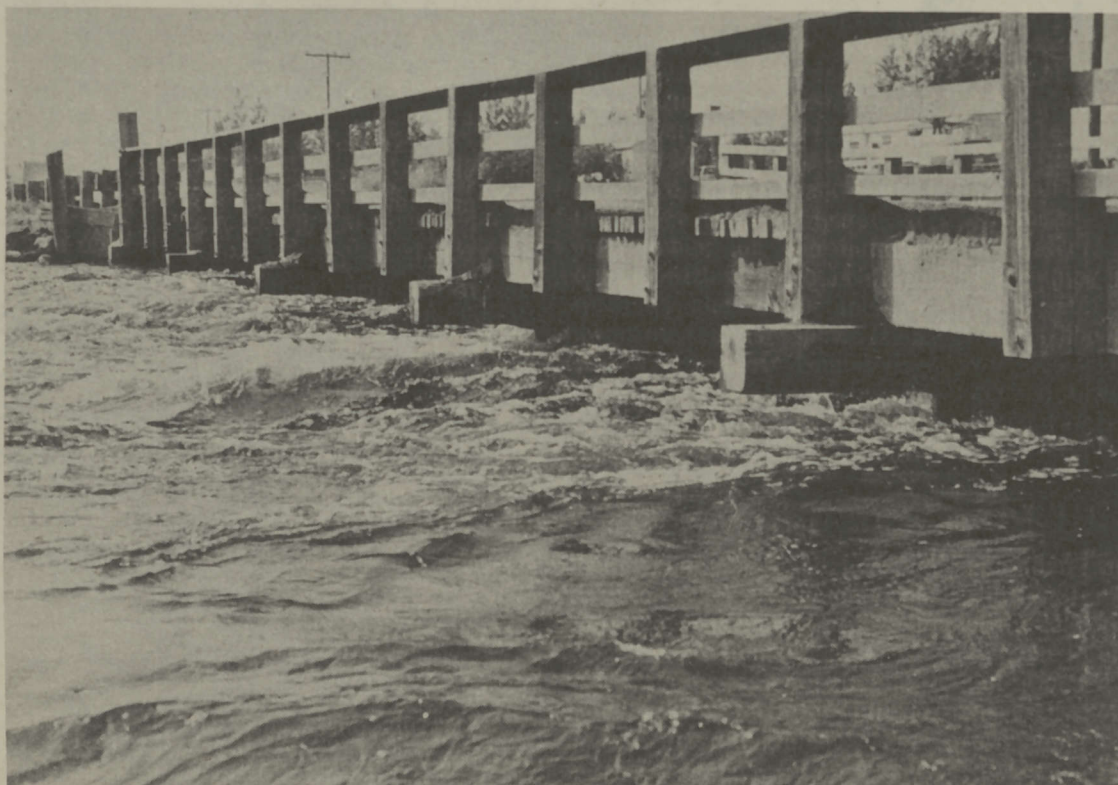
Northern Saskatchewan Minister Ted Bowerman said the course is being introduced as a result of community requests for more emphasis on native languages in northern

education.

Mr. Bowerman said concern had been expressed by many parents that native children are losing the ability to use their own language.

"Native languages are an integral part of the culture and heritage of northern peoples and should be maintained," stated the D.N.S. Minister.

"Their use should make northern education more meaningful for many people."



Flood waters from the Montreal River flowing into Lac La Ronge this month. Some people say it has been a long time since the water has been so high. Docks in La Ronge and Stanley Mission are under water.



All Saints graveyard at Lac La Ronge. The small grave is indicative of an epidemic prior to 1900. At that time mid-wives and health workers were in short supply and there was a high mortality rate. Recently the La Ronge band held a graveyard cleaning bee and put the graves back in order.

Ballentyne band has first meet

The newly elected Chief of the Peter Ballentyne, Albert Ratt, elected May 1973 for a two year term, called his first meeting July 19, 1973. Chief Albert Ratt stated that the main reason for calling this meeting was to deal with priorities within the Peter Ballentyne Band.

The widely scattered Band consists of Pelican Narrows, Southend, Sturgeon Landing, Denare Beach as well as settlements at Sandy Bay and Deschambeault Lake. The Band as a population of approximately 2,200 members.

The Chief stated from previous experience, it will be difficult to deal with the other reserves and one way to shorten this communication gap is to establish an administration

office at Pelican Narrows. The Chief has visited two Manitoba Reserves who manage their own affairs and what he saw was sufficient proof that a band administration set up would lessen certain hardships within the band. He further stated that this would create additional employment opportunities for band members who would administer the various programs like housing, welfare, recreation, road maintenance, and other Band matters as they arise.

Mr. Sid Read, District Supervisor, Department of Indian Affairs, Prince Albert District, stated that IAB was not opposed to the Band's desire to pursue for administration, but in fact encourages such actions as the community is bound to benefit in the long run. He warned the Band about planning in isolation and that undertaking certain difficult technical procedures without adequate staff experience or training could hamper the credibility of a band administration.

Steven Ross, a highly reputable Band Administrator from the Montreal Lake Band, was invited to the meeting and stated that Band Administration definitely helps a Band to get things done more efficiently.

Allan Bird, a Social Welfare Administrator also from the Montreal Lake Band, stressed that welfare is perhaps one of the most difficult areas to work in but with a dependable and co-operative Band Council, the work may prove not too difficult.

Cy Standing, Executive member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, congratulated the Band in their attempt to manage their own affairs. He advised the Peter Ballentyne Band to plan well ahead of time, especially when considering budgets. "Budgets for the people you want to hire and budget for facilities you need in the future," he said.

Phil Morin, recently appointed Co-ordinator of the Prince Albert Chiefs by the 11 Chiefs in this District, encouraged the people to provide support for their Chief and Council and to take into consideration that decisions will have to be made for the general being of the Band and not individual band members.

Other invited guests included: Jonas Ratt, welfare worker, IAB, Mr. Vesseneuves, Welfare Administrator, IAB Prince Albert District, Irish Kay, Nurse, National Health and Welfare, and Constable Lee, R.C.M.P. Pelican Narrows Detachment.

The number of Indians attending Universities in Canada increased from 150 in 1967 to nearly 800 this year.

Angry Athabasca fishermen pull fish nets in protest

by Joan Betty
F.S.I. Reporter.

About fifty discontented Lake Athabasca fishermen pulled their fish nets out and went on strike to protest Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corp.'s prices on Whitefish which they termed "starvation prices" July 17, 1973.

Since July 17, 1973, the Corp. increased Whitefish prices from 12¢ to 14¢ per pound. This .02¢ per pound increase was totally unacceptable to the fishermen because the existing price ranges do not meet the tremendously high cost of goods in the North. Prior to July 17, 1973, the Lake Athabasca fishermen were clearing 5¢ to 7¢ per pound on Whitefish after all deductions for transportation and handling costs. The fishermen stated that it is a waste of their time to work for the financial returns of 5¢ and 7¢ per pound.

In order to correct an imbalance resulting from unorganized production and marketing in Canada and a very well organized import market in the United States, which was forcing lakeside prices down and endangering the livelihood of Canadian fishermen, the Fresh Water Marketing Corporation was established on February 10, 1969. It has powers to regulate buying and marketing of freshwater fish in and out of Canada, produced in Northwestern Ontario, the three prairie provinces, and the Northwest Territories.

In 1969, the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation came up with a program generally to train, organize, and equip Indian fishermen to a

point where they could assume responsibility for their fishing operations. After having done this, they would enter the commercial fishing industry as independent operators. The objectives were as follows:

1. To afford interested and capable Indian fishermen equal opportunity with non-Indian fishermen to obtain all benefits provided by Federal, Provincial or Corporate bodies relating to the fishing industry; and, in co-operation with provinces to raise the level of efficiency whereby Indian fishermen can derive a reasonable return for labour, operational and management costs.
2. To afford Indian fishermen an equal opportunity to participate in a management and ownership role in the primary production industry as individuals, partners or members of a corporate body.
3. To afford Indian fishermen an equal opportunity to participate in a management and ownership role in the primary production industry as individuals, partners or members of a corporate body.
3. To enable Indian people as a group or with others to participate on an equal basis in ownership, management and operation of secondary production facilities where such is essential to support primary production operations.
4. To ensure that those Indian people, who fall victim to effects of rationalization, and are forced to leave the primary fishing industry,

are included in rehabilitation measures which may be undertaken by Provincial and Federal Agencies. The issue of non-sufficient financial returns for fishermen is not only confined to the Lake Athabasca area but includes most of northern Saskatchewan where fishing is the main source of income during the summer season. This incidence of low fish prices is understandably so because of various transportation disadvantages in the North. Some fishermen who fish remote lakes are faced with high plane charter fares to deliver their fish to fish plants or processing plants. As a result, the net profits for the fishermen are very limited.

The Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation undoubtedly

History researched Cote OFY group

The Opportunity for Youth program is backing up the Youth Organization on Cote Reserve in research to gather information that has significance pertaining to the history of the reserves in the Kamsack area. The work will be done in time for the Centennial Celebrations of the Treaty signings. Cote Reserve is located two miles north of Kamsack.

They plan to publish this information in the form of a book and possibly to develop audio-visual materials as well.

The Cote youth are also going to talk to the older people and record their stories

still has limitation in view of the circumstances that sees the fishermen in such financial hardships, especially the "small fisherman" who hasn't gained enough to enable him to produce to full capacity.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the National Indian Brotherhood have recently pushed for fishermen and trapper subsidies where it was necessary. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians believe that the Federal Government should realize that the majority of native fishermen in the western prairie provinces are at a critical stage financially and in most cases warrant subsidization. After all, the Canadian farmer appears to have the government's sympathy wherever a critical period arises.

of the past. These will be on personal experiences and how the reserves of Cote, Keeseekoose, and Keys came to be. They are willing to cooperate with other historical groups in the area and share information with them.

They plan to help out with other activities which will benefit the community during the duration of the program.

This group is quite sure of completing this research program within seven weeks. It will be available to the public in book form next year for the 1974 summer games held at Cote Reserve.

EDITORIAL

Buck passing

It is nearly two years now that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has been attempting to get a program going where Indians would be hired by the RCMP as special constables.

Although provincial government support has been guaranteed, the program is at present being delayed by the federal cabinet.

What could be delaying their approval is hard to imagine. The need for such a program is obvious in light of the strained relationships between Indian people and the RCMP. It is a sad situation not only for Indian people but for the RCMP who are hampered in their work because officers cannot really understand the problems Indian people face.

There is a crying need for work in the areas of education and crime prevention and there is no doubt that Indian people themselves could do the most effective job.

The original intention was to have the federal government underwrite 100 per cent of the cost for training the Indian special constables. Then the federal government began vacillating and started negotiations with the province to have them share some of the costs. The provincial government agreed to contribute 40 per cent of the cost but now it appears the federal government is holding out for a 50-50 cost sharing.

Or perhaps the federal government would just rather not get involved at all. There has been plenty of evidence in recent years that the federal government would dearly love to dump their legislative responsibility for Indian people into the province's lap.

The most infamous example was the 1969 White Paper on Indian policy which threatened to end Treaty rights and special status for Indian people giving them the same legal footing as other Canadians and subject to provincial legislative authority.

The White Paper was, of course, vigorously opposed by Indian people across Canada and the backlash resulted in the government's announcing that it had shelved the policy.

We wonder though just how far back on the shelf that White Paper was put when in the special constable program we see the federal government desperately trying to pass the buck to the province, meanwhile ignoring the real and urgent needs of Indian people.

Accolades

Let's hear a big "Hurrah" for the Sturgeon Lake Band Council.

Last month they held a banquet at the reserve to honor their band elders contributions to the progress of Indian people, and by doing so they not only set a magnificent example for other bands to follow but brought great honor and dignity to themselves.

The elder's achievements are too obvious to bear detailing here but often they tend to be taken for granted. The elders suffered a great deal so that Indian people could get where they are today and not only should this be greatly appreciated but, as Sturgeon Lake showed, it deserves formal recognition as well.

The wisdom elders have gained from their experiences are a valuable asset to their people and others should follow Sturgeon Lake's example in demonstrating that just as the elders were needed yesterday, they will be needed today and they will be needed tomorrow.

