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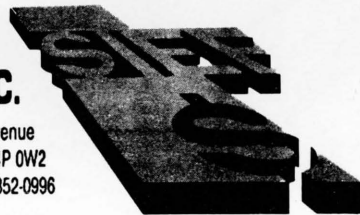
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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Johnny Marceland is a relative newcomer to the Saskatchewan Indian arts scene, but his paintings are rapidly gaining acceptance.

John is from Turnor Lake, but now he lives in Saskatoon.

Through the use of different medium such as acrylics, water colors and pen and ink, he has developed a series of Indian images reflecting traditional Indian symbolism and spirituality.

Johnny Marceland's work can be seen at the Prairie Light Gallery in the Grosvenor Park Mall in Saskatoon.

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EDITORIALS

ENTITLEMENT REJECTION SERIOUS BLOW

The rejection of the 1976 Treaty land entitlement agreement by the Federal and Provincial Governments is a major blow to the economic and political future of the Saskatchewan bands.

The move from the 1976 agreement to the shortfall based on the date of first survey reduces the amount to be transferred from 1.4 million acres to 170,000 acres.

A recent letter from the Department of Indian Affairs confirmed what the FSIN and the entitlement bands had suspected for some time. The federal government is adopting a policy of land entitlement based on the date of first survey. It doesn't seem to matter that the first survey, when a band did not receive its full entitlement may have been a century ago and band population have increased considerably over the intervening years.

The bands in Saskatchewan have consistently maintained that a band's entitlement changes in line with the bands population until the full amount of land is realized. This position was the basis of the '76 formula and was recognized by both the federal and provincial governments.

Now the Feds and the Province want to scrap the agreement. The federal department of Indian Affairs maintains they have a legal opinion from the Department of Justice that defines the shortfall at the date of first survey as the only amount required to satisfy the governments "lawful obligation".

"Lawful obligation" is a cop-out to avoid a fair and just land settlement with Saskatchewan bands.

Since the provincial government came to power six years ago, they have studied, ignored and rejected land entitlement. They have thrown up roadblocks and raised minor issues to block land selection and transfer. Issues such as water rights, third party interests, municipal taxes and mineral rights

have all become major issues even if the actual impact is negligible.

The Province on the other hand, has a strong rural base and is very vulnerable to pressure from pasture patrons, rural municipalities, wildlife groups and racists. Rather than displaying moral courage, the province has caved in to pressure groups and broken an honorable agreement to the Indian population of the province.

The Federal governments action have been to remain silent and allow the province to develop their position without pressure or interference. Now that the Federal government has changed the rules the province can quite easily agree and not take responsibility.

Twelve years ago, when this agreement was negotiated, it was followed by a great deal of optimism with bands doing community planning and looking at land selection for agriculture, timber or tourist possibilities. It was felt that because of the abundance of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) land, Indians in the future would be major cattle producers.

The future looked bright and opportunity was within our grasp. Now we're back to 1975 when the departmental officials were rejecting land entitlement based on current population and wanted settlements on the basis of the shortfall at the date of first survey.

Twelve years of hard work and good will appear to be rapidly going down the drain.

Action must be taken immediately to avoid disaster. Some bands are looking at legal options in the courts others are lobbying politically with the federal and provincial governments and the option of appealing directly to the public through the news media remains a possibility.

Whatever options Saskatchewan Indians take, one thing is for certain, governments will realize they can't break their word.

TENTATIVE AGREEMENT IN LUBICON CLAIM

The governments of Canada and Alberta have reached an interim agreement on the Lubicon Lake Band Land Claim. The agreement calls on Alberta to transfer to Canada a 25.4 square mile area of land, which is to be set aside for the Northern Alberta Band. The release of the land will include all mine and mineral rights. "This transfer of land would be without prejudice to the parties involved, and would not affect the right of the Band to see additional reserve lands through negotiation or court action." Said Jim Horsman, Alberta Attorney General and Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Alberta has also agreed to adjust the location of the 25.4 square mile area, which the province offered in 1985, in order to accommodate the

Band's desire to establish a new community. The Federal Government will confer with the Band on the actual boundaries of the proposed interim reserve area.

As soon as the transfer is completed Canada will set aside the land as a reserve for the Lubicon Lake Band. Canada has also taken on the added responsibility of satisfying reasonable third party surface and subsurface interests through various arrangements with those involved. Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill McKnight said, "With this reserve, Band members will begin building a community and identifying economic development opportunities. We are prepared to start putting in roads, water and sewage systems; building reserve homes, a school, a health care station, and

other facilities".

Although both Governments are pleased and committed to the present negotiated process the Lubicon Band has not agreed to the Agreement reached by the Governments. Bernard Ominayak, Chief of the Lubicon Lake Band, says that the Band is not willing to consider any agreement which did not include the Lubicons in the negotiating process. Ominayak says, "The band will consider an offer which is reasonable if they are included in the negotiating process".

In the latest development Ominayak and a number of Native leaders across the country have called for the resignation of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Bill McKnight. Ominayak says that McKnight is in a conflict of interest in his dealings with the

**AMOK/CLUFF
MINING**

1987-88 CLUFF MINING SCHOLARSHIP SELECTIONS

Amok Cluff Mining held its Annual Scholarship Selection Committee meeting on August 10, 1987 for the upcoming year and the following selections were made:

6 University Scholarships	\$3,500 each
3 Institute Scholarships	\$3,000 each
3 Stearns/Catalytic Scholarships	\$4,000
(1 University - \$2,000)	
(2 Institute - \$1,000 each)	

UNIVERSITY:

1. GUY DESAUTELS - Turnor Lake - 2nd Year Nor-Tep.
2. ROSE ROBERTS - Stanley Mission - 3rd Year Bachelor of Education, University of Saskatchewan.
3. ARLENE KIMBLEY - Beauval - 4th Year Nor-Tep.
4. ELIZABETH HANSON - Buffalo Narrows - 3rd Year Bachelor of Education, University of Saskatchewan.
5. JANET CAISSE - Ile a la Crosse - 3rd Year Bachelor of Social Work, Saskatchewan Indian Fed. College.
6. CHRISTOPHER KYPLAIN - Ile a la Crosse - 1st Year Bachelor of Science, University of Saskatchewan.

INSTITUTE:

1. ROSEMARIE LABELLE - Uranium City - 2nd Year Diploma Nursing, Wascana Institute.
2. WANDA FIETZ - La Ronge - 2nd Year Business Administration, Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technology.
3. CINDY KIMBLEY - Beauval - 1st Year Dental Assistant, Wascana Institute.

STEARNS CATALYTIC AWARDS

UNIVERSITY:

1. MICHAEL LAVALLEY - Creighton - 2nd Year Bachelor of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan.

INSTITUTE:

1. MARIE MOBERLY - Dillon - 3rd Year Bachelor of Social Work, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.
2. DEBRA MAURICE - Green Lake - 3rd Year Bachelor of Social Work, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

**AMOK/CLUFF
MINING**

Japanese pulp mill deal, where he gave a Japanese firm the right to harvest pulp trees on the Lubicon Lake Band traditional land. Alberta premier, Don Getty and Ominayak continue to negotiate. The Band is optimistic as Getty tries to come to an acceptable solution for the Band. Getty's latest suggestion has the parties setting up a three member mediation tribunal negotiating the Lubicon land claim. The Federal Government, Alberta and the Lubicons will each appoint someone to negotiate on their behalf on the proposed tribunal. The Lubicons have indicated that they will ask E. Davie Fulton, a former Justice Minister from British Columbia to be their representative. Fulton is also the author of a Federal Government commissioned report which favored the Lubicon stand on the land claim; a report which eventually led to his firing by the government.

The Saskatchewan Indian will continue to keep you up to-date on the Lubicon issue as things develop.



Secretary
of State

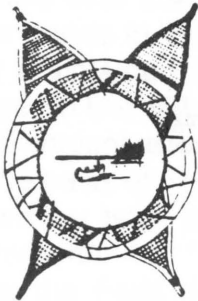
Secrétariat
d'État

The Department of the Secretary of State addresses a wide range of concerns and activities of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. With the objective of improving the quality of life of Canada's native people, the Department offers various programs which support such activities as native communications, native social and cultural development, Aboriginal women's participation and Native Friendship Centres.

Our support to the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation is a prime example of the commitment to the Aboriginal people of Saskatchewan. The Department is proud to encourage and assist Aboriginal people to participate full in all aspects of Canadian society.

In this way, the Department extends sincere congratulations to the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation and offers its wishes for the best of every success in the future.

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CHANGE IN LAND ENTITLEMENT POLICY SPELLS DISASTER FOR BANDS

The decision by the Federal and Provincial Governments to determine Treaty Land Entitlement based on the short-fall as of the date of first survey has reduced the land entitlement from 1.4 million acres to 170,000 acres. The accompanying chart illustrates this impact on the Saskatchewan bands.

In Saskatchewan, the land entitlement bands have consistently maintained that a band's entitlement changes in line with that band's population, until the band is owed no more land. This policy has been pursued by the Federal Government in its dealings with the bands. The 1976 formula that was negotiated between the FSIN, the Federal Government and the Provincial Government, recognized the use of current band populations when calculating land entitlement.

The reason the FSIN and the bands accepted a cut-off date of 1976 was in the hope that within five years, land entitlement would be largely satisfied with federal and provincial crown lands transferred to the Bands.

The provincial and federal governments agreed to make their crown lands both unoccupied and occupied available for selection by Bands. They also said that where lands are occupied, the interests of any third parties were to be satisfactorily met through compensation or other arrangements.

Thirty Validated Bands

In the early '70's, there were 13 bands with recognized land entitlement. However, by the end of 1984, some 30 bands were recognized as having land entitlement. When a band was recognized as having validated land entitlement, their land was calculated on the basis of the 1976 formula.

The 1976 formula took the band population as of December 31, 1976 and multiplied it by 128 acres per person. The current acreage of the reserve was subtracted from the total and the remainder was the new

land the band was to receive.

In all, 1.4 million acres were to be transferred to reserve status.

In the 12 year period, since the 1976 agreement was concluded, only 90,000 acres have been transferred to bands and only two of the 30 bands have received their full quota of land. Almost all the transfers were in the far north and mid-north of the province, where third party and government interests posed no serious problems.

In 1981, 222,000 were formally committed for by Saskatchewan and accepted as such by the Federal Government. However, even these selections have not moved in the past seven years.

An FSIN internal memo unit states, "There has been an unremitting campaign by federal bureaucrats to reduce this debt to what Justice Department lawyers considered to be Canada's 'lawful obligation', that is to the shortfall of land at the time when land was first surveyed for a band". "This reduces the amount from 1.4 million acres to 170,000 acres". "The agreement was regarded as being too generous, far too costly at a time of economic constraint and a political liability". "The only federal crown lands transferred to bands to date, have been the sites of Indian schools. These were carried out between 1978 and 1982."

Since the 1975 land entitlement agreement was negotiated, the NDP government in Saskatchewan has been replaced by a Conservative government and the Liberal government in Ottawa has been replaced by a Conservative Government.

After it came to power in 1982, the Conservative Provincial Administration spent over two years carrying out an internal policy review on entitlements. No consultations occurred, no position paper was issued, no report was tabled. An indication of the reviews conclusions were given to the Chiefs just before the September, 1984 federal election was announced. As part of the

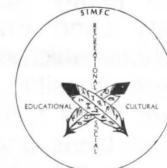
review documentation, a provincial cabinet document of June, 1984 states that further review by the Attorney General of Saskatchewan's legal obligations confirms that, "if we depart from the 1976 formula, we will likely be faced with litigation with a serious risk of losing . . . there is an outside chance that litigation would result in the provinces being bound to transfer more land than the 1976 formula would require."

