

The Saskatchewan INDIAN

August 1972

Vol. 3 No. 8

The Saskatchewan Indian

Special Constable Program For Reserve Policing Initiated

A separate native police force has been ruled out for Saskatchewan, Attorney-General Romanow confirmed. But an improved special constable program for the policing of Indian reserves is about to be initiated.

The attorney-general has agreed to permit the RCMP to train eight special Indian constables for reserve policing. There will eventually be 31 special constables trained at the Regina RCMP depot.

Under the new training and recruitment plan, those chosen must stay with the force for at least three years.

Meetings have been held around the province and the opinions of band members and Federation of Saskatchewan Indians representatives on policing are to be incorporated into the training program.

Applications will be accepted at any RCMP office in Saskatchewan. To qualify, a man can be either married or single, aged from 19 to 45 years, and reside in Saskatchewan.

He must be physically fit and not overweight; that is with height between 5 feet 8 inches and 10 inches, best weight is 185 pounds. Over 5 feet 10 inches to six feet, 200 pounds and over six feet to six feet five inches, 210 pounds.

Anyone who applies must have a valid driver's license. No specific school grade is required but applicants must have a certificate showing the last completed school year.

A man with minor convictions or a clear police record over the last three years can try out.

The program asks that candidates be able to speak, read and write English and have a good everyday working use of either Cree or Chippewyan.

Beginner's salary is \$6,264 and this increases if the man stays with the force to \$8,587.

Special Indian constables get all benefits of regular RCMP with three weeks holidays, life insurances plan and isolated posting allowances.

There is one month of intensive training for six days a week, then special constables will be posted and have six months of on-the-job training.

Before postings, the RCMP will make sure the special constable is accepted by local band members and knows something about the area and its people.

MANUEL RE-ELECTED



GEORGE MANUEL, a Shuswap, president of the NIB for another two years by acclamation.

George Manuel, a 50-year-old Shuswap Indian from Chase, B.C., has been acclaimed president of the National Indian Brotherhood for a second term.

Mr. Manuel was nominated at the NIB annual convention by Chief Dave Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Mr. Manuel's term is for two years as head of the national Indian lobby group in Ottawa.

The NIB is composed of member provincial and territorial organizations. The NIB executive council is made up of the chiefs and presidents of these groups.

Mr. Manuel, who told delegates he knows what it is like to live in a dirt-floor hut and always be on the verge of hunger, holds as one of his priorities, Indian economic development.

Ninety percent of Canada's Indians still live the way he used to, Mr. Manuel said.

He condemned Indian affairs for its economic development policy which is "so rigid that we will never reach the people we represent."

Chief Ahenakew said Mr. Manuel was an example of faith, strength and dedication to the Indian movement. The continuation of present Indian leadership is necessary to Indian development, Chief Ahenakew said.



Indian Celebrations

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APOLOGY

Our apologies to Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Senator Joe Dreaver for our article on the Senate last month. Senator Dreaver served in the armed forces during the war. First he enlisted with the 188th and then was transferred to the 107th in Winnipeg, later he served in the Royal Engineers, Third Division. He did not serve with John Diefenbaker, as our article implied.

Also, Senator Dreaver was not involved with the Queen Victoria Protective Association as our article stated.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

AUG 28 1972

SASKATCHEWAN

*Chief
David
Ahenakew*



The medicare issue is settled in Saskatchewan. No treaty or registered Indian in Saskatchewan will have to pay medicare or hospitalization premiums in 1973. This is a great accomplishment of the Indian people in this province.

We've fought to have this treaty right restored. The provincial government had promised to help restore our treaty rights in its election platform and we went after them.

At a meeting Aug. 11, 1972, with Walter Smishek, the health minister, we were told the province had finally agreed to change the hospitalization and medicare regulations. So the 12-month stipulation on all Indians is no longer in effect as of January, 1973.

When an Indian moved off the reserve, he became responsible for his hospitalization and medicare. No one will be compelled to pay by the end of the year.

Band councils are being informed now.

I think this medicare issue all could have been settled a lot earlier if it weren't for politics. The government is a bit reluctant to let everyone know what has been done by Saskatchewan Indians.

The sum involved may not be large for the provincial government to lose but the principle means much more for Indian people.

It means that Andrew Swimmer of Sweetgrass, who was willing to fight in the Supreme Court of Canada for his medicare treaty right, under the Medicine Chest clause of Treaty 6, will not have to go to court.

Another battle is one beginning over income tax. This is a tricky problem. Our treaties in Saskatchewan specifically state Indians are tax-exempt. But they don't describe which taxes. So we're going to join all the other Canadian Indians trying to beat income tax. All provincial Indian organizations will do it the same way.

There are three steps. We'll advise everyone who gets taxed to just sign the form the government sends out. But no more questions should be answered.

When the signed forms, the T-4 slips, are sent in, Ottawa will come back saying this is how much a person owes.

Then the person goes to the local federal tax office, picks up a "Notice of objection" form, and sends it back to Ottawa.

If everyone sends in these notices, the government will soon know we mean business.

WORK OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

More money, \$120,000, has been found for the work opportunity program in Saskatchewan.

Ideas for projects for the program come from band councils.

FRONT PAGE OF THE JULY ISSUE



We ran the above photo on the front page in the July issue of this publication.

This distinguished gentleman is George Dreaver, father of 81-year-old Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Senator Joe Dreaver, from the Mistawasis Reserve.

The late Mr. George Dreaver was born around the 1850's in the Moosewoods area of Saskatchewan. It was a custom of the Indian people then, that the first grandson born be raised by his grandparents. He was with his grandfather at the signing of Treaty 6 at or near Fort Carlton in August of 1876.

In later years, as a young man, George Dreaver lived in Prince Albert with his parents who owned land there. His father was also the Hudson Bay man for the area.

It was while living in Prince Albert that he met his future wife, Charlotte Bews, who's father was the Hudson Bay agent at Lac La Biche in Alberta. Miss Bews at the time was on her way to college in Winnipeg, Manitoba and had stopped in Prince Albert for a visit.

On June 2, 1891, a son was born to George and Charlotte Dreaver whom they named Joseph Dreaver. In 1896, when young Joseph was only 5 years old, Mrs. Charlotte Dreaver passed away.

In 1900, George Dreaver was made Chief of the Mistawasis Band upon the death of Chief William Badger. Chief Badger was a Metis from Winnipeg who married a daughter of Chief Mistawasis. He too, like the father of George Dreaver, had been made a member of the Mistawasis Band.

Chief George Dreaver passed away in 1938 and was over 80 years old at the time of his death. After the passing of his father, 47-year-old Joe Dreaver was made Chief of the Mistawasis Band.

The above photo was taken at a sports day in Duck Lake. We are sorry to report that facts regarding when the photo was taken and how old Mr. George Dreaver was at the time are not known.

We thank Mr. J. M. Urton of Duck Lake for his kindness in lending us this most valuable picture.

We also thank Mr. Joe Dreaver of the Mistawasis Reserve for the information he gave us about his father.

THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS ANNUAL ALL-CHIEF'S CONFERENCE OCT. 17, 18, 19 HOTEL BESSBOROUGH SASKATOON ELECTIONS FOR CHIEF OF FSI, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

MISSING PERSON

Barbara Curly, Age 14
From the Mosquito Reserve,
Saskatchewan

Last seen at Battleford Pow-wow on August 11, 12, & 13 1972.



Height 5 ft.
Has long black hair, wears it in ponytail. Dark brown eyes.

- Last seen she was wearing:
- Blue jeans
- Black high heeled crepe shoes
- Purple jacket
- Purple shirt
- Blue socks

She does not wear glasses, no rings, no wrist watch, no identifying scars.

Please contact North Battleford RCMP at 445-9461 on the whereabouts of this girl.



Mervin Dieter

TRIBAL MARRIAGES

In the early days before any of the values and customs of the white man made themselves felt and evident in the native people, these unions were in no way plagued with the complexities and conflicting values so prevalent in present day society.

Native people had their close association with a nature not yet burdened with pollution and the unbalancing of nature. The braves in those days were dominant persons in much the same way as other ethnic groups and races who lived in close harmony with nature.

Of course we were all aware of the fact that necessity is the mother of invention and values were products of an environment in those days as they are today. The close association with nature and competing with elements required a close and harmonious relationship between man and wife as well as other members of the tribe.

One may wonder why I ramble on with this and what it has to do with the present day intertribal marriages.

In the old days the young bride was trained by an old and wise grandmother. This training consisted of really impressing upon the young Indian maiden her role with the husband and other tribal members. Among many of her duties was to rise before her husband and don his clothes in order that they be warmed and comfortable when he was ready to rise.

Of course this was only one of many contributions that this young bride made to her people.

Alas, old and wise grandmothers are now few and far apart due to their acceptance of the present day ways of life. Many are found in beverage rooms while the poor maiden stays at home cradling her baby.

Tribal marriages in the olden days must have been very boring in many cases. In no way did the native maid attempt to impose any of her values on her husband or adopted tribe as is so prevalent today amongst intertribal marriages.

I have had many years of experience in intertribal marriages. I am of the Cree tribe and my wife belongs to the Assiniboine tribe. One may think that all Indian values are all the same. One sure way to find out that statement is not completely true is to enter into an intertribal marriage as I have.

I have had many unique and happy experiences with my association with the Assiniboine Indians. In the Indian custom, all my wife's 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th cousins are all my brothers and sisters-in-law, and many of my in-laws have many unusual ideas of the white man's ways and in many cases try hard to embrace the white man's ways.

Of course their great spirit is the same as ours, and a number of my brothers-in-law are laymen preachers. In no way are they going to let the white man's God outdo the Great Spirit.

Many of them have read the Bible and do not believe many things claimed by the white man about what their God can do. I am not going to leave with the many great things that my brothers-in-law claim that their Great Spirit can do.

But what stands out in my mind is their claim - I really don't understand if this is a misinterpretation of a version of a story told in the white man's Bible - that Jesus fed 5,000 people on five loaves of bread and two fish. According to their belief, the Great Spirit outdid the white man's God by making five hungry Indians eat 5,000 bannocks and two rabbits.

Hotel Accused Of Discrimination

Saskatoon — It's very easy for some people to say that discrimination has always been here and that it will always be here and why make an issue of it?

