

February 1986

Vol. 17 No. 2

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan



**STA 17th Annual Convention
Community Consultation
Gabriel Dancers**



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Community Consultation
Gabriel Dancers

NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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Starting on April 1, 1986, AMNSIS members currently receiving the New Breed free of charge will be requested to pay a minimal subscription rate of \$8.00 per year, \$10.00 for two years, and \$15.00 for three years. Non-member rates will remain the same at \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$20.00 subsequently.

The decision to begin charging subscription rates to members was made at the Saskatchewan Native Communications Board meeting held prior to Christmas. The reason for this decision is because of the high cost of producing and publishing the New Breed. Although the New Breed receives limited government funding from the provincial government, it continues to be dependent on other sources of revenue such as advertising and subscription rates. The cost of publishing the New Breed ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per issue.

A letter explaining the purpose of the subscription changes will be forwarded to the membership and to the AMNSIS Board of Directors. If you have any questions on this matter, please do not hesitate to contact us here at 525-9501 or to write to us.

Your co-operation on this matter is greatly appreciated and we hope you will help us in our struggle for our long-term goals for independence and self-reliance.

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Native People And The Unions

By Keith Goulet

Jobs are a high priority for Native people. While most of the jobs are non-unionized, a growing number of Native people are in the unionized sectors. The reality of being in unions has therefore become an issue for Native workers. Some Native people have become strong trade unionists while others are anti-union.

A new Metis and Non-Status Indian movement began in the late 1960s and reached its peak in the early seventies. Besides small entrepreneurs, there was the developing Metis civil service and the industri-

al/construction workers. The fight for jobs led to affirmative action lease agreements beginning with the Cluff Lake mine in the late 1970s. With unionization taking place during the construction phase the issue came out into the open. The Native anti-trade unionists used "culture" as a basis for attacking the trade union. They argued that unions were the "Whiteman's" organization. It wasn't part of Indian/Metis culture. Another problem levelled at the union was racism. While unions are definitely not exempt from racism, a study by Collier and Baiton (1982) pointed out that there was a greater degree of racism at the "Upper Middle" levels of society than at the industrial worker level. In Northern Saskatchewan in 1981, 16-20% of the civil service were Native while it was 30-50% in the trades. The pay scale of the industrial worker was \$14.00-\$18.00/hour. Civil service average rates of pay were much lower.

The trade unions and Native or-

ganizations are treated in much the same way by the system. Both are looked upon with suspicion and are generally given negative treatment by the press. Both are always questioned about their representativeness and democracy. In reality, both are working to improve the living and working standards of their members.

It is the writer's contention that a positive alliance between the unions and Native organizations can in fact take place. The rights of the disadvantaged people including workers are presently being cutback by the system. The gains made in the 60s and 70s are being taken away in the 80s. Unless broad democratic alliances are made the living standards of people will continue to be eroded! The support of the Haida Nation by the BC Federation of Labour in regards to Aboriginal Rights and land claims is an example of this supportive alliance. □

Letters to Continue

could concentrate on long-term plans for communities, as they live where they work. The money saved on running a large bureaucracy could go to education.

These are just some of the ideas that I've come up with. I am interested in hearing what you think of these ideas and whether you think that a group of Northern Metis and Non-Status Indians would succeed in getting a Northern branch of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. □

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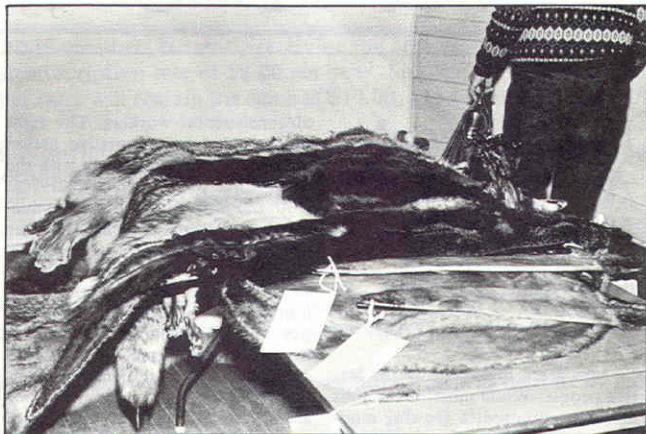
STA Holds 17th Annual Convention

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - The Saskatchewan Trappers Association (STA) held its 17th Annual Trappers Convention on January 21, 22, 1986, at the Union Centre in Prince Albert, there were approximately 300 hundred people in attendance; 130 trappers registered, 50 of them were delegates and the rest were guests and media.

At one time, this event was one of the most anticipated where Northern and Southern trappers met to discuss serious concerns, relax, rekindle past friendships and exchanged experiences. To an extent this appeared to be happening, however, there weren't as many Northern Native trappers attending this conference as in the past due to lack of funding in the STA.

There were fourteen resolutions out of which eight were passed including that all forest harvesting be done on a selective basis along



Furs at STA

creeks and trapping waterways and that clear cuts be avoided at all costs. That there be designated trail systems set up everywhere in the province due to conflict with traplines. Also that preserved areas along the creeks and waterways be extended to 100m from the edge of prime timber. The trappers also voted to try and stop the houseboats in the North before they spoil the fisheries lakes and natural beauty.