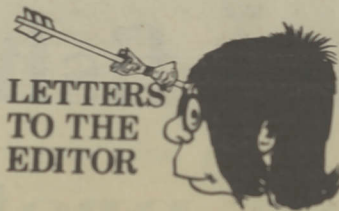
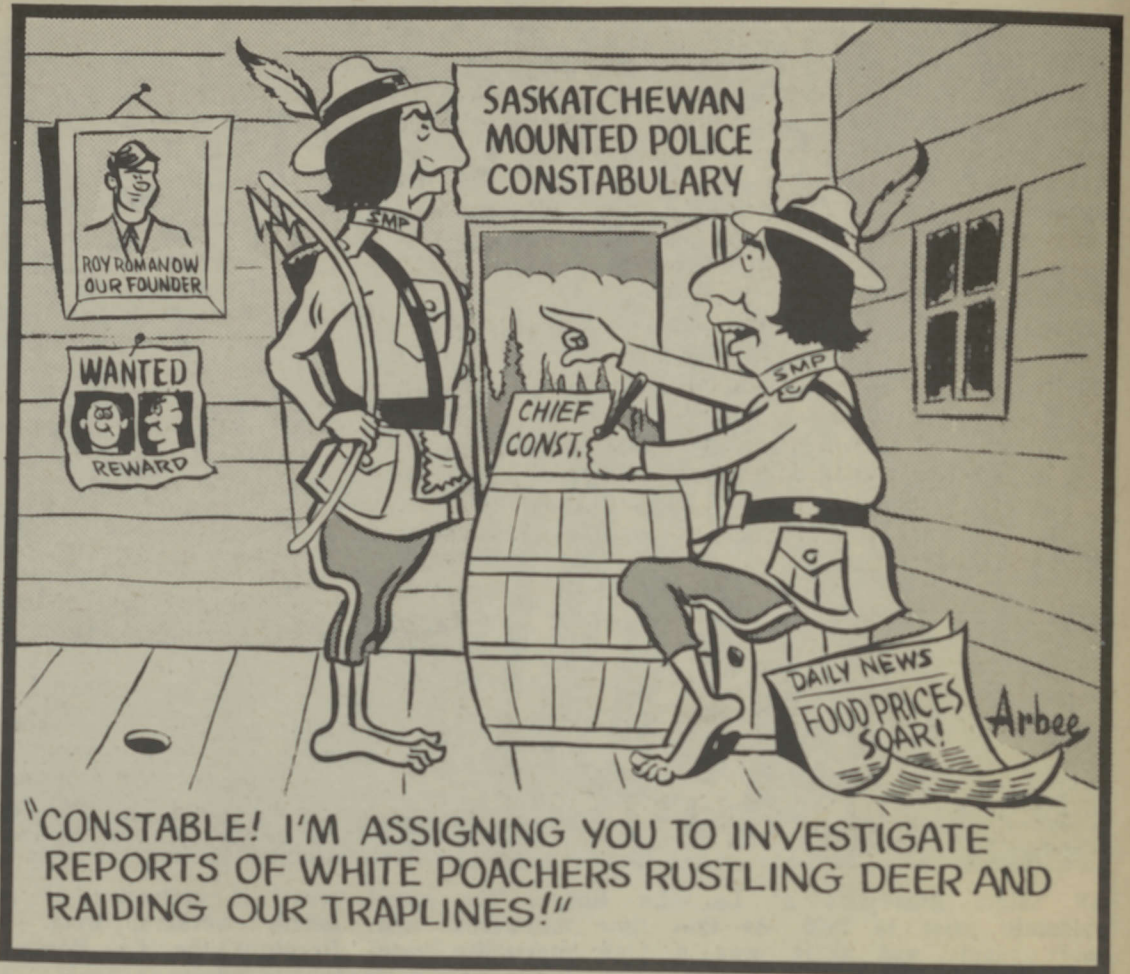
A good move

Montreal Lake's recent decision to cancel the lease on the reserve's Hudson Bay Company store makes a great deal of sense since it is almost guaranteed to make the band more independent and self-reliant.

Montreal Lake ended its 107 year association with the Bay in order to give its own band store an opportunity to grow free from outside competition. The band's Ne-He-Thow was opened last fall and with the Bay gone, the band plans to add a gasoline franchise and have the store serve as the reserve's post office.

Montreal Lake Chief Gilbert Bird explained the action saying "it is so important that we succeed in the future with our new store particularly for the sake of the impression it will create in the minds of our people that we are capable of doing things for ourselves."

Although, as Chief Bird says, "the Bay has shown good faith over the years", when it comes to a decision between maintaining traditions and promoting Indian people, it is obvious where the choice must lie.



The police experience

Dear Editor:
Last month in the North Battleford District, the R.C.M.P. had a Centennial Celebration. In attendance were Chiefs from surrounding districts. They added a touch of historical nostalgia as they became involved. In honor of the force they smoked a peace pipe and held a honor dance. All the Chiefs thanked the R.C.M.P. for helping and protecting the Native population.

I hope the police stop laughing pretty soon though. In a moment at sheer trickery and brilliance, they managed to build up their rather weak image.

Most of the Chiefs involved, probably never experienced the police besides discussion groups. I wish someone was present to throw some light on the dark side of the force.

Many people I know and myself have had the unfortunate experience to suffer their trials. Incidents of being beaten while handcuffed to a chair, imagine the pain as your head was banged against a wall, or did you get blisters on your feet as you walked ten miles home after a period of ques-

Lower grades

Statistics provided by the Department of Indian Affairs show that 58 percent of Indian students are in grades lower than they should be for their age, while 40 percent are in the expected grade for their age and only two percent are in grades advanced for their age.

tioning.

Often I am on the wrong side of this society's laws, so I pay the price as I am now paying my debt to Society. I give the force's members the same respect as I give everyone. I treat them as human beings and in turn expect to be treated as one also, but they expect to be treated as a sort of mini-God. Still they persist in using tactics that went out with the Red River Cart. I am not saying the whole force is rotten, but the peel sure has its share of bruises.

Also, during the party a plaque was commemorated to the memory of the members who died putting down Riel's so-called army. Those men

I have respect for, as most died for their beliefs. But, what of our people — the police never respect Riel's followers. They were the ones who all died fighting for their beliefs and their land. They are the one's who used muzzle loaders against gattling guns and nails against nine pound cannons. Again we are pushed in the background of history's lies. Perhaps one day we will be respected as a people.

In closing I send my respect to the police who treat us like people, to the police who insist on treating us like cattle, I send my pity.

Gordon Stonechild
Cell 1.A. 2
Regina Provincial
Correctional Centre

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

MCINTOSH LAKE'S UNFORTUNATE TRAPPERS.

We have been asking for group homes for migratory parents for the past sixteen years with no result. My husband never went to school. The only means of his livelihood is fishing and trapping, also labor work such as carrying cement. His trapline here is 50 air miles from La Ronge. We have been suffering from abuse of being called 'Welfare Recipients' since our children started school. I had to take them out of school on April 9th, 1973 to bring them here.

When a trapper leaves his line for two years, it will be taken away. We came up here so he could keep it even though our children missed their exams for this year. I have made up my mind to give them up to Prince Albert Residence if possible although I have not as yet registered them. We are now living here at a camp called Sportsman's Lodge where he has a job on guiding for tourists. I will say again that we are desperately in need of a place to leave our children in when the school fall term begins.

Emily M. McKenzie

Cote Reserve given control

Cote Reserve has recently received the go ahead to run their own affairs and businesses on an experimental basis without butting in from the Indian Affairs Branch. Cote Reserve is located three miles north of Kamsack.

Cote is the first Reserve in Canada to have a set-up such as this. Kaini from Alberta is the first.

They have taken over complete control for the administration of welfare, road maintenance, housing and water sanitation. The Cote Band employs a Band Administrator, Lawrence Cote; Welfare Administrator, Alfred Stevenson; Placement and Family Counsellor, Dan Bird; Clerk Steno, Beverly Cote; Child Care Worker, Sadi Cote; Recreation Director, Norman Severight; Housing Foreman, George Keewatin; and a number of maintenance personnel.

Chief Tony Cote is the general who has been very successful in promoting his reserve in all aspects. He will be taking over the land leases next year. Monies coming in from the lands will go directly to the Bank in Kamsack rather than be tied up somewhere in Ottawa. 'A very inconvenient headache', he says. Chief Cote is very satisfied with the way things turned out. 'We can go right ahead and settle local problems without having to run to the Indian

Affairs who slow down progress in most cases,' he says.

Chief Cote further stated, 'My Placement and Child Care Workers know and are aware of our present situation. For example, in child placement, whereas the Indian Affairs Branch did not follow up on the placement of neglected children, we are always careful in the home selected for the child.'

Right now Chief Cote is preparing for the 1974 Indian Games. He is going to prepare this provincial celebration with only the Cote Band's effort.

The 1974 Indian Games will commemorate 100 years the Indians first signed the Treaties.

PA Chiefs seek control of district I A B office

The Prince Albert District Chiefs have formed a board of directors to govern the operations of the department of Indian affairs in the Prince Albert area.

Although they have not yet been given official recognition from the department, the Prince Albert Chiefs say they will seek wide-ranging powers including the setting of budget

Plan aids fishermen

A plan to aid British Columbia Indian fishermen has been extended another five years and allocated a budget of over \$10 million dollars.

The British Columbia Indian Fishermen's Assistance plan provides loans and grants to Indian fishermen for the construction, purchase, conversion and modification of fishing vessels, equipment and shore facilities.

The program was begun in 1968 and is financed by the department of Indian affairs and administered by the

federal department of the environment.

The aim of the program is to bring Indian fishermen closer to the economic level of non-Indian members of the B.C. fleet.

The funds are used to provide loans to fishermen, to assist them with business and management training and to encourage advancement of the industry. The funds are administered by a six-member board of directors, three of whom are Indian people.

Hunting-fishing rights concern in the north

First round indications on Indian Act workshops held in the Prince Albert district are that northern residents feel hunting and fishing rights are a vital issue and must find protection in any revision of the Act.

In a report presented recently to a district meeting of the 11 Prince Albert district Chiefs, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians fieldworker Wayne Ahenakew reported that a majority of northern Indians still depended on hunting and fishing for their food and livelihood, and that many were concerned about the constant erosion of their treaty right to do so.

Northern residents felt the present Indian Act 'ignores our treaties ... if these were included, then the province would have to recognize our treaty rights,' Mr. Ahenakew said.

At present Indian people have to be licensed by the province for any kind of hunting, trapping or fishing and the provincial department of natural resources now has the power to charge for the licenses. In addition, Game Management Zones, Game reserves and Game preserves have been set up by the province and Indian people forbidden to trap or hunt, he said.

Northern residents felt that treaty rights must supercede any provincial or federal legislation and that all treaty

rights should be recognized in the Indian Act, Mr. Ahenakew said.

He said the information was gathered from the first two rounds of workshops held on northern reserves and that an additional two rounds of workshops were planned before the F.S.I.'s annual conference in late August.

The first two rounds of workshops were successful and northern residents responded and participated well, Mr. Ahenakew said.

Other concerns of northern Indians that emerged from the workshops included items such as the powers of Chiefs and their councils, questions of band membership and tax-

ation on reserve lands.

In discussions on the Chief and council's powers, most people felt they should be considerably broadened and that the Indian Act should read 'The Band Council' wherever it currently reads 'The minister may or shall.'

The general feeling on such matters as band membership, voting age in band elections and transfer of reserve lands was that it should be up to the band councils to decide rather than the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Ahenakew said.

There was also agreement that responsibility for medical and education services should be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs, he said.

Progress seen at Pasqua

Chief Stanley Pasqua, third term chief of Pasqua Indian Reserve near Muscow, Saskatchewan, besides promoting the interest and progress of his Reserve and people is very busy in running his own farm which consists of one and one-half sections of mixed farming.

Chief Pasqua married the former Miss Clara Anaquod of the same Reserve and they

have seven children: six boys and one girl.

Besides twenty-three active farming members on his Reserve, he is in the process of establishing a recreation area on Asham's Point which is on Pasqua Lake on the Pasqua Reserve. The Asham's Point project is assisted by the Local Initiative Program and Work Opportunity Program creating employment for twenty-five Band members.

Pasqua Reserve was one of the first to get phones for their members. There are thirteen homes equipped with telephones.

This Band has local self government and the business of the Band is very ably handled by Mrs. Stanley Pasqua.

Clerk and typist is Wilfred Thorn who is well qualified for his work. Besides attending NewStart in Prince Albert, Wilfred took a business course in the Saskatchewan House in Regina, Sask.

Welfare Administrator is Alma Pasqua, daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Pasqua. Alma was born on the Peepeekisis Reserve, about seven miles from Balcarres, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Keewatin. She obtained her education in Le-bret Residential School and the Sacred Heart Academy in Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

Included in Chief Pasqua's busy schedule is the work he does as Vice President of the Kinookimaw Beach Association which is owned and operated by seven bands. He is also Chairman of the Road Committee for All Chiefs of the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District. Other activities on the Reserve include a Ball Club, Handicrafts and Hockey Club.

and said it would likely eliminate disagreements between the department and Indian people. He promised to prepare a financial statement on Indian affairs business within the P.A. district and to have it ready within three months.

Payments made

First quarter payments totalling \$44,293 to Saskatchewan's five Indian and Metis Friendship Centres have been announced by the Secretary of State's department.