As a direct result of racial discrimination in the Baldwin Hotel in Saskatoon, Thursday, August 3rd, and Friday, August 4th, the Anti-Discrimination Committee has been organized.

Unlike some "educated" people who persist in flaunting their Indianess in the Baldwin Hotel despite our boycott, we believe that discrimination of race should never have been and certainly should not be so obvious in today's society.

We are fighting and making an issue of this, not because we want to exploit the Indian and Metis people for our own purposes but because we believe that these people have the same rights as anybody else despite the color of their skin. Our guilt if any at all is that our skins happen to be the same color.

True, there are a number of white people in our committee and these people are putting more on the line by supporting our cause. One whiteman has been barred from the Baldwin for 99 years because he walked with us in our demonstration Saturday evening.

"We cannot serve you because our service is poor," was one reason given an unsuspecting Indian person, Thursday night. I agree that their service is certainly poor when it is restricted to members of one society, or race. Furthermore if she had time to inform him of this, she had time to serve him.

According to a couple of waiters who have resigned in protest of the Baldwin's policy, the management held a meeting prior to Thursday where they advised the staff that they were not to serve Indians and people of Indian ancestry.

The staff were advised to either ignore these people when they came in or to give them any number of excuses as to why they were not being served. I, personally was very persistent as to why I was not being served, Thursday night. I was told that the management has the discretion to serve whomever they please and I was not being served that night.

This was fine but I still wanted to know why they had suddenly decided not to serve me. For my pains, I was told to vacate the premises immediately or I would be forcibly evicted by the police and run the risk of visiting the local jail, minus my drink, of course.

Later that evening I learned the cause of all this was that a couple of Indian men got into a fight at the hotel, the previous night. As a result the whole Indian Nation was barred from the establishment.

In retaliation, about 40 Indian and Metis people went to the Baldwin Hotel, Friday night, and after sitting at tables for some time were still not served. They went up to the bar and started chanting, "We want service, we want service."

In answer, the management brought in four policemen who ushered the people out of the bar when it closed at approximately 10:50 p.m.

A meeting held Saturday afternoon resulted in the organization of the Anti-discrimination Committee. Plans were made to picket the Baldwin Hotel, that evening.

The demonstration was peaceful despite the number of people who tried to provoke demonstrators. Placards were carried which read that the Baldwin Hotel is discriminant to Indian and Metis people. Another meeting Monday afternoon in the Friendship Centre decided that we were

going through legal channels by bringing prosecution against the Baldwin under the Fair Accommodations Act.

In November of 1971, prosecution against the Baldwin was attempted by three Indian girls who had been discriminated against by the same establishment.

However the prosecution was barred by the Attorney-General's office even though the Attorney-General had established that a breach of Section Three of the Fair Accommodations Act had taken place. This merely states that there were grounds for prosecution but as the Attorney-General put it, "Because of extenuating circumstances, I will not allow prosecution."

However he did warn the establishment that the government would not tolerate any more such actions. We are holding him to his word.

Meanwhile, we are persisting in our boycott against the Baldwin and the other hotels owned by the same person, the Barry and the Senator Hotels. The management has since stated that they have no discriminant policy.

This is fine and dandy, but after the incident has cooled off, it is a sure thing that they would practise their former "discriminant policy."

I can only quote from a great Indian leader, Poundmaker, when he said, "It would be so much easier to fold our hands and not fight . . . To say, I, one man, can do nothing."

"We all know the story of the man who sat beside the trail too long and then it grew over and he could never find his way back again."

"We can never forget what has happened, but we cannot go back nor can we just sit beside the trail."

Anti-Discrimination
Committee
Louise Smokey Day

FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

Last year's executive and board of directors of the National Association of Friendship Centres were all re-elected for this year at the annual meeting in August.

Their problems will be the same too. Mostly money ones.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba are the only provinces which have joint provincial-federal agreements to finance friendship centres. All others must wait for federal government finances to reach them.

They waited so long this year, the national meeting decided all friendship centres should close their doors for a day to protest delays. Sask-

atchewan centres closed up for 24 hours in sympathy with the other provinces although relations with the provincial government are good, said Cliff Starr, Saskatchewan director.

For core funding, friendship centres have been divided into three groups. Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, in group A, get \$55,000; Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon are in group B, \$46,000; and North Battleford and Yorkton, group C for \$16,000.

Most of the 40 friendship centres represented gave between \$50 - \$100 to the na-

tional group for meetings. There are no centres in the Maritimes.

Next year the annual meeting will not be held in summer when so many Ottawa officials are away.

National Executive - president, Roger Obomsawin, Red Lake; vice-presidents, Marjorie Cantryn, Vancouver and Walter Schoenthal, Regina; secretary, Brian Orvis, Winnipeg; treasurer, Allan Wolfleg, Calgary.

National directors besides Mr. Starr - Ontario, Xavier Michon; Manitoba, Melba Bouvier; Alberta, Reggie Newkirk; B.C., Brenelda Wheeler.



SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

DEADLINE EXTENSION

The deadline for submission of BRIEFS and LETTERS relating to welfare services in Saskatchewan has been extended to

SEPTEMBER 15, 1972

Interested parties are requested to forward their submissions to:

Gordon Barnhart, Secretary,
Special Committee on Welfare,
Room 239, Legislative Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Really enjoyed July issue and comments, etc. Willard Ahenakew's cartoons are right on. Miss Harriet Noon's points were well made. Think that I'll enjoy Mervin Dieter's column.

Prisque Pinay is correct in his assessment of the RCMP but their attitude (Mounties) only reflects the attitude of about 97% of Canadians and that is: "They are only Natives."

If the Indians had rallied behind Louis Riel and the Metis, Saskatchewan today would be an independent nation. What really amazes me is that people are still being "sucked in" by guys like A. Renaud, OMI. He's a good talker, and he can't lose with that Stirling Silver Thunderbird. Fortunately not all are conned in by the Christos, I. E. Longhouse people.

Well enough of my 1¢ comments. Will continue to look forward to reading about the positive things in life in subsequent issues.

Regards,
Peter Frank

Dear Editor:

I was reading the July edition of the Saskatchewan Indian. Being new to Saskatchewan this was the first time I'd ever read this paper. It seems to be a well printed, interesting publication where your people can freely speak their minds.

I am not an Indian myself but I trust you won't hold that against me.

Reading the Editor's Column, Miss Harriett Noon's statement about the "Whiteskins coming with the Bible in one hand and the bottle in the other" inspired me to write. She said the Whiteskins are not as good as their book, the Bible. It is still true today that we have hoards of hypocritical preachers that think Romans 3:23 is meant for everyone but himself. On the other hand there are some people - even in the caucasian Race that are really out to help people in anyway they can. As for the phrase "their book", the Bible is not for any one race but for all races which is why it is printed in other languages besides English.

Righteousness isn't measured by the colour of one's skin.

We both got our crooks, Archie Bunkers, and bad guys and we've got our good guys, and often it's the good guy that you never hear about. However, with the help of real love and consideration for our fellow man we can strive to make Saskatchewan (at least) an "on earth as it is in heaven."

Miss Marna Miller
Cando, Saskatchewan

Dear Brothers;

We are an Institutional group and have received the Saskatchewan Indian for quite some time and feel badly for not

taking the time to write and thank you for having us on the mailing list. We wish to relay at this time the appreciation of the group for this great work.

You people seem to be working very hard there to obtain the rightful positions you are deserving. From the articles we read in the paper you have an active people who are thinking along a constructive line and when you have people of this caliber you are going to eventually gain those things which we are all striving for - "freedom".

We are trying to help establish Halfway House throughout the State of California and there are a number already in operation. The membership can not do many of the things that need done through the outside world but we try to do our part from inside. With Indians such as the ones in your area gaining on the struggle to help themselves give us the extra push to continue when it looks as if everything is against us. Keep up the good work and we would appreciate you maintaining us on your mailing list.

In the event you would be interested in the event of the Indians here in the Institution, we will put you on our mailing list to receive our minute report we hope to have out for distribution by the end of this month.

We will keep in better communications with you in the future and pray that the Great Spirit watches over all Indian People and gives them his protecting hand.

Sincerely
Your Red Brother
Francis Duckey,
Soledad State Prison
Soledad, California

"I DON'T CARE WHAT THEY SAID ON THE STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN . . . GET OUT AND CHOP SOME WOOD"



WILLARD '72
AHENAKEW

**THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
CITIZEN OF THE YEAR
AWARD**

Do you know someone that you feel should receive recognition for their work and citizenship on your reserve or community?

"The Saskatchewan Indian" will be initiating an annual award to be presented at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Annual Meeting each fall.

This award will be based on community involvement and support for their people and families.

If you wish to nominate someone please write to the editor explaining your reasons and giving a brief history of your choice.

Address your letters to:

The Editor
The Saskatchewan Indian
1114 Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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

Attend Workshop in Saskatoon

Community Development Officers that were recently hired by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians held an Orientation Workshop at the Co-op College in Saskatoon from the 31st of July to the 4th of August.

The following attended the orientation: Philip Ledoux from Prince Albert; Lloyd Brass from Kamsack; Joe Quewezane from Kelvington; Gregg Charles from Lac La Ronge; Rod King from Meadow Lake; Matt Bellegarde from Meadow Lake; Ed Brabant from North Battleford; Johnson Kakum from North Battleford; Sterling Brass from Quinton; and Archie King from North Battleford.

Jim Dalgleish, Supervisor of Community Development for the North Battleford and Meadow Lake area directed the workshop, which involved discussions concerning the problems the new workers were encountering in carrying out their services to the various bands in their area. It was felt that the new workers would benefit from the session if it was left to the group.

Jack Sikand, Training and

Research Co-ordinator, from Regina brought forward the question, Why is it illegal for the education of Indians to be transferred from the federal to the provincial government? The question brought out answers from the workers, which they thought were timid as to the real action that would be felt if this question was in effect.

W. Bill Hagan from Regional Economic Expansion Canada gave a very informative talk on what the Indian can expect from the Special ARDA Program. He described the Special ARDA Program under the following headings: Why the Program was Initiated; How the Program was Developed; Basic Features of the Program; How the Program will work.

Just what is the Special ARDA Program? It is a program especially designed, in co-operation with the governments and the Indian and Metis Associations of the three Prairie Provinces, to provide people of Indian ancestry with new and better opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.