The fur resolutions included that fur season for coyote outside fur

blocks be open on October 15th and close January 31st. That a trapper must have written permission to trap on private land outside the fur blocks. Also trappers in Southern blocks be allowed to legally snare long hair fur, using name tags for identification. The last resolution was one dollar from every trappers licence sold in Saskatchewan to be returned to the STA to be used for administration and trapper education. □

STA Director's Reports

Craig Hamilton, Director for Zone 6S from Radisson, Saskatchewan held a trappers information meeting in his area July 17, 1985. There were only twelve people present. Since that time, Hamilton has sold about sixty memberships which he considers, "not even scratching the surface at the number of trappers and other people taking fur out of our area."

One of Hamilton's top priorities is to establish a large area membership and support the Saskatchewan Trappers Association (STA). As well, he hopes that Northern Saskatchewan trappers have the same interests as his area. "I hope that in the next year that we can show you by our actions that, yes, we are interested in the province as one whole unit and that our support is valuable to you," he concluded.

Ron Savidan, from Elbow, Saskatchewan is director for Zone 4S. After the STA approached his area to join the Association, they held several meetings to discuss whether the South should join or not. After some deliberation, they decided to

join because they were concerned about the fur market, anti-trapping groups and to help out STA.

Savidan felt that his area could manage without the STA. However, they did join the Association because of their concern for the fur market. "We also see that if we don't do something, then we're going to loose our market. Up to now, you haven't done a darn thing except fight, and the three things I'm tired of hearing is no funding, the government should do this, and anti white," he stated.

Due to the lack of funding to the STA, many Northern Native trappers were unable to attend because they depend on STA travel funds. Savidan felt that no one should re-

ceive funding to attend meetings or conferences and that if the concern is for trapping, then they should be there at their own expenses. "Nobody paid me to come here, nobody pays me for coming to meetings, and if I have to sit across the table from someone that's been paid to come to the meeting and is just there because he got paid, I don't want to meet with him. I'm concerned about trapping. I drove 200 miles up here and I'm paying for all my expenses because I'm interested. So I don't want to hear that any more," he said. He was also very concerned over government funding and chemical spraying in Northern Saskatchewan. "I don't want to hear that the government should do this, the government should pay me for this and that, and the government should take care of the spraying up North, that's garbage. We're the people, we're the government, we're going to do it. And as for that spraying if you guys let that go across, do nothing, you're going to end up like what's going on in California. They can't grow anything down there because of chemicals," he stated.

Savidan thought he was coming to the convention to learn something about trapping to take back South with him. However, he feels he hasn't gained very much. As well there are no trapping schools in his area but hopes they will gain one in the future. He also said that the previous conventions were much better, and that the trappers have nearly forgotten how to have fun. "You guys have lost the whole point of this whole thing, and again don't flatter yourselves that we're trying to take over until you can show us that your interest in issues we're interested in, and we'll fight together," he said.

Other STA Board of Directors include: Euclide Boyer-Acting President, Ann Thiessen-Secretary Treasurer, Louis Morin, V. A. Terry, Craig Hamilton, John Fonas, F. C. Lidster, Rick Jerma, Don Bird, Oscar Beatty, Jim Luthi, Leon Dube, Willard Antonichuk, Ron Norman and Ron Savidan. □

Concern Over Humane Trapping Expressed

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - The chairperson for Humane Trapping Committee of Alberta SPCA, C. Robertson, spoke to the trappers of her committee's concern on the use of animals for experiments, transportation of livestock, rodeo and trapping. The committee's trapping policy is aimed at achieving humane trapping, not its abolition, not only for the fur industry but also pest control. "Although I'm not a trapper and I am not knowledgeable about every aspect of the fur industry, I believe it is important to be well informed on the trapping issue," Robertson said. She has participated in a panel discussion at an advanced trapper education course, attended hunter and trapper training programs, attended trappers meetings, met with trap inventors, and has actual trapline experience.

Robertson became involved for the sole purpose of trying to alleviate the distress and suffering inflicted on animals by humans when using certain trapping devices and methods, mainly the conventional steel leghold trap. "It must be remembered that the continued use of this trap is the main issue in which trappers, governments and the fur industry must deal with," she said. "The Alberta SPCA has no intention of interfering with peoples livelihoods. I believe that many people, especially in Europe, who are opposed to the fur trade because of the cruelty to animals, have no idea that destroying the culture and economic base of the Native people in Canada will have a devastating effect," Robertson concluded.

Albert Ratt is a trapper from Pelican Narrows and responded to Robertson presentation. "The activities of the Anti-trappers pressure groups from Europe have put a stop

to the seal hunt already and they have begun contemplating on putting a stop to the trapping industry in Canada. This is an attack on the way of life of the Aboriginal people of this continent. If they succeed to put a stop to trapping, they will have killed a Canadian industry which has been in operation for hundreds of years and one which Native people have used since time immemorial as a base for our economy."

According to a report by the Federal Provincial Committee for Human trapping, history states that Canada was founded on the wild fur industry. Today the fur industry contributes about 1/2 of 1% of the Canadian gross national product which translates into more than \$600,000,000 for all stages of the fur industry, from trapper to retailer. In 1979, the industry produced a favorable trade balance of \$43.6 million, and in 1980 total fur exports were about \$312,000,000. The life of the fur industry concerns people who buy furs from abroad, such as England, West Germany, Japan and other countries. Green Peace and other anti-trapper's groups could stop, or discourage them from buying Canadian products. If that should happen, then trapping as it is known today, would cease to exist.