Province Rejects '76 Formula

The provincial government was vague in public on the agreement, although the Cabinet is known to have rejected the Saskatchewan formula in 1984. This position was reaffirmed in July, 1987, but unlike the earlier decision, no reference was made to the agreements used as a guideline.

Continued on Page 6

Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre



The Native Friendship Centre Programme is designed to improve the quality of life for Native people in an urban environment by supporting self-determined activities which promote Native cultural distinctiveness, and which respect equal access to and participation in Canadian Society.

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(Continued from page 5)

In 1984 and after, provincial bureaucrats said Saskatchewan would emphasize the legal settlement of the entitlement issue, but would go beyond this to help create economic self-sufficiency for bands. This was taken to mean, that only so-called lawful obligations were to be met with any certainty, this policy would likely mean that bands could only expect a fraction of their Saskatchewan agreement entitlements.

The province also indicated that it was prepared to negotiate various components, land, cash and shares as part of entitlement settlements. No resources were provided by either government to bands to evaluate this proposal or to examine "packages" of assets. Both the bands and the FSIN raised serious objections to any such trading off of their land rights under Treaty. The entitlement Chiefs clearly reaffirmed their position on the required land quantum.

Since it came to power in 1984, the new federal administration has been conspicuously silent. The province has taken the initiative and the federal government has agreed with the province's policy. Through this strategy, the Federal government abdicated its obligations as the Crown's agent to fulfill commitments under Treaty.

In 1986, the federal and provincial governments jointly tabled the "Draft Treaty Land Entitlement Selection Criteria" which states that:

"... where possible, all entitlements are to be fulfilled from available Crown lands, where possible, selections are to be contiguous to existing reserves; northern bands are not to select lands south of 54 degrees; third party interests are to be satisfied; offsets are to be made for valuable lands and resources; bands are to receive at least the shortfall at date of first survey; and if sufficient land is not available then they would have options of mixed settlement components or, if possible, purchased land; the amount of any purchase funds is to be based on the average unimproved value of land in the 25 mile radius of the band's existing reserve."

This draft was rejected by the Chiefs because it simply ignored the terms, spirit and intent of the

Treaties and of the Saskatchewan agreement.

The Department of Indian Affairs has stated that a federal policy review on entitlements is to be released soon. However, the FSIN feels this will define entitlement as shortfall based on date of first survey. This would be the formal break which has already been made with the agreement.

An indication of the way in which federal thinking was moving, came in November, 1986. In a move designed to reduce the value of treaty land entitlements, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs directed that a component part of negotiations with Saskatchewan and entitlement bands be the following:

The value of a Band's entitlement per acre should be calculated on the basis of the average improved value

of land, less improvements within a 25 mile radius of the current reserve. The land selection of any band should be considered on the basis of the value per acre of the entitlement. A band may select surface federal crown land that has structures, however, the value of any structures would be considered as part of the total value of the settlement.

In October, 1987, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Bill McKnight, wrote to Chief Roland Crowe stating that, "it is important that policies in each of the prairie provinces meet the basic requirements of lawful obligation." Further, he went on to say that pending the current review, "Canada's commitment to the first settlement of treaty land entitlement based on the date of first survey entitlements is clear."

OUTSTANDING TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENT ACREAGES

Federal and Provincial Calculations

BAND	BASED ON 1976 AGREEMENT	BASED ON DATE OF FIRST SURVEY	DIFFERENCE
Beardy's & Okemasis	46,080	4,608	41,472
Canoe Lake	44,773	2,917	41,856
English River	44,401	9,969	34,432
Flying Dust	9,595	2,436	7,159
Joseph Bighead	28,704	287	28,417
Keeseekoose	83,200	2,560	80,640
Little Pine	77,696	22,272	55,424
Lucky Man	7,680	7,680	
Moosomin	15,522	1,920	13,602
Mosquito	16,544	1,280	15,264
Muskeg Lake	48,640	896	47,744
Muskowekwan	49,408	9,793	39,615
Nikaneet	15,136	16,160	+ 1,024
Nut Lake	117,274	2,957	114,317
Ochapowace	17,664	768	16,896
Okanese	11,572	2,612	8,960
One Arrow	55,936	1,664	54,272
Onion Lake	16,919	640	16,279
Pelican Lake	22,285	4,042	18,243
Peter Ballantyne	229,284	14,884	214,400
Piapot	60,495	10,703	49,792
Poundmaker	25,192	7,552	17,640
Red Pheasant	63,616	3,200	60,416
Saulteaux	44,238	13,361	30,877
Starblanket	9,536	2,752	6,784
Sweetgrass	6,236	2,496	3,740
Thunderchild	88,384	12,480	75,904
Witchehan	23,027	3,187	19,840
Fond du Lac	29,761	4,197	25,564
Stony Rapids	29,924	5,220	24,704
TOTAL	1,338,722	175,493	1,163,229

FED/PROV ENTITLEMENT POLICY CLARIFIED



Bill McKnight

An exchange of letters between the Federal and Provincial Governments states for the first time the federal government policy to settle land entitlement on the basis of the shortfall at the date of first survey.

In a letter dated February 22, 1988 to Mr. Bill Calder of the Provincial Department of Native Affairs, Mr. R. Westland, Director of the Specific Claims Branch of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs outlined the Federal position.

"For our part, the Specific Claims Branch is unable to participate in the exchange of lands which Saskatchewan and the Bands have agreed to. This is because the federal government is proceeding with treaty land entitlement activity within the scope of existing authorities and based on Justice Canada's opinion that lawful obligation extends to the entitlement at the date on which reserves were first conveyed date of first survey."

Westland was replying to the province's proposed settlement with the Canoe Lake Band that would have seen 4,498 acres at Kyle Lake transferred to reserve status.

Westland goes on to state that if the province goes ahead and transfers the land, it will not have reserve status because Canoe Lake has exceeded their shortfall from the date of first survey.

"It is important to point out that the settlement mandate of my Branch and of this department, has

been confirmed by our Minister for the purpose of achieving settlements with interested bands without prejudice to their position on what their entitlement may be in addition to date of first survey acreage."

"Since Saskatchewan and the band have agreed to proceed with a transfer of additional land, as part of a larger amount that the province believes to be owing, the settlement mandate of DIAND officers should not preclude a mutually agreeable transaction between the province and the band. The only limitation on the federal side, which is nonetheless very significant, is that the land the province agrees to provide to the band may not necessarily be given reserve status under existing authorities."

In reply, Grant Hodgins, Minister for Indian and Native Affairs, wrote to Indian Affairs Minister, Bill

McKnight to clarify the Federal position.

"We recently received the attached response from the Specific Claims Branch on the Kyle Lake Treaty Land entitlement selection. The letter outlines a significant new federal position on entitlements. This necessitates a change in the province's position on treaty land entitlement. For that reason, I am writing to you to outline the Government of Saskatchewan's position."

"The federal government has the lead role in treaty land entitlement. Provincial participation in treaty entitlement negotiations or transfers is conditional on full federal involvement and on any land transferred being given reserve status. Pursuant to the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, we are not willing to supply more land than the Federal Government requests to fulfill its treaty entitlement obligations."



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- Kinistino Band No. 91, 91A, General Delivery, Chagoness, SK 873-5590
- Mistawasis Band No. 103, Box 250, Leask, SK 466-4800/4801
- Moose Woods Band No. 94, R.R. No. 5, Box 149, Saskatoon, SK 477-0908
- Muskeg Lake Band No. 102, Box 130, Leask, SK 466-4959/4950/4951
- Nut Lake Band No. 90, Box 97, Rose Valley, SK 322-2281
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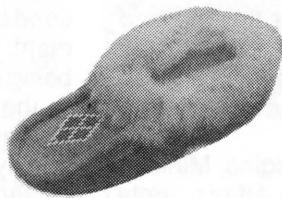
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GENEROSITY

MAH-MIN AND THE MISSIONARY



By Stan Cuthand

Mah-Min "The Feather" was the head chief of the Assiniboines in 1848, his own camp consisted of forty-five families living near Rocky Mountain Fort. One day Mah-Min met a young man who was travelling throughout the west. This artist was drawing pictures of some of the impressive looking men and women. The artist sketched "the likeness" of Mah-Min, who was so impressed with his picture that he took his collar of grizzly bear's claws, saying, "you are a greater chief than I am. I present you with this collar, which I have worn for twenty-three summers." The artist was Paul Kane.

It is reported that Mah Min gave a long and serious lecture to a missionary one summer. It seems that the missionary had planned to purchase horses and food from the assinboines when he required them. He had brought a carton of tobacco for this purpose. When he reached Mah Min's camp the Indians had used up their tobacco and they asked him if he had a supply; he was afraid if he said "yes" he would exhaust his supply and not be able to purchase horses and some provisions. So he replied that he did not have any tobacco. After his unusual stay, the missionary was about to return when

he went to Mah Min and said to him, "I want horses and provisions for my return journey, I will pay you for them in tobacco."

Mah Min stepped up to the Missionary and stood till in front of him and with anger said, "You admonish the people about many things. You tell them not to steal or lie; how can they listen to you? How can they believe what you say? when you arrived, you said you had no tobacco. Now you say you have plenty. We do not lie about our supply of food. When someone is in need we help him, no matter how little we have. You are different. You say one thing and you do another. If you gave us all your tobacco, you would have had no problem getting a horse and food for your journey."

Mah Min felt very comfortable after this encounter but felt sorry for the one who works for the One Above. He granted him his request.

Mah min was perhaps one of the last of the Great Chiefs whose people were struck by smallpox, a pestilence so horrible that some victims simply died of fright at the sight of screaming victims. The assiniboines were demoralized and dispersed. The survivors mourned for their dead and their victory songs became memorials for their past war exploits.

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE SUPPORT FOR MEDIA CORP EXPRESSED BY FSIN

Ted Quewezance, Clerk of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN), in an opening address to the founding meeting of the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation (SIMC), stressed the importance of communications for Saskatchewan Indians. He said, "Only through communications can we inform our people. The more informed people are the better they are capable of making the best Decisions".

Making the address on behalf of FSIN Chief, Roland Crowe, Quewezance, added that it is important that the *Saskatchewan Indian* and any other media tool that the Indian people choose reflect and report on the issues from an Indian cultural and political perspective, so that Indian people are not misrepresented in the media.

Taking a historic look at the FSIN achievements in communications, he said that "Communications is one of the most important tools we can use as Indian people and the FSIN recognized a number of years ago and developed a communications program that included radio (Moccasin Telegraph), television (Fifth Generation), and print media in the form of the *Saskatchewan Indian* magazine. Although all these programs saw relative success, funding was cut by the Provincial government in 1982. The communications program was missed and the FSIN made a number of attempts to revive the magazine, but without success.

In late 1986 a group of volunteers met to discuss setting up of independent media corporation to produce the *Saskatchewan Indian*. Out of this was formed the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation.

At the February Chiefs' Conference in Yorkton, the chiefs passed a resolution supporting the development of the Media Corporation to provide media service to Saskatchewan Indians.



Ted Quewezance

In his address, Quewezance said, "While the FSIN supports the development of the media corporation, I must stress that there be links with the FSIN". He said that the FSIN wants to see a communication organization that is responsive to the issues that the chiefs of Saskatchewan face daily.

"Today we as Indian people are faced with many important issues that effect us all, such as, Indian Government development, off-reserve Indians, Constitutional development, Treaty Rights violations, Treaty Commissioner and Land entitlement; all these issues have to be properly explained to our constituents" said Quewezance.

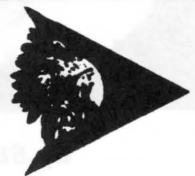
He said that the FSIN sees an important role for Indian communications in the future. "We need to get our message from the FSIN to the Chiefs, Councils and Indian people. We need to receive feedback from Indian leaders and their constituents and we must share opinions and options from other groups both across Canada and around the world; and the *Saskatchewan Indian* can play a major part in this". Quewezance said.