This picture was taken at Duck Lake on July 13, 1891. The purpose for this meeting was that it was Treaty Day. Standing left to right: Ominakew, John Matheson's Father (Stone-stand Asinewkapew), Great Grandfather John Seesequasis, Watcheykum, Ananas, Joe Good-day, Yellow Blanket (Wesakopeywiin), Blowhorn (Sirikiweskun), Makistikwanis (Bighead), Charlie LaCree, Blackhand (Kaskitewtchitchis), Mr. Cameron. Sitting left to right: Intchweyis, Katikoho. Around drum left to right: Wapistikwan, Yahyahkeekoot, Motchees, Poorman (Kitchimakiyiyin), Okemaysim, Naytowkeewiyin (Donald Gamble's father).

Bits and Pieces

We are really beginning to have some serious reservations about our old reporter. We just got word that he is going to be admitted to a hospital for the treatment of diabetes. His family and few friends have constantly warned him about his habit of eating candies, ice cream etc., would do him no good. On learning of his condition his friends informed him that they had warned him of what the consequences may be. He very indignantly replied that the eating of candy and ice cream etc. had nothing to do with his condition and that it was his many associates with "sweet young things that did it".

Injuns can't win

An old and wise Indian warrior visiting the local village came upon an equally old and wise Ukrainian carpenter measuring a 2"x4", leaning up against the shack, standing on a very shaky and unsteady ladder he informed the Ukrainian carpenter didn't he think it would be easier to measure the 2"x4" if he laid it on the ground. He received this reply "Don't be stupid Injun I want to know the height not the width."

Little Pine Chief, Eli Bear tried to get the pow-wow started, "I'll give money out of my own pocket," he announced. Some little girls came out to dance and each received \$2.00.

Then they promptly took off.

A couple of old men from a Sioux reserve paid a visit to a nearby city. These two men were dog eaters and when they saw a sign that said "Hot Dogs" they immediately went in to see what was up.

They ordered two and upon leaving the establishment one of them opened his up to see what was there. He immediately slammed it shut.

"My Gaud!" he said, "What part of the dog did you get?"

Then there was the Indian tea drinker who drowned in his teepee.

We had a small research done on the origin of the phrase "Passing the buck". The conclusion arrived at was that it could not have started any place but at the Department of Indian Affairs. Through their practice of shifting or sending an Indian person, whenever he approached the IAB for help, from department to department or to one IAB staff member to another until the Indian person left in total frustration and without anything being done for him.

WIN A WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA SET

WRITE A SHORT ESSAY ON
THE HISTORY
OF YOUR RESERVE

YOUR ESSAY MUST BE SENT IN BY SEPT. 15, 1972

CONTEST OPEN TO STUDENTS
IN GRADES 6, 7 AND 8

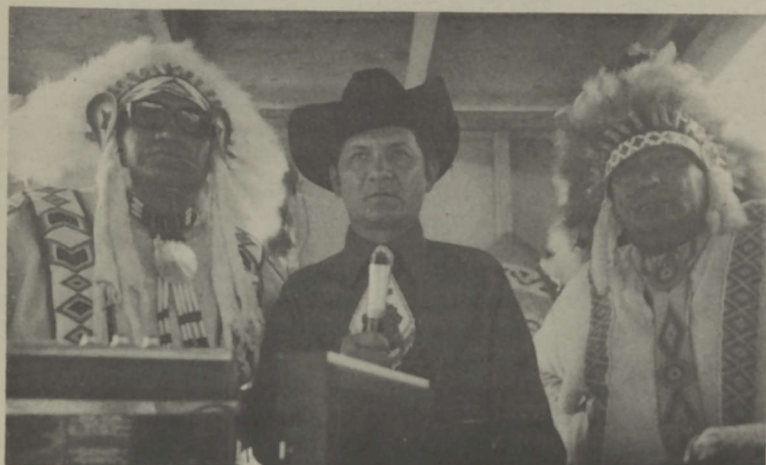
ADDRESS YOUR ENTRY TO:
THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
ESSAY CONTEST, ROOM 107,
1114 CENTRAL AVENUE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.
BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AGE,
GRADE, SCHOOL YOU ATTEND AND THE NAME OF
THE RESERVE THAT YOU COME FROM



PRIZE COURTESY OF WORLD BOOK

Meadow Lake Celebrates First Pow-wow



OFFICIAL WELCOME - Chief Frank Mirasty, center, extends an official welcome to guests at the opening of Meadow Lake's Pow-wow. At his left is Chief Andrew Paddy of Thunderchild, and Mr. Ed Laliberte, family counsellor for Northern Saskatchewan Indians.

Unity is not impossible. This was proven when Thunderchild and Meadow Lake bands amalgamated their culture ideas and staged Meadow Lake's First Annual Pow-wow, which was held August 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Visitors came from various points of the provinces and from California, Washington, Montana, Minnesota, and from the New York state. The visitor who came from the farthest point to come to the pow-wow was from Austria.

Throughout the pow-wow various dancers were requested to perform solo dances, these included Gordon Tootoosis from Poundmaker, Norman Chicken and Alex Albert both from Sweet Grass, and Joe Roan from Kootney Plains to perform the hoop dance using 12 hoops, and the Mohawk Indians from the New York state to perform their social dance known as the Alligator Dance.

There were 175 dancers, who registered for competitions in the various categories. The various winners in each of the categories were as follows:

Men: 1st - Joe Roan, Kootney Plains; 2nd - Gordon Tootoosis, Poundmaker Reserve; 3rd - Edwin Yellowbird, Smallboy's camp.

Teen Boys: 1st - Ken Standingrock, Smallboy's Camp; 2nd - Gerald Baptiste, Red Pheasant Reserve; 3rd - Bruce Thunderchild, Thunderchild Reserve.

Jr. Boys 12 & Under: 1st - Delores Thunderchild, Thunderchild Reserve; 2nd - Garry Baptiste, Red Pheasant Reserve; 3rd - Bryon Scott.

Womens: 1st - Mary Baptiste, Red Pheasant Reserve; 2nd - Celinia Bird, Thunderchild Reserve; 3rd - Lousia Umlish, Washington.

Teen Girls: 1st - Marlene Jimmy, Thunderchild Reserve; 2nd - Brenda Beaudry, Mosquito Reserve; 3rd - Lorraine Blackbird, Thunderchild Reserve.

Jr. Girls 12 & Under: 1st - Vivian Paddy, Thunderchild Reserve; 2nd - Doreen Thunderchild, Thunderchild Reserve; 3rd - Kerry Clyde, Prince Albert.

A special trophy was awarded to the All Around Performer of the 4-day pow-wow, with the recipient being Percy Sangrey from the Thunderchild Reserve.



LEADING THE PARADE - Leading the Pow-wow parade through Meadow Lake, was this car which was driven by Chief Frank Mirasty. Seated on the hood are Princesses Karen Mirasty, left, and Darlene Paddy of Thunderchild. At the rear, left to right, are Ed Laliberte, Bert Cadieu and Thunderchild Chief, Andrew Paddy. Mayor Bert Jackson is seated beside Chief Frank Mirasty.

COMMUNITY SECTION

CONCERNED YOUTH MAKE PROJECT A SUCCESS

If you haven't been to the Little Red River Reserve in North Central Saskatchewan within the past year, you will notice the big change that has taken place at the centre of the community. A new band hall stands on top of a small hill with the construction of a new band office underway a few yards away. The old school is receiving a new coat of paint inside, while the fence around it, the teachers' residence and nursing station have just been freshly painted. As you drive into view of this part of the Reserve, the first thing you notice is the neatly laid out and newly constructed softball diamond, volleyball court and soccer field. Much of the credit for the clean appearance around the area and all the credit for the construction of the new sports grounds goes to a group of young people who are very much concerned about their community. These 18 young

people are working on a program they call "Spotlight On Youth".

Spotlight on Youth

Spotlight on Youth is the project title of an Opportunity for Youth Program which is presently underway on the Reserve.

The purpose of the project, which received a federal grant of \$12,000.00, is to erect some recreational facilities which were non-existent on the Reserve and also to provide a water familiarization program for the younger members of the community along with instruction and supervision of their play at the beach. The 18 students employed on the project are under the supervision of Caroline McKenzie and they each receive a weekly salary of \$60.00.

After the end of the last school term the students set up an office in a little shack, made available to them by the

band, in front of the band hall and this has been their operations centre all summer.

In July the young people were given instructions on swimming, artificial respiration and first aid. The students also gave aid in the instructions of swimming lessons to some 42 children from the Reserve. The children were taken to nearby Emma Lake for the instructions.

The students are now busy in the construction of a new picnic area and beach along the banks of the Little Red River which runs through the Reserve.

These young people have contributed with their great determination of bettering their community, a new and growing enthusiasm of participation on the Reserve.

The project which started on the 26th of June will end on the 1st of September with the students heading back to school.



Students from the Little Red River Reserve who are working on the Spotlight on Youth Program on the Reserve. Back row left to right: Caroline McKenzie, Helen Charles, Sandy McKenzie, Yvonne McKenzie, Richard Charles, Adam Halkett and Clifford Bird. Front row from left to right: Audrey Bear, Samuel Halkett, Daniel McCullum, Mabel Henderson, Clarence Bear and Gilbert Bear. Others working on the project are Ronnie Mirasty, Betty Dreaver, George Mirasty, Ronnie Bird and Vernon Bird.

ONION LAKE POW-WOW

The Third Annual Pow-wow was held on August 3, 4, 5 and 6. A wrestling match got things underway on camping day, which was on the 3rd. This was a very exciting and thrilling event which brought a crowd of approximately 800 people.

The second day was the official opening of the Pow-wow. It was marred by a light shower but wasn't enough to dampen the enthusiasm of all the participants. Peace pipe smoking and traditional prayers were done by the elders each morning. The prayers these old

men said were a great help because there were no mishaps. A flag raising ceremony was held every morning which was performed by the war veterans with the various drummers singing the song especially for that event. The Pow-wow got underway around

2:00 p.m. and ended around 1:00 a.m. each day. Approximately 160 registered dancers from near and far took part. Semi-finals were held each day and the finals were held on the last night. First prize winners were as follows: Girls - Cindy Kam, Little Pine, Saskatchewan; Boys - Derrik Quinney, Frog Lake, Alberta; Teen Girls - Charlotte Wolfechild, Rocky Bay, Montana; Teen Boys - Roland Quinney, Frog Lake, Alberta; Ladies - Gladys Wapass, Thunderchild, Sask.; Men - Willie Lewis, Chitek Lake, Sask.