According to Albert Ratt the annual harvesting of fur bearing animals each season is good management and keeps animal population to the minimum. It keeps them in balance from increasing too much. "If on the other hand, trapping is stopped, they can multiply pretty quickly if this should happen. Some sort of an epidemic can come out of this with devastating results that can affect animals and even human beings," he said. "Finally, the environment has many factors contributing to the well being of our people, good air to breathe, the avoidance of certain pollutions, peaceful rest at night, no drugs, such as pot to worry about, even alcohol is not available in bush country. That is why we defend this kind of living, it helps our young people, and keeps them from the law," Ratt concluded. □

Trappers Party

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - There weren't very many Native performers at this convention. However, the trappers who participated in the events included:

MOOSE CALLERS:

1st Prize - John Carrier
2nd Prize - Franklin Carrier
3rd Prize - Oscar Beatty

GOOSE CALLERS:

1st Prize - John Carrier
2nd Prize - Franklin Carrier
3rd Prize - Terry Ukranis

WOLF CALLERS:

1st Prize - John Carrier
2nd Prize - Franklin Carrier
3rd Prize - Terry Ukranis

FIDDLING (one reel and one waltz)

1st Prize - Sterling Brass
2nd Prize - Walter Hauge

JIGGING:

Men's

1st Prize - Emile Ballentine
2nd Prize - Bob Kiely
3rd Prize - Franklin Carrier

Women's

1st Prize - Linda Middlemass
2nd Prize - Freda Natamogan

Indian Autonomy Akin To Decolonizing Push

By Earl Fowler
of the Star-Phoenix

Saskatoon - Efforts by Native people to win self-government are akin to earlier independence campaigns by Third World countries, one of Canada's foremost authorities on Native rights said Monday.

"In its own way, the re-emergence of the Fourth World (indigenous peoples of developed nations) is as great a challenge to the West today as the re-emergence of the Third World was during the period of decolonization, when so many Third World nations achieved independence," former British Columbia Supreme Court judge Thomas Berger said.

The challenge to the integrity of developed nations may be greater, because "indigenous peoples of the Fourth World are usually minority populations within their own na-

tions," Berger told an audience at University Hospital's Mall Lecture Theatre.

"The Europeans came to America and, on grounds that would be unacceptable today, they occupied lands that belonged to the Native peoples. The Russians did the same thing in Siberia and Alaska.

"If we wish to live in a world based on the rule of law, we must acknowledge that the claims of the Native peoples of the New World are not ancient, half-forgotten and specious.

"They are, in fact, current and contemporary. Arguments for the rule of law in international relations can never be soundly based until the nations that have dispossessed and displaced indigenous peoples accept the precepts of international law."

Those precepts "now require a fair accommodation of indigenous peoples in their own nations."

Berger, best known for his inquiry into the proposed MacKenzie Valley Pipeline in the 1970s, delivered the inaugural speech in the Poundmaker Memorial Lecture series co-ordinated by the Native Law Centre of the University of Saskatchewan.

"Many persons are inclined to dismiss Native claims of every kind as so many attempts to secure present advantages by the revival of

ancient wrongs," said the text of his speech.

"Arguments of this kind are beside the point. The question is not one of guilt, present or past. The question is one of continuing injustice...The injustices continue, and they are within the power of remedy."

Berger said limited sovereignty by Native groups over a communally-owned land base would not amount to a form of apartheid, as some have charged.

"In South Africa, blacks are confined to so-called homelands without any right to citizenship in South Africa and without any right to live or work or to own property there."

Native people pressing for self-government do not wish to lose access to "the social, economic and political institutions of the dominant society. Only if they are denied access to them could any suggestion of apartheid be made."

Berger said Western capitalism and Soviet-style communism both seek to force tribal peoples into an industrial economy. This effort will continue to fail, he added, so long as Native peoples are determined to retain their cultures. □

Northern Trappers To Form Own Aboriginal Association

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - The Northern Native trappers feel that the Saskatchewan Trappers Association (STA) is not representing them as well as they should be. A group of about twenty five Native trappers got together to discuss what alternatives could be used to alleviate the problems. The group decided to change the present organizational structure and form their own Northern Aboriginal Trappers Association (NATA) which will represent Indian, Non-Status Indians, and Metis. The NATA will be meeting next summer some where in Northern Saskatchewan to discuss this issue.

One of the major reasons for this split is that the Aboriginal Trappers are disenchanted with the present organization as it exists because it does not support the concept of trapping as a right. The new Canadian Constitution recognizes the existence of the Aboriginal people who are currently negotiating for rights such as trapping to be included as one of those Aboriginal rights. However, NATA feels there still needs to be a link between Non-Native trappers and themselves.

An interim NATA Committee has been set up including Paul Sylvester of Turnor Lake, Horace Sewap of Pelican Narrows, George Morin of Prince Albert, Lawrence Lacendre of Prince Albert, George Smith of Pine House and Albert Ratt of Pelican Narrows. The committee's mandate will include the following:

a) organize a Northern summit of Aboriginal trappers.



Trapper with Catch

- b) obtain funding for meeting.
- c) establish location for meeting.
- d) develop a constitution.