The funds are provided under a five-year \$25 million program announced last year to allow the centres to undertake long range planning with a measure of financial security.

The first quarter payments to the various provincial centres were as follows: North Battleford, \$4,900, Prince Albert, \$11,240, Saskatoon, \$11,598, Regina, \$11,655 and Yorkton, \$4,900.

priorities and the selection of staff members.

Chief Harold Kingfisher of Sturgeon Lake said the Chiefs decided on the move because Indian affairs 'have to take direction from the Chiefs.'

He said that Chiefs as leaders of their reserves should not have to have their actions approved by the department, rather, it should be the other way around.

'The Chiefs do far too much of the department's work for them. The fact is that Indian Affairs do not perform as satisfactorily as their salaries demand,' Chief Kingfisher said.

The 11 Chiefs in the Prince Albert district drafted a resolution announcing their decision which will be forwarded to Indian Affairs minister Jean Chretien.

Their resolution resulted from a recent meeting of the Chiefs in Prince Albert which was also attended by Prince Albert Affairs district superintendent, Sid Read.

Mr. Read voiced wholehearted support for the direction the Chiefs had taken

Saskatchewan made movie stars Gordon Tootoosis

Fall premiere for Alien Thunder

Almighty Voice died in a barrage of RCMP cannon shells more than 75 years ago near Duck Lake and then was forgotten by all but his Indian people and a handful of historians.

This fall, however, he is

likely to attain the status of a national Canadian folk hero when the movie dealing with his pursuit by the Mounties is shown in theatres across Canada.

While it is too late to do anything about the memory of

Almighty Voice any good, for Gordon Tootoosis the film could be his initiation into the world of film stars. Gordon, a 30-year-old Cree from the Poundmaker reserve near North Battleford, was picked for the role of Almighty Voice and he co-starred in the film with such internationally known stars as Chief Dan George and Donald Sutherland.

Although Filmmakers Onyx Films of Montreal report that a distributor has not yet been found for the movie, at least one showing in Montreal Oct. 25 has been scheduled. And there is talk in Saskatoon that the Centennial Auditorium may be booked for a September Canadian premiere.

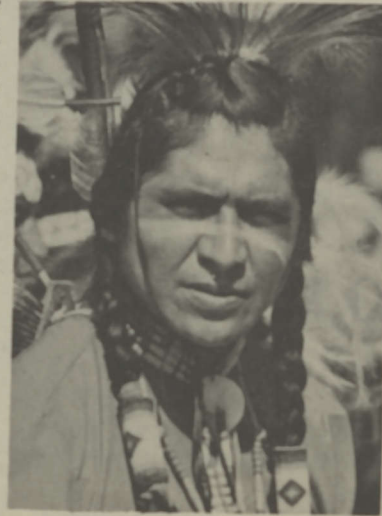
Already many people have high expectations for the film. For one thing, it is so far the most expensive Canadian made film ever, costing in the neighbourhood of \$1.4 million. For another, director Claude Fournier says the film is as honest and objective a depiction of events surrounding the death of Almighty Voice as was possible.

It was the slaughter of one cow that touched of the 19 month manhunt for Almighty Voice that eventually left the bodies of seven men strewn in its wake.

The cow was killed by Almighty Voice for his wedding feast at the One Arrow reserve and because the Indian Agent hadn't given his permission, Almighty Voice was arrested and placed in jail where he later escaped,

shooting the first man who came after him.

Later cornered by RCMP near Duck Lake, Almighty Voice was literally blown from the earth by police cannon fire.



Gordon Tootoosis

For the movie the entire town of Duck Lake as it appeared in 1895 was rebuilt on a site about two miles southwest of Duck Lake. The film set included more than 30 buildings, on concrete foundations, and was built at a cost of about \$150,000. Plans now call for the townsite to become a historical museum.

Chief Dan George, who reached stardom with the movie, "Little Big Man", and Donald Sutherland, star of "M.A.S.H." and "Klute" among others, were first signed for the film and it wasn't until last July, well after construction had started on the film set, that Gordon Tootoosis was picked for the role of Almighty Voice.

Gordon was dancing up a storm at a Pow Wow in Duck Lake when director Claude Fournier saw him and offered him the role.

For Gordon, Almighty Voice became a symbol for lost Indian freedom, yet "I am not a radical, though perhaps rebellious in a lot of ways," he says.

"I would prefer to attack problems in a positive way, but I don't blame others for being radical. The Indian condition over the years has brought out much bitterness."

Gordon is presently employed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians at the Cultural College in Saskatoon and he is engaged in a program aimed at teaching Indian youngsters more about traditional Indian culture. He is also a member of the Prairie Intertribal Dancers and travels extensively demonstrating the art of Indian dancing.

Although the effect of the film will be difficult to predict until it is released, Gordon expects it will help some white people see the Indian situation more realistically.

"Almighty Voice knew the battle would be costly but he was willing to make the sacrifice. He saw the law and order of the redcoats as a loss of freedom for our people in the rapid advance of the white man."

"I think after seeing the film people can look around right here in Saskatchewan and see the Indian situation the way it is now and say 'It's just a carryover of the way it was then.'"

Shu-Kwe-weetam, or Almighty Voice, was the name of a young brave in One Arrow's Band at the Duck Lake agency. He was the son of John Sounding Sky, who played a prominent role with Riel's forces in the Rebellion of 1885.

By the age of 21, Almighty Voice had already gained the reputation of a lover of women, a hunter who was an excellent marksman, and a swift runner who was difficult to catch even under the most favorable conditions.

Historical accounts of the events surrounding Almighty Voice's arrest in 1895 for the slaughter of a cow vary. Some accounts say Almighty Voice was arrested when he slaughtered a stray cow for his wedding feast. Dan Kennedy, in his book "Recollections of an Assiniboine Chief", says Almighty Voice slaughtered the cow to feed his brother's sick child. Almighty Voice had first approached the Indian Agent for permission to slaughter the cow but was turned down, according to Chief Kennedy. Under the Indian Act, Indians then, and for many years later, could not sell or dispose of anything they owned without permission from the agent.

In any case, for his slaughter of the cow Almighty Voice was arrested by the Mounties on orders from the Indian agent and placed in a police guardroom at Duck Lake to await trial. With him were another Indian man and an Indian woman.

By Chief Kennedy's account, a police guard told Almighty Voice in jest that workmen erecting the framework of a building next door were "erecting a scaffold from which you will be hanged next morning".

That night while the guard slept Almighty Voice escaped and made his way back to One Arrow, swimming the ice-filled Saskatchewan River in order to get there.

A week later, Sergeant Colebrook of the Mounties and a Metis guide caught up with Almighty Voice and his wife near Kinistino. Colebrook, ignoring warnings from Almighty Voice, tried to arrest him and was shot through the heart, dying instantly.

For the next year Almighty Voice was hunted through the length and breadth of western Canada and the area in central Saskatchewan remained under constant vigilance by police, but their efforts were futile despite the offer of a reward of \$500 for Almighty Voice's capture. Clearly the Indian and Metis people of the area were sympathetic to the young warrior and he remained free.

Then in May of 1897 as North West Mounted Policemen visited the One Arrow reserve to investigate a cattle theft they spotted some Indians on a nearby bluff. An officer went closer to investigate and was shot through the arm.

The next day reinforcements returned to the spot and caught sight of three Indians hiding in some undergrowth on the side of a hill. Three officers went forward to investigate but two were wounded by gunfire and had to turn back.

Efforts were made to set fire to the bluff but when that failed, the posse decided to rush the bluff. The results were disastrous. Two Mounties and a civilian postmaster were shot dead and another man wounded.

During the night the hill was surrounded to prevent the escape of the three men. That night the three warriors on the hill, Almighty Voice, Little Saulteaux and Dublin, taunted the police, inviting them to send supper since the Indians had a good fight that day and were hungry.

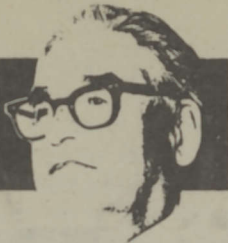
The next day police moved in seven and nine pound cannons and shelled the bluff. Just when police assumed the Indians were dead, a crow overhead was shot by one of the Indians and so the shelling continued.

The next morning a party of 90 Mounties and a group of civilians from Duck Lake advanced on the hill where they found Almighty Voice and Little Saulteaux dead in the riflepit where they had made their last stand. The body of Dublin was found some distance away.

The whole episode, spanning some 19 months, ended with three Indians dead, three Mounties dead, one civilian dead and two wounded men.



Merwin Dieter



Son, father and grandfather, the unholy three in one, it wasn't too many years that I became all three.

I don't know whether I can claim that I am an average person being all three of these, but I am sure that being all three of these a great many like myself feel that it gives a special status, and for a good many of us it rightfully does.

I am not going to write about those who deserve this special status but rather about my experience in this category. It is very difficult for one to write about oneself without appearing to be biased in one's own favor. So if I do sound a bit boastful in talking about myself, I hope you will bear with me and try to remember that I at times seem a bit boastful and perhaps there might be a little deceit and inconsistency.

In my early days as a child in my home it happened so many years ago that it is very difficult for me to remember clearly what all happened, but one thing that clearly stands out in my mind is the many times that I carried a real hot seat so that if at times I am put on the present day hot seat, it runs off me like water runs off a duck's back.

Of course, I have heard many things said about myself by my older brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, parents etc., which are in no way complimentary so I am not going to write about their remarks as they may give you the wrong impression of me.

My mother was the law maker in our home, and her values were a combination of the old Indian way of discipline and that of the old Victorian era. Needless to say that her word was law if at any time her position was challenged and challenged it was because it is a well known fact that in every family there is always a chip or two off the old blocks.

Of course, when this happened there was always the old Rock of Gibraltar, my father, with all his might standing behind her which no one ever cared to take issue with. I hope you don't get me wrong, I am in no way trying to give the impression that my dear, old parents were old ogres or anything of that sort. In fact it was with them, like any father and mother of that day and today, the best was what they wanted for their children. Of course, this is never realized by the younger folk. Needless to say, my childhood was among the happiest days of my life in spite of the much sterner discipline of those days.

My marriage took place in the great Depression of the thirties, and many of the parents of those days were of a necessity, very pragmatic in their outlook, and I suspect the reasoning was in many cases that one place was as good as any other to be hungry, so the ability of the young husband to support his bride was seldom questioned.

Of course, hard times were the order of the day so we accepted things as they were.

The inevitable happened and we had a son. To many fathers, this event is a joyous occasion and of course it was to me to, but being a father for the first time brings a certain feeling of bashfulness. Whether this is experienced by all new fathers or not I do not know. If this is not the case, then I am an exception to the rule.

Bringing up children in a small rural area in those days had many compensations that are lacking in today's way of life, eg, alcohol, drugs, etc., were practically unheard of.

This new drug and alcohol situation I can claim only for my oldest children. While in the process of still raising a family, I moved into a rather large urban area, where my children were exposed to a totally different environment with all its attending social ills that seem to plague these larger areas more than the local rural areas.

Of course, when one makes a decision like I did, one must face the situation and accept the realities of their new surroundings but this must be done with one making very concentrated effort to help impose things.

While all this is transpiring, my oldest children are growing up and getting married and lo and behold, the day arrived when I became a grandfather. Becoming grandparents is really the most joyous and rewarding times of one's life.

Now, grandparents have an image; this image is created by the younger people who in many cases puts us in the same category of ancient ruins of Rome similarity, etc. Of course, we become the brunt of many jokes, unkind and otherwise. For instance, one of the penalties of becoming a grandfather is the supposedly cruel fate of becoming a bed partner with a grandmother. Now, if grandpa has a problem here, then dear old grandma suffers the same fate.

After all is said and done, being son, father, and grandfather, each has many rewarding things to offer if one is, like the younger generation, really with it. The next great experience I am looking forward to is becoming a great grandfather and I am sure many great, and rewarding experiences are in store for me.

And recognizes aboriginal rights

Gov't commits itself to honour Treaties

The federal government has released an official statement affirming its commitment to honor Treaties signed with Indian people and its willingness to negotiate with Indian groups to settle outstanding claims.

In a statement released by Indian Affairs minister Jean Chretien August 8, the government said it was confirming a statement made by Queen Elizabeth in Calgary when she said, "You may be assured that my government of Canada recognizes the importance of full compliance with the spirit and terms of your Treaties."

Mr. Chretien said his statement was "to signify the government's recognition and acceptance of its continuing

responsibility under the British North American Act. The government wants to reassure Native peoples concerned and the people of Canada generally that its policy in this regard is an expression of acknowledged responsibility."

Turning to the question of aboriginal rights, Mr. Chretien said, "It is basic to the position of the government that these claims must be settled and that the most promising avenue to settlement is through negotiation."