It was very hard for the judges to make their decisions because all the participants were good dancers. The Onion Lake dancers did not take part in the contests so all the judges were from Onion Lake.

A very colorful and exciting event was the announcing of the Indian Princess for the Pow-wow. The three girls in colorful regalia that took part are as follows: Bev Soloway - Elizabeth Colony, Alberta; Theresa Quinney - Frog Lake, Alberta; Loretta Chocan - Onion Lake, Sask.

This contest was based on ticket selling and Lorretta Chocan was announced Indian Princess for 1972 by her grandfather. Chief Robert

Chief, who also did the honour of presenting her with a trophy and \$75.00. Theresa Quinney was runner-up with Bev Soloway following.

Trophies to all-round performers were given to Bev Soloway for women and Bill Sadler from Rocky Bay, Montana for men. Drummers' Trophy went to the Frog Lake Drummers.

All trophies were donated by various clubs from the Reserve.

The last event was the ticket raffles. Draws for princess tickets were: \$50.00 - Ruby Collins, Elizabeth Colony, Alberta; \$25.00 - Florence Mayo, Frog Lake, Alberta.

Men's and women's mukluks were won by Father Peroni on two separate tickets. Bone necklace and headband were won by Chief Robert Chief who showed his appreciation by immediately donning the necklace and headband and led a dance with all his counselors and members following.

A very special thanks to Eli Bear from Little Pine who was master of ceremonies for the three days, also to the President - Morris Lewis, Vice-President - Alex Harper, Secretary - Mrs. Harriet Chocan and all who helped make this Pow-wow a great success.

LITTLE PINE NEWS



OFFICIAL STARTING OF LITTLE PINE POW-WOW
Miro Kwasnica cutting the ribbon officially starting the Little Pine Pow-wow. Holding the ribbon is Henry Bear with Chief Eli Bear and Constable Ross looking on in the background.

Now that the pow-wow held July 20, 21, and 22 is over things have resumed their normal pace.

The Little Pine Pow-wow Club would like to express their sincere thanks to the many people who took part in the pow-wow and they hope that everybody will come back next year.

The Opportunity For Youth participants took their tent and luggage and headed for the Onion Lake Pow-wow, also many families went along to the pow-wow. After the pow-wow was over on Sunday, Chief Eli Bear led a group of families to the Meadow Lake Pow-wow.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ironchild and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bear decided to stay for an-

other day in Onion Lake and go picking Saskatoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sapp and Winona Frank plus Dick Thunder recently attended a Sundance held on the Menesitiquim Reserve.

Mrs. Grace Rochthunder and family are back on the Reserve, after spending the winter in Regina.

Mrs. Josephine Kennedy, the Kindergarden aide, from the Reserve, has been attending summer classes at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

Willie Nighttraveller has been hired by the Little Pine Band Council to teach Cree to grades one to five at the Paynton Junior High. He will be attending classes at the University for two weeks on last part of August.

Alec Barsears recently attended a course on Sports Directing held at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Word is out that there will be a grand opening of our renovated Sports Grounds on September 3, 1972. There will be Men's & Women's Softball and Soccer, Horse-shoe, and Baseball, all to be sponsored by the Little Pine Recreation Board.

By Gladys Ironchild

BATTLEFORD POW-POW



Friends and new friends were met at Battleford's annual Pow-wow, which was held August 11, 12, 13, and 14, at the old fort overlooking the town of Battleford.

Visitors came from the various provinces and from as far as California and the New York state. Total number of visitors is not known but the estimation is in the 1000's as could be seen by the number of tents surrounding the big top and also to the number of teepees that were set up. Dancers numbered better than 300 as they competed for the various trophies and cash awards.

Not done before at the other pow-wows that were held was a feast being given in respect to their fellow brothers by the members of the Mosquito Band, that were laid to rest overlooking the valley from the fort. Three Indians that were from the Mosquito Reserve were hanged for their part in the Frog Lake incident. Two of our white brothers from New York were also seen taking part in the singing and also in the dancing.

A special attraction on the final day of the pow-wow was a solo performance from Joe Roan of Smallboy's Camp, displaying his dancing which has taken him overseas to per-

form and at other pow-wows across the country. Joe Roan's performance was well appreciated as he danced using 12 hoops, doing difficult body movements to be able to use all of the 12 hoops all at once.

Competitions were held each evening and the winners of each competition went on to the finals for the various trophies and cash awards. The final results of each category of competition were as follows:

Men - Douglas Standingrock, Gordon Tootoosis, Harvey Roan.

Teen Boys - Gerald Baptiste, Casey Roan, Rynard Roan.

Boys - Wayne Roan Jr., Delores Thunderchild, Garry Baptiste.

Women - Mary Baptiste, Harriette Standingrock, Marlene Jimmy.

Teen Girls - Tina Baptiste, Brenda Beaudry, Lorna Blackbird.

Girls - Cheryl Stump, Bernadine Standingwater, Vivian Paddy.

Much credit must go to the following bands, who got together to sponsor the pow-wow for this year: Mosquito, Moosomin, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Saulteaux and Battleford Pow-wow Club. They assure that next year's pow-wow will be bigger and better.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH AT STURGEON LAKE

On July 3, ten high school students from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve started working on an Opportunity For Youth Project on the Reserve. The purpose of the project, for which they received a Federal Grant of \$5,825.00, is to make improvements to the two beaches and picnic areas that are situated at the east, and west sides of the Lake.

Craig Bighead, local student supervisor of the project, stated that "Although some work has been done on the clearing of brush and rubbish near and

on the beaches at both sides of the Lake, a lot of time has been spent picking out glass and other dangerous obstacles out of the water. It seems that people get a kick from throwing glass and other objects into the water because we have had to go back and do more cleaning up when we just have recently done so. I guess the people who are doing this just don't understand the dangerous situation they create when they do this."

Although the students have

been working hard on the beautification and safety of the beaches on the Reserve, they have also put in many hours helping the Sports Committee in cleaning up and getting the sports and pow-wow grounds ready for their annual celebrations

The students are presently busy working on the construction of picnic tables, bathroom facilities and garbage disposals for the beach on the east side of the lake.

The project ends on September first.



Students working on the project are: standing left to right, Delores Ermine, Garry Daniels, William Ermine, Clarence Moosehunter, Edwin Moosehunter, Joseph Naytowhow, Harry Bighead and Wallace Daniels. Kneeling: from left to right are Craig Bighead, Vincent Daniels and James Turner.

N.I.B. MEET IN EDMONTON

Three major policy papers were given to the National Indian Brotherhood annual conference Aug. 8 - 10 in Edmonton by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

A communications proposal which startled some delegates was presented by Cliff Starr, FSI communication director;

a brief outlining a national sports and recreation directorate was presented by Sol Sanderson and a summary of the findings of the Education Task Force was explained by Rodney Soonias, the director.

Taxes and the opposition of the NIB on the Jeanette Cor-

bier-Lavell case took up plenty of discussion. Bruce Fotheringham, the FSI's legal adviser and Jim O'Reilly, lawyer for the Union of Quebec Indians, told delegates how to get the government moving to straighten out who pays taxes, when and where.

Delegates were divided on what to do about the Lavell case soon to be challenged in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Lavell, who married a white man, regained her Indian status when she challenged the Indian Act on the basis that the Bill of Rights opposes discrim-

ination on basis of sex.

There was some disagreement over application of economic development programs with Manitoba wanting Indians to deal with private companies for funding. The Maritimes disagreed because they say there is not enough wealth there to help them.

National Indian Communications Policy Rejected

A national policy for Indian communications programs presented to the National Indian Brotherhood by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, did not receive national support.

But a resolution which followed discussion of the paper said a national communications conference should be held with the FSI suggestions forming the basis for discussions.

The proposal, presented by Cliff Starr, FSI communications director, hit hard at the secretary of state's department for its lack of support and misleading information when the organization was beginning to set up its communications directorate.

The secretary of state's department balks at the idea of funding a provincial communications network under the auspices of a provincial Indian organization. The department much prefers the Alberta setup where both Indian and Metis organizations work together in a separate independent communications society.

In Saskatchewan, both the FSI and Metis society have their own communications programs.

The FSI brief protests criteria set down by the secretary of state's department for communications programs. They suggest that native organizations are political and therefore communications programming set up under parent organizations would not be free.

"This is a white man's argument based on the values of white society and of the white political system," Mr. Starr told delegates.

"We would not argue that Indians are incorruptible and might not be tempted to make use of the communications system for political reasons. We would argue if an adequate system is developed providing for immediate and rapid feedback from native peoples and from local Indian communities, the possibilities of a communications system being manipulated solely for political purposes

will be much less than is true in Canadian society generally," the brief said.

The FSI would like the government to fund native communications projects in the same way it allocates core money for other aspects of native group programs. The funds could be based on population, geographic distances to be covered in reaching a scattered people.

Since the main purpose of a communications program is to get information out, equipment of various sorts is necessary, the brief said.

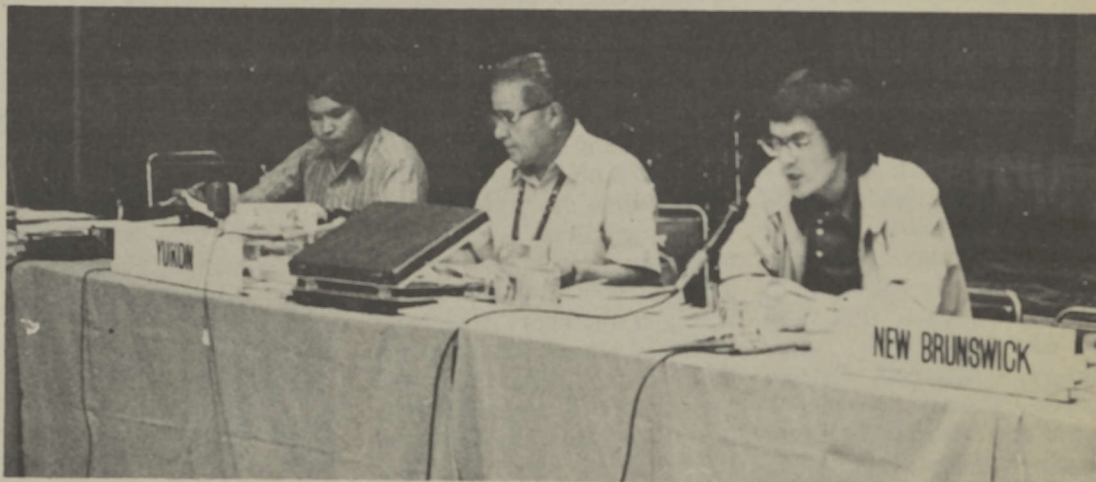
Funds should be sufficient to permit buying equipment for local communities. Then communications will be able to link up and exchange on the spot information, Mr. Starr said.