Chife Paul Sylvester will present the proposal to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN) and the Meadow Lake District and will report back at the end of February 1986. Horace Sewap and Albert Ratt will do the same in the Prince Albert District. George Morin and Lawrence Lacendre will lobby support from the Metis trappers.

The group will meet before the FSIN convention (to be held this spring) to draft up resolutions to be presented at that convention. Funding possibilities for the NATA could come in block funds from the provincial and federal governments.

NATA RECEIVES SUPPORT

The idea for NATA received a lot of support from the Northern trappers. Frank Thomas from Sturgeon Lake spoke on the issue. "This is our land, our life. White man came and took it away. I worry about what is happening. They are trying to take this life away from us.

The Creator made this way of life for us. We, as Native people must stick together. We are loosing our rights and pretty soon we will not be able to hunt or trap. They are trying to take these away from us. White society has already taken some of these rights away and treaties are being broken."

Oscar Beatty, STA board of director, felt that the STA board meeting he attended prior to the convention were not satisfactory, and that until government signs policies made by the STA to assist them they will get nowhere. "I may be here one year longer but thats all. There used to be good conventions but they have been whittled down. The government supports STA but until they recognize policy direction made by STA, STA will get nowhere," he said.

Lawrence Lacendre, spokes person for the newly formed NATA said, "We feel as Aboriginal trappers that the STA is not representing us the way they should be. When I first made the motion to the delegates to form our own association, the vote was with the Non-Native voting against the resolution, 22 for

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and 36 against. We will go ahead and form this Association with or without the help of the STA. The new Aboriginal Association will represent Treaty Indians, Non-Status Indians and Metis. We are all Native people and we will represent only Aboriginal people. Our people will handle all our concerns. We have a right to organize as Canadian citizens." As well Lacendre indicated that the Canadian Constitution and the possibility of obtaining self-government and lands has a lot to do with the decision to break away. □

AMNSIS President Supports Trappers

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) spoke at the recent annual trappers convention in Prince Albert. "Aboriginal people have the power to preserve hunting and trapping. This is the Aboriginal way of life, our way of life," Sinclair said. Sinclair was concerned about the fur market as well and that anti-trapping groups such as Green Peace, who have almost succeeded in stopping the fur industry in Europe and other parts of the world. "Yet Green Peace doesn't want to be guilty of cultural genocide but they are now saying they cannot stop world movement against hunting and trapping," he said.

Speaking on the decision by a group of Native trappers to form their own Aboriginal trappers Association during the convention, he said, "I can understand some of the discussions that went on."

"I've seen less and less Aboriginal people taking part in this con-



Wrapped in Fur

vention," he said, "as the years have gone by feelings among Aboriginal people," said Sinclair, are such that he could understand the trappers forming their own Association, taking into account the Constitutional rights of Aboriginal people. "They're tired," he said, "of seeing revenues taken out of the north, then put back in the form of welfare cheques."

"We are going to become full

partners in the economy," he pledged.

He told his mixed audience that, "I hope we can reach a peaceful solution amongst ourselves on trapping." □

People Against Poverty And The Unions

By Vi Sanderson

Regina - People Against Poverty (PAP), began their group with only two people, Ruth Shaffer and Doreen Pasap. "We heard about a demonstration in Moose Jaw of a group of Welfare recipients, who were protesting low welfare rates, that didn't give enough for people to live on, as well as a social worker had told about three or four women to go prostitute themselves," Shaffer said.

Both women were on welfare at that time so they decided to start their own group. With one main focus, that both Native and Non-Native work together. "As Social Services treats everyone the same, whether your Native and Non-Native," Shaffer explained. Today there are about one hundred members. To join the group the fee is .50 cents. A person is not allowed to join unless they are on social assistance or are living under the Canadian Statistics poverty line. These would include, old age pensioners, make work projects and sometimes people on Unemployment Insurance Commission (UIC) depending how much a person is receiving. However, you can join if your making more money than the required rate, a person of such status will be utilized as a resource person.

Shaffer has been invited to speak at the National Conference sponsored by the Canadian Unions of Public Employees and the Public Service Alliance of Canada in Ottawa. "We want the unions to pressure the government to completely cancel job creation programs, because they undercut union labour. We feel that the Private and Public sector unions, should be actively involved in trying to improve the equality of life, and to achieve justice and human dignity for all people in Saskatchewan," Shaffer said.

"There is one quarter of the population in Saskatchewan that are receiving some type of Social Assistance be that of Indian Affairs, Welfare, UIC or any kinds of benefits that come from the government," she said. "The Saskatchewan Government Employees Union (SGEU) seemed to support massed based groups who are fighting for basic human rights. They have actually done something, by establishing the Unemployment Action Centre," she said. As well Shaffer would like to see "The blame on all people on Welfare and not placed on individuals, but being placed on the economic crisis in Canada. We believe all people living below the poverty line have common interests over money and should work together on this particular cause," she

explained. In addition, Shaffer would like to see the unions take an active role in fighting social justice. "We think all unions should publicly condemn the Tory Government on their attacks on the poor people. That they should call for Welfare rates to match the poverty line in Canada," she said.

The PAP services include, food bank referrals, referrals to second hand stores for free clothing. Access to the Sask Assistance Planning Policy Manual. As well they have bi-annual clothing give aways. They are most willing to assist members with problems. The group receives donations from private individuals as well hold benefit dances. For further information contact Ruth Shaffer at 545-6304 in Regina. □

Union Member Encouraging Native People

By Tina La Rose

Regina - Dale Pelletier is a member of Riel Local of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) and is active on the executive board of International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, local 1867 as well as a delegate to the South Saskatchewan Builders Trade Council.