Since the claims involve not only money and land but the "loss of a way of life", the government feels "any settlement must contribute positively to a lasting solution of cul-

tural, social and economic problems that for too long have kept the Indian and Inuit people in a disadvantaged position in the larger Canadian society."

Any settlement reached would be enshrined in legislation "so they will have finality and binding force," Mr. Chretien said.

Since any settlement would likely involve provincial lands, provincial governments will be invited to take part in negotiations, he said.

What in effect the statement on claims does, said Mr. Chretien, is acknowledge that in cases "where the traditional interest in the land has not been formally dealt with, the government affirms its willingness to do so and accepts in principal that the loss and relinquishment of that interest ought to be compensated."

The statement is a reversal of earlier policy statements from the Liberal government that did not recognize Indian claims to aboriginal rights.

The 1969 Indian White Paper policy referred to aboriginal claims as being "so general and undefined that it is not realistic to think of them as being specific claims capable of remedy."

Prime Minister Trudeau in August of 1969 was even blunter. "We won't recognize aboriginal claims," he said.

The issue of aboriginal rights had received national attention as a result of claims submitted through the courts by the Nishga Indians of British Columbia and from claims by Indians living in the Northwest Territories.

The Nishga Indians took their claim to the courts, where they lost a Supreme Court of Canada decision. The government now, however, says it is willing to negotiate their claim for aboriginal rights although it regards provincial government participation in the negotiations as "essential".

In the Northwest Territories where there are outstanding land claims based on Treaties to be settled, the statement also said the government was prepared to negotiate and in northern Quebec where Indians are fighting the James Bay Hydro project on the basis of outstanding aboriginal rights, the government says it would prefer to negotiate a solution rather than see it thrashed out in the courts.

The government statement is in line with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's stand on the settlement of outstanding claims. In previous statements, F.S.I. Chief David Ahenakew has said the courts have usually taken too narrow a view of Indian rights and that it would be to Indian people's advantage to negotiate a settlement with government rather than rely on the courts.

Red Earth said disaster area

The federal government has been asked to declare the Red Earth reserve northeast of Nipawin a disaster area because of flooding this spring which inundated the reserve's bridge and road, contaminating water supplies and blocking supplies into the reserve.

The flooding is an annual occurrence on the reserve and each spring access to the reserve is usually interrupted for about a month by flood waters. Unusually heavy rainfall this spring, however, brought severe flood conditions to the area and the bridge and more than a mile of dyke on the reserve were out of service for more than three months.

The Red Earth band has forwarded repeated requests over the past seven years to have the department of Indian affairs up-grade road facilities on the reserve, but to date their requests have been ignored. Red Earth, situated on swampy land, is served by only one road which crosses a bridge over the Carrot River just before the village of Red Earth.

The bridge, a low-level wooden structure, was severely damaged in this year's flooding and the band is requesting a steel high level structure be built to replace as well as having the level of the road raised by about six feet.

Concerned about lack of action from the department of Indian affairs about the road system, Red Earth's Chief John William Head brought the matter to the attention of a recent meeting of the Prince Albert district Chiefs. The eleven Chiefs in the P.A. district voted to support the Red Earth band and have forwarded a resolution to

Indian Affairs minister Jean Chretien asking that Red Earth be declared a disaster area until the bridge and road are upgraded.

The resolution pointed out that flooding in the area has contaminated water supplies on the reserve, rendering them unfit for human consumption and that loss of the bridge has made it extremely difficult to get adequate supplies into the reserve.

The P.A. district Chiefs also called on the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to assist Red Earth in whatever way they could.

A meeting was called by the Red Earth Band with MLA J. K. Comer as well as with Mr. Sid Read, District Supervisor of the Prince Albert District. Mr. Comer stated he could not make any kind of commitment until he has had a chance to study the situation more in detail.

At a Band Council meeting held August 9, 1973 in Red Earth, Mr. Sid Read informed the band members that things looked very favourable. Presently, the Regional office of the Department of Indian Affairs in Regina is waiting for the engineer's preliminary report on the cost of such a structure which is expected to be out sometime next week. Nothing can really be done until such time this report is received. With the engineer's verbal estimation of the bridge costing \$50,000-\$60,000 for construction and talking this over with Mr. G. McCaw, acting Regional Director, Mr. Read stated he is very hopeful that money can be made available to the Red Earth Band for construction of a high level steel bridge prior to freeze-up.

The Community Development Report

**Although in existence for only two years,
there is every indication that the F.S.I. Community
Development Program has been successful.**

An evaluation by C.D. director Jake Mike.

Two years have elapsed since the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians took over the Community Development Program in Saskatchewan. While this has been a very short time in which to evaluate such a ramified process as Community Development, there are numerous indications that the Program has been successful.

It may be truthfully said that Indian communities in Saskatchewan have developed a great deal in the past two years. Any person who is involved with the affairs of Indians today realizes that Indian people as a whole are advancing rapidly politically, socially, and economically, after experiencing a long period of stagnation. There is no doubt that the field workers of the Federation Community Development Program have contributed to the phenomenon.

The Federation presently has a Community Development Program Director who oversees the entire program, a Community Development Researcher who is responsible for determining the needs of Indian communities through the monthly reports that the field workers send to the main office, and a total of twenty-eight Community Development field workers including five Area Supervisors.

To facilitate ease of operation of the Community Development Program, the Province is divided into five areas, each supervised by one Community Development Supervisor. These Supervisors attend to a staff of five to eight Community Development Workers, integrating their efforts and dealing with administrative tasks. These Supervisors in turn are responsible to the Community Development Program Director.

The Community Development Program of the Federation in the 1972-73 fiscal year also employed a total of 12 Family Counsellors. Indian leaders feel keenly that in order for healthy development of their communities to come about, the personal and family problems of the people need to be ameliorated. The painful process of integration with its alcohol-related symptoms has done a great deal to disrupt the social fabric of Indian society and thus also kill much motivation and initiative for any kind of positive community development. With this view in mind, the twelve Family Counsellors worked on Saskatchewan Reserves and met with moderate amounts of success.

Counselors moderate success

The Family Counsellors were also responsible to the Community Development Supervisors in their respective areas and also to the Community Development Director. They took part in a Training Program throughout the year where they learned various skills in counselling from resource people who rendered their professional expertise for the benefit of the Family Counsellors. The monthly reports of the Family Counsellors, their reports on individual cases that they dealt with, and the reports of Band Councils on the effectiveness of the Family Counsellors all indicate an above-average success rate for that type of work.

The funding for the Family Counsellor Program came from the Regional Office of Indian Affairs and not from the Federation Community Development Program as those funds were all budgeted. It is to the Federation's disappointment that no more funds were available to carry on the Family Counselling Program in the current year. It was an important and much needed program on Indian Reserves and although only of fifteen months duration, it soon proved its effectiveness. The Federation hopes that this viable endeavour in a unique type of community development can be re-established when funds become available.

The Community Development budget of the Federation for the 1972-73 fiscal year was \$600,000. These funds

were used for the salaries and expenses of a Community Development Director, a Community Development Research Co-ordinator, five Area Supervisors, twenty-three Community Development Workers and a staff for support services. Also, a field staff of ten Family Counsellors.

The Training Program for the Community Development Program in the 1972-73 year was provided by the Cultural College in Saskatoon. The Cultural College retains a staff of professional people quite capable of providing training in Community Development skills in addition to personal human life skills. Workshops from a few days to two weeks duration were held at regular intervals throughout the year. This being the second year that most of these workers have been subject to regular training sessions, the result is that the Federation has some highly qualified and skillful Community Development Workers. The on-going Training Program sessions offer simultaneous training to both new and advanced workers.

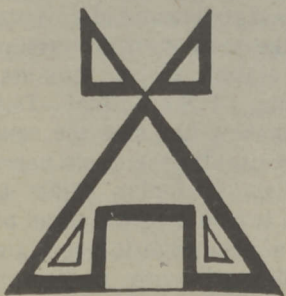
Reports a monthly routine

The Research Program of the Community Development Program employs one person who is responsible for evaluation of the Program, pinpointing of problem areas in the Program and on the field, and writing and disseminating information helpful to the Community Development Workers.

Most of the information the Research Co-ordinator receives comes from the monthly written reports that all the Community Development Workers are obligated to submit. These reports contain information on the economic, social or political developments on various Reserves and the way in which the Community Development Worker is involved in the developments. However, it should be stated here that although political events are frequently reported, the Community Development Workers avoid involvement in Reserve politics.

Related to the foregoing is the evaluation of the Community Development Worker's performance. The Federation has made every effort to find the most qualified persons to fill the Community Development positions on the Reserves, people who are not only knowledgeable, but also suited to the temperament and social structure of the particular Reserves. Nevertheless, there is an ongoing evaluation process of worker's job performance to ensure that the individual Community Development Workers are not only doing a task, but doing it effectively. Information on the performance of individual Community Development Workers comes from their monthly reports, Supervisor's evaluations and primarily from the Band Councils of the particular Reserves that the Community Development Worker is assigned to. Any practice of the Community Development Worker that hinders his effectiveness is dealt with and furthermore advice on how to be even more effective may be given. Although staff turn-over has been low, the Federation has released a few Community Development Workers who could not adjust to the conditions of the job. On the other hand, it has been the experience of the Federation that some Community Development Workers do better on one particular Reserve than on another, therefore, a move to a new area sometimes has brought out the best in a worker.

The types of work done in the Community Development Program on Reserves is varied. While most Community Development Workers would be too modest and honest to take all the credit for positive developments on Reserves, they have been frequently instrumental in the process. From the field of recreation to the field of economic developments, Community Development Workers have been working industriously.



"More time and more workers are the greatest needs at this point in the rapid developments on Indian reserves today."

For instance, the new and successful ranching operation on the Joseph Bighead Reserve at Pierceland, Saskatchewan, occurred largely due to the efforts of a dedicated Community Development Worker in that area. The operation, now registered as the J.J.J. Ranch Enterprise, has come into being on a Reserve that as a community has long been inactive and socially and economically stagnant. But today, the ranch is only slightly over one year old, runs close to 350 head of cattle and owns \$463,800 worth of inventory which includes fences, hay field, barns, corrals, machinery and a modern home for the Manager.

In terms of expansion, J.J.J. Ranch Enterprise plans to have 1,000 head of cattle with fifteen full time employees at the end of nine years. The Manager is presently an experienced non-Indian rancher, but there is a training program on which hopes to supply a manager and two assistant managers from the local Reserve within three years. While this project has relied on a lot of outside expertise, including the Community Development Worker, within a short time the plan is for the Band to operate the Ranch entirely on their own.

Ranch projects developed

Fortunately, Joseph Bighead Reserve has been able to finance this ranch mainly from their own revenue. The Band is situated on a large field of natural gas that has been tapped and supplies much of central Saskatchewan. Yet such a ranch could have been started earlier, but not until interested parties such as the Community Development Worker went to the people and told them of the economic possibilities for their Reserve did anything concrete transpire. It is obvious in this case that the Community Development Worker is involved in economic development yet it is virtually impossible to divorce community development from economic development.

Another example of the type of work done by Community Development Workers of the Federation is the proposed Sports Complex for the Sweetgrass Reserve in the Battleford area. Like most Saskatchewan Reserves, the Sweetgrass Reserve has been always woefully short of recreation facilities except for ball parks and open skating rinks. There is a high population of children and youth with very little to do with their leisure time which probably has been a precipitating factor in the high rate of delinquency.

Now a Community Development Worker who has lately become the Chief of that Reserve found that the people were very interested in undertaking a community project to build a sports complex which would include a hockey arena and curling rink with possibilities for a gymnasium. Presently the people are engaged in determining ways that funds could be raised to finance the project. They hope to begin construction on the sports complex by this fall. Without the input of ideas and the industry of this particular Community Development Worker possibly many more years would have passed by before the people could actually believe that the project was feasible.

A form of community development that has been transpiring on Indian Reserves has been the new interest in Band elections. Many Community Development Workers observed in the past that many Reserves were very apathetic towards their own Band administrations. Elections were held for Band Councils with only a small minority of the eligible voters bothering to exercise their franchise and Band meetings experienced even poorer attendance. But with the initiation of community development on Reserves with Community Development Workers talking to Band Councils and Band members alike about the possibilities of making their communities better places to live, the political tone has become keen. The Band elections of 1973 have seen record turnouts of voters on almost every Reserve in Saskatchewan. Certainly this new interest illustrates a positive type of community development with which the Federation Community Development Workers have been involved.

Possibilities just beginning

Furthermore, not only has interest in Reserve politics risen, but interest in community affairs has risen also. For instance, there is concern and enthusiasm about the education of children and adults. School Committees function vigorously on many Reserves as ways are sought to improve the quality of education offered to Indian children and also means to improve the high dropout rate in high schools. The people are demanding positions on joint-school boards which up to recently they have been denied.