The particular isolated conditions of northern outposts require special services such as single side band radio transmission or AM-telephone system which operates from a community telephone system or mobile radio units.

To strengthen the national voice of the Indian, the NIB should press the federal government with the need for a national communications system.

Ingredients would be regular publication of a national Indian newspaper or magazine; radio programs which could be broadcast nationally or sent to local areas for rebroadcasting; a similar videotape system with access to national TV networks when required; and a group of fieldworkers to keep in touch with provincial organizations. This would help both the National Indian Brotherhood and the federal government to know the latest views of Indian people, Mr. Starr said.

The Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories backed Saskatchewan proposals because the organizations had "the same trouble as Saskatchewan. We were told to go ahead and set up a newspaper and then later we were told there was no money for our program."



RODNEY SOONIAS, right, reading excerpts from his Education Task Force Report. In middle is Omer Peters of Ontario, NIB vice-president.

N.I.B. Asked To Take Over Presentation Of Tom Longboat Award

The National Indian Brotherhood has been asked to take over control of an annual sports presentation known as the Tom Longboat award.

Tom Longboat, an Onandago Indian, was one of the greatest sprinters in the world at the turn of the century.

At its annual meeting, the NIB agreed to recommendations that the awards include each province and territory.

The original Tom Longboat award was inaugurated in 1951 by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada with the financial backing of Dominion Bridge Company of Canada, to keep alive the memory of the famous long distance runner.

Each year the award was to go to the most outstanding Indian athlete but there has been little influence by Indian people themselves on the who was chosen winner. Nominations have come through Indian affairs.

George Manuel, president of the National Indian Brotherhood, said one of the best vehicles Indian people can use in their struggle for recognition is the field of athletics.

The executive council of the NIB has recommended there be junior and senior awards.

FSI Sports Brief

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, which has begun one of the most ambitious Indian sports programs, offered the NIB a proposal for a national sports directorate. The only opposition came from the Alberta delegation which was afraid of setting up another top-heavy national association.

The proposal calls for the sports directory to be a branch of the NIB.

The potential of the Indian people of Canada in this light is very high indeed. This would give them a chance to

produce at all reserve levels, the report said.

"With the introduction of this program, it is not being optimistic to say that from this untapped source will come men and women who will not only represent the Indian people, but all Canada in future Olympic games," the proposal said.

"Indian people have been wrongly exploited in many ways but would welcome exploitation in this field."

Only good comes from properly supervised recreation programs, the proposal suggested. Character development, and community solidarity are developed.

"Recreation programs are based on interests so they draw together people from various groups in all walks of life breaking down barrier and building understanding which makes for community and national solidarity.

To Seek UN Membership

The National Indian Brotherhood may seek membership in the United Nations as non-government organization to focus attention on the plight of Canada's 270,000 Indians.

The suggestion was made by George Manuel, NIB president, in his annual report to the national convention. A resolution backing him was approved by 56 provincial and territorial delegates.

There is a contradiction in Canada's treatment of its native people and its attitude

toward developing countries, Mr. Manuel said. Canada is one of the largest contributors to developing nations.

"While I am not opposed to helping developing countries, I would like Ottawa to pay more attention to Indian claims and grievances," Mr. Manuel said.

The World Council of Churches would support an NIB membership bid, he said. Should the NIB be seated at the UN, it would have the right to make speeches and present briefs.

The NIB president also pro-

posed setting up an office in Europe to lobby for NIB membership in the UN and developing a North American Indian conference on aboriginal rights.

FSI Chief David Ahenakew said it would be fine for Indians to use the United Nations in ten years.

"Maybe we could use the UN for certain basic issues like the rights of Indians. The way the Bill of Rights is interpreted by non-Indians is a bunch of baloney," Chief Ahenakew said.

Manitoba Walkout

The Manitoba delegation to the National Indian Brotherhood conference trickled out on the second day of meeting without giving any real reason for its annoyance.

George Manuel, NIB president, who called for unity at the meetings, said nothing would be accomplished if every delegation which did not get its own way walked out.

"The only way to overcome our differences is to talk," he said. Some Manitoba delegates wanted some discussions held in private and they were not pleased when a committee was set up to discuss Indian affairs with the federal cabinet.

Mr. Manuel also said lack of support on its economic

development recommendations may have led to the walkout.

Manitoba wanted a resolution supported which said Indians should work with private business instead of exclusively with government.

Dave Courchene, president of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, said until Indians have control of their own resources, their efforts are doomed to failure.

But Anthony Francis, president of the Union of New Brunswick Indians disagreed. Indians of New Brunswick and the Maritimes in general, have not reached a stage of business sophistication to enable them to handle these sort of business matters."



PART OF SASKATCHEWAN delegation to NIB. Quebec delegates are on right.

Indian People Urged Not To Pay Income Tax

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians will join other National Indian Brotherhood members in a nationwide campaign against Indians paying taxes on off-reserve income.

At the NIB conference, the 56 provincial and territorial delegates decided to tell all governments the anti-tax attack has begun.

The Indian organizations have decided to compile all Indian complaints against taxes and settle the issue whether Indians are exempt from taxation of all sorts once and for all.

The method is to try and bring all tax exemption claims together from each province and territory and hit the governments with a united force. The basic position of the Indian people is that they are exempt from taxes.

Bruce Fotheringham, legal advisor to the FSI, told the NIB political pressure is the best method of forcing governments from their steadfast position that certain Indians

working off reserves pay taxes.

When Indians anywhere in Canada are assessed for off-reserve income he suggested they file notice of objection. If enough notices are filed and enough cases backlogged in the courts, political pressure might force the government to change the legislation, he said.

Jim O'Reilly, lawyer for the Union of Quebec Indians, warned the NIB the tax case against a government which won't budge is not easy. "But you have a chance, why not take it."

The government says the place a person is employed should determine if a person pays tax.

The government does not realize how much the question means to the people, Mr. O'Reilly said. There was no income tax when reserves were first created. The Indians kept to the reserve, had all activity on the reserve so there is no tax on that activity. Although the Indian

goes outside the reserve, he should still have that basic exemption, he said.

He suggested the NIB push a couple of cases through the courts to test the law. While this happens, the government could be requested to suspend all the others.

A trust fund with all money to be paid by Indians could be set up by the NIB. If the tax cases are won in court, the money would be sent back to the Indians. If not, it would go to the government.

Another concern is that Indian employees of Indian organizations are particularly pressured by the department of national revenue because the offices of Indian organizations are located off reserves.

A way to get around that, Mr. O'Reilly said, is for organizations to set up offices on a reserve, issue all pay cheques from the reserve office, so Indians could say their place of employment is on a reserve.

Ask To Dissolve One-man Barber Commission

The National Indian Brotherhood wants the Barber Commission which investigates Indian treaty claims to be given expanded terms of reference.

As the commission now stands, only recommendations for or against a treaty claim can be given the federal government by the commission.

The commission is made up of one man, Dr. Lloyd Barber, vice-president of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. He has no power to settle claims but can call witnesses to a hearing and demand release of federal

government records.

Dr. Barber was appointed in 1969 to examine any legal claims Indians have against the government.

The NIB said there should be more than one man on the commission and its neutrality would be safer. Most of the provincial and territorial organizations do not work with Dr. Barber in documenting their claims. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has established a research method in Ottawa for using the commission's power to dig out

some research material.

George Manuel, president of the NIB, said the Barber Commission has easy access to grants while Indian organizations have trouble getting research money from Ottawa. The commission was almost forcing Indian Organizations to give it recognition because of its availability to money and documents.

"The very concept of Indian control of Indian research is at stake. No one, no matter how they protest or object, is in a position to ask our questions for us," Mr. Manuel said.

INDIAN ACT MUST HAVE SUPREMACY

The Bill of Rights must not take precedence over The Indian Act the National Indian Brotherhood has decided.

At its annual meeting, the NIB agreed to prepare legislation for the federal government which would ensure the supremacy of The Indian Act.

The move followed an emotional discussion of the case of an Ontario Indian woman who was given back her status after she married a white man when she challenged The Indian Act on the basis that the Canadian Bill of Rights prevents discrimination due to sex.

Under The Indian Act an Indian woman who marries a non-Indian must relinquish her status. But non-Indian women who marry Indian men receive all rights and privileges of registered Indians.

The federal court of appeal ruled that Indian women who marry non-Indians should not lose their rights as Indians because that specific section of The Indian Act contravenes the Bill of Rights.

The NIB has been discussing what stand to take on the case for several months. When the national organization tried at first to get an overall opinion from the provincial and territorial organizations it was apparent many of them had not discussed the touchy issue with their local chiefs and councils.

FSI Chief David Ahenakew said allowing Indian women to retain their status in such circumstances would shake up the reserve system as it is known today.

"People at the reserve level should realize the serious and disastrous implications of that decision. The band council must be strengthened and it

is up to each council to decide who will or won't be a band member."

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians managed to bring the various organizations together when it presented a resolution after several hours of intense discussion.

The FSI resolution called for the NIB to ensure that feeling of all Indian organizations and Indian bands opposed to the Lavell decision be made known to the Supreme Court when the case is heard.

Peter Dubois, FSI 1st vice-president, when he presented the resolution, said the NIB is obligated to endorse a position for the Indian people of Canada and for its member organizations.

The Indian Association of Alberta and the FSI plan to intervene in the Supreme Court case. The basic concern, according to Harold Cardinal, is the land issue. If Indian women retain their status after marriage to non-Indian men, Indian land would soon disappear, he said.

Concern has also been expressed about using the Bill of Rights to invalidate certain sections of The Indian Act. Delegates at the conference feel special privileges of Indians could be endangered if the Bill of Rights is used to contravene The Indian Act.