Mr. Pelletier suggested that an obvious hesitancy on the part of Native people in getting involved in the Trade Union movement, is probably due to lack of education on the part of the Native people into the movement. He went on to provide some insight into benefits, shortcomings and inner workings of the trade

union movement in hopes that he could better inform the New Breed readership, of the anti-union propaganda which is popular today and inaccurate.

"Basically," Pelletier said, "the trade union movement provides the common working people, their only option in securing better working conditions for themselves through a collective bargaining mechanism. This mechanism operates in an exclusive democratic manner whereby the success or failure of resulting representation and negotiations is solely with the individual and collective membership."

Pelletier added, "The drawbacks as well as the benefits are a direct responsibility of the membership. Unions are what the membership makes them." As in any organization, unions require operating capital if they are to function. In this case Pelletier said that, "their only source of funding came directly from the membership and the various dues and initiation fees which are collected equally from each member. Each individual union is only as effective as to how many registered members it has. This would reflect the funds that it has to oper-

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ate with." In the case of the Saskatchewan construction unionized industry in which Pelletier is directly involved, "this has led to serious problems particularly in the past three years. 80% of unionized workers are currently unemployed. Non-union jobs result in a cut in to our operating budget," he explained. "This move away from the union can be credited to a lack of confidence in the labour movement which has been encouraged by construction employer's union activities in Western Canada, which has been noticeable in the past three years. These activities have been successful in getting us off of various sites, thereby depleting our finances and seeing our legal cost rise out of sight, as we attempt to protect ourselves against these initiations." Pelletier also indicated that, "Non-union activities now tend to include a majority of the workers, the labour relation board in the Prairie Provinces have tended to favour that majority in their arbitrary decisions therefor further weakening the unions positions. I would not be exaggerating if I were to say we are presently in a fight for our livelihood. The labour movement is not standing still," he said.

Pelletier indicated a number of initiatives presently in the workings which are aimed at encouraging confidence of the labour movement in the workers. Although he was unable to provide information on this matter he did enlighten on a co-operative project which would do much to improve Saskatchewan construction workers and more specifically it's Native workers.

"I have had some preliminary discussions with Ed Nofield, Area Director for Western Region III, and we are attempting to put an affirmative action program in place which would lend itself to the well publicized co-op upgrader which is being proposed for Southern Saskatchewan. If this project goes ahead it could provide Native people with the opportunity to step into the industry at ground level and could hopefully represent long term job opportunities," he said. None of the specifics of the project have

been announced or negotiated, Pelletier said.

"The up-grader project will create a much needed boost to Saskatchewan economy and will require in the neighborhood of 1300 workers at the peak of the construction phase alone. There will be a lot of room for special interest workers involved in affirmative action program," he concluded. □

Schmidt Won't Touch Trade Union Act

(Leader Post)

Regina - Labor Minister Grant Schmidt says he won't be stampeded into changing the Trade Union Act just because the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor (SFL) "is screaming loud" for him to do so.

Schmidt was reacting to a telegram from SFL president Nadine Hunt asking the minister whether he will introduce legislation to amend the act while the legislature is recalled.

Schmidt said the legislature was recalled to deal with only one matter — legislating striking Saskatchewan Government Employees Union members back to work and imposing a new contract on them.

The 66,000-member SFL wants the act changed retroactively to negate a Saskatchewan Labor Relations Board ruling issued Jan. 11.

In a 3-to-2 decision, the board decided an employer could change working conditions contained in an old terminated contract if attempts to negotiate the changes reached an impasse.

Until the board's decision, the labor movement claimed an old contract could not be altered until a new agreement was reached or a strike or lockout occurred.

Schmidt said the labor movement is overreacting to the board's decision.

The minister said he will try to a-

mend the act if there is a need to protect workers from abuse by either management or labor. He denied ever agreeing to amend the act retroactively to restore its original intent — something he said Hunt claimed in her telegram.

"I have seen no evidence of abuse and I will act if I do see any," Schmidt said. The minister said he will continue to consult labor and management on the matter until the legislature's spring session begins — usually in late March or early April.

Schmidt said he believes the act is clearly worded, adding: "If I was to restore it to its initial intent I'd leave it alone."

"I want to do what is right, not what was originally intended," he said. The section of the act in dispute was enacted by the NDP government in 1972.

Hunt said the board's decision will cause serious industrial relations problems if the act is not amended retroactively. □

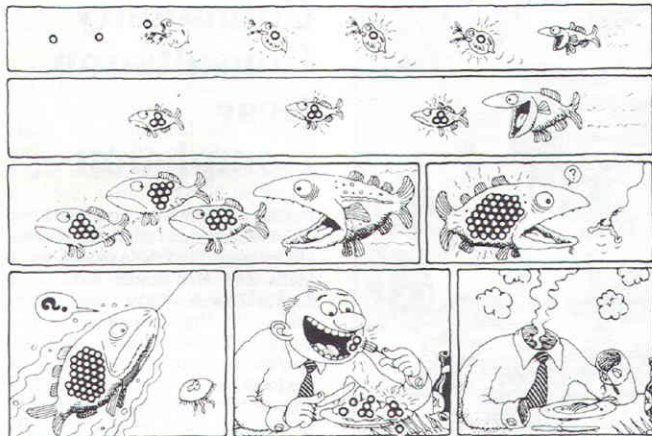
Union Merger

Prince Albert - With the March closing of the Molson Brewery in Prince Albert, a possible merger between the strife-torn Canadian Union of Brewery Workers and the United Food and Commercial Workers seems pretty insignificant.