The mainstream media doesn't have Indian reporters, producers, editors, or researchers". Quewezance said that this lack of Indian involvement is clearly seen in the

reporting of Indian issues.

He also added that the mainstream media are often unable to fully appreciate the concern that Indian people have for the issues as they relate to them. He said that this would change with the advent of the *Saskatchewan Indian* resuming publication and that the Saskatchewan Indian people would once again get the facts on stories that reflect on their lives.

Quewezance announced that the FSIN plans to publish an Executive newsletter to report the FSIN developments to the Chiefs and Councils, who in turn would report to their constituents. He said that the FSIN executive have met with the SIMC Interim Board and they have agreed to assist in the publication of the newsletter.



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INDIAN COMMUNICATIONS HAS HISTORICAL ROOTS – WHEELER

After dinner speeches are usually dull affairs, but participants in the founding conference of the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation didn't fall asleep on Bernelda Wheeler. Wheeler, who is a noteworthy journalist best known as host of CBC's former national native affairs program, "Our Native Land" didn't speak long but said many things in a short while.

Wheeler reflected on what she learned as a journalist over the years. She discussed her ideas as to what an Indian journalist should be doing, and she told the audience about some experiences she knew of where things got rough between reporters and band councils.

"Communications is something that happens from birth but Indian culture has some twists of its own", Wheeler says. "Indians never used to write things down".

"We are descendants of an oral civilization". "Historical facts and stories had to be memorized and repeated exactly as told, there was no room for personal interpretation or editorializing." "Absolute accuracy was one journalistic principle Indian people practiced and this should carry over to today's work."

Communication with children was and still is another important aspect modern day journalists have to address. Wheeler has seen how positively children react when they see something or hear something in the media that they can recognize and identify. As examples, she cited how eyes light up when they see the word "kookum" in a book, or see the words Friendship Centre on a child's T-shirt in a picture book. "It's part of them, they become intensely interested," she says. She also said more kids might get through school if more attention were paid to them.

Wheeler also had something to say about the negative reaction some Indian politicians have when they see or hear something they don't like in the media. She said band members have the right to

know what their council does when they go to Ottawa. "Are they working or are they in the bar?" She called the situation where reporters work for the politicians an "unholy marriage" and asserted that "there should be no ties to political organizations".

She told the audience, which included several politicians, of how reporters are banned from meetings, or beaten up, for telling the truth.

Wheeler wrapped up her remarks by reminding the audience that democracy began among Indian people, not in Europe or Russia. She also stated that an Indian journalist has a better understanding of the treaties made with Canada than a non-Indian would. "We know them. We have a feel for them. We grew up with the feelings of those treaties", she said.

All of these come into play in the field of Indian communication.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS SPARK DEBATE

Two panel discussions were held to provide a forum for speakers with differing views and a chance for the audience to ask questions and get involved in the discussions.

The first panel consisted of moderator Joel Demay, head of the Indian Communication Arts Program at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina; Les MacPherson, a columnist with the Saskatoon Star Phoenix; Brian Maracle, an Ottawa-based free lancer; and Bernelda Wheeler. Their topic was "Communication as a Tool for Positive Change". In their presentations, all agreed that communication through mass media is a powerful way to cause change. A lively question and answer period followed.

Felix Musqua of the FSIN wanted to know why communication wasn't established in Saskatchewan. He was told funding has a lot to do with getting started. Ron Smith, Director General of CBC Saskatchewan asked why more native people don't get involved in mainstream journalism. He was told that the "mainstream media does not accept native journalists with open arms". Les MacPherson confessed that his paper is sometimes lazy when it comes to

presenting the native viewpoint. "You shouldn't let us get away with it," he stated. And another participant asked why there was no Indian radio station in Saskatoon. He was told to expect some "major developments".

A lady from Toronto made an impassioned statement against government funding, Ken Hodgins advised not to ignore the story of the Chief who mediates domestic disputes at 3 a.m., in the interest of balance. Another young man asked for advice on how to deal with the tremendous pressure encountered on the job.

After a short coffee break, the second panel took the floor. Doug Cuthand moderated a discussion on "Enhancing and Advancing the Indian Image". Panelists were Robert Merasty, of Missinippi Broadcasting in La Ronge, Ron Smith of CBC Saskatchewan, and Everett Soop, a prominent Alberta communicator.

Robert Merasty said the focus of his group is to maintain the language first and foremost, and to promote community radio. He viewed the image of Indians as presented by the non-Indian media as negative. Ron Smith told the con-

Continued on Page 12

COMMUNICATIONS PHILOSOPHIES RECEIVE FAVORABLE REACTION

Continued from Page 11

ference that CBC gets flak from all sides. "CBC is perceived as the evil genius behind everyone's troubles." He also said CBC does not promote or enhance, "we reflect". Then it was Soop's turn. He recited the Indian journalists' 23rd Psalm, which he penned. His view of the Indian image in mainstream media as one that is negative, but he also had harsh words for the present state of journalism in the Indian community. "This Mickey Mouse journalism that we've been piddling around with is pathetic," he said.

Another round of questions followed. The CBC was taken to task for axing "Our Native Land", but Ron Smith responded by saying CBC Saskatchewan will be hiring six native people very soon. He also said chances of starting a new one-hour radio show are pretty slim.

The founding conference of the Saskatchewan Indian Media Corporation was attended by a number of Saskatchewan Chiefs, FSIN executives and Senators. They heard many positive ideas about the world of Indian journalism, and they heard some unflattering remarks about the Indian government institutions of which they are a part.

Lyndsay Cyr is Chief of the Pasqua Reserve outside Regina. He says he agrees with the philosophies discussed at the conference and that the "media should be controlled by ourselves" in view of corporate control of the mainstream media. He is also in favour of a community radio station on his reserve, but wonders if such an endeavour would be economically viable.

Alvin Head, Communication Commissioner for the FSIN, said he has reservations about the idea of SIMC operating at arm's length from the Federation but is willing to accept it temporarily. He was sharply critical of the Federal Government's policy of not funding communications programs for organizations like FSIN. "If the government of Canada can fund the CBC, why can't the FSIN fund its own media," he asks. He also questioned whether the CBC was at arm's length from parliament.

On the concept of community radio and television, Head was more receptive. "It's a very good idea," he said. The Bands are asking for radio and TV and the FSIN is "aggressively seeking to establish these."

SASKATOON DISTRICT CHIEFS AND CANADA MANPOWER SPONSOR COMPUTER TRAINING

Sixteen staff employees from nine Saskatoon District Bands received Certificates of Completion for a 10-day Computer Training Course which was sponsored by Saskatoon District Chiefs and Canada Employment and Immigration (CEIC).

The course was offered by T & M Consultants and Financial Services Ltd. of North Battleford and was spread over ten weeks.

At the graduating ceremony, Oliver Cameron, speaking on behalf of the graduates, introduced his fellow students and welcomed visitors, friends and relatives. Representing CEIC was Allan Dreaver, who was very instrumental in getting the program off the ground. Also present were Cliff Starr, District Manager and Ray Johnston, Band Management Officer. Peter Kaweski, District Superintendent of Education of Indian Affairs and Wilf Blondeau, Executive Director of Saskatoon District Chief's Office presented each student with a plaque of

recognition.

Chief Everette Bear of Muskoday presented plaques of appreciation to Harvey Tootoosis, Computer Instructor; Grant Meier, Accounting Instructor and Sheila Desjarlais, Data Coordinator for the Saskatoon

District Chiefs Office.

In his closing remarks, Lester Lafond, Assistant District Representative, conveyed his congratulations along with a promise of a more comprehensive computer training program in the near future.



Front Row L-R:

Edwin Bear, Harvey Tootoosis, Oliver Cameron

Back Row L-R:

Beryl Beak, Laura Daniels, Donna Smokeyday, Cheryl Gardipy, Joyce Seesequasis, Delores Kenny, Sheila Desjarlais, Irene John, Grant Meier.

RESIGNATIONS "IRRESPONSIBLE AND UNPROFESSIONAL"

The sudden resignation by six elementary school teachers on the Red Earth Reserve has been called irresponsible and unprofessional by the Chief and Council of the Red Earth Band.

"The unilateral actions of the teachers can only harm their reputations as professional and reflect on teachers generally, and shows a total lack of concern for the 75 students of the school", says a press release made by the Band.

The dispute began when six of nine teachers of the Ki-Waytinuk Elementary School withdrew from their teaching contracts on March 8 of this year. The only forwarding the band received was on March 7, when some of the teachers made demands on the school authorities arising from an unlawful entry into one of teachers homes and the attempted unlawful entry into the homes of the other teachers. The teachers said that guarantees from the Band and the school authority that there would be no re-occurrences and R.C.M.P. protection from future unlawful entries.

The teachers were to meet with the Band Council and school authorities on the morning of March 9, to receive Band response to the concerns they raised on March 7. The teachers did not wait for the meeting, but issued resignations dated one day prior to the arranged meeting.

The teachers raised two concerns to be addressed by the Chief and Council.

First, they wanted more security at the teacherages and a guarantee against further unlawful entries.

The Band replied that they could not guarantee that there will be no unlawful entries.

"Unlawful entries are not peculiar to the Red Earth Reserve. Unfortunately and regrettably, they are an unpleasant part of everybody's life, whether you live on the reserve, Nipawin, Saskatoon, Regina or any community which has a criminal element in it. The Band would like to give those teachers and all teachers

on the reserves, including our own families, the assurance and guarantees that there would be no further unlawful entries on our reserve, but it obviously cannot do so."

The Band was willing to go with the teachers to the R.C.M.P. who have now established a detachment on the reserve and support the teachers request for more patrols and security in the teacherages.

The Band has a substantial investment in the teacherages, schools, and educational facilities. Teacherages represent housing which is much superior to any other housing on the reserve. They are provided to teachers while many band members live in substandard housing.

Second, the teachers wanted to move from the Elementary school Teacherages into the High School Teacherages.

The Band had no obligation to the teachers changing their living arrangements. However, the six teachers demanded that the School Authority find accommodations for them in the High School Teacherages.

The Band says, "As much as we would have liked to accommodate this request, we were simply not in a position to force the High School Teachers out of their homes in order to allow the six elementary teachers to move into their homes. On the other hand, the Band did suggest that the High School and Elementary teachers discuss among themselves, arrangements which would be agreeable to all parties involved.

School authorities simply could not have moved the High School teachers without placing the Board in a breach of contract with the teachers. The School Authority would have faced possible legal suits.

In attempting to accommodate the demands of the six teachers, the Band was prepared, in order to prevent any disruption in the education process of their children, to bring in

a mutually acceptable mediator or conciliator to explore any and all acceptable solutions to the perceived concerns of the six teachers.

"The actions of the teachers has resulted in 75 innocent students being harmed, the actions of the teachers did not allow for an orderly transition to substitute or replacement teachers."

The Band Councils and School Authorities main concern now is to recruit replacement teachers. The Band will have to provide costs for the replacement of the teachers. The Band says it does not have the additional financial resources to meet this demand.

Consultations have begun with lawyers to commence legal action against the six teachers for damages flowing from their breach of contract. In addition, the Band will file a complaint with the Teachers Association asking that disciplinary measures be taken

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FSIN USES INTERNATIONAL FORUM

On February 14, Second Vice-Chief of the FSIN, Wayne Ahenakew, attended the World Council of Indigenous People's (WCIP) Summit held in Nicaragua. He then went on to the 44th session of the Commission of Human Rights Conference in Geneva, Switzerland from February 22 to 26.

Ahenakew, representing the FSIN, was invited to the WCIP summit along with agencies from other countries who support Indigenous Peoples in Nicaragua and Central America. At the summit, he lobbied for support for the Prairie Treaty Nations Alliance (PTNA) who are trying to gain status as an International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

The FSIN has assisted in establishing the PTNA who are dedicated to ensuring that the Treaties made between Indian nations and the Crown are honoured.