Fred Plain, president of the Union of Ontario Indians, said the Supreme Court will almost certainly uphold the decision in the Lavell case. "Then the government will have achieved its long-range goal to assimilate us into its own political structure."

The general feeling is that a white man's court should have the right to decide the status of Indian people.

Is There A Federal Election Around The Corner?

Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien told the National Indian Brotherhood annual meeting his department will develop programs to recognize Indian cultural values.

He also promised provincial and territorial organizations they would receive core funding for claims research.

His third announcement was that the federal department has found a way to tap into Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. funds without putting Indians in debt when long term building programs seem feasible on reserves.

The minister, who said he had kept his four-year-old pledge to listen and consult with Indians before making decisions, told delegates when Indian parents ask for recognition of their cultural values and customs in school programs "they are not asking for the moon, their request is legitimate and reasonable."

The government recognizes the urgency of training native teachers, of developing an Indian-oriented curriculum and of placing Indian parents on school boards.

"I remind the ministers of education of the urgent need for provincial laws which would provide that these children be represented on local school boards."

The minister said he told provincial education ministers several provincial Indian organizations have asked the federal government to stop signing education agreements in which only two parties are represented. The associations want the local band council, the federal government and the school board represented.

In what sounded like a goodbye speech from the job as minister of Indian affairs, Mr. Chretien said he had always emphasized the need for

dialogue between his department and Indian people.

"The more dialogue we can have, the more you express your ideas on education, community development, economic development, housing . . . the easier it is for us to formulate a philosophy which is compatible with yours."

"We believe the era of confrontation is over."

The Stanfield Alternative

Later the same day, Paul Yewchuck, PC member of parliament for Athabasca and a Progressive Conservative critic of Liberal government Indian affairs policy, also told NIB delegates the time of confrontation was over.

"Chretien forced confrontation. At times, negotiations between the governments and Indians appeared to be openly hostile," Mr. Yewchuck said.

He proposed The Stanfield Alternative which he said the Conservatives would follow if elected. The main points are -

1) settle all outstanding disputes in treaty rights and claims;

2) money for housing, health - that is create a flying doctor service to isolated communities;

3) set up a task force to develop teaching programs conducted by Indians and set up legislation to permit school boards composed entirely of Indians;

4) city troubles, such as housing, would be studied with reference to Indians;

The Conservatives would also study the rights of non-Status Indians and Eskimos.

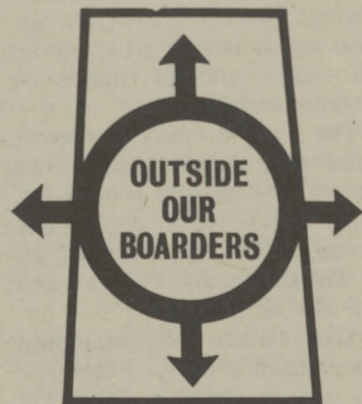
Mr. Yewchuck said he could not understand why the Liberals haven't acted on the Commons Indian Affairs committee education report. "Chretien is not that unintelligent that it takes him two years to read it."

AGENCY ASSISTS SETTLEMENT

Anchorage, Ak. — A nationwide search is underway for possible recipients of a share in Alaska's billion-dollar Native Claims Settlement.

According to George Walters, acting Director of the Native Enrollment Coordinating Office in Anchorage, Alaska, a national public service advertising and public relations program is being planned to track down an estimated 10,000 persons who may be eligible to share in the recently-enacted Alaska Native Claims Settlement.

Under the terms of the settlement, persons who were born on or before December 18, 1971, and who are U.S. citizens with at least one-fourth Alaskan Indian, Aleut or Eskimo blood are entitled to compen-



sation.

Walters said his office had contracted with the Anchorage advertising and public relations firm of Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc., to carry out the program, which must be completed by March 30, 1973 - the deadline date for registration.

Walters said M. K & R. has been awarded a contract to produce informational materials for distribution to newspapers and magazines, and radio and television stations throughout the U.S.



Immigration Inspector Is Son Of Indian Chief

Washington — Travellers who cross the American-Canadian border at Wild Horse, Montana, are greeted by the son of the Chief of the Assiniboine Indian Tribe.

He is Inspector Donald F. Wetsit of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. His tribal name is "Walks on the Ground".

Wetsit is one of many nationalities and colorful backgrounds who make up the career ranks of the Immigration Service and other agencies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The 42-year-old Wetsit joined the Immigration Service in 1957 as a border patrol trainee at Chula Vista, California, and has been stationed in Texas, North Dakota, Illinois and Indiana.

He was assigned to Wild Horse in 1965, where he checks the documents of persons entering the United States to determine their admissibility under the law.

Wetsit was born at the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana. Before joining the Immigration Service, he was a school teacher and served two years in the Army.

It was while Wetsit was in the Army that he received his tribal name from the ruling elders of the Assiniboine in an official ceremony.

At the time, his uncle was the tribal chief and was known as "First to Fly", a title that passed on to Wetsit's father when the uncle died last year. His father now presides over the tribe from Oswego, Montana.

Immigration Service associates feel sure that Wetsit will one day inherit his father's title and they will work alongside one who may be known as "Chief Who Walks on the Ground".

Although he walks on the ground on the job, Wetsit's skills as a horseman are widely known in northern Montana.

He rode to school on horseback at Fort Peck, and at the age of 16 he began the hazardous hobby or riding bucking broncos. He has won many roping contests and now owns five roping ponies and is the secretary-treasurer of the Havre, Montana, Roping Club.

Wetsit and his wife and their two teen-age sons and married daughter live in Havre.

Gryba New Regional Representative For Indian Affairs In The Northwest Territories

OTTAWA - Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien has announced the appointment of Walter A. Gryba of Ottawa as regional representative for Indian Affairs in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Gryba

is the former Chief of the Indian-Eskimo Bureau in Ottawa; and has recently completed senior management development training under the "Inter-Change Canada" Career Assignment Program.

Plastic Replicas Of Eskimo Carvings Draw Criticism

Plaster replicas of Eskimo soapstone carvings are being mass-produced by a Toronto firm and sell for a maximum price of \$5.98.

David Abbott, president of Abbott of England, a Canadian import firm which has expanded into manufacturing, said August 8 originals for molds are carved by the company's sculptors, none of whom are Eskimo.

Innuitt-Tapirsat of Canada, a newly-formed Eskimo Brotherhood, said: "It's just dishonest. Our art is unique and should remain special."

Can't Be Stopped

However, he added that unless Eskimos patented their sculpture, there is nothing they can do at present to stop the imitations.

The plaster replicas are dyed black, dipped in white antique paint and then buffed with a cloth to get the characteristic dull finish.

John Gasson, executive director of the Indian-Eskimo Association, said the highest price charged for the items is \$5.98 and a genuine sculpture of comparable size would cost from \$100 to \$200.

The Toronto company produces about 1,000 units a day and there are 18 different figures and animals in the plaster series.

Visitors Fooled

Verna Fogarty of the Canadian Guild of Craft's Gallery, which sells genuine Eskimo art, said visitors to Canada "will think they are taking home a nice piece of real Eskimo art when really they're not."

A spokesman for Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd. of Ottawa, a distributor of Eskimo sculpture, was annoyed that Eatons of Canada sells both the replicas and the real article.

He said Eatons will be sent a letter and may have to make a choice between Canadian art and the souvenir trade.

In March of this year Mr. Chretien told a Standing Committee of the House that the Government is very conscious of the needs and concerns of Native people in the North; and that a permanent representative of Indian programs would be appointed to give the Indian people immediate and personal contact with the Department.

Mr. Gryba's appointment is effective immediately. He will be opening an office and taking up residence in Yellowknife in the very near future.

INQUEST VERDICT FIXES NO BLAME

KAMLOOPS, B.C. — A second coroner's inquest into the death last Nov. 30 of Chilcotin Indian Fred Quilt has failed to resolve the conflicting versions of how the 55-year-old man died.

The jury — four men and two women — found on Thursday, August 4, Quilt died following an injury he received at a time he was being handled by two RCMP constables. It was unable to say how he received the injury.

The jury returned an open verdict. It did not attribute the blame for Quilt's death in Williams Lake hospital two days after the incident involv-

ing the RCMP constables to anyone. The jury said in a verdict reached after 10 hours of deliberation that Quilt was injured by way of an unknown blunt force applied by an unknown object.

His death, said the jury, was from "unnatural causes."

"We find the death was caused by general peritonitis of the abdomen over a 48-hour period caused by a perforation of the small bowel . . ." the jury ruled.

"The injury was sustained between the time that Mr. Quilt was removed from the vehicle and assisted to the police vehicle on the Chilcotin

road on Nov. 28, 1971."

The verdict, which included a number of recommendations, also said Quilt's failure to avail himself of ambulance service and medical attention and his activities during the 48 hours that followed the Chilcotin road incident were contributing factors in his death.

The recommendations included a call for full investigation of medical services in the Chilcotin area of north-central British Columbia by the federal health and welfare department.

Among the other recommendations:

— A more extensive court worker program because most Indians are unaware of their rights and the range of legal services available to them;

— Issuance of a directive to all law enforcement agencies to exercise more care and attention to their handling of people;

— Arrangements to make it easier for people in the Chilcotin district to obtain driver's licences.

The first inquest into Quilt's death was held in Williams Lake in January. Its proceedings and findings were squashed by the B.C. Supreme Court on grounds there was an asso-

ciation between two of the jurors and the RCMP.

The first verdict absolved police of any blame.

The second inquest jury heard almost three weeks of testimony and much of it conflicted. Members of the Quilt family testified Quilt was taken from the family truck and jumped on by an RCMP officer.

The two policemen involved denied this and claimed Quilt fell to the frozen ground twice while being escorted to their police cruiser. The jury also heard testimony the entire family had been drinking heavily.

Indian, Metis Centres Closed Doors In Protest Against Money Delay

Canada's 40 Indian and Metis friendship centres closed their doors for 24 hours on August 9 in protest against the delay in the implementation of a \$25-million federal program aimed at helping such centres.

As well, several of the centres may close permanently because of heavy indebtedness, a situation created through delays in financing.

As a result, the federal government will make \$700,000 in interim grants available to native friendship centres across the country to help them out of serious financial difficulties.

