

IGR President and CEO Message

Greetings on behalf of IGR management and staff. I hope that all of our Gaming Rules readers are having a safe and relaxing summer. At IGR we find that many First Nations communities are hosting family oriented cultural events and in many cases we have been privileged enough to be part of the fundraising through the issuing of licenses and recommendations for charitable gaming grants. IGR's mandate is to license on-reserve charitable gaming. However our interest in First Nations communities goes beyond that. IGR staff members work diligently for the benefit of First Nations people and communities. We take a special interest in the projects that the charitable gaming revenues support.

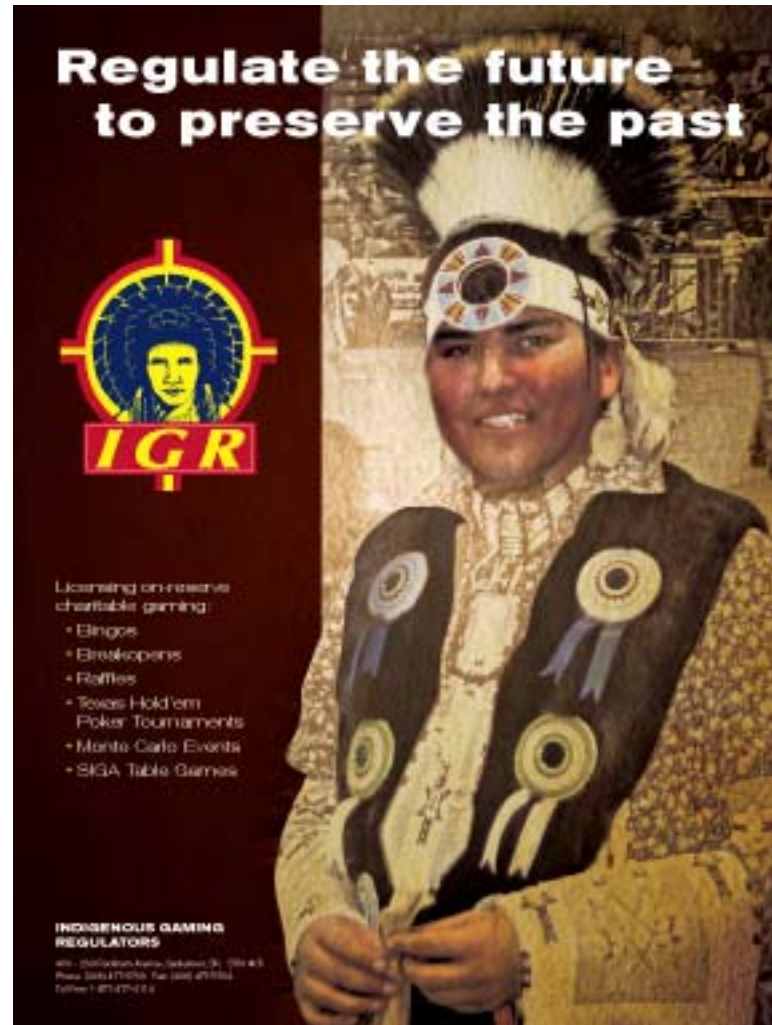
IGR maintains the confidence of 97% of First Nations communities with gaming on their lands. IGR licences are issued or in process for the vast majority of charitable gaming activities on-reserve. I strongly encourage the operators of those First Nations charities that are not yet licensed to call the communications department at 1-877-477-4114 to arrange for staff to come and assist with the process. Or talk to your friends and family in communities that have IGR licences for their charitable gaming. I am confident that they will report a positive and worthwhile experience and good relationship with IGR. In closing, please enjoy the rest of your summer.



IGR President and CEO
Gregory Ahenakew

July 2010 Update on Licensing Charitable Gaming On-Reserve

Type	Licensed in this fiscal year	In-Progress	Totals
Class A Bingo	3	1	4
Class B Bingo	18	12	30
Class C Bingo including media	48	9	57
Breakopens	32	9	41
Texas Hold'em	4	3	7
Raffle	4	2	6
Totals	109	36	145



Gaming Rules!

IGR Staff Members Travel to Community Events with Tradeshow Booth

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It's Pow-wow time! On July 13, 14, and 15 the Gold Eagle Casino hosted their annual Saki-cawasihk Pow-wow in North Battleford. A few of our staff members were able to head out there and set up a tradeshow booth. Had you been at the Pow-wow, you could not have missed IGR's huge informational backdrop. Boasting our company's logo and promoting the proper licensing of all on-reserve gaming, the backdrop attracted all sorts of curious Pow-wow goers. One onlooker asked, "So, this is about gaming? Where are all the animals?" It served as a good laugh and allowed our summer student to exercise her knowledge about IGR's mandate and mission. People from across Canada and the United States stopped by the booth asking questions about gaming and licensing. From Standing Buffalo to Arizona, everyone seemed to wonder what IGR was all about. The staff representing IGR did their best to inform them.

booth centrally located, IGR staff held a draw for a star quilt, offered treats to passers-by, and held numerous conversations with many interesting people about gaming, Pow-wows, and life in general. It was an enjoyable experience to sit and chat with different people on various subjects but it also gave us the opportunity to contribute our knowledge in regards to charitable gaming.