The PTNA feel it is important for all to understand that the treaties were negotiated through a bilateral process on a nation-to-nation basis. That is, sovereign Indian nations negotiated on equal standing with Queen's representatives from Great Britain and Canada.

Until now, all native peoples in Canada, Treaty, non-status and Metis, have been represented at the WCIP and International Human Rights conferences by the Assembly of First Nations (AFN). The FSIN and PTNA felt that because the AFN represents so many groups, they could not address Treaty concerns as effectively as a group whose primary goal is ensuring that treaty rights be upheld.

The AFN does not recognize the PTNA as a national organization, while the PTNA has made it known that they are not represented by the AFN. In Geneva, the PTNA was represented by the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, who have independent status as an NGO.

The PTNA has applied to the International Labour Office (ILO) who can grant them status as an NGO. This would allow them to speak at the world conference and

address the Working Committee on racism, independently of the AFN.

At the Commission on Human Rights Conference in Geneva, Ahenakew continued to lobby for international support for the PTNA. His objectives are:

1. To gain recognition and membership for the PTNA to the World Council of Indigenous Peoples;
2. To gain status as an International Non-Governmental Organization for the PTNA;
3. To formalize PTNA's role as representative of Treaty Indian people in Canada and to gain international recognition of their Treaty Rights; and,
4. To further the political, cultural, economic and educational advancement of all Indigenous peoples.

This status and recognition would allow PTNA to approach the International Board of Inquiry about the Canadian Government's denial of Indian Treaty Rights. The PTNA could then also work toward international laws which would guarantee that Treaty Rights be upheld.

A press release issued by the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec included a fact sheet which outlined the resolutions made by the Sub-Commission of the United Nations Human Rights Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. The resolutions they adopted were:

- a) That a UN study be made assessing the conditions of aboriginal peoples;
- b) That there be drafted a set of international standards on the protection of the rights of aboriginal peoples;
- c) That a study be made on Treaties between aboriginal peoples and nations states; and,
- d) That 1992 be declared "The International Year of Indigenous Rights."

At the conference in Geneva, Canada lobbied member nations of the Human Rights Commission to oppose the resolutions at the Commission discussion and vote which was to be held February 25,

The fact sheet outlined Canada's argument to oppose the resolutions and responded to them as follows:

a) Canada was not party to the development of the resolutions so why should these suddenly be introduced?

FACT: Canada has been party to the discussions leading up to the resolutions since 1983 and has made submissions to the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination; and,

b) Canada argues that the resolutions would apply to only three nations (United States, Australia and Canada) and should not therefore be adopted.

FACT: While it is true that there are major problems in Canada's failure to respect its treaties, such treaties between nation states and indigenous populations are a world wide phenomenon found in Africa,

Continued on Page 15



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New Zealand, South America and elsewhere.

c) Canada argues that the calling for 1992 as "The International Year of Indigenous Rights" is a waste of money.

FACT: The naming of this year would bring world attention to the problems of Indigenous Peoples as Dispossessed Enclaves within nation states.

The year 1992 is 500 years after the landing of Columbus on the shores of Native America. It is fitting that positive actions be taken during that year to begin redressing the 500 years of dispossessing of the native peoples of their lands.

In Commons Debate, Liberal Critic for Aboriginal Issues, Keith Penner, questioned the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill McKnight on why Canadian officials in Geneva were lobbying against the resolutions. McKnight responded that he was not aware of Canadian official's activities in Geneva but suggested that "Under UN Charter all existing avenues for redress in your own country must be explored before you go to the United Nations. In several cases in Canada . . . there are court actions and other avenues of redress which aboriginal people have not followed to fruition and they are now pursuing their claims in other areas of jurisdiction."

Penner then requested that the Secretary of State for External Affairs direct the Canadian officials in Geneva to support the resolutions. He said that "Canada is being obstructionist. Canada should stop its nit-picking and get behind these resolutions."

The Anglican Church of Canada and the Canadian Council of Churches also strongly supported the Canadian promotion of the resolutions.

The Department of External Affairs met with the Cree representatives in Geneva to clarify Canada's position. They said Canada supports the resolutions and did not intend to delay their adoption.

The next day, however, a statement was delivered to the sub-commission by Thomas C. Ham-

mond of the Canadian delegation in which he said that the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (the issue put forward by the Crees which would be included in the treaty study), "would not fall within the mandate of the proposed study as currently framed because it is neither a treaty nor a convention".

He said that while Canada has many arrangements with its aboriginal peoples, "which are styled as 'treaties', none . . . would be covered by the proposed study in its present form."

Hammond continued, that addressing issues which predate the United Nations "risks achieving little of long term value" and could undermine the support for the sub-committee's work in the area of treaty rights. He said that Canada would support, however, a modified proposal which would contribute more universally to the sub-commission's long term goals.

The proposals were adopted in the Human Rights Commission vote.

At the convention, Canadian MP, Maurice Tremblay, asked why Canadian Indians were participating in the Geneva Forum where the other people who are involved are subjected to oppression, murder, starvation and cruelty. Ahenakew responded that Canadian aboriginal peoples have no alternative but to seek support from other indigenous

groups because the government has ignored their concerns, it has not moved to apply section 35 of the Constitution which deals with Treaty and has shown no intention of so doing. As well, very little has been done to settle Indian Land Claims—only two have been settled, 31 remain outstanding. At this rate, says Ahenakew, it will take another 120 years to resolve Land Entitlement.

As for oppression, one has only to look at our penal institutions where 80 percent of the population is native. Look at our reserves where 90 percent of the people are unemployed. Look at the high school drop out and suicide rates of our teenagers, the conditions of infrastructure within the Bands. When one looks at these things, one sees that Canadian aboriginal peoples are just as oppressed as the peoples from other countries who are at this forum.

At the conclusion of the conference, Ahenakew commended Chief Ted Moses from the Grand Council of the Crees for providing him with the accreditation to sit with the Working Committee and for his involvement and diplomacy demonstrated during the sessions. He also thanked Moses for introducing him to different diplomats and for Moses' dedication as the only Indian with NGO status in Canada at the Conference.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Touchwood File Hills Qu'Appelle District Chiefs Council will be awarding three scholarships of \$500.00 each to Treaty Indian students. One scholarship will be awarded to each of three areas, Touchwood, File Hills and Qu'Appelle.

The scholarships will be awarded to Grade 12 students who have met the entrance requirements and are enrolled in a post-secondary institute. Attendance and attitude are factors which will also be considered in the final selection.

Selection of the successful applicant will be made by the Scholarship Committee appointed by the Education Commission.

Application forms are available from the District Chiefs office. The deadline for applications is August 19, 1988.

FSIN RAIDERS

The FSIN's contribution to the Calgary Olympics was upstaged by the likes of Eddy the Eagle and the Jamaican Bobsled team.

The FSIN Raiders are currently touring the Province challenging local squirts,



L-R: Front Row

Coach Henry Delorme, Dan Keshane, Ron Albert, Bobby Bird, Ted Quewezance, Wayne Ahenakew, Oliver Brass, Eldon Bellegarde, Alvin Head, Milton Burns, Henry Daniels, Manager, Senator Hilliard McNabb.

Pee-wees and Tom Thumb teams. So far the scores have been close.

If you can't take in the FSIN Raiders for hockey action at its best, watch the NHL Playoffs.



L-R: Back Row

Alex Greyeyes, Joe Quewezance, Roland Crowe, Irvin Starr, Vern Bellegarde, Percy Durocher, Lindsay Cyr, Perry Bellegarde.

REGINA SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD INTRODUCES NATIVE STUDIES COURSE

The Regina Separate School Board (RSSB) is hoping to have a special social studies course in place as part of its regular Grade 10 course load by this fall, according to Gerry MacDonald, who's been teaching the course since it was introduced as a pilot project in the spring of last year.

The new course, dubbed Native Studies 10 (NS-10), is being taught at Miller High School, an inner city institution with a high enrollment of native students.

MacDonald says the RSSB has already approved the use of NS-10 for its schools in Regina and could implement a similar pilot course for Grade 11 if there is enough demand. He adds that the provincial education department is also considering a similar course for use in all Saskatchewan schools.

NS-10 was designed by a committee appointed by the provincial education department's curriculum development branch. The committee was comprised of people from the local Indian and Metis community.

"There was a very significant input from the indigenous people of Saskatchewan", MacDonald says. MacDonald, whose own education includes background in anthropology and sociology, says the course content is well enough developed that any sensitive teacher could teach it. The course is equally weighted with the regular History 10 course, a course based on feudal Europe, the Renaissance, the Reformation and the Industrial Revolution. He hopes NS-10, which is focussed on some of the cultural and historical aspects of Indian and Metis life, will be more appealing to a native student and provide "an impetus to stay in school".

The course is not meant just for native students though, it's open to all who are interested. In fact, most students taking NS-10 are not of native ancestry this year.

According to MacDonald, NS-10 instills a sense of pride and self worth in native students. "They see, while they are different, there is

nothing wrong in those differences; there is nothing wrong in being able to say 'I am an Indian, I am Metis'," he says.

He also says the course addresses racism and negative attitudes towards Regina's native community.

"Anybody who takes this course will have a much better understanding of why many Indian people today find themselves in difficult circumstances, and a great

deal of that is based on their historical experiences," MacDonald points out.

NS-10 was implemented because of what had previously gone on in the education system. "There is so much evidence of how kids are alienated from the school process and from society".

MacDonald calls NS-10 a solid, rigorous, intellectual course that will suit students very well in post-secondary education.

UNIVERSITY NOT A TREATY RIGHT - MCKNIGHT SAYS

Federal Indian Affairs Minister Bill McKnight recently stated that university education for Indians is not a treaty right.

The Saskatchewan MP made the statement in a letter to a student at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) in Regina.

In the letter dated February 26, 1988, McKnight says "education outside the ages of seven through sixteen is not referred to in the Indian Act and has not been defined as a treaty right. Post-secondary

education assistance is, therefore, provided under a departmental program rather than as a result of statutory responsibility."

It is the position of elders in Saskatchewan treaty areas that post-secondary education is one of the existing aboriginal rights entrenched in the Canadian Constitution. Officials at the executive offices of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) in Regina have yet to comment on McKnight's treaty interpretation.

INDIAN VETERANS RESEARCH

The Saskatchewan Indian Veteran's Association is looking for Indian veterans who would like to share their war time experiences with a reading audience. SIVA, in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, is producing a publication on the contribution of Saskatchewan Indians during war. SIVA would like to see this little known, but important, history recorded for future generations. Your assistance is most important.

Contact:

SIVA Grand Chief Gordon Ahenakew or John Cuthand

c/o:

FSIN

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YOUTH CONFERENCE PRINCES PAGEANT CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHT

The highlight of the Youth Conference was the banquet and the crowning of the first Miss Prince Albert District Chiefs Princess. The nine girls who contested the title each received one complete outfit and hair appointment, as well as bracelets, blankets, roses and eagle feathers as gifts.

Several contestants chose to speak in both English and Cree. The contestants included two 13 year old girls from Wahpeton, Vonda Buffalo and Jennifer Waditaka, Mellisa Head from James Smith, Tracy Bird from Montreal Lake, Maxine Clinton, Maggie McKenzie from Stanley Mission, Laurie Ann Naytowhow of Sturgeon Lake, Jackie Michel from Pelican Narrows, Norma Ross from Montreal Lake.

The winner was 17 year old Laurie A. Naytowhow who is a grade 11 student at Carlton Comprehensive High School in Prince Albert. She dreams of training as a model. Laurie's topic was "My Mother". Laurie attributes her success to her mother, who is a single parent and an "AA" member.