State Secretary Gerard Pelletier said Aug. 19th he has written the 400 centres that because of their "extremely critical" financial situation the interim funds from the \$1.4 million allocated for the centres this year will be sent earlier than had been anticipated.

The one-day shutdown was approved by 80 delegates in Winnipeg on August 3 who attended the first annual meeting of the National Association of Friendship Centres.

Roger Obonsawin, the association's president, announced the move after noting that a telegram concerning the delay, sent to Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier last Monday, had not been answered.

"Federal delays in implementing the Government's new \$25-million program to help friendship centres are forcing us into bankruptcy," he said. (Friendship centres help native people adjust to city life.)

Mr. Obonsawin said the centre at London, Ont., had closed about a month ago, that the Edmonton centre cannot pay its staff after next week, his own centre at Red Lake, Ont., probably would close within a month and that the Calgary centre probably would also close within 30 days.

The association president said provincial knowledge of federal plans to set up a new friendship centre financing scheme has done considerable harm to the centres.

"Armed with the information that the federal Government was planning a new deal for us, the provinces have been withholding additional support. This has multiplied out problems."

The federal government is providing core funding for the centres as part of a \$25,000,000 five-year program.

CABLEVISION TO BE USED IN TEACHING CULTURE

Vancouver — While Indian culture and the electronic age may not have anything in common with each other, the Indians on Campbell Island are hoping to be able to strengthen one by using the other.

A closed circuit cablevision system, which, upon completion, will be used to teach children of the Bella Bella band diminishing art and language aspects of their culture, is being proposed by the band council.

The project, to be worth a total of \$37,018.86 when finished, received a shot in the arm this week when it was announced that a grant of \$5,000 from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was okayed.

The grant was given approval by the Department's Cultural Grants Commission and represents the highest amount the committee is allowed to disperse.

Chief Cecil Reid, who submitted the application for the grant, said that the cablevision system, when in operation, will provide a service to an Indian community of 1,200.

And, while one of its main functions will be to assist in reviving Indian culture on the island, the closed circuit

television system will also be used as an educational aid amongst the band's children.

"We propose to install the necessary equipment in our school system to allow us to use the video taped educational programs such as Sesame Street," said Chief Reid.

Other money to help finance installation of the system will apparently be sought from the provincial government, while some band money will be added.

Other grants approved by the committee included \$3,600 to the North West Indian Cultural Society to operate an arts and crafts booth at the Pacific National Exhibition, \$1,000 to Bella Coola Ceremonial Dancers and Singers to travel to Victoria and participate in the annual Songhees Festival, and \$500 to Klemtu Homemakers Club to purchase materials and help pay costs of an arts and crafts course.

The Cultural Grants Committee, which has been meeting on a monthly basis to consider applications, is composed of two representatives of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs and one staff member from the Department of Indian Affairs.

Canadian Association In Support Of The Native Peoples

John E. Gasson's appointment as Executive Director of the Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples (formerly the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada) was announced July 20, 1972 by Professor T. H. B. Symons, President of the Association. Mr. Gasson succeeds Mr. G.

Allan Clark as Executive Director. Professor Symons, in announcing the appointment on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Association, expressed pleasure that a man of Mr. Gasson's background and experience had accepted this position of national importance.

Prior to his most recent

appointment in Newfoundland, Mr. Gasson resided in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, where he was chairman of the Association's N.W.T. Regional Committee. Mr. Gasson most recently was the Assistant Manager for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in St. John's, Newfoundland, where he special-

ized in home ownership programs for low income families. He has been a member of the Association and its Board of Directors since 1967.

Mr. Gasson assumed his duties on July 17, 1972. After September 1, 1972, Mr. Gasson and his family will reside in Ottawa. The headquarters

of the Association will be moved from Toronto to Ottawa during the month of August.

Contact: Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples 277 Victoria St., Toronto, Ontario 416-362-5937

The Lamanite Generation Appears At The Centre of the Arts Regina, Saskatchewan

The Laminite Generation is a North American Indian show bringing happiness and a positive outlook on life. It is an original Americans' variety show with traditional tribal dances and contemporary Indian songs.

The program comes from Brigham Young University, Utah, attended by 500 Indian students from 60 different tribes.

The show proved to Canadian Indians in Regina and Saskatoon that the border between the United States and Canada in no way separates the original inhabitants of the North American continent. Merging past and present values of both Indian and non-Indian was vital to the proud feeling the Indian singers and dancers gave the audience. This proved that conflicting values of American society can live in unity if proper approaches are used.

The Laminite Generation, while satisfying to Indians who saw other Indians putting their hearts and souls and talents into the program, is a forceful illustration that North American Indian resources and potential is on a par with the rest of the world.



Students Christine, Michelle, Lucy and Peggy Huang from Taiwan.



The cast representing 500 Indian students.



Song and dance girl Vickie Bick - runner-up for Miss North America Indian Princess.



Navajo hoop dancers Jasper Yazzie and Sam Nez.

NATIVE LAW PROGRAM UNVEILED

A program to eventually integrate more Indians, Eskimos, and Metis into the law profession was announced Thursday, August 10, by the University of Saskatchewan's dean of law, Roger Carter.

Purpose of the eight-week program is to acquaint native students with the law college and prepare them to enter the College of Law.

The program, to start in June next year, will primarily focus on first-year law subjects, but its emphasis will be on the methods of law rather than substantive studies.

Dean Carter said the course will initially handle 25 to 30

students from across Canada, but he hopes it will be expanded somewhat in the future.

A grant from the federal department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has been issued to support registered Indians and Eskimos who qualify for the course.

A further grant of \$30,000 from the justice department will be used for scholarships for five students of Metis ancestry.

The scholarships will finance the students in this course and also if they wish to take a law degree.

Dean Carter said he was hopeful this grant would be offered on a yearly basis and

might possibly be increased.

He said there are few lawyers in Canada of native ancestry and one would have to "look exceedingly far and wide" to find a native in a judicial capacity.

"This is a sad state of affairs," he said.

He said the native portion of the population is very significant and the law "could hardly serve if there is not a fair representation from all grounds."

He said a further need for the course was a result of the current pressure on law schools.

Using the Saskatchewan uni-

versity as an example, he said there were more than 500 applications for the 110 openings for first year classes.

When a native applied for acceptance, he was usually refused because he did not meet the qualifications.

He said the minimum requirements for acceptance at the college of law are two years study in arts and science or the equivalent.

The reaction to the program by law colleges from other universities has been heartening, said Dean Carter. He plans to meet with these other colleges to discuss the program's flexibility.

He said he has been watching the pilot project at the university in Albuquerque, New Mexico with great interest. For five years it has had a program similar to the proposed one here.

The Albuquerque university offered to take five or six natives from Saskatchewan into their project at no charge and also offered a position on their staff to a professor from here said Dean Carter.

Of the three people sent to New Mexico, he said, two will be enrolling in this university's college of law this summer and the third has been accepted at an Alberta college.

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

MOTHER OF THE YEAR

CELEBRATE 72ND WEDDING ANNIVERSARY



MARRIED 72 YEARS - Husband witness Battle of Cutknife Hill: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bear of John Smith Reserve were married Aug. 15, 1900. Mrs. Bear, the former Margaret Ann Isbister of Fenton, is 92 years old. Her husband, Gilbert, will be 97 in October. Nine of their 12 children are living - 5 daughters and 4 sons. The Bears were stars to 100 well-wishers on their anniversary. Mr. Bear was 10 years old when he saw the battle of Cutknife Hill. He had been playing nearby. That summer, he had been taken in by Chief Poundmaker's father-in-law as he waited for his father to collect him from the North Battleford Industrial School.



Gladys Johnstone receiving the "Mother-of-the-year" Award for 1972 from the former Mother-of-the-year Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Gladys Johnston of Mistawasis was chosen mother-of-the-year for 1972 by the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association.

Mrs. Johnston works at the Indian Affairs department in Regina where she has qualified for position of district supervisor of social services.

She will be responsible for welfare, physical improvement and band management of reserves.

She is the daughter of Senator Joe Dreaver and Mrs. Dreaver of Mistawasis. Her husband, Walter, is a security officer at the Regina Correctional Centre. They have eight children.

Mrs. Johnston was educated at the old File Hills Boarding School and Brandon Indian Residential School. At Saskatoon she took her commercial training certificate.

When the old Union of Saskatchewan Indians was formed, Mrs. Johnston was the first secretary-treasurer.

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1114 - Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Sask.

TEACHER



Mrs. Francis Anaquod, who teaches at Piapot, has certainly been around. She is from Muscowpetung, was born and educated at Fort Alexander, Man., and took her teacher training in Winnipeg. She has completed her second year education course at Regina campus and is taking others pertaining to Indian education. She lives with her husband Gerald and five children. Hobbies are playing guitar and attending pow-wows.

Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association



Isabelle McNabb, the newly elected president of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association.

A PICTORIAL VISIT TO KINOOKIMAW

This is the second picture progress report on Kinookimaw Beach. Human resources are used and personal potential developed among the native youths working on this project. They are learning practical on-the-job skills such as landscaping and sewer and waterworks installation.



KINOOKIMAW BEACH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: (left to right) Lucien Bruce, Poorman's; William Phillipow, QC, lawyer; J. Carrier, Piapot; Hilliard McNabb, Gordon's; Tom Kaisawatim, Piapot; Stanley Pasqua, Pasqua.



Installing manhole for sewer.



Seven miles of potential beaches here.



Sewer ditches nearly completed.

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

CJNB North Battleford
Sunday 5:30 P.M.

CKBI Prince Albert
Saturday 5:15 P.M.

CJGX Yorkton
Tuesday 9:30 A.M.

CKRM Regina
Thursday 7:30 P.M.

Saskatchewan's Indian radio program heard each week at these following radio stations:

Moccasin Telegraph broadcasts information of and for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. It serves as a public service bringing information of public interest. The content of Moccasin Telegraph consists of information services, Indian news coverage, constructive views and opinions pertaining to Indian people of Saskatchewan.

The views and opinions expressed by the guests are not necessarily those of Moccasin Telegraph.