Cultural aspirations have been revived as Indian people realize that many young people have become lost in a no-mans-land between the culture of the older people and the dominant Euro-Canadian culture. The

loss of identity is suspected to be one of the causes of lack of motivation in school and life in general. Consequently a new emphasis on Indian traditions and values including the teaching of Native languages has been initiated. All of the schools now operating on Reserves or for the benefit of Indian students offer instruction in culture and Native languages. Native language instruction is also to be offered in joint-schools if plans in the offing materialize.

This new interest in community affairs is certainly the beginning point for community development of all kinds — economic, social and cultural. One Community Development Worker put it well when he stated that Indian people must take the best from both cultures and become a strong people.

C.D. is an exciting process

Community Development is an exciting process because new areas of development unfold as time passes. Even now there are new trends on the Reserves that suggest the need for Community Development Workers' assistance into the future.

One of the major thrusts on Reserves today is for different types of economic development. The Peepeekisis Reserve at Balcarres affords an example in the agricultural field. This Band up to the present has leased large tracts of fertile soil to non-Indian farmers. One of the results of this practice has been those non-Indian farmers growing wealthy while reporting a poor crop yield year after year because there is no real effective way of determining the true yield. Now Peepeekisis is determined to take over their own land and operate a Band Farm which would provide both employment to Band members and revenue to the Band funds. The Community Development Workers for that Band is also a Band Councillor and provides effective advice on the procedures in setting up such a Band Farm. Such an operation will take some years before it is operating effectively and it may be a detriment to the operation to withdraw the services of an effective Community Development Worker while the developments are still in the planning stage.

Community Development Workers are also involved in various other types of economic enterprises on many Reserves. Band cow-calf operations, tourism and beach developments are examples of such efforts now taking place with the purpose of eventually creating a self-supporting economic system for the Bands. In all these developments Community Development Workers are involved. This trend for economic development will only increase in the future and the need for the expertise and assistance of the Community Development Workers will increase in the future rather than decrease.

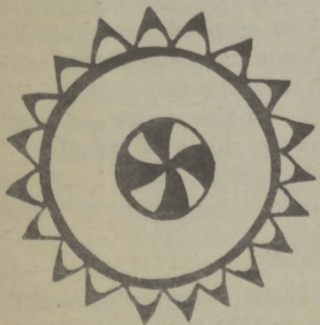
A final example of new trends today is in regards to the youth on Reserves. The major part of any Reserve population today is comprised of people under twenty-five years of age. Many potential leaders among these youth are arising and demanding attention to their needs and aspirations. As statistics amply afford, neglect of the youth of Reserves has bred a generation of young people involved with the law, many having already experienced the abject hopelessness of a prison cell.

Youth work important

Now youth clubs, many with the intention of doing the community free services, are being organized on many Reserves. One such youth club on a particular Reserve cleaned and redecorated the three churches and their cemeteries on the Reserve without asking any monetary reimbursement. The Community Development Worker on that particular Reserve was an integral factor in organizing the youth club and continues to provide guidance in their efforts.

4-H Clubs are being organized on some Reserves under the auspices of the local Community Development Worker. This program is one that provides youth with the opportunity to learn responsibility and real life skills such as home economics and cattle raising. It is a program only in its embryonic stage and the great majority of Reserves have still not been approached on the subject. Certainly in the field of Indian youth, the services of Community Development Workers will be required for some time to come.

In closing, it may be stated truthfully that the concept of and possibilities for community development are just beginning to be grasped on many Reserves. Only two years ago the Federation embarked on this Program and now the communities have overcome any initial suspicions and reservations about the new Program. Band Councils are increasingly taking advantage of the professional know-how of the highly trained Community Development Workers in the development of their communities. More time and more workers for the Program are the greatest needs at this point in the rapid developments on Indian Reserves today.



Sask. Indian Princess named in Regina contest

by Eleanor Brass

Eighteen year old Sharon Harper of Onion Lake Reserve was chosen Saskatchewan Indian Princess at a competition held in the Regina Friendship Centre, August 4th.

She will go going to Edmonton to compete in the National contest to be held in the McDonald Hotel on August 12th and then to Hobbema Indian Reserve for the crowing of the National princess.

She received gifts of a three piece luggage set, a wrist watch, a bouquet of flowers and a four hundred collar wardrobe from the Regina Friendship Centre and the Provincial Friendship Centre Association.

The runner-up was Joanne Dagdick, a Regina girl, who received a wrist watch and flowers.

Jacob Pete was the Master of Ceremonies. He called on the Princess to speak and she gave an excellent talk stressing the fact that she was proud of her ancestry.

"For our native people, I believe living in the city is a must if we wish to advance ourselves. I believe the main advantage in city living is that it brings us closer together. The more obstacles we come up against, the more we unite to break them down," she said. "We are getting to love and respect one another more and more as time goes on, and I think this is a must if we are to carry on our culture."

She further said, "We should also keep in mind that we are trying to reach a whole nation, not just our immediate bonds of unity." Sharon ended with an Indian prayer and also spoke in the Cree language.

Joanne Dagdick gave as her contribution a lovely solo accompanied by herself on a guitar.

The judges were: Mrs. Georgina Fisher, Mr. Mannie Delorme, Ken Charkin, United Way, Stan Shank, from the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Eunice Blondeau.

The judges asked the con-

testants questions on language, unity, culture, travels and the Friendship Centre. The girls answered all questions very well.

Miss Denise Morin, one of the guests, sang a solo and the Friendship Centre band played selections during the afternoon and played for the dance in the evening.

New grader at Onion Lake

The band council of Onion Lake have purchased heavy equipment in the line of a road grader from Western Tractor (1973) Ltd. in Saskatoon for the price of \$11,000.

Realizing the maintaining of the community's roads was not up to par the band council through the Indian Affairs Department in North Battleford purchased the machine using their capital fund in Ottawa.

Thunderbirds explained

By Eleanor Brass

Thunder-birds are a common symbol of North American Indians. They are considered a sacred medium and hatch their young on the highest peaks of the mountains where there is constant flashing of lightning and rumbling of thunder. Towards the end of the season when the young thunderbirds are trying out their wings they become very playful and thoughtlessly strike people besides doing other damage. That is why lightning does more striking in the latter part of the season rather than the early part. The Indians always painted the figure of thunder-birds on their tepees for protection. They claim that there has never been a tepee struck by lightning that had the painting of a thunder-bird on it.

LITTLE MOONISQUAIW (LITTLE WHITE WOMAN)

Moonisquaiw was a small black and white dog, with a white spot covering one ear and eye, which was always easily seen when she was in the marshes.

Moonisquaiw belonged to an elderly woman who made mats and baskets out of reeds and water willows. Everyone called her Noohkoom (Grandmother), as she was to everyone in camp.

She named her dog Moonisquaiw, as it had fussy habits which appeared to her as proud and haughty. It reminded her of some white women she had met.

Moonisquaiw was very friendly and a favorite with all the people in the camp. She would always meet them wagging her tail vigorously and giving ecstatic jumps. Her agility worried Noohkoom a great deal as they had to spend so much time in the marshes collecting rushes and water willows for Noohkoom's mats and baskets.

There was always a lot of ducks and other birds in the water. Among the rushes were the sacred birds which the Indians believed were brothers and sisters of the thunder-birds and therefore must not be hurt or killed. They were called Peesquas (swamp cranes). Moonisquaiw had great fun chasing them around, they would fly in a zig-zag manner, which made them difficult to catch. But this was fascinating to the dog. Noohkoom worried very much about this and continued to scold the dog and tried to stop it from chasing the birds around, for she feared that Moonisquaiw would hurt or kill one and the wrath of the thunder-birds would be on them.

In the winter time Noohkoom made baskets from the willows she stored, while Moonisquaiw watched her working. The dog would become bored and spend her time chewing Noohkoom's precious willows.

When the spring time came around, Noohkoom had her baskets for sale. She made her rounds with Moonisquaiw greeting everyone in her usual friendly manner.

Noohkoom gave many of her lovely baskets away for nothing. She had tiny ones which she gave to the little girls. They were always so proud of their baskets, and always so happy to see Noohkoom and her pet, for they were loved by all old and young.

The snow melted away, the marshes were open and the rushes tall enough to pick and be made into mats and baskets. Moonisquaiw started her fun of chasing the peesquas again. At last one day she caught one and killed it. Noohkoom scolded the dog and took her back to the camp. They didn't do anything more that day, but pray and burn sweet grass for the Great Spirit that they be spared the wrath of the thunder-birds.

It had been a very hot day and in the evening Noohkoom retired early and Moonisquaiw slept by the fireplace in the tepee.

During the night Noohkoom was awakened by a loud crash of thunder. She arose immediately and called the dog. There was no response. So she stirred the embers in the fireplace and they lit the tepee to a faint glow. Then she saw her pet's poor twisted body. It had been killed by lightning. Now she knew the thunder-birds were angry.

So she took some sweet grass and sprinkled it on the embers in the fireplace. The fragrance mingled with her chants to the Great Spirit. He would be pleased with the scent and perhaps save her from the same fate as her pet.

She knew her tepee was not painted with the symbol of the thunder-bird and this would also add to their wrath.

Noohkoom mourned the loss of her pet, and was not seen in the marshes for the remainder of the season.

The whole camp was saddened by the death of Moonisquaiw and knew why she met her fate in this way.

CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH

"I bought a washing machine and paid \$150.00 down. I signed a conditional sales contract covering the balance of \$172.00 plus the interest charges of \$68.00. My monthly payments were to be \$10.00 per month for 24 months. Had I known the rate of interest was 37.95% I would not have signed the contract."

"Is there anything I can do?"

ANSWER

Yes . . . If the interest has not been expressed as an annual percentage rate, you are not obligated to pay any carrying charges.

A WISE CONSUMER WILL CHECK!

All conditional sales contracts for full disclosure of the interest charges expressed both as one sum in dollars and cents and as an annual percentage rate.

REMEMBER!

Under the Cost of Credit Disclosure Act, if **either** the dollars and cents amount **or** the percentage rate of interest is omitted, the consumer is not obligated to pay interest charges.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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COURSES INCREASED

The number of colleges and universities offering courses and Native Studies increased to 16 in 1972 from only two in 1967. on Inter Cultural Education

RCMP

By Assistant Commissioner R. J. Ross



It had been learned by members of Waskesiu Detachment from talking with the Native people of the Montreal Lake area that in the early days policemen travelling to Montreal Lake and on to La Ronge used the Waskesiu River as a canoe route. Many of the Native people mentioned this fact when remembering the good old days. It was, therefore, decided to re-enact a canoe patrol in view of the fact that this is the Centennial Year of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Chief Gilbert Bird was approached about this patrol and he was very much in favor of it. He agreed to meet Cpl. Barrie Thompson and Cst. Jim Christy on their arrival at the village.

On the 26th day of June, 1973, the two members of the Waskesiu Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrolled to the Montreal Lake Indian Reserve by canoe. Cpl. Thompson and Cst. Christy left Waskesiu Lake at 10:30 A.M., travelled along the Waskesiu River and arrived at Montreal Lake at 4 P.M. The patrol was met at the village by Chief Gilbert Bird of the Montreal Lake Band. Cpl. Thompson and Cst. Christy presented a Canadian Flag to Chief Bird and his people. At a later date an R.C.M.P. plaque will be presented to the Band to commemorate the patrol by canoe on the 100th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The two members of the Force were accompanied on this canoe trip by Mr. George Balding, Superintendent of the Prince Albert National Park and Mr. David Lepp Jr. of Waskesiu. Also accompanying the policemen were 12 employees of the Prince Albert National Park who were enjoying an outing and gaining outdoor experience.

On June 8, 1973, Sgt. Bill Loftus, Csts. George Pretli, Brian Scott, Dave Kirkby and Joe Gaudet of Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment were invited to the File Hills-Qu'Appelle Track & Field Meet held at Asham's Point on the Pasqua Indian Reserve. There were approximately 200 students from the elementary grades of Pasqua, Muscowpetung and Standing Buffalo Indian Reserves in attendance. The R.C.M.P. members assisted in the judging, recording of statistics in the various events and acting as umpires in the ball games. Sgt. Loftus as a neutral, was specially requested to act as chief umpire for the final ball game between the Pasqua and Muscowpetung Schools. The game was finally won by the Pasqua School after a fast and exciting seven innings.

The students from Pasqua Indian School were outstanding in the majority of events and won the most number of first and second ribbons. At the conclusion of the field day, the R.C.M.P. Centennial Trophy for the Most Outstanding Athlete of the meet was presented co-jointly to Joy Redwood and Edward Chicoose of the Pasqua School, who were tied for total points. These two athletes were presented with individual trophies for their achievement. The large R.C.M.P. Trophy now stays with the Pasqua Indian School for the coming year and will again be up for competition as an annual award during the File Hills-Qu'Appelle Track and Field Meet.