CONFERENCE TERMED SUCCESS

Approximately 150 students from the P.A. District took part in the third annual Youth Conference which was held on February 19, 20 and 21 at the Prince Albert Indian/Metis Friendship Centre.

On Saturday, the delegates attended the first of four workshops. Following the workshops, the delegates took part in airband rehearsals, ping-pong and pool tournaments.

On Sunday they attended two more workshops. A talent show scheduled for the evening got off to a slow start because of a last-minute cancellation by the band.

On Monday morning, the boarding house students challenged the P.A. District Chiefs in a hockey game. The final score was 7-2 in



Laurie Ann Naytowhow – Miss 1988 P.A. District Chiefs Princess

Second runner up was Jennifer Waditaka of the Wahpeton Band who chose "Share My Dream" as her topic. She portrayed one dream as she displayed her dancing skills to the beat of the drums. Dressed in a traditional buck skin outfit, she was definitely a favourite of the panel judges who included, Ms. Nanair, Dutch Lerat, Carol Parenteau and Phillip McKenzie.

Maggie McKenzie of Stanley Mission who chose "Our Changing Environment" and Maggie Bird of the Montreal Lake Band tied for third

runner up.

At the conclusion of the Pageant, the Sturgeon Lake Singers sang the honor song for their band member, Laurie Ann. The program then concluded with a hoop dance by nine year old Beamer Morrison and with the P.A.I.M.F.C. Pow-wow troupe who demonstrated several different dances.

NATIVE ADOLESCENTS STEPPING STONES TO THE FUTURE

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favour of the boarding house students.

During the final session of the conference, each group was given time to speak out. Among the delegates who chose to share their experiences with drugs and alcohol, was one girl whose moving story brought tears to her listeners' eyes. She told of how, when she was nine years old, she poured out her mother's beer and was consequently disowned and kicked out of her home. Her grandparents took her in and she lived with them until she went away to high school.

The organizers termed the conference a success and the participants took home memories of an interesting Conference and met many new friends.

YOUNG INDIAN ATHLETES SHOW GREAT POTENTIAL

Curtis Ahenakew, an eighteen year old Cree Indian from Sandy Lake Reserve first started Track and Field at the WAFN Mini Olympics in 1982, where he placed third in the 1500 meter event. This inspired Curtis to continue to enter and win race events.

Carter now holds 10 first place medals, 3 second place medals and 8 third place medals. He has constantly placed in the top 10 in all the in which he competed.

In the summer of 1984, Curtis entered the Saskatchewan Summer Games held in North Battleford, winning the gold medal, beating the top contender and provincial champ, Al Magoo by running a record time of 2:01:00 thus becoming the best junior in the province and would be in the Saskatchewan Summer Games Records.

For Curtis, his dream is to realize his full potential as a runner. For him "the sky is the limit".

Curtis depends on his parents for both moral and financial support. He is presently pursuing financial support from interested groups and individual sponsors:

Knights of Columbus Meet
(Saskatoon)

Golden Bear Meet (Edmonton)

Seed Day Meet (Saskatoon)

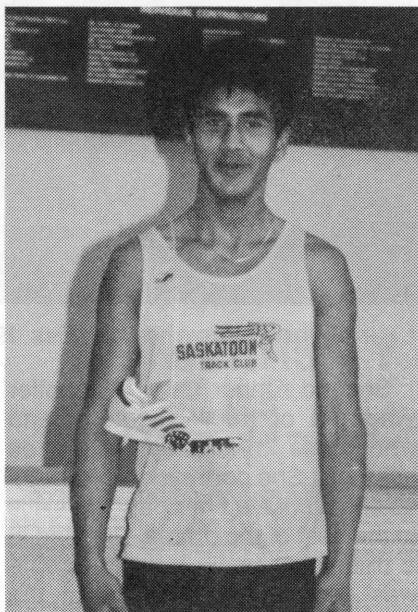
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California Competition and
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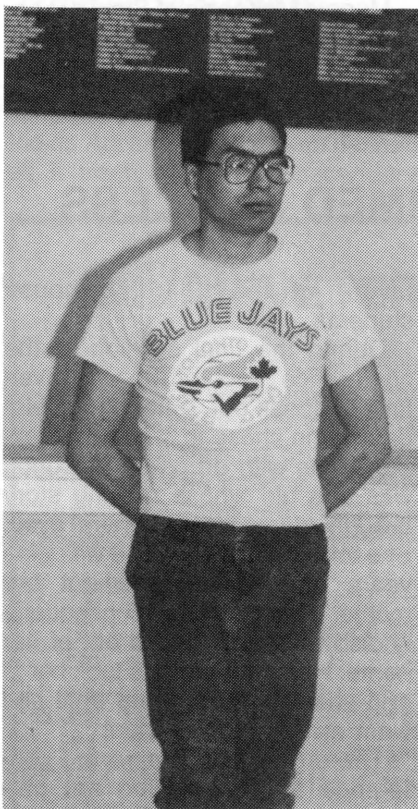
Curtis' coach, Bryan Oustad says he has shown he has the potential to be among the best middle distance runner and is presently in the best condition of his life and is continuing to improve.

17 year old, Alex Cook of South-end Reindeer (Peter Ballantyne Band) is a Grade 12 student attending Holy Cross High School.

Alex has been running and competing in various races for the past five years. In late 1986, Alex was selected to join the Saskatchewan Training Squad and in the summer of 1987, he represented Saska-



Alex Cook



Curtis Ahenakew

tchewan at national eliminations in Track and Field. In the fall of 1987, Alex moved to Saskatoon for more structured training.

In October, Alex won the High School Provincial Championships in cross country. In early February, he competed in the Manitoba Indoor Championships held at Max Bell Field House at the University of Manitoba, where he won the Junior mens 1500 metre race. As a first year junior, this is an outstanding achievement.

Alex plans are to complete high school and go on to University to study coaching or a related field in Physical Education.

Both Alex and Curtis train regularly at the Field House in Saskatoon. One of their goals is to compete in 1988.



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SIAP ANNUAL REPORT

DIFFICULT BUT ENCOURAGING YEAR

The 1987 Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (SIAP) says that it has been a difficult but encouraging year for Saskatchewan Indian farmers.

With help from SIAP, the grain price decline which affected Indian farmers, was partially offset. Additional assistance for farmers came from the, "farmers in difficulty" policies, the use of specialty crops and the farmers diversifying into mixed farming operations.

In his message in the Annual Report, Saskatchewan Premier, Grant Devine, stated that agriculture is the backbone of Saskatchewan and is an important industry for our entire nation, and he is pleased to see SIAP take such an active and supportive role in the promotion of agriculture.

The SIAP Wild Rice Marketing Program has had success marketing in Europe and many points south. In 1988, the Wild Rice Program will continue with it's overseas endeavours by meeting with France and Hong Kong agriculture authorities and restaurateurs.

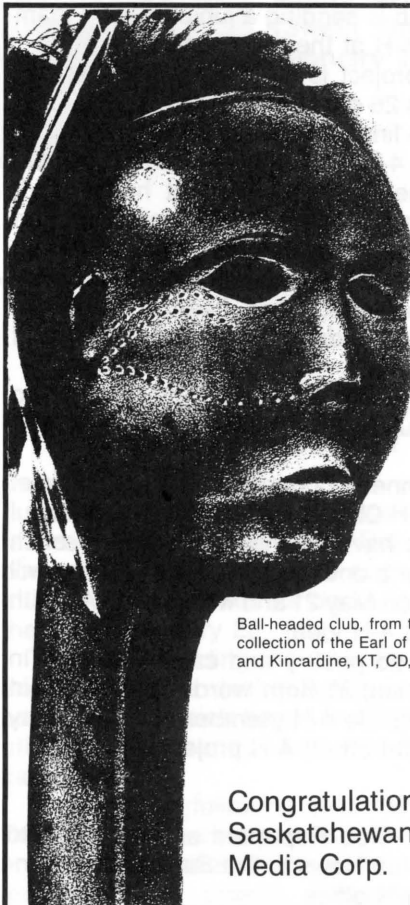
Another bright spot in the year has been the increase in cattle prices. The program responded by doubling their 10 cow herd policy to encourage Indian cattle farmers.

Northern agriculture is also slowly developing. In the past year, 41 Indian farmers harvested over 120,000 pounds of rice, 46,000 trout and 20,000 pounds of blueberries and cranberries. A comprehensive northern agriculture submission has been developed to access new monies for this program.

The Saskatchewan Indian Loan Company (SILCO), an arm of SIAP, is now in it's second year of operation and in the past year has made 45 loans to farmers for a total of \$783,201 for capital and operating costs.

The SIAP Marketing Company continued to fulfill it's role in marketing development for Northern agricultural products. "Farming to Win" has also been introduced to Indian farmers to help cope with the cost price squeeze and to clarify the goals and objectives of each family farm unit.

"Additionally, SIAP continues its commitment to extensive and intensive training, 4-H and youth development and to the foreseeable challenges of the 1980's." concludes Gerry Starr, Chairman of the SIAP Board of Directors.



Ball-headed club, from the collection of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT, CD, Scotland

Congratulations to Saskatchewan Indian Media Corp.

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INDIAN 4-H REPORT



SUMMER '88 AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

The following projects will be offered again this spring to 4-H members 9-21 years of age. Contact your nearest SIAP Designated 4-H staff as soon as possible and tell them of your interest. A description of the project and requirements are listed:

4-H Garden Project: 4-H members will receive a kit of garden seeds (9 vegetables, 1 flower) from the Indian 4-H program. A well cultivated garden plot at least three metres x three metres is required. In addition, second (and upper) year 4-H members can also try potatoes (2 varieties of tomato, cabbage, strawberry, or cauliflower x 6 each). Gardens are to be watered and weeded over the summer. 4-H Garden Planting Information is provided. 4-H members are encouraged to complete the 4-H Garden Record Book provided. Judging will take place in late summer. Members and their families are encouraged to use the vegetables produced.

4-H Poultry Project: Costs of the project are shared 50/50 between the 4-H member and the Indian 4-H Program. 4-H members will receive 20 chicks and one bag of starter food with the member's 50 percent paid on delivery. Each 4-H member must have an adequate facility at the time of delivery to provide protection from dogs, etc., shelter, proper temperature and ample food/water. Members and their parents are required to sign a contract indicating their commitment. Second year members have the option of including five of either ducks, geese, or turkeys in their total number of 30. A 4-H Poultry Manual and Record Book are provided to each member for their information and record keeping. Members and their families need to consider what the final use of the birds will be.

4-H Swine Project: 4-H members will be allotted two weanlings according to a quota for each SIAP district. Costs of the project are shared 50/50 between the 4-H members and the Indian 4-H program. 4-H members will receive two weanlings and one bag of starter feed with the members 50 percent paid on delivery. Each 4-H member must have an adequate facility at the time of delivery to provide protection, shelter, food, and water. Members and their parents are required to sign a contract indicating their commitment. A 4-H Swine Manual and Record Book are provided to each member for their information and record keeping. Members and their families need to consider what the final use of the pigs will be.

PESTICIDE SAFETY KITS

4-H clubs can promote farm safety and earn some money at the same time. 4-H members sell the kits to farmers for \$32 and keep \$5 for the club/individual profit. The kits are supplied to 4-H by Hoechst Chemicals. Contact your SIAP office or the Indian 4-H program (933-5088, collect) if you wish to order some kits for sales.

4-H CLUBS

The Poundmaker 4-H Club is wanting to make pow-wow costumes. A senior curling team is representing the club at the Provincial 4-H Bonspiel in Shellbrook, March 26-27.

The Dillon 4-H Club is sending a junior curling team to represent Indian 4-H at the same spiel.

A firearm safety project is taking off in Muskoday. Leader Ted Bear has 25 members coming to the Tuesday meetings. Range firing practice is a part of the plan.