"We're not concerned with that at all — that's the least of our troubles," says local brewery union president Ron Beck. □

Indian Women's Rights

Edmonton - Fed up with what their group calls subtle discrimination on reserves, a spokesman for Indian women's rights is seeking a meeting with Native Affairs Minister Milt Pahl, Jenny Margetts, president of Indian Rights for Indian Women, said the group wants to establish a reserve for reinstated Indian women and their families. □



Fragile Nature Of Fishing Resource Proved

By Wayne Phillips
(Star Phoenix)

This story about Besnard Lake should prove to anglers just how fragile the fishing resource really is.

Besnard is described as an oligotrophic lake, which means it has little insect and fish life compared to rich, fertile lakes (eutrophic) like Helene or Wakaw. It is a reasonably large lake of almost 18,000 hectares.

Commercial fishing on Besnard began in 1942 with whitefish, pike and walleye being harvested. In 1964, the first lodge was built and in 1973 a second opened. Fish populations did not change greatly until a pulp road was built in 1973 and sports fishermen began to make use of the lake. A government campground was opened in 1975 and cottage lots were leased in 1976. By 1979, the walleye populations, in particular, had totally collapsed.

What is most obvious from this information is that sports or recreational fishermen were the only

change in the pressure on Besnard's fish population. This means that over five years, the added pressure of sport fishing led to the collapse of fish stocks in a very large lake.

The Besnard situation is important because it points out the delicate nature of our fishing resource. Oligotrophic lakes, even quite large ones, are extremely susceptible to being "fished out." They do not have high numbers of fish although they may yield numerous large fish at first.

All lakes have a limit to the fish harvest they can sustain. In rich (eutrophic) lakes, the sustainable harvest will be much higher than in

the sterile, cold, northern lakes. It was estimated that 20,000 kilograms of walleye was the sustainable harvest for Besnard. However, by 1978-79, the harvest stood at 26,800 kilograms. By overharvesting a specific fish species—walleye, in this case—the stocks could only collapse.

Because of biological differences, some fish can take greater pressure than others. Walleye, especially females, do not spawn until they reach three to six years. If fish are taken before they spawn, numbers cannot increase. They can only decrease.

During the period 1973-79, the pike population was able to withstand the new angling pressures in Besnard far better than the walleye. The sustainable harvest level for pike was established at 25,900 kilograms. By 1978-79, the total angling harvest level reached 25,500 kilograms, so the pike population did not collapse as did the walleye population.

It has long been my contention that recreational anglers unfairly blame commercial fishermen for problems that occur in Saskatchewan. The Besnard example points out clearly that all harvesters of the resource must be carefully counted.

As of today, it is not possible to predict what will happen to the walleye population of Besnard. Every angler who fishes there can help by releasing walleye rather than keeping their limit. □

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Home And School Program Receives Funding

By Vi Sanderson

Saskatoon - The Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre (SIM-FC) and the Public School Board designed a "Liaison Service" in February to assist Native students in the Saskatoon Public Schools. The program is designed to assist and support families as well as school officials in an effort to increase communication and understanding.

Services are made available to four collegiates and nine elementary schools with high Native enrollments. The Home and School Workers deal with typical problems including; truancy, transportation needs, baby-sitting difficulties, counselling or other "unique" problems.

Special programs and events of

the Home and School Liaison program are designed to address the ongoing needs of Native families in Saskatoon with the intent to expand into specific new areas as the needs are identified. The special programs and events in which the liaison workers participate are all related to the general program needs with the focus on education.

Rose Boyer, Home and School Co-ordinator, and staff are currently working on a new program designed to involve inter-agencies as well, as to come up with solutions to assist the drug and solvent abusers which have become alarmingly apparent in some students during the course of the school year. "We weren't aware of this at first, but as the year progressed, and we were becoming involved with home visits, it soon became apparent that certain students and their families were using drugs and solvents," Boyer said. It is hoped to use some of the funding to develop a program specifically designed to help those with addiction problems as well as to create understanding and educate those who are not familiar in coping with such problems.

This Canada Employment and

Community Consultation Near Completion

Regina - Community consultations, which began this fall are near completion as staff of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan make their final rounds to the communities. The purpose of the community consultation process is to obtain input from the local people which will help formulate AMNSIS positions as it continues negotiation for land and self-government with both the provincial and federal governments.

At recent meetings held in Cumberland House and La Ronge, local people stated it was important that they have control over their own lives. Bob McAuley of Cumberland said northern people are slowly losing their way of life as more restrictions and controls are placed on them by governments. A couple of farmers who came to the meeting in Cumberland House explained some of the problems they were having. They said they were unsure about their leases because no one has contacted them lately about the provincially controlled farm. One of the farmers is near retirement and he would like to have his son take over the leasing of the farm.