To show their appreciation for the many years the R.C.M. Police have served the people of the Onion Lake Indian Reserve, a project has been undertaken to reconstruct the original R.C.M. Police Detachment in Onion Lake. This building will measure 26' x 28' in size and is to be constructed from logs. It will be located near the Onion Lake Band Office on the original building site which no doubt will be an added attraction to the area.

Conclusion

There was once a time, I lived in the trusting security of an environment — dissimilar by far to what I'm living now . . .

The reservation was my whole world — from its game-ridden depths I drew my entire nourishment, we lived as one — each inseparable from the other . . .

Then one day, in the midst of my happy existence, I heard a voice from the city beckon — Come, the reservation holds no promise — the reservation is a false world.

So I questioned my environ-

ment, and having once questioned all that I held to be true and valid, I realized my simple existence was not enough, and that I would never be happy until I knew the wonders of the true world . . .

Today, having wandered abroad for an interminable age — having learned of the infinite dimensions of the profanity of the true world, I have learned its one immutable and all-inclusive truth. "That you can't beat the Indian reservations of our land."

Ben Cote
Prince Albert.

A report from Meadow Lake

Thousands attend for 2nd annual Pow wow

By Sandra Mérastry
Meadow Lake, Sask.

The Meadow Lake second Annual Pow Wow was another success. There was over two thousand people in attendance from as far as New York and other parts of the States and Canada.

This year's princess is Violet Gladue. There was trophies and prize money given out to the contest winners. In the men's finals of the Pow Wow dancing, Gordon Dreaver from Big River took first, James Thunderchild from Thunderchild took second, Arsene

Tootoosis from Poundmaker took third.

In the teen boys Ian Robinson Prince Albert, Delores Thunderchild, Thunderchild, and Gerald Baptiste, Red Pheasant.

In the little boys, Garry Baptiste, Red Pheasant, Tryon Trochie, Chinook, Montana; and Dean Mackinaw, Kootney Plains.

In the ladies finals: Gladys Wapass, Thunderchild; Mary Baptiste, Red Pheasant; and Lily Roan, Kootney Plains.

In the teen girls: Brenda Beaudry, Red Pheasant; Virginia Horse, Thunderchild; and

Lorraine Blackbird, Thunderchild.

In the little girls: Lorraine Bill, Chitek Lake; Wendy Dillon, Onion Lake, and Vivan Paddy, Thunderchild. All the winners received trophies and prize money.

Percy Sangret won the All-Round Performer, this is the second time he won the title. Runner-up was Arsene Tootoosis and George Merasty Jr. He is only four years of age. The Frog Lake singers won the prize money for the best singers.

Gary Merasty, Willis Merasty, and Calvin Bear are going to be attending Prince Albert Hockey school at the end of August.

The Opportunity for Youth have done a lot of work on the reserve. Robert Fiddler is the group leader. Richard Gladue, Darrell Gladue, Violet Gladue, Clarence Fiddler, Gregory Tootoosis, and John Bear are the students working. The group have finished making a ball diamond and are starting on a playground for the little ones. They helped work on the Pow Wow grounds working in the booths and policing. After the Pow Wow was over they cleaned up the grounds.

Working under the Student Employment program is Linda Merasty. She works in the office under the direction of Ann Pamburn, the secretary. The reserve have started their band farm. It is directed by Larence Bear. They have over a thousand acres of land to work. The crops this year look favorable.

INDIAN EDUCATION RESOURCES CENTER U.B.C.

Applications are invited to fill the following positions:

Language Arts Specialist

Two positions — B.C.

Native Indian Teachers Association Co-ordinators

Resource Librarian

Job descriptions, application forms, and other particulars are available from the Indian Education Resources Center, Room 106 Brock Hall, U.B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C. Phone: 228-4662. Preference will be given to applicants with an active working knowledge of native Indian education.

Jobs to commence:

September 1, 1973

Salaries: Will depend on qualifications.

Minister is urged to resign D.N.S.

The department of Northern Saskatchewan has been attacked for its "hypocrisy" and "total failure" by former employees with its community development branch who say they were fired over their efforts to involve Native people in governing the north.

The former employees said that "even on the basis of the objectives the Department has set for itself, it has been a total failure," according to their spokesman, Jerry Hammersmith.

"The responsibility for the Department's lack of credibility and acceptance among Native people in the north must be placed squarely on the shoulders of Ted Bowerman, minister in charge of the Department and his deputy minister, Wilf Churchman."

"It is clear that Churchman and Bowerman have the support of only a small racist minority in the north and they

should resign immediately," Mr. Hammersmith said.

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan has also joined in the call for the resignations of Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman and they have taken their requests to Premier Blakney.

While the Metis Society is concerned about lack of action from the new department, Northern Saskatchewan Indian Chiefs have taken the step of asking D.N.S. officials to stay off their reserves fearing that for Indians the department will try and do too much.

The Chiefs had earlier sent a statement to the D.N.S. pointing out that Indian people are at present and wish to remain a Federal responsibility and warning that the Department must make no attempts at disrupting this relationship since this would inevitably lead to the disintegration of their rights and special status as Indians.

History described to workshops

In two speaking engagements at the Prairie Christian Training Centre in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, July 16 and 17, Roland Crowe, Communications Worker for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, spoke to a group of High school students, representing the whole of Saskatchewan, and attended a Human Rights and United Nations Seminary, dispelling many misconceptions regarding Treaty Indians and Non Treaty Indians.

Roland gave a brief history and outline of the Treaties. He also said that the Metis people were not left out in the cold but were given land script

or money and also the status of a Canadian citizen.

Some concern was mentioned in regards to the Lavelle case. Roland very ably dispelled any misgivings regarding the stand taken by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in this regard. He also explained the status of Indian women marrying white men and vice-versa.

After his speech, Roland stayed for the Social Hour in which he was bombarded with questions ranging from Indian children's mentality to the amount of Treaty money given out, which Roland very ably clarified.



Redmen capture fastball title

Wilfred Constant proved too much for Sweetgrass Aces to handle on the weekend of July 28th at Sweetgrass ball park and as a result Fort la Corne captured the provincial A championship in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Fastball final.

Constant allowed just five hits in the final game striking out 11 batters in the 7-inning game as they won the decisive game of the round robin final 4-2.

Three teams, File Hills, Sweetgrass, and Fort la Corne participated in the round-robin affair for the provincial A championship.

The first game, Fort la Corne walked over File Hills 33-2 with Fort la Corne scoring 12 runs in the first inning of a 5-inning game. File Hills managed to score two runs in the first inning before the door was closed by Constant.

In their second encounter File Hills scored their only run in the third stanza against Sweetgrass, spoiling Eugene Albert's 3-hitter. Sweetgrass won the game 6-1 behind near-flawless pitching of Eugene Albert.

In their first encounter Fort la Corne blanked Sweetgrass 2-0 behind the superb pitching of Constant as he struck out 9 Sweetgrass batters for the win.

The A-B final between Sweetgrass Aces and Fort la Corne Redmen was a pitching duel with Roy Atcheynum hurling for Sweetgrass and Fort la Corne staying with Wilfred Constant.

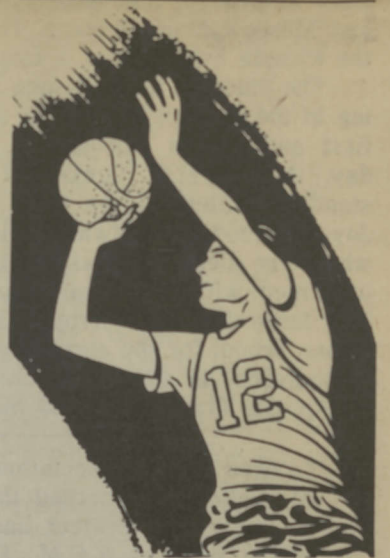
In hurling for Fort la Corne Constant struck out 11 batters and Roy Atcheynum hurling for Sweetgrass struck out 9 batters in a losing cause. A costly paid of errors in the third inning erased a scoreless game and sent the Redmen onto victory scoring three runs and adding one more in the sixth inning. This was too much for Sweetgrass to handle and bowed to a score of 4 - 2 to Fort la Corne and so the 1973 Federation of Sask. Indians Provincial Championship returns once more to Fort la Corne.



WILFRED CONSTANT



SOLOMON SANDERSON



'73 FSI fastball ladies' champs

First round games, Cote defeated Mistawsis 21-15, and Sweetgrass blanked Gordons 24-0. This staged the B-final between Gordons and Mistawsis with the gals from Mistawsis winning the game 13-5. The A-final had Sweetgrass and Cote playing to a tune of 5-3 in favor of Sweetgrass.

Mistawsis scored a total of six runs in the first inning as they marched onward to victory. The gals were hitting the ball as Sweetgrass just couldn't unwind and won the decisive game of the A-B final 9-3. The 1973 Ladies Provincial Fastball Championship travels to Mistawsis as the gals put on the steam, winning it in great fashion.

Mistawsis proved too much for Sweetgrass to handle on the weekend of July 28th in the A-B final at Sweetgrass ball park and as a result Mistawsis captured the provincial title in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Ladies Fastball Championship for 1973.

The ladies provincial fastball final was hosted by the Sweetgrass Reserve, an Indian community 20 miles west of Battleford on Highway 40, for the first time since it became an annual event in 1971. The ladies final had four teams; Cote, Mistawsis, Sweetgrass, and Gordons, participating in a double-knockout affair for the 1973 championship.





Ladies Softball action at the Sandy Lake Sports Day.



Eight teams participated in the girls division. Here Sandy Lake and Shell Lake are battling it out.

Underdogs take fastball

The Cote Selects went in as under dogs at fourth spot in the Trail Fastball League Championships finals and came out as surprising winners.

The Cote Selects were entered in the Trail Fastball League two years ago. Cote Selects are from Cote Reserve about three miles north of Kamsack.

This year there were six teams entered in the League. There were three Indian teams, Cote Selects, Keeseekoose Reds and Badgerville B's. The three White teams who have dominated this League for about four years in a row were Aron, Pelly, and Sandy Beach. The Selects were tied for fourth spot with the Keeseekoose Reds for League standing. The Selects played the Reds and defeated them in a sudden death game.

After eliminating the Keeseekoose squad the Selects advanced to the semi-finals against the last two years' Champions, Sandy Beach. The Cote ball team came out triumphant and faced the finalists and League winners.

Reynold Cote from the Selects pitched his way into two straight wins to win the coveted Trail 8 Fastball League Crown over Aron. With the power hitting of Ivan Cote and the consistent base running of Larry Whitehawk, the Cote Selects ran away with the championship by scores of

16-5 and 8-3 over the highly rated Aron team.

Norman Severight, the team's spokesman quoted, 'We have no captain and no coaching. It was all team effort and team spirit that got us the championship.'

Director named in Kamsack area

Jack Agechoutay from Sakimay Reserve was appointed the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Area IV Recreation Director this June, 1973, filling a position that had been vacant. Sakimay is located about 14 miles northwest of Broadview.

Area IV is one of the five FSI divisions in Saskatchewan. The area is made up of Cote, Keeseekoose, Ochapowace, and Sakimay reserves.

Jack Agechoutay came from an army life of 15 years. This means 15 years of regular daily physical training. He was a member of the paratroopers in one battalion and went through one of the toughest forms of body conditioning.

In his army hitch he played tackle football. He also had some boxing experience for

The two-day Sandy Lake Annual Sports Day, July 27, 28th, 1973 was said to be the largest yet, as the opening day was greeted by large crowds and 80 degree temperatures. Put on by the Sandy Lake Sports Committee, the annual event attracts large numbers of competitors and spectators from all across Saskatchewan each year.

Enthusiastic rodeo and sports fans jammed the rodeo and sports grounds as they watched the various events each day. The gymkhana events included Girls and Mens Barrel Races, and Mens and Girls Stake Races. The rodeo events included Saddle Bronc, Bare Back, Calf Roping, Wild Steer Wrestling, and a Wild Horse Race. There were bingo games going on both days as well as two refreshment stands serving delicious food.

Norman Fraser, in his 80's, thrilled a large crowd with his fast and fancy footwork in the Red River Jigging Contest and went on to claim the first prize. Music was supplied by the well known Canan Andrew Ahenakew.

In Soccer, five teams participated which included The Pas, Mistawasis, Muskeg Lake, Sturgeon Lake, and the Sandy Lake Jrs. and Srs.

The final game was between Sandy Lake Juniors and the Sandy Lake Seniors with the Senior team defeating the Juniors by a score of 5 - 3.

In softball in the men's division, ten teams participated, including 'A & W' Playboys from Prince Albert, Shellbrook Huskies, Clearview Glass, Prince Albert, Dry Creek, Sandy Lake, Mastaw-

one year in the army.