The Sweet Grass 4-H Club took part in the Meota Winter Festival. Nine members brought home gold, silver, and bronze medals in events such as: toboggan races, castle building, snowball throw, puck shooting, and perogie eating. Participants included: Charmayne Pooyak; Shellena Partridge; Krista, Leanne, Chris and Terry Albert; Everett Fineday; Keven Sapp; and Cliff Standinghorn.

The club is doing public speaking. They plan to do their annual community clean-up during the Easter holiday.

4-H Exchange Planned - Congratulations to the Sweet Grass and Asquith 4-H Clubs for a novel and meaningful idea. The two clubs have arranged to travel to each others community for a one-day visit. Sweet Grass will host their neighbors on May 21 and will travel to Asquith on the 28th. A good 4-H idea!

TRY 4-H! - What do poultry and carpentry have in common? You guessed it! Both words have "try" in them. You, as a possible 4-H member or leader may want to try these (and other) 4-H projects!

Editors Note: 4-H Club Reporters are reminded to send in their 4-H Club News to the *Saskatchewan Indian* or the Indian 4-H office.

4-H JUDGING CLINIC

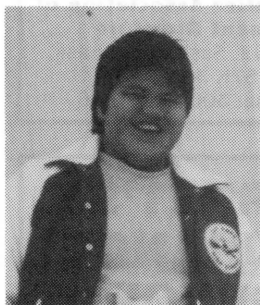
The Indian 4-H program is invited to take part in this Judging Clinic to be held Sunday, April 17 at the Agriplex, North Battleford. 4-H members and adults will learn how to judge five species of farm animals, grain and craft projects. Here's a chance to meet other 4-H people and to learn how to make better decisions about animal and crop quality. The Indian 4-H program will pay \$5 of the non-refundable \$10 fee for up to 10 representatives of your club attending. Lunch included. Call Harold Greyeyes (446-7498) or the Indian 4-H Program (933-5088).

UPCOMING EVENTS

August 5 – Deadline for applications to Indian 4-H Camp

August 17-23 – Indian 4-H Camp

September-October – 4-H and Youth Business Conference



Everett Fineday, Perogie-Eating Champion, at Meota Winter Festival (Sweet Grass Reserve). February 20, 1988.

September - October 4-H and Youth Business Conference

Clip and mail to: Indian 4-H office,
3130 - 8th Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7K 2H6

I am interested in the following. Please send me more information on:

_____ 4-H Family Camp, Rayner 4-H Centre, July 1-3

_____ Indian 4-H Camp, Rayner Centre, August 18-24

_____ Camper (13-15 years)

_____ Jr. Counsellor (16 years and over)

_____ Sr. Counsellor (18 years and over)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ Telephone: _____



Last month we reported on the 4-H Communication weekend. Here is a picture of the group of "The Saskatchewan Indian"

NEW ARENA DREAM REALIZED ON GORDON'S

A ten year dream has finally been realized by the people of the Gordon's Band. Their multi-use community centre opened its doors to the public January 23.

The new building houses the Band offices, a firehall and an arena. Construction began in 1977 utilizing community and band capital funds.

However, the following year, the Treasury Board changed its rules and the Department of Indian Affairs terminated the project. Treasury Board changed criteria and the total

cost of construction was going to exceed the limit of Treasury Board approval so the project was stopped in its tracks.

For several years, the land continued to operate out of an old building refusing to build a new band office unless it was part of the arena complex. The old office had no running water, was crowded and lacked proper heating.

The band insisted the office be built in the arena complex and finally they received the approval. Along with the band office a new firehall

was added to the centre.

To complete the arena the band used its revenue money, a provincial grant, funds raised by the Sports and Recreation Committee and a lot of volunteer labour.

The total cost of the complex was \$750,000 and the final stages of construction took five years.

The complex is now fully operational and an official opening of the arena will be held next fall at the beginning of the '88/89 hockey season.

SEEING EYE DOGS ALLOWED IN RESTAURANTS

This is one article in a series on human rights issues and provisions of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code. Written by Human Rights Commission staff, this article concentrates on one aspect of the rights of the physically disabled as set out in the Code.

One day last winter, Yvonne Peters, who is blind and who relies on a seeing eye dog for help in getting around, went into a restaurant in Saskatoon with her husband and her parents.

They were met at the door by an employee of the restaurant who told them the dog would have to be left outside. Peters explained that under human rights law in the province, seeing eye dogs are permitted to enter restaurants with their owners.

The employee still refused to let them enter, saying he had never heard of such a law. When the group decided to leave the restaurant without being served, the employee said: "That's fine, it doesn't hurt me".

Peters responded, "But you are discriminating, and that does hurt me."

She complained to the Human Rights Commission. The case was settled with the restaurant paying Peters \$400 in compensation for humiliation and loss of self-respect.

It is discrimination under the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code to deny a blind person entry to public services (such as restaurants, hotels, stores, arenas, community halls, schools) because she or he is accompanied by a seeing eye dog.

Chief Commissioner, Ron Kruzeniski, reports that the Investigations Division is still receiving complaints from blind people who have been refused entry to

restaurants and other public facilities because the rights of blind people accompanied by seeing eye dogs are not properly understood. "That shouldn't be happening."

The type of public service where this problem most often occurs is the restaurant. Most restaurateurs do not allow animals into their establishments. But the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code says the needs of people who are blind must be "accommodated". In this instance, accommodation means that the seeing eye dog must be allowed to enter the restaurant with the blind person. Any policy the restaurant might have concerning animals takes second place to the Code.

Admitting a blind person with a seeing eye dog is not a matter of choice on the part of the restaurant owner, or the owner or administrator of any other public facility. It is the right of the blind person to be treated in the same way as any other member of the public. If a blind person is denied that right, action may be taken under the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code.

Additional information about the rights of the physically disabled under the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code may be obtained from Commission offices located at:

802, 224-4th Avenue South
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

27K 2H6

933-5952

For hearing impaired persons:

933-2119

1819 Cornwall Street

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3V7

787-2530

For hearing impaired persons:

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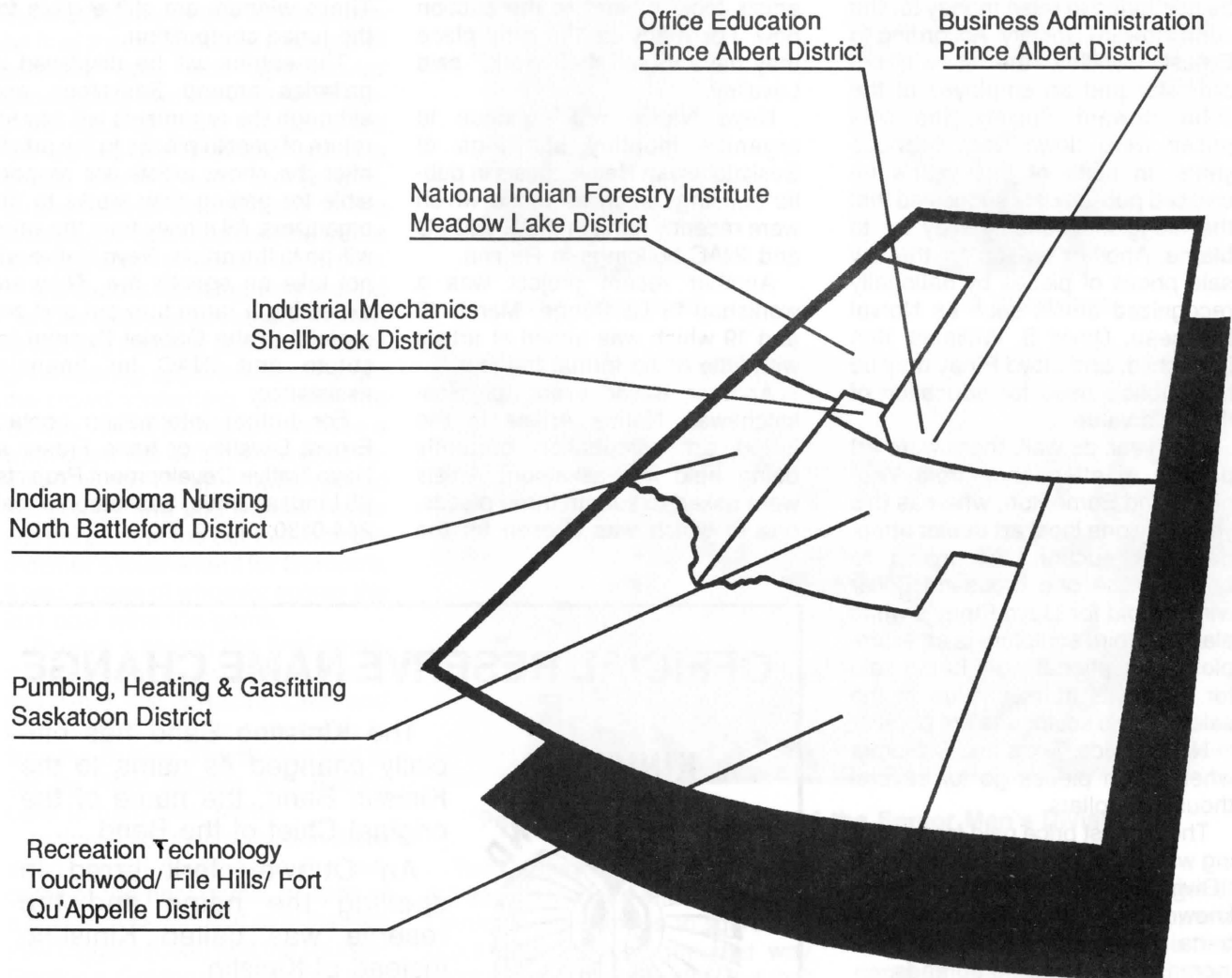
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American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC)

FORTY-ONE NATIVE ARTISTS PARTICIPATE IN SASKATOON ART AUCTION

By Betty Ann Adam

The Third Annual Native Art Auction was held in Saskatoon's Ramada Renaissance Hotel on Wednesday, February 17. The show was sponsored and coordinated by Neyo Native Development Projects, a non-profit organization promoting Saskatchewan Native artists.

41 artists submitted 83 pieces to be auctioned to raise money for the John Howard Society. According to Ernest Lavalley, the show's coordinator and an employee of the John Howard Society, the sale prices were down from previous years, in spite of this year's increased publicity. He suggested that the sluggish economy may be to blame. Another reason for the low sale prices of pieces by nationally recognized artists such as Norval Mirriseau, David B. Williams, Ken Lonechild, and Lloyd Pinay may be the public's need for education of the art's value.

Last year, as well, there were art dealers in attendance from Winnipeg and Edmonton, whereas this year only one local art dealer attended the auction. According to Lavalley, the one thousand dollar winning bid for Lloyd Pinay's white alabaster bird sculpture is an example of exceptional work being sold for below its market value at the sale. Pinay's sculptures are popular in New Mexico, Texas and California where such pieces go for several thousand dollars.

The highest price paid for a painting was \$335 for John Turo's acrylic "Giving Birth". Turo's work is better known in the territories and in Alberta. He hopes his pieces here will increase as his name spreads.

One painter who was satisfied with the price her piece brought, was Sharon Moberly, whose "The Woman Who Hunts For Her Child" brought the show's second highest price for a painting. Moberly has contributed work to previous auctions, but this was only her second painting.

"It's good to watch an artist's work maturing," said Lavalley. He was especially impressed with Moberly's use of bold colours, new themes and evocative titles.

Lavalley and Irene Fraser of Neyo Native are still optimistic and will continue their work in Saskatchewan. "Many Saskatchewan Native artists look forward to the auction now. For many it's the only place they have to sell their work," said Lavalley.

Neyo Native will continue to organize monthly showings of Saskatchewan Native artists in public buildings such as those which were recently hung in the SNEDCO and INAC buildings in Regina.