Since the IGR booth was set up center stage, our staff had an amazing view of all the competing dancers. The colourful regalia of all the dancers; the graceful swaying of the traditional women; the rapid foot work of the fancy dancers; and the melodic tinkling of the jingle dancers were only some of the sites and sounds enjoyed by the staff. It made one want to get up and join in the dancing and celebration! But alas, our dedicated staff worked the booth and succeeded in getting IGR's message across to the people in attendance at the Pow-wow. It was good to see and meet everyone and we, the staff at IGR hope to see you again at the next Pow-wow!

It was not surprising that so many people were attracted to IGR's booth. Not only was the

Island Lake Community Profile

The Island Lake First Nation community is always looking for new opportunities for its membership. Located 110 kilometers southwest of Meadow Lake, the Island Lake First Nation consists of both the Ministikwan Lake and Mudie Lake communities. Both communities combine for a membership population of approximately 1,350 members with 1100 members on reserve. Island Lake has strived to develop its infrastructure, create more employment opportunities, increase its educated work force, improve education, increase the standard of living and sustain a healthy economy within the First Nation. The community is also very active in its recreation and cultural activities. The Island Lake communities are both situated within abundant natural plains and scenic woodland. The leadership and members of the Island Lake First Nation are making effective changes to develop new opportunities in the community.

Little Island Lake also called "Ministikiwin" negotiated Treaty 6 in 1905 and in 1906, INAC was invited to Ministikiwin to discuss treaty and in 1909 land was surveyed with a caveat of 6 miles around Ministikiwin that included four reserves that includes Moody Lake.

According to traditional knowledge, Little Island Lake had made Treaty in 1911 and repre-

sentatives from Joseph Big Head had signed on behalf of Little Island Lake and prior to 1911 Joseph Big Head, Loon Lake and Little Island Lake were one band which was lost in the archives. When Treaty 6 was signed Joseph Big Head and Loon Lake wanted their own reserves. It wasn't until 1916 that INAC had acknowledged all three bands as signing adherence to Treaty 6 which was different from their original signing in 1911.

Little Island Lake was an isolated community up to 1969. Then the first power line came in and the road was built but there were only wagon trails. According to Sidney Chief who said that "no roads going out to Loon Lake which took a day and half to travel by wagon" and only barges were used to bring supplies and necessities to Island Lake such as flour, sugar, salt and tea and the doctor would come to the community once a month to treat the members. Sidney stated that there were only two non-native people were seen in the community during the early sixties which was the doctor and the RCMP.

At the time their school was a one room classroom that housed 25 to 30 students. Some of the students attended residential schools in the area such as, Onion Lake, Beauval, Delmas and Blue Quills. A new school was built in 1976 and was renovated and added on to at least three times. The current student population is 372 with 16 teachers and 8 teacher's assistants. There are 8 band members employed with the school that serve students from nursery to grade 12. Last year, the community was proud to have seven grade 12 graduates and four are going to U of S and five students are attending ITEP.



IGR Board Chairman Chief Guy Lonechild Message

On behalf of the Indigenous Gaming Regulators (IGR) Board of Directors and First Nations of Saskatchewan, thank you for your continued support. I am pleased to report that IGR continues to meet its mandate to license on-reserve charitable gaming, with an increasing number of First Nations communities being issued licenses each year.

We see evidence of the value of charitable gaming to First Nations communities at numerous sporting and recreational events throughout the province. Much of the funding for these events comes from the countless number of volunteers who offer their time at Bingos and Texas Hold'em tournaments, as well as selling breakopen and raffle tickets. IGR not only attends these events to provide information, it also assists with the fundraising by offering licenses from a First Nations entity that was developed by First Nations for First Nations. When First Nations communities license with IGR they exercise their inherent right to be licensed and regulated by their own First Nation institution.



IGR Board Chair Chief Guy Lonechild

Are Bingo Enthusiasts Mentally Sharper?

Psychologist Dr. Iseli Krauss has discovered that playing bingo is a stimulating and possibly mind-sharpening pastime. Dr. Krauss, who teaches at Clarion University, has studied elderly bingo players who could play dozens of cards at the same time. One woman could play 140 cards simultaneously without making any mistakes!

Compared to bingo beginners, elderly experts had developed a special mental skill for spotting the called numbers and the patterns at the same time. Dr. Krauss found out that the novice player first scans for the number, then looks for the pattern, while seasoned players see the patterns forming as they are dabbing the card. That's an important skill to have, since cards in play get so marked up that beginners may not

even see that they have bingo.

The results of a memory test given by Dr. Krauss to elderly experts were especially surprising. She gave each of them a sheet of cards and asked them to memorize the numbers in a set amount of time. Then they had to throw the cards away and write all the numbers they could remember on blank cards. Some of the players were able to remember entire cards, down to the very last number. Why? It turns out many players had their own quirky ways of remembering numbers they hated or liked -- for example, "of course I would remember I-17 -- I never win on that number!"

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