Mr. Agechoutay's first impression on his new position as quoted, 'I have to try to adjust to Indian time. I have lived with punctuality for 15 years and I still have habits I have developed in the Army.'

'One good thing I have encountered with the Indian people is the great enthusiasm that is quite evident. They all have a feeling of pride and nationalism for their reserves. This is very good because people will start developing good recreational programs in order to compete with other reserves.'

'They all want to win for their reserves. This means good recreation leadership. The potential is there, just the development is required. I hope to see some championships come into this area in the future.'

Sandy Lake sports attracts large crowds

sis A & B teams, Muskeg Lake, and Debden. The final games was between Debden and Muskeg, Debden emerging victorious by a score of 8-0. Debden placed first with Muskeg Lake second, Clearview Glass third and Mistawasis 'A' team in the fourth spot.

In the girls division, eight teams took part. These included teams from Victoire, Shell Lake, Sandy Lake, Mildred, Mistawasis, Shellbrook and two teams from Prince Albert, Prince Albert Brown Dusters and the P.A. Vics.

The final game was played between the P.A. Brown Dusters and Victoire. P.A. Brown Dusters easily overwhelming the Victoire team. In the placings, Prince Albert Brown Dusters first, Victoire second, and Shellbrook in the third position.

To wind up the various events each day, a dance was held Saturday and Sunday night which saw the hall packed on both occasions with cowboys, ball players, and people who enjoy dancing to good music provided by the Renegades, a local band from Sandy Lake.

Winners named

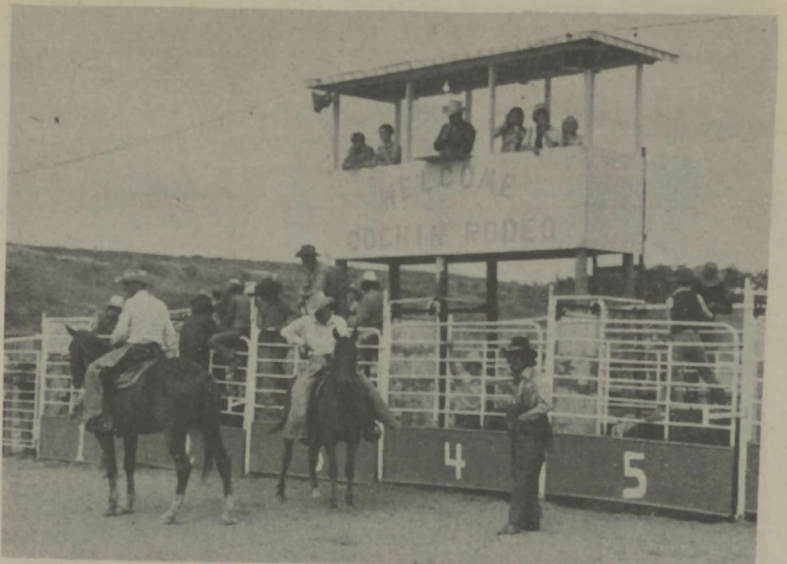
August 5, 1973, a windy, cloudy day was the scene of the men's and women's provincial B fastball finals held at the Muskeg Lake Reserve. In spite of unsettled weather conditions, a large crowd watched some of the best fastball action in the area.

The six teams participating for the championships included: Ochapowace, Men's and Women's; Poundmaker Reserve, Men's and Women's; and Muskeg Lake Reserve, Men's and Women's.

Both Ochapowace men's and women's teams were quickly eliminated by the better teams from Poundmaker and Muskeg

Lake. The final games were between Poundmaker and Muskeg Lake in the girls division with Poundmaker defeating the Muskeg Girls by a score of 8-4 and taking the championship. In the men's division, the Muskeg Men's team overwhelmed the Poundmaker team with a score of 17-4, taking the championship with them.

Bruce Wolfe from the Muskeg Lake Reserve thrilled the crowd with a show of his great pitching and hitting abilities. With this talent on their side, the men's team from Muskeg Lake could do no worse than to win the finals.



Steer Wrestling proved to be a spectacular feature at the Bronco Days in Cochin, Sask.

Bronco busting

Steer wrestling proved to be a spectacular feature at the Bronco Days in Cochin, Sask. on July 21-22 when Ken Sayers of Gullivan, Sask., on in a fine-cut 4.5 seconds.

Other results from the 2nd Annual Bronco Days, sponsored by the Moosomin Indian Band are as follows: Ladies Barrel Race, Carolyn Carlson of Meadow Lake; Ladies Steer Undecorating, Cathy Carlson of Meadow Lake; Junior Steer Riding, John Early of Marshall, Alberta; Midget Steer Riding, Allan

Early of Marshall, Alberta; Bull Riding, Gerry Walker of Greenan, Sask.; Bareback Bronc, Ed Hornberger of Rosemary, Alberta; Saddle Bronc, Gordy Lee of Fort McMurray, Alberta; and Calf Roping, Tom Bailey of St. Paul, Alberta.

Jimmy Mayo, responsible for the staging of the 2nd Annual Bronco Days, terms it an "Overwhelming success" and it can be asserted that the 3rd Annual Bronco Days will be better.



The Annual Inspection for the Gordon Cadet Corp. by Lieutenant Colonel L.W. Beamont.

Annual inspection for Gordon's cadet corps

The Gordon Student Residence, near Punnichy, was the scene, June 7th, of the Annual Inspection for the Gordon Cadet Corp which saw the presentation of a number of awards and demonstrations by the cadets of their proficiencies in the military arts.

Reviewed by Lieut. Colonel L.W. Beamont of the Regina Rifle Corps, to which the Gordon Cadet Corps is affiliated, the Cadets also paraded to the music of the 10th Field Cadet Corps band of Regina.

Judged the most outstanding cadet on parade by Milton

Machiskinic, while judged most efficient First Year cadet, was Stanley Machiskinic, most efficient Second Year cadet, Tom McAfee, and most efficient Third Year cadet, Bill Hengstler.

The award for the Best Dressed cadet throughout the year went to Beaver McNab and the best rifle shot award went to Stanley Alexson.

Receiving awards for perfect attendance were Barry Standingready, Tom McAfee, Milton Machiskinic and Lorne Smokeyday.

The cadets also gave demon-

strated activities in which they had participated during the year with Cadet Captain Richard McNab leading the troop through a ceremonial rifle drill and Cadet Scott Sebastian driving a dune buggy owned by the corps and used in safe driving instruction.

The cadets also constructed a rope bridge and did several "human pyramids" representing their physical training during the year.

A social in the dining room of the residence followed the inspection.



Some of the beautiful trophies the young club has won so far.

Muskoday pow-wow club a success

In the summer, during the pow-wow season, if you see two or three cars or a bus load of happy enthusiastic children come bouncing into the grounds, you will know it's the Muskoday Pow-wow Club Dancers.

The club, with President Bill

Munroe of John Smith Reserve, has been in existence for only a couple of years and has a growing membership of 14 dancers. The club is totally self supporting and the parents have been on the pow-wow trail, camping out every weekend for the past two

summers. Mr. Munroe said that "without the support of the parents of these children, we wouldn't have a club and we are greatly indebted to them for the success of this club."

To mention some of the accomplishments the club has had so far, in the "Talent Hunt" for the North East Provincial finals held at Birch Hills, March 1972, the Muskoday Pow-wow Club walked away with the first prize winning trophy.

Jeff Munroe, age 12, and Derrick Munroe, age 13, both of John Smith, paraded off with the first and second places respectively at the Montana State finals last year. Unfortunately, this year the Club arrived a day late and the boys were unable to defend their titles.

ifteen year old Wilma Bear of John Smith captured the Northern Provincial Women's Junior finals at the Prince Albert Pow-wow in June of this year. At the same time, Joe Munroe, age 16, earned the honour of being the Northern Provincial Junior Men's champion.

The club so far has collected 26 trophies and President Bill Munroe is confident that they will not only win more trophies but will become one of the best known pow-wow clubs in this area.

Winners named in Pow Wows

The summer of '73 had numerous Indian Celebrations taking place throughout Saskatchewan and in the North Battleford area during the month of July, most of them featured dancing competitions and special solo performances by noted dancers from abroad.

Following are the results of some of the various pow-wows which took place in the North Battleford area:

MEADOW LAKE POW-WOW

Men: Gordon Dreaver of Big River, Sask.; James Thunderchild of Prince Albert, Sask.; Arsene Tootoosis of Poundmaker, Sask.

Ladies: Gladys Wapass of Thunderchild, Sask.; Mary Baptiste of Red Pheasant, Sask.; Lily Roan of Hinton, Alberta.

Teen Boys (13-19): Ian Robinson of Prince Albert, Sask.; Delores Thunderchild of Thunderchild, Sask.; Gerald Baptiste of Red Pheasant, Sask.

Teen Girls (13-19): Brenda Beaudry of Mosquito, Sask.; Virginia Horse of Thunderchild, Sask.; Lorraine Blackbird of Thunderchild, Sask.

Boys (12 and under): Gary Baptiste of Red Pheasant, Sask.; Tyron Trotchie of Chinook, Montana; Dean Mackinaw of Kooteney Plains, Alberta.

Girls (12 and under): Lorraine Bill of Chitke Lake, Sask.; Wendy Dillion of Onion Lake; Vivian Paddy of Thunderchild, Sask.

THUNDERCHILD POW-WOW

Ladies: Marlene Jimmy of Saskatoon, Sask.; Celcina Bird of Thunderchild; Gladys Wapass of Thunderchild, Sask.

Teen Girls (13-19): Lorraine Blackbird of Thunderchild, Sask.; Virginia Horse of Thunderchild, Sask.; Patricia Clay of

Mosquito, Sask.

Girls 12 and under: Lorretta Waskehat of Frog Lake, Alberta; Lorna Horse of Thunderchild, Sask.; Malinda Gopher of Great Falls, Montana.

Men: Arsene Tootoosis of Poundmaker, Sask.; Joe Roan of Hinton, Alberta; Duane Wolf of Lame Deer Montana.

Teen Boys: Ian Robinson of Prince Albert, Sask.; Ernest Stanley of Frog Lake, Alberta; Ron Lewis of Chitek Lake, Sask.

Boys 12 and under: Derrick Munroe of John Smith, Sask.; Jeff Munroe of Prince Albert, Sask.; Tyron Trotchie of Beltingham, Montana.

NORTH BATTLEFORD POW-WOW

Ladies: Marlene Jimmy of Thunderchild, Sask.; Marjorie Dreeyman of Edmonton, Alberta; Pauline Whitegrass of Lodgepole, Montana.

Teen Girls (13-19): Charlotte Wolfchild of Rocky Boy, Montana; Brenda Beaudry of Mosquito, Sask.; Lorraine Blackbird of

Girls 12 and under: Loretta Waskechat of Frog Lake, Alberta; Phyllis Paddy of Thunderchild, Sask.; Myrna Starr of Balcarres, Sask.

Men: Joe Roan of Small Boy's Camp; Dwayne Wolfchild of Lame Deer, Montana; Terry Lavallee of Edmonton, Alberta.

Teen Boys (13-19): Ken Roan of Small Boy's Camp; Rinard Roan of Small Boy's Camp; Clayton Potts of Hobbema, Alta.;

Boys 12 and under: Todd See-seequas of Duck Lake, Sask.; Stanley Pretty-paint of Crowe Agency, Montana; Perry Burns, of Prince Albert, Sask.

Fort ala Corne takes title

The Fort a la Corne 12 and under fastball team came to Badgerville and knocked over all comers to win the first 12 and under fastball Federation of Saskatchewan Indians championships for '73.

There were only three entries involved, St. Philips for Yorkton District, Fort a la Corne for the Prince Albert District, and Gordons for the Regina District.

St. Philips's received a bye in the draw while Gordons and Fort a la Corne played off. Gordon's called off the game after three innings with the score 16-1.

This championship being a single knockout tournament, Fort a la Corne then faced St. Philip's for the Provincials. Again the Fort a la Corne well-organized team won by St. Philip's calling it quits after five innings. The lopsided score was 20 to 3.

Fort a la Corne is the 1973 12 and under Federation of Saskatchewan Indians winners as declared by Jack Agecutay, the Area 4 Recreation Coordinator. Mr. Agecutay presented a team trophy to team captain Billy Marion who is also the home run cracker for these very happy winners.



Stanley Mission holds sports day

Stanley Mission recently held a sports day, the first in about eight years. It wasn't the normal type of sports day one would expect to see with an organized running meet and a few novelty events thrown in, but a day when everyone enjoyed themselves whether or not you participated.

It was a day like all days in Stanley Mission I guess, but it was there and was taken up with the excitement that was generated by the enthusiastic participants and the excited spectators.

There was a canoe race for the men and a mixed race for those who were brave enough to take a member of the opposite sex along with them for the one mile race.