Another recent project was a workshop in La Ronge, March 18 and 19 which was aimed at artists with little or no formal training.

Another major event for Saskatchewan Native Artists is the juried art competition currently being held in Saskatoon. Artists were asked to submit three pieces, one of which was chosen for the

competition. The prizes will be \$3000 for the first place winner and \$2000 and \$1000 for the second and third places respectively. The deadline date for entries is April 30, but to encourage artists to submit their works earlier, a draw was made March 30 and another will be made April 15, with prizes of art supplies. These winners are still eligible for the juried competition.

The entries will be displayed in galleries around Saskatoon and although the organizers will pay for return of unsold pieces to the artists after the show, artists are responsible for getting their works to the organizers. All money from the sales will go to the artists. Neyo Native will not take an agent's fee. They are expecting a large turn-out and are grateful to the Gabriel Dumont Institute and INAC for financial assistance.

For further information contact Ernest Lavalley or Irene Fraser at Neyo Native Development Projects, 95 Lindsay Drive, Saskatoon or call 244-0130.

OFFICIAL RESERVE NAME CHANGE



The Kinistino Band has officially changed its name to the Kinistin Band, the name of the original Chief of the Band.

An Ottawa clerk erred in spelling the name and the reserve was called Kinistino instead of Kinistin.

Send all correspondence to:

Kinistin Band Office
Chief Albert Scott
Box 2590
TISDALE, Saskatchewan
SOE-1T0

DIGGERS AND OLDEN HAWKS TAKE JOURNEY

(WYNYARD) The Gordon's Reserve Annual Hockey Tournament held here over the second weekend in March was won by the Pee Paw Diggers in the senior men's division, and by the hometown Gordon's Olden Hawks in the oldtimer's division.

The Olden Hawks managed to subdue a late game rally by the Muskowekwan Bullies, outscoring them five goals to four in a fast paced final that entertained a couple of hundred fans with spectacular goaltending and old-fashioned pinpoint passing plays. Gordon's led the Bullies 2-1 after the opening period and 4-2 after the second. Muskowekwan scored early in the third period and then tied the game with just over 11 minutes left to play.

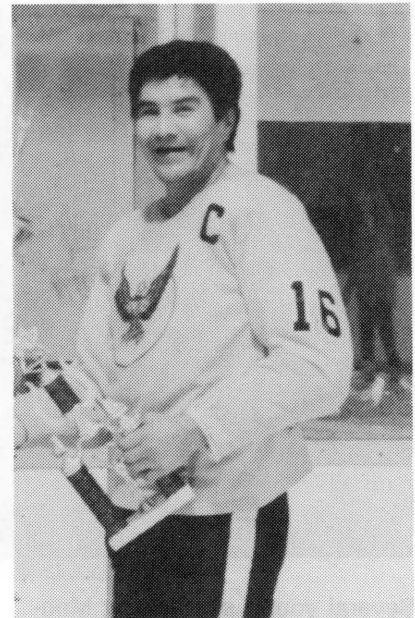
The Bullies were buzzing around the Gordon's net for most of the last remaining minutes and had several good scoring opportunities that got the crowd screaming. But after the Bullies' Alfred Montgrand missed a wide open net with five minutes remaining, the Olden Hawks rushed out of their end and Dennis Peltier put the puck in the net to clinch the oldtimer's tournament for Gordon's. It was a case of whoever scores the last goal wins the game.

To earn a spot in the final game, the Olden Hawks beat Piapot in their first game, lost to Racing Lake, and beat Racing Lake in a re-match to face the Bullies. The Bullies had to get by River Bottom and Racing Lake to earn their berth.

In the senior men's division there wasn't much doubt as to the outcome of the final game, in spite of a tight first period that saw the Pee Paw Diggers (Cote) and the younger Gordon's Golden Hawks play to a 2-2 tie. Two minutes into the second period the Diggers went ahead 3-2. Both teams played evenly until the Golden Hawks tied the score with 10:37 left in the period. Less than half a minute later, the Diggers went ahead to stay, scoring four times in six minutes to close out the period with a 7-3 lead.



Alfie Montgrand



Ed Bitternose



Pee Paw Diggers, winners of the Senior Men's Division.

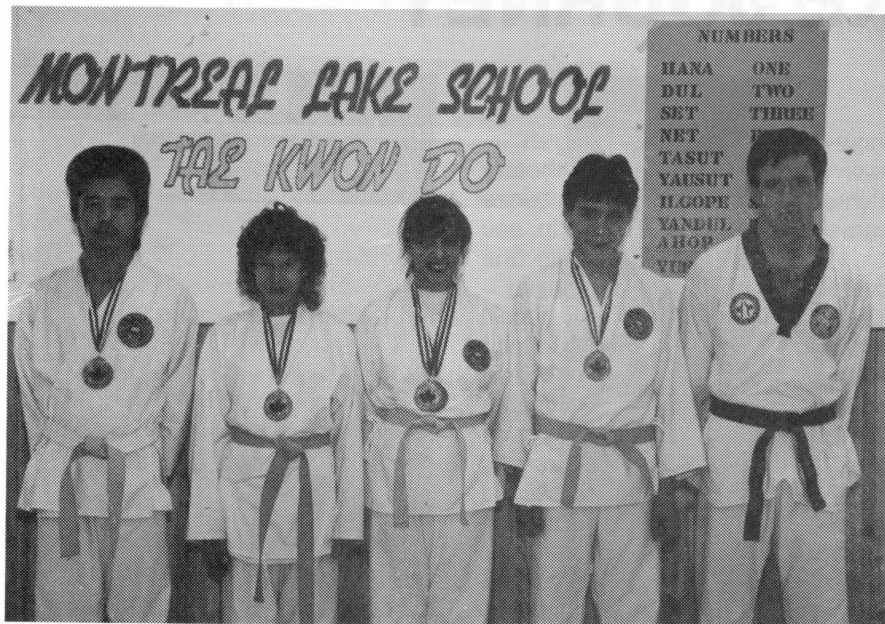
The Diggers opened their lead to 8-3 early in the third and final period. Gordon's did manage to score two quick goals around the mid way point to make the score 8-5, but that was as close as they could come. With 3:42 left to play the Diggers scored again. 20 Seconds after that the Diggers pounded the last nail into the Golden Hawks' coffin scoring their 10th and final goal. Pee Paw coach Stan Severight said after the game that things looked like they were in the bag after that late se-

cond period scoring drive.

The Golden Hawks had to get by teams from Standing Buffalo, who beat the Hawks 7-6 in their first game of the tournament, Fishing Lake and Sturgeon Lake to get into the final. Pee Paw went undefeated in their charge to the finish, outscoring Muskowekwan, Poorman's and Piapot by wide margins.

Tournament organizers say the weekend event was a successful one and they are looking forward to next year.

Tae Kwon Do Champs



Several young students at Montreal Lake School won five medals at the Western Canada Tae Kwon Do Championships, held at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saturday, March 12.

Twelve year old grade six student, Dixie Bird (yellow belt), won the second place silver medal in girls beginner's light weight division sparring. Sixteen year old grade ten student Jenny Bird (yellow belt), received the third place bronze medal in women's form competition, and also, the second place silver medal in women beginners light weight division in sparrings. Dale Lavallee (yellow belt), a sixteen year old grade ten student, took the second place silver medal in men's yellow belt light weight division in sparring, and grade ten, sixteen year old Cyril Henderson (half yellow belt), walked away with the third place bronze medal for sparring in the men's yellow belt light weight division.

This was the first competition in which these students have participated, since Tae Kwon Do instruction first began as an extracurricular sport at their college one year ago. Classes are taught by World Certified Second Dan black belt, Mr. Kirk Sinclair, of Kee's Tae Kwon Do School in Prince Albert.

Tae Kwon Do Champions from Montreal Lake, Left to right: Cyril Henderson, Dixie Bird, Jenny Bird, Dale Lavallee and Mr. Kirk Sinclair, Instructor.

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This new vehicle provides a wealth of information on the successes, accomplishments and ideas shared by Indian educators, students, parents, elders, chiefs and the community as a whole. To you, I extend my best wishes for its continued success.



Dan E. Goodleaf
Regional Director General
Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada
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780-6527

GORDONS JUDO CLUB SUCCESSFUL AT PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

On the weekend of March 5, 1988, members from the Gordon's Judo Club travelled to Tacoma, Washington, to compete in the Pacific Northwest Judo Championships, hosted by Bushikan Dojo of Tacoma. Over 500 representatives from 79 clubs attended, and despite the stiff competition, Gordon Judo Club was able to earn several medals.

Although the majority of clubs attending were from Washington State and its neighbors, Oregon, California and British Columbia, dojos from places as widely separated as Hawaii and Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois and Coral City, Florida; Beaverlodge, Alberta and Puerto Rico; Anchorage, Alaska and New Jersey were represented. Two Saskatchewan groups in addition to the Gordon Judo Club were there: Stanley Mission and the Judo Saskatchewan Junior Team.

The following fighters from Gordon's Club were successful in attaining medals over judokas with a variety of styles and experience:

Junior Division:

Memory Delorme, Girls 7 & 8, 55 lbs. and under - GOLD

Janna Pratt, Girls 7 & 8, 77 lbs. and under - GOLD

Miranda McNab, Girls 9 & 10, 95 lbs. and under - SILVER

Carol Thorne, Girls 11 & 12, 75 lbs. and under - SILVER

Jeremy Huculak, Boys 7 & 8, 46 lbs. and under - SILVER

Marvin Longman, Boys 15 & 16, 161 lbs. and under - SILVER

Aaron McNab, Boys 15 & 16, 201.1 lbs and over - GOLD

Senior Division:

Bob Campbell, Bronze medal in his weight division.

Travelling by Moose Mountain Bus Lines, the group left Gordon's at 1 p.m., Thursday, March 3 and returned at 4:30 p.m. on March 7. The youngsters enjoyed seeing Puget Sound, and the Cascade Mountain Range.

The experience of coming up against fighters with such a variety of skills, styles and coaching was



Some of the medal winners from the Pacific Northwest Judo Championships, Tacoma, Washington:
Rear: Marvin Longman (silver)
Middle row: left to right: Carol Thorne, (silver) Janna Pratt (gold), Miranda McNab (silver)
Front: Memorie Delorme (gold) Jeremy Huculak (silver)
Medallists Missing from picture: Aaron McNab (gold) Bob Campbell (bronze)

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very educational for our fighters. In some age/weight divisions, our club was not meeting competitors within the province to give them the opportunity to develop their skills further; or, perhaps more accurately, to force them to develop their skills further. A few tournaments such as this prove to them that there is always something more to be learned in Judo.

The Gordon Judokas all made a great effort, and it is hard to single out our fighters for special praise, but not only to the medal winners made good showings. Of course, the medal winners all did well; Marvin Longman fought particularly hard for his medal in a weight division with 29 contenders. His first opponent was a black belt (the first black belt, in fact, that he had ever faced) and Marvin defeated him in that first match, although the black belt eventually came back to win the division. Many of the fighters in that division were black and brown belts, and Marvin's showing was excellent.

Another competitor in a tough division was Trevor Poorman, who put up strong opposition against higher belts and didn't give up anything easily. Trevor shows a lot of promise. His division was won by a black belt from Hawaii who had previously represented USA in the Junior Division of the PanAm games.

This illustrates the kind of experience some participants had and the level of competition. We can be proud of all the fighters we took along, and grateful for the opportunity to attend. The young people were a credit to their Sensei, William Strongeagle.

Among those commending the Gordon Club and cheering their young people on were Phil Takahashi, Provincial Advanced Arts Coach, and Yosh Senda, Sensei of the Lethbridge Club, and the man who instructed Sensei William Strongeagle in judo, as well as Canada's Olympic Judo team. The Pacific Northwest Judo Championships were honored by the attendance of Professor Takahito Ishikawa, highest ranked male judoka in the world and Professor Keiko Fukuda, highest ranked female judoka and renowned kata instructor.