McAuley said if the Metis people had control of their own lands, these kinds of decisions would be made by local people themselves and they would not have to wait for government to make the decision. He also said people have to start

Immigration Commission (CEIC) make work program expires at the end of February, however the School Board plans to use part of it's 1985 development fund allocation to fund the program on a contractual basis from March to June 1986 at \$40,000.

The program will then get \$10,-

thinking of other Metis people and not only of themselves when discussing land and self-government. "We have to stop thinking of 'me' only but start thinking about 'our' rights to land and self-government," McAuley said when making a land claims, which would include the Metis farm, it would be owned by the Metis people collectively, but administered by a local decision making body. McAuley also said the traditional land and resource base of the Native people in Cumberland is approximately 90 x 45 miles. This is the area where local people hunt, trap, and fish for their livelihood.

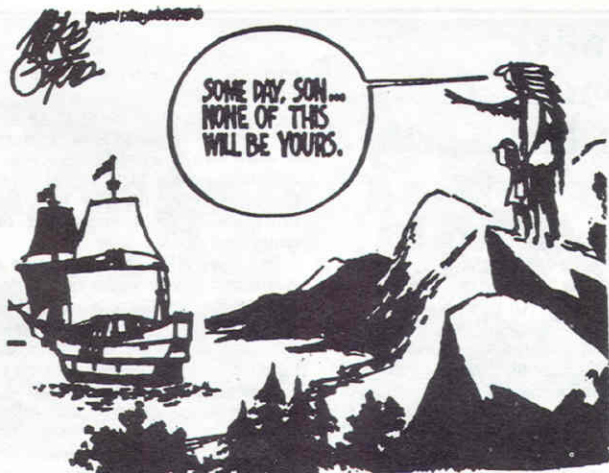
McAuley also raised the question of the criminal code. Would laws be the same for all areas which were under the control of the Metis people? He also questioned the mobility of people from one area to the next and would they have access to the same rights.

Questions also dealt with the issue of education. "Why are Cumberland people not participating in Dumont programming? We have a grade twelve running around here doing nothing," McAuley said.

Linda Finlayson, who represented the Dumont Institute at the meeting said there is "definitely no standardization of education levels between the north and south," she said. Dumont has done a lot of improve educational opportunities for Native people through programs like SUNTEP and programs being administered through the STEP Program. She said the north east area will be receiving training programs in the coming year, particularly the social worker program to be administered from Cumberland House.

At the meeting in La Ronge, Jim

000 a month for the 1986-87 school year and \$10,400 a month for the following school year. The program is funded until 1988. "I was very surprized and excited when we received the news. I'm very pleased with the Saskatoon Board of Education with their decision to fund us," Boyer said. □



Mike Peters
© 1978 Dayton Daily News

Sinclair, President of Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) brought everyone up to date on the negotiations with the federal and provincial governments. He said there had been some problems with the tripartite meetings because "AMNSIS politicians were meeting with government bureaucrats who wouldn't deal with self-government issues but were only interested in talking about programming." Because of this, all meetings were held with some federal ministers in Halifax to review the agreement made earlier which allowed for the tripartite process, namely self-government, negotiations to begin with AMNSIS and the federal and provincial representatives.

Sinclair said he also met with the Premier to ensure that constitutional discussions got back on track. "The Premier is prepared to move ahead in several points," Sinclair said. "The province is prepared to look at three tracks of land in the north to be set aside for the Metis people which can be part of the constitutional agreements. He said the province is also prepared to look at an urban model of self-government

which will not include land but institutions under the control of the Metis people. The institutions would include program such as economic development, education, etc. to be controlled by an autonomous political structure.

He said Cumberland House could be one area chosen because of its prime land and resources and because the community was ready.

Some questions were raised as to the lack of involvement of the north east area board before a final decision is made as to which track of land is to be selected for the north eastern area.

Sinclair also touched on the non-status issue saying that they have been left out for a number of years. AMNSIS was constantly pushing the Metis position forward but now the organization wants to ensure the non-status Indian are also properly represented. He said Bill C-31 allow many members of AMNSIS to be reinstated which will eventually force changes to the organization. Funding has been obtained by AMNSIS which will allow for information to be provided and input obtained from local people who are going to be affected. □

Native Outreach In The North

By Bill Farley

Since 1979, NorSask Native Outreach has been the major promoter on behalf of Northern Native people to job place, identify and encourage training needs, assist with proposals and applications, and, in general, encourage and advocate a variety of human needs and aspirations.

NorSask Native Outreach is directed by a seven member Board appointed by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Saskatchewan Association of Local Northern Governments. Our staff totals 14 persons covering an area in Northern Saskatchewan that includes most of the 44 communities. Because of our broad mandate, our task is not an easy one. Our view of Northern development and solutions to human needs, in comparison to government bureaucratic solutions can be very different. Because of this, we sometimes find ourselves involved in some fairly frustrating situations.

Until both levels of government are prepared to involve themselves in the development and implementation of secondary level or local cottage type industries, the North will always be a region of multinational resource extraction and the resultant boom/bust, high unemployment situation. It is a proven fact that the small business community provides more jobs over the long term than the larger corporations. Yet in the North we see our renewable resources controlled by outside interests, and our non-renewable resources extracted and shipped elsewhere with very little long term benefit to northerners other than a few jobs. One only has to read the Bayda Report to review what North-

ern people require from resource extraction, but very few of the report's recommendations were implemented.