It was unfortunate for me that the Recreation Director of Stanley Mission, Sam Charles, chose the writer as his partner.

There were ten entries in the race and with 150 yards to go we were in seventh place with no chance of winning, so Sam, who was in the rear, thought it necessary to tip the canoe. The water around Stanley Mission at this time of the year is warm and pleasant.

In the mixed race Nancy Ross was the unfortunate victim of my inexperience as we came last in that race, but we didn't turn over.

The first race was won by: (1) Jim Roberts and Isiah Roberts; (2) Sam Hardlotte and Tom Charles; (3) Lester Robert and Marius Hardlotte.

The second race: Percy and Jean McKenzie came first; Sam Charles and Linda McKenzie came second, and Fred McKenzie and Mabel Charles came third.

Annie Hardlotte won the bannock baking contest. Alice Charles came second and

third went to Mary Béar.

Isiah Roberts and Ernest McLeod packed 550 pounds each in the flour packing contest to share first place. Bob Charles at 525 pounds was second.

A dance and jigging contest was held in the evening to finalize the day-long activities, but it was with some reservations, with me anyway, that it came to an end. We were there to record the Moccasin Telegraph radio program, but ended up participating in many events and enjoying ourselves tremendously.

The highlight was watching young Wilson Roberts win the jigging contest which included five other participants all older than himself.

It was a day like all days as I mentioned previously at Stanley Mission, but I was there and I was thankful for it.

Hockey school successful

The first Hockey School in Southern Saskatchewan operated by the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School Board and financed by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District was off to a start on July 9th and lasted through to July 13th, 1973.

On registration day, 105 boys registered and came well represented from the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District and also the Yorkton District.

The boys' residence for the duration of the Hockey School was at the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School. All the ice instruction was given at the Fort Qu'Appelle Arena.

The boys ranged in age from 10 to 14 years of age. These boys were split up into groups according to their ages. They were separated into Bantams A, B, and C groups with each group taking turns alternately on the ice.

While one group of boys were on the ice under the instruction of Mr. Hughie Huck and ably assisted by Mr. Adrian Stimson and Mr. George Poitras, the other groups of boys were at the School involved in other programs.

Each group of boys were given 2½ hours of ice instruc-

tion each day. In the ice sessions, the boys were taught such fundamentals as: Basics of Skating, Puck Control — passing and receiving passes, stickhandling, shooting, Positional Plays — faceoffs, offensive and defensive drills; Defensive Plays — goaling, defensemen drills, body checks, one man advantage and disadvantage; Drills — for practice for improvement.

When the boys were not in ice sessions, they were involved in different other programs. They were taught the basic fundamentals of Hockey and also various other games. They were taught to make use of whatever facilities and equipment they had on the reserves. They had the responsibility of sharing in keeping the school in good condition. They also experienced group leadership and group sharing.

The boys also participated in softball, soccer, volleyball, floor hockey, swimming, and hiking and a condition program.

In the evenings, the boys attended lectures and watched instructional films on Hockey.

In all, the six days of Hockey School were very well represented, and it was very successful.

Water safety taught in Battleford area

The phrase, "life saving through watermanship", states the concept of the type of lifesaving course taught during the month of July on various Indian communities throughout the North Battleford District.

The Sports and Recreation Department of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is sponsoring the survival course and instructors are Jim and Dianne Ursan with assistance coming from the Area Sports and Recreation Co-ordinator, Howard McMaster.

According to Jim and Dianne there is a need for water-safety training on communities dealing with the school child as well as the importance of swimming under supervision. The water safety course covers three areas: rescue breathing, swimming and reaching

assistance. Written material dealing with the concept, lifesaving, is passed out to the kids, mainly due to the short stay in each community.

According to Jim and Dianne the objectives of water-safety through effective teaching will cause the boys and girls to realize the need for:

1. Correct knowledge about the hazards of aquatic participation and how to avoid and prevent accidents.
2. A responsible attitude toward the promotion of safe conduct habits.
3. Correct skills in the use of small craft.
4. Training in life saving and water safety techniques.

It is hoped that the course will teach the kids to think, act and survive when in trouble in the water.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

By Mervin Dieter
F.S.I. Reporter

Due to a very unfortunate occurrence in our immediate family, my wife and I are bringing up our grandchildren.

They were quite young at the time we began taking charge of them. The little fellow was only one year old and his little sister was three.

I am by no means a musician but I do own a violin and make some attempt at scraping out a tone on it. The only one that thinks I am the greatest musician in the world is my grandson and he often likes me to take my violin when he retires for the night and have me grind out a tune which, for some mysterious reason, really sends him off to slumberland.

My work sometimes requires late hours. Working late one particular night and not getting to bed until the early hours of the morning, I had hoped to sleep in. So what happens?

My grandson, he calls me dad, was six years old at the time and developing a very positive outlook on life. He really believed in the old saying "one good turn deserves another". He gets my violin and comes to my bed and gives me a shake to wake me up and began to bow rather hard and fast on the violin saying, "Dad, isn't this nice, you can go back to sleep now."

How should one react under the circumstances! I did what I thought was the only thing to do and replied to my grandson, "Beautiful son, beautiful", then grabbed the thickest pillow nearby, covered my head and tried to get back to sleep.

OFY approved

An Opportunity for Youth Program has been approved for Keeseekoose Youth Club. The club received a grant for the development of a recreation site along the Assiniboine river on Keeseekoose Reserve. Keeseekoose is located about eight miles north of Kamsack of which the Assiniboine River runs on the western edge of the reserve.

This project will last for seven weeks and employ about five youths from the Keeseekoose band. Their program was in effect on July 11, 1973.

They are planning on building a summer camping area for overnight activities. They will develop a beach and swimming area on the picturesque Assiniboine River.

The youth also plan to provide a recreation program which will benefit the community as a whole, in particular, the children.

Indian way of life

A week long Sundance and Indian Unity Religious Conference was held July 20 to 26 at the Witchiken Lake Reserve with Indian people attending from as far as Ontario, New York and Ohio.

Following a three-day Sundance, the Indian Unity conference was held and begun with a demonstration by medi-

cine men from Canada and the United States on Indian ways of life and traditional customs. Reported one observer, "I am amazed at some of the aspects. Some of the people are being healed right before my eyes. It is an experience to witness Indians in our time who are still gifted with healing power and Indian medicine."

A warrior and leader, Big Bear a spokesman

Big Bear, a Plains Cree Indian, leader of the last century, was honoured in a plaque unveiling ceremony at Fort Pitt, Sask., July 25, 1973.

Senator Herbert Sparrow, representing Mr. Chretien and Four Souls, grandson of Big Bear, did the unveiling ceremony with various dignitaries attending the historical occasion.

Big Bear

A noted leader and great warrior, Big Bear, was born about 1825 near Fort Carlton in one of the many Plains Cree bands scattered along the North Saskatchewan River.

Eventually becoming a Cree leader, and spokesman for discontented Indians, Big Bear refused to sign Treaty No. 6, 1876, linking it as bait meant to trap the Indians.

By 1884, he was convinced that any form of overt resistance to the white man was futile. He then co-operated with another Cree leader, Poundmaker, and urged united Indian action in an attempt to

get a better deal from the Canadian Government.

Big Bear's peaceful ambitions caused dissent within his band and he lost influence and authority to more aggressive followers, who were prepared to fight to accomplish a restitution of Indian grievances.

During the spring and summer of 1885 he was unable to restrain his band and on two occasions his followers resorted to violence, killing nine white settlers at Frog Lake and burning Fort Pitt.

There and other Indian and Metis uprisings in the northwest constituted the rebellion of 1885.

Big Bear, although showing personal restraint throughout, was nevertheless considered by the authorities the leader of his band. He spent the two years following the rebellion in prison, convicted of treason-felony.

He was released in the winter of 1887-88, moving to the Little Pine reservation, where

he was reported to be ill and also refusing all medical aid.

Big Bear, visibly crushed at the loss of a traditional life style and disillusioned by his failure to unite his people, lost the will to live. Chief Big Bear died quietly the following spring.

TRAPPERS

Statistics released by the fur division of the department of natural resources show that last year out of 2,991 registered trappers, 1,583 were treaty Indians, 976 were Metis and 432 were white.



Four Souls delivering his comments on the treatment of Indians at the plaque unveiling ceremony at Fort Pitt.

Big Bear's grandson at plaque unveiling

The grandson of Chief Big Bear, Four Souls, delivered blistering comments at Canada, the Queen, her representatives for the treatment of Indians in this country and then apologized "for anything I might have said to offend anyone."

Four Souls of Rocky Bay, Montana, told about 500 persons at Fort Pitt, July 24, that he felt privileged to belong to such "a great man — Big Bear, who was a chief, among chiefs throughout the Northwest."

Four Souls described his grandfather as a "smart man and a great leader who wanted better things for his people at the time of the signing of treaties concerning Indian rights."

"The Queen got this place pretty cheap," Four Souls said, referring to the treaty signed in which the Crown pays the Indians five dollars a year for surrendering the land.

"Yes, she got this place pretty cheap despite the efforts of the great man — Big Bear."

"It is a shame to have Indians

suffer like they have to under the flag of the Dominion of Canada," he said.

According to Four Souls, the book on the Frog Lake massacre written by W.B. Cameron, entitled "Blood Red the Sun," is probably more than half not true.

Four Souls was also critical of the Queen's representatives who got around Big Bear by establishing minor tribal chiefs who signed the treaty for five dollars a year.

"My grandfather was shamed and brought down, sentenced to

two years in Stoney Mountain Prison for things he didn't do."

"He was sentenced to prison after being convicted of treason, but he did everything in his power to prevent the rebellion. It was rabble-rousers who started the rebellion, yet it was my grandfather who was punished for their actions," he said.

Four Souls, concluded his address by saying, "I'm sorry for anything said which may have offended anyone, but I often think out loud."

Venne returns as band chief

A two day Band Council meeting was held in July at Kitasaki Hall on the La Ronge reserve to mark the first meeting of the newly-elected La Ronge council.

Newly-elected council members included Thomas Halkett, Jack Bell and Roderick Ross for La Ronge, Peter Roberts for Stanley Mission, Eninow Mckeever for Sucker River and Richard Halkett and Donald Merasty from the Little Red River.

Myles Venne was returned as Chief of the band, winning over five other men. Councilmen James Halkett, Jacob Ratt, Elizabeth Charles, Rhoda Halkett and William McKenzie were also returned to the Band council in recent elections. There were 36 candidates for the 12 council positions representing more than 2,100 band members.

The La Ronge band is scattered over four reserves.

The administration budget for the band was also outlined. Band administration cost during the coming year are expected to amount to \$42,099, Welfare costs, \$375,646, road maintenance, \$1,000, well repairs, \$2,500, lunch program, \$12,000, school committee, \$2,000, recreation, \$9,500 and administration, \$28,725.

The capital spending budget for the band will amount to \$199,000 during the current fiscal year, Mrs. Johnston explained, \$187,000 of which is allocated for the construction of new housing. In addition \$10,000 has been allocated for construction of a new road to the reserve and \$2,500 has been allocated for water and wells.

Chief Venne informed the meeting of the latest standing of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's proposal, to have the Chiefs of the province's bands paid a salary. A telex describing the hold-up at the department of Indian affairs level was read by the Chief.

Ken Williams



Many people have criticized the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians for various reasons whether or not there has been substance to their criticism. It is well known people criticize others so they who do the criticizing will look good in the eyes of their listeners. Some adversaries of the Federation assume this role because it gives them a lift and allows them to go on an ego trip which is short lived.

There are others, however, who criticize the organization constructively in an effort to help build the Federation to be a stronger political voice than what it already is. These people are determined to unite because they know in unity there is power.

You have a chance through the democratic process to put your words into action, at the Annual Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Conference in Saskatoon, August 27 to 30th. Three members of the executive are up for reelection at that time. Nominations will be the first day with the elections on the second day. Those seeking reelection are First Vice-President Peter Dubois, Third Vice-President Ken Carrier and Secretary Cy Standing.

You must ask yourself the following questions. Did these people do what was expected of them? How effective were they out in the field? Was their work beneficial to the Indian people of Saskatchewan? Do they deserve another term in office?

We must be critical of our executive and the delegates who are selected must receive direction as to what type of person they feel should represent the Indian people of Saskatchewan. Remember an executive member represents everyone, not just the people in his district. The delegates to the conference should know well in advance what characteristics their band is looking for in the executive body. If they are unsatisfied with the present administration, then look for someone who exemplifies the qualifications and nominate him or her and persuade your nominee to accept the call.

This conference is yours. It will give you a chance to nominate and elect the person or persons you want on the executive. The people you feel will serve the best interest of the Indians in this province.

If you do not take this opportunity to express yourself through your delegates then you should not complain or criticize because the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is not running the way you think it should be.