Although no one from the Gordon Judo Club competed in the Boys six and under, 42 pounds and under division, parents greatly enjoyed seeing Marcus Austin from California, aged five years and two months, win each of three bouts by an Ippon to capture not only a gold medal but awards for best technique and inspiration award, Junior division. The club members and chaperones have a wealth of memories and souvenirs from the trip, and the medals that the winners received are beautifully minted commemorative coins from the Nor-

thwest Territorial Mint, with intrinsic as well as symbolic value.

The Honorary President of the Gordon Judo Club, Mr. Frank Hatashita, eighth Dan Black Belt, highest ranking North American Judoka, contacted the Gordon Judo Club on March 8 to congratulate them. He stated that the Gordon Judo Club has "really made a name for itself attending the Pacific Northwest Judo Championships." A word of praise from someone who so typifies the highest ideals of Judo is worth more to the Club than any award.

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ST. CHELSEA'S DAY

Skanongohwe! Do you know what bugs me 'round about the middle of March? St. Patrick's Day, that's what. Don't get me wrong, though, I don't have anything against the Irish. In fact, I'm just jealous because they've got a good thing going. Every year, like calendar-work, people celebrate St. Patrick's Day whether they're Irish or not. They wear green clothing, silly hats, shamrocks and buttons that say "Kiss Me — I'm Irish". They walk around saying things like "sure 'n begorra" and "top o' the morning t'ya".

St. Patrick's Day creates a lot of good will for the people from the Emerald Isle. It even helps people here forget that the Irish over there are busy killing each other off in an ugly tribal war. Nevertheless, there's a good feeling to St. Patrick's Day because everyone helps to celebrate. The Irish, naturally, couldn't be happier. They're proud of their ancestry and they don't mind if other people want to be Irish too, if only for a day.

The reason I'm jealous of the Irish is because very few Canadians want to be an Indian — even for a minute let alone for a day or a lifetime. Canada's best known Irishman is an example. Brian Mulroney would love to have Indians dress up in green and be Irish for a day. But do you really think he would want to wear sneakers and blue jeans and hang around with a bunch of Indians all day? You bet your blarney stone he wouldn't.

But I'm getting off the point. And the point has to do with the reason why St. Patrick's Day is so popular. The reason is booze. St. Patrick's Day is really just an excuse to get plastered. Except for New Year's Eve, it's the biggest night of the year for the people in the liquor business. All the bars and nightclubs go wild. They sell an ocean of green beer and Irish coffee. On St. Patrick's Day, the Irish, and everyone else, drink as if the breweries, the

wineries and the distilleries stopped making the stuff.

The funny thing about all the drinking is that it doesn't seem to have harmed the image of the Irish at all. Let's face it -- the Irish are known as pretty hard drinkers. In fact, they rank right up there with Indians. The trouble is that the public's attitude to a drunken Irishman is not the same as the attitude to a drunken Indian. A drunken Indian is an obnoxious, spineless good-for-nothing.

So this whole St. Patrick's Day business has got me thinking. Maybe it's time we had our own day

of celebration — just like the Irish. We could celebrate our pride in being Indians in a national good-time day.

Our day would be just like St. Patrick's Day — with one big difference. If you wanted to celebrate, you'd have to be sober. There'd be no booze allowed.

I hope my idea for a non-drinking national Indian holiday catches on. Think of it — for one day of the year all the Indians in Canada would be stone-cold sober. It would be nice to put the liquor stores, the beer parlours and the bootleggers out of business, at least for one day. But

ST. CHELSA DAY? — a sober holiday.

"Leave it to an Indian to spoil a Holiday."



it would be even nicer to be part of a sober and joyous national native celebration.

The Irish wear green on their day. I don't have any suggestions about what colour we should wear, although I think pure white would be nice. Come to think of it, it could be a day when we could all wear our tribal dress just to feel good and show off.

With any luck, my holiday idea will spread and the non-Indian people will want to be part of the celebrations too. And when non-Indian people start wanting to be Indians, even for a day, that's the day we've changed public attitudes and that's the day we start making real progress.

I know the liquor industry won't like my idea. Apart from that, though, there are only two things standing in the way of making this dream of mine a reality. One is a date for the holiday and the other is a name.

First off, I think it would be a mistake to try to call it something like Indian Day or Aboriginal Day or First

Nations Day or Native Day or Indigenous Day. That's because I don't think that we Indian/native/aboriginal/indigenous people would ever be able to agree on a name like that. Instead, let's call it St. Chelsea's Day.

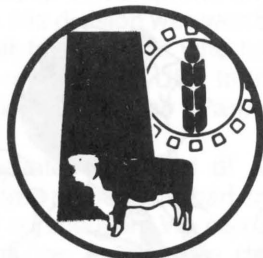
"St. Who?" you ask? St. Chelsea — after Andy and Phyllis Chelsea. You might have heard of them. Andy used to be the Chief of the Alkali Lake Band in British Columbia. The band's reputation used to be so bad it was known as Alcohol Lake. At one time 95 percent of the band members were hard core drunks. The social problems on the reserve were horrendous. But one day, about 10 years ago, Phyllis Chelsea decided to sober up. She stayed sober and she helped her husband Andy dry out too. The Chelseas then began working on the rest of the Band. Finally, after several years, they turned the figures around so that now 95 percent of the members of the Alkali Lake Band are non-drinkers. The story of the Alkali Lake Band is setting an example for dozens of other Indian communities. The heroes of the story are Phyllis

and Andy Chelsea. I know there are probably plenty of other Indian people around who've achieved similar success, but I think the holiday should be called St. Chelsea's Day. After all, it IS my idea.

And then there's the problem of just when to hold St. Chelsea's Day. I don't know Phyllis' or Andy's birthday, so here's my suggestion: How about the day after St. Patrick's Day? It certainly would be appropriate to have a day devoted to sobriety on the day after the day devoted to drunkenness.

Oh yeah, there's one other reason why I think St. Chelsea's Day should be held on March 18th. It's my birthday and I'd like to have a big, non-alcoholic celebration with lots of other Indians.

I've already started working to get St. Chelsea's Day off the ground for the next year. If you're anywhere near Parliament Hill next St. Chelsea's Day, you won't have any trouble recognizing me. I'll be wearing my fanciest choker and ribbon shirt. I'll also be wearing a button that says "Kiss Me — I'm Indian and I'm Sober." Onengwiwahe.



SILCO (Division of SIAP Inc.) SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN LOAN COMPANY LTD.

1410 Chateau Tower, 1920 Broad Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V6

CORPORATE STRUCTURE: The Saskatchewan Indian Loan Company Ltd., (**SILCO**) was incorporated on February 7, 1984 and is administered by a Board of Directors who are appointed by the parent company **SIAP**.

A funding application was submitted to the Native Economic Development Program (**NEDP**) and was approved after long negotiations. In addition the Saskatchewan Indian & Native Affairs Secretariat contributed seed funding to get the program underway.

CORPORATE MANDATE: The loan company is to enable Indian farmers to borrow funds for their operating requirements and for capital items such as equipment, livestock, etc. Funding may be made direct from **SILCO** or under a guarantee arrangement with designated lending institutions.

APPLICATIONS available from:

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Department of Agriculture
No. 105 Provincial Building
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. S9A 1E9
Tel. No. 446-7646

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
C/O SIAP INC.
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. S6V 4V6
Tel. No. 922-7800

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Department of Agriculture
1B - Provincial Building
72 Smith Street East
YORKTON, Sask. S3N 2Y4
Tel. No. 783-9743

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Department of Agriculture
3130 - 8th Street East
SASKATOON, Sask. S7H 2H6
Tel. No. 664-5100

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Department of Agriculture
Federal Building
Box 579
FORT QU'APPELLE, Sask. S0G 1S0
Tel. No. 332-4412

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Department of Agriculture
Box 369
MEADOW LAKE, Sask. S0M 1V0
Tel. No. 236-5243

Ag. Rep. (Indian Reserves)
Shellbrook Agency
C/O Department of Agriculture
800 Central Avenue
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. S6V 6G1
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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN COMING EVENTS

Prairie Treaty Nations Alliance Economic Development Conference

April 19-21
Bessborough Hotel
For More Information Call: Regina 949-8100
Saskatoon 652-9150

Spring Fever '88 (Saskatoon) Country Rock Festival

April 25-30
Sponsored By: Saskatchewan Association
of Native Entertainers
Call: 244-6193, 653-4700

1988-American Higher Education Consortium The Reality of a Dream Conference

Assemblies and Workshops
April 27-29
For More Information Call: (306) 584-8333

S.I.F.C. - 10th Annual Pow-Wow

April 30 - May 1
Agribition Building
Regina Exhibition Grounds

Great Plains Spring Inter-Tribal

May 21-22
Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium
For Information Call: 373-7391, 955-2356,
978-1345, 384-9859

Second Annual Native Perspective Good Times Jamboree & Music Awards

May 20-21-22
Lac la Biche, Alberta
For Information Contact: Ray Fox or
Nancy Thompson (403) 623-3333

Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Legislative Assembly

May 24-26
Regina
For Further Information Call: Regina 949-8100,
Saskatoon 652-9150, Prince Albert 763-3411

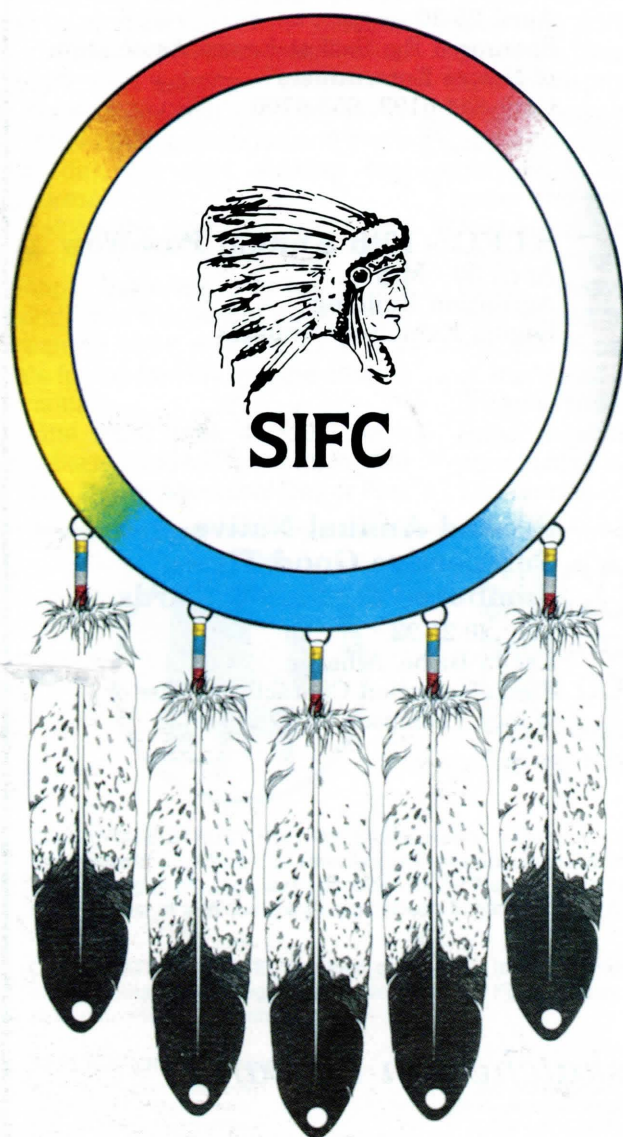
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The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is the only Indian Controlled post-secondary institution in Canada. One out of every four Indian students attending university in Canada attends SIFC. Academic offerings combine Indian-oriented and standard areas of study.

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Information Services
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
Room 127, College West
University of Regina
Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2
1-306-584-8333

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