These Indian radio programs are made possible by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Northern Saskatchewan
ERIC TOOTOOSIS
Southern Saskatchewan
IVAN MCNABB

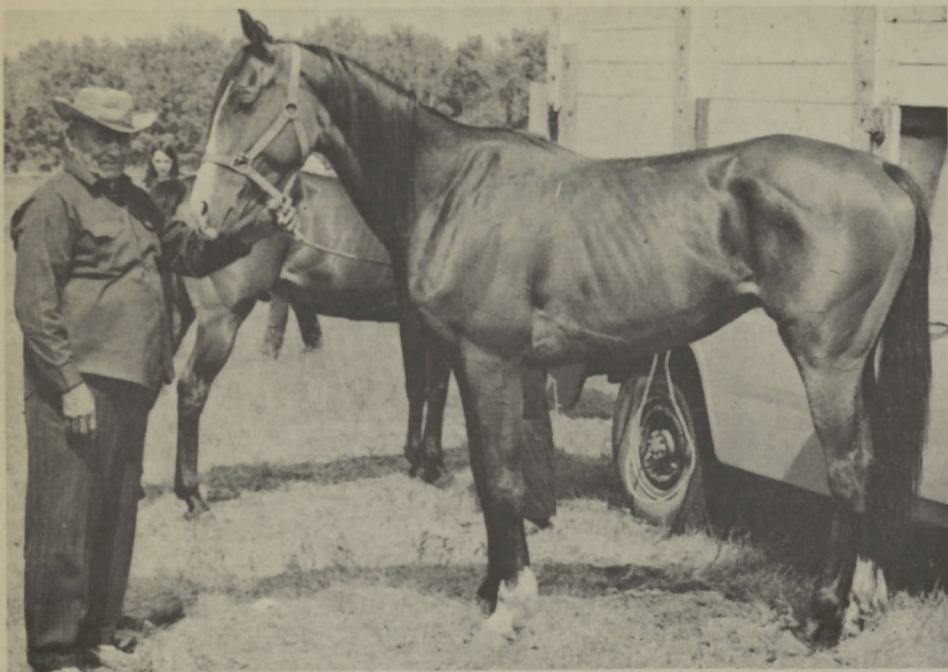
SPORTS

Attend Hockey School In Banff



TIP FROM THE NHL: For the first time, Indian hockey players from Saskatchewan attended a 10-day session of the Glen Sather Holiday Hockey School at Banff, Alta. Sather of the New York Rangers, tries to teach each hockey student the fundamentals of the game in a 10-day session. Instructors besides Sather, are mostly NHL players and coaches. Saskatchewan's 11 Indian students, who went to the school from July 28 to August 6, were: Greg Ahenakew, 12, Adrian Ahenakew, 13 and Leon Ahenakew, 14, all of Sandy Lake; Kevin Burns, 14, of James Smith; Lester Ledoux, 16, Bruce Duquette, 15, Dean Watson, 15, all of Mistawasis; Floyd Cameron, 14 and Howard Cameron, 17, both from Beardy's; James Daniels, 15, of One Arrow and Larry Bear, 13, from John Smith.

AT THE TRACK



Ray Musqua from Keeseekoose Reserve is the veteran on racing horses around the Kamsack district. Here he stands proudly with one of his money makers Giallardo.



Bill Keshane from Keeseekoose and two of his winners on the race tracks. Bill has been racing for quite a few years. If anyone wants some professional advice on the training of thoroughbreds, make sure you look up Bill. He knows how to make them horses think.

SWEETGRASS WIN ZONE 7 SOCCER PLAYDOWNS

Sweetgrass Juniors soccer team earned themselves the right to represent Zone 7 in soccer at the Summer Games in Moose Jaw by blanking Mosquito Junior team, 4-0.

Soccer playdowns for Zone 7 were held on August 13th at the Civic Centre in North Battleford. The Zone playdowns had three teams taking part: Sweetgrass, Mosquito and Little Pine-Poundmaker combines. Little Pine-Poundmaker combines did not field a team thus eliminating their chances of representing the Zone in soccer.

The first half saw Sweetgrass scoring three fast goals, with Mosquito knocking on their doorstep on numerous occasions, but just couldn't capitalize on such occasions. The scoring was done by Alec

Albert, who scored the first two goals, with the third goal being scored by Eugene Albert. The second half saw the action going each way until Sweetgrass scored their last goal and this seemed to take the play from the Mosquito team, but both teams never gave up.

Each player from both teams were presented with a Summer Games crest and the winning team and their coach were also presented with an individual sport crest.

Sweetgrass soccer team will play three games, first game on August 31 against Zone 1, second game on September 1 against Zone 4, and their third game on September 1 against Zone 5.

GOOD LUCK SWEETGRASS.

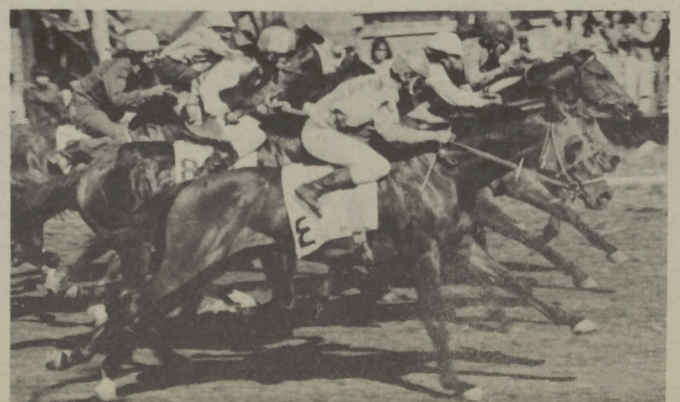
BADGERVILLE SPORTS



Regina Natives came in second on the men's softball division.



The Robin Hoods were the winners at the Badgerville Sports. Here Joe Taylor, the manager of the King George Hotel, donates trophies to the winners with Chief Tony Cote looking on.



And they're off!

1972



BROADVIEW POW-WOW ASSOCIATION

POW-WOW

UNDER THE BIG TOP

2 MILES WEST & 8 MILES NORTH OF **BROADVIEW,**
Saskatchewan, Canada

SEPTEMBER 2
PARADE SATURDAY MORNING 10 A.M.
A Total Of \$150 In Prize Money.

Minor Baseball

LADIES FASTBALL

SIX TEAMS TO ENTER
• \$5.00 A WIN; \$10 FINAL GAME

SENIOR SANDLOT

• \$5.00 A WIN; \$10 FINAL GAME

BANTAM Baseball

• \$5.00 A WIN; \$10 FINAL GAME

SIX TEAMS TO ENTER

Entries to be sent to Raymond Arnes, Greffell, no later than August 25th, 1972. Phone 497-3288

SEPTEMBER 3

Fastball Tournament

Entries to be sent to Raymond Arnes, Greffell, no later than August 25th, 1972. Phone 497-3288.

First Prize \$150 Second Prize \$100

Third And Fourth Prizes \$50 Each

First 12 Teams Entered Only. No Class A Players Allowed.

\$15 Entry Fee; Money To Be Refunded When Team Is Fielded.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3

FASTBALL FINALS SUNDAY

Each Team To Supply Own Regulation size Ball.

Three Big Days

Of Pow-Wow

Entertainment

BEGINNING AT 1:00 O'CLOCK EACH DAY

\$800 In Prizes For Costumes & Dancers

- DAILY RATIONS For Visiting Indians.
- All Visiting Indians Are Requested To Bring Their Own Drums, Drummers & Singers \$300.
- Indians Participating Will Be From USA, Manitoba And All Parts Of Saskatchewan.
- Refreshment Booth And P.A. System On The Grounds.
- Please Drive Carefully. The Committee Will Not Be Responsible For Any Accident Or Damages On The Grounds.
- Olde Tyme Fiddle Dance Each Evening.
- No Liquor On Grounds.

Admission: Adults, \$1; Students, .50; Children Under 12, Free

SEPTEMBER 1, 2, 3

PRESIDENT — Joe Williams VICE-PRESIDENT — Louis Tappatot SEC.-TREASURER — Sharon Bear BALL SUPERVISOR — Victor Delorme
SASKINAY RESERVE KAWKINUTARAW RESERVE OCHAPOWACE RESERVE COUNTRY RESERVE

Printed by The Emerald Star — Greffell, Sask.

**Blackfoot A-1 Club
Indian Days
Cluny, Alberta
September 2 - 3 - 4**

STUDENT RESIDENT ADMINISTRATOR TRAINEE FOR

Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Duck Lake, Beaval and other locations
as required

Salary - \$9,326 - \$11,107

Competition open until Sept. 15, 1972

to all qualified (Indian) residents of the Province of Saskatchewan

Qualifications —

- grade 11 minimum
- university course in psychology an asset
- suitable employment background, preferably in child care
- evidence of mature social development and family stability
- thorough understanding of Indian culture
- capable of personnell and financial management
- ability to communicate - English language - but ability to speak and understand native language a definite asset

An eligible list for other trainees in Saskatchewan will be established from applications. Forms may be picked up at any Indian student residence, Indian Affairs office. Man-power office or post office.

Applications to be sent to —
Wally Walcer,
District Supt. of Education,
Indian Affairs,
226 - 20th St. E.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

SWEET GRASS

GALLIVAN, SASK.

RODEO

Sweet Grass Sports Grounds

SEPTEMBER 3 & 4

RODEO STARTS 2 P.M. EACH AFTERNOON

APPROVED BY THE CANADIAN COWBOYS ASSOCIATION
RODEO ANNOUNCER FLOYD POOYAK, SWEET GRASS, SASK.

BUCKING HORSES

and **BRAHMA BULLS**

supplied by

FRANKLIN RODEO STOCK

Vern Franklin, Bonnyville, Alta.

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President Steve Pooyak
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Secretary Lilian Pooyak
Arena Director Alec Albert
Asst. Arena Director Henry Whitecall

RODEO EVENTS

	Prize	Entry Fee
Saddle Bronc	\$100	\$20
Bareback Bronc	\$100	\$20
Bull Riding	\$100	\$25
Steer Wrestling	\$110	\$20
Calf Roping	\$100	\$20
Wild Horse Race	\$50	\$15
Ladies Barrel Race	\$50	\$10

Entries close Friday, September 1 at 6 p.m. Send entries to Bishop's Store, Gallivan Phone 398-2783

Community not responsible for accidents.

ADMISSION: \$1.50 12 and Under \$1.00

DANCE SEPT. 2, 3, 4

SPONSORED BY THE SWEET GRASS BAND

**1972 21st Annual
Oil Discovery
Celebration
American
Legion Park
Poplar, Montana
August 24, 25,
26 and 27
Camping Day —
August 23**