Our Association is doing an excellent job considering what we have to work with. Seasonal contracts are the major source of temporary employment, with training subsidies providing an additional source of temporary income.

It is very difficult to determine a Northern unemployment rate as defined by Statistic Canada and/or the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Surveys and other types of statistical fact gathering is very meagre in the North. Provincial unemployment rates and other data related to the unemployed do not reflect the North very accurately. It is assumed that Saskatchewan's relatively low unemployment figure compared to the rest of Canada would increase significantly if accurate data gathering took place in the North.

In some communities, the number of people not working can be as high as 90% of the adult popula-

tion. The last average income census in Canada indicated an average income in southern Saskatchewan as 18,000 to 20,000 dollars per year compared to the north's at 11,000 dollars. At the same time the poverty line was fixed at 12,000 dollars per year.

Government and the private business sector working in the North have a responsibility to seriously consider a radical change in present development strategies. This is not a new idea. There are volumes written about the needs of our North and the solutions to overcome the present disparities. What it takes is the political will and a long term commitment to hang in there. What is not needed are decisions based on greed and short term profit. In our fast moving world of micro chip technology and Madison Avenue hype the message is still coming through that human beings count, that one person living out his or her life in this world counts. If we do not take heed, we will self-destruct, ruined by our obsession with cost efficiency and profit. □

Want To Be A Teacher



SUNTEP Regina

121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6
Phone: 1-800-667-9851
522-5691

SUNTEP Saskatoon

12 McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0W0
Phone: 343-9595

SUNTEP Prince Albert

118 - 12th Street East
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 1B6
Phone: 764-1797

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program is now receiving applications. SUNTEP is administered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, and is an affirmative action program serving Metis and Non-Status Indians. This is a four year Bachelor of Education Degree Program.

If you would like more information regarding the program and/or student financing we encourage you to contact one of the following centres immediately:

Gabriel Dancers Destination Expo 1986

By Vi Sanderson

Saskatoon - One of the newest, youngest dance groups to appear on the horizon of Metis cultural entertainment in Saskatchewan is the Gabriel Dancers, formed in August 1985. Not only is the organization young, but the dancers themselves range in age from 12 to 15 years old. There are twenty-five dancers that make up the group.

Since August, these agile and tireless youngsters have performed in over fifty school and public social functions throughout the province. They have performed in such places as the Saskatoon 1985 summer exhibition, doing two shows a day for two weeks. They performed with well known Metis entertainer, Ray St. Germain and band from Winnipeg. They also danced during Riel Days at the Rotary Park in Saskatoon. Those people who attended the 1985-100th Anniversary Back to Batoche saw these ambitious, competitive Metis entertainers take home the Junior Championship Award.

In just a few months, the Gabriel Dancers have made a steady climb up the ladder of entertainment. Behind this surging success is manager Ron Camponi and assistant Jackie La Mar. Camponi tells of how they got chosen to perform at Expo 1986 in Vancouver British Columbia. "Marie Stewert, talent co-ordinator for Sask Expo, came to me at Batoche and gave me her card and asked us to audition in Saskatoon. There were two hundred and fifty groups in total. We were the only Metis dancers to make it to Expo 86," he said proudly.

Most of the members never danced the famous Metis jig before, however, they all learned very quickly with the expert instructions



Gabriel Dancers

from Camponi and La Mar. "We asked people if they wanted to form a dance group and more kids showed up than adults. They learned very quickly and we practiced together a lot. That's why they're such good dancers," he smiled.

Camponi has no previous "formal" experience in dance instruction, however, using the Metis traditional method to pass on a skill, he doesn't need papers to instruct his students how to jig when he's been

jigging for thirty-five to forty years. "I never danced for a long time and have never taught dancing before, but dancing came back easy. I like practicing with the group," he said. Although the members don't know very many people in Vancouver, they are all excited and looking forward to dance, experience and adventure in the capital city of Vancouver, British Columbia, home of Expo 86. □



McNeely Presses For Review

Thompson, Man. - The federal Secretary of State is being asked to stop giving an annual grant of more than \$1-million to the Metis National Council because of doubts about the council's legitimacy.

Richard McNeely, a Metis and former employee of the Manitoba

Metis Federation, questioned the Council's authority and said he is calling on the Secretary of State to review the grant.

The national body has a mandate to define Metis rights through negotiations with the federal Government.

Mr. McNeely said he discovered "irregularities" in the minutes of council meetings while conducting a review of the council on behalf of the Manitoba Metis Federation. The irregularities involved changes made to the minutes of meetings of the council's executive.

He said this indicates that the executive does not legitimately represent the Metis people.

"If the people who are directors of the Metis National Council are there by improper means, how much credibility do the rights that they negotiate on our behalf have?" Mr. McNeely said.

Jim Lannigan, a spokesman with the Secretary of State's office, said his department has some questions about the council's corporate structure. He said a review of the organization's financing has not been carried out yet. □

Employers Seen Using SLRC Ruling

(Star-Phoenix)

Saskatoon - Many employers will likely take advantage of a recent Labor Relations Board ruling if they want to cut operating costs, says Saskatoon lawyer Bob Mitchell.

The decision recently handed down said Canada Safeway did not commit an unfair labor practice when it unilaterally changed working conditions before a new contract was negotiated because the company bargained in good faith with the Retail, Wholesale and Department Stores Union.

"We all thought Safeway was the best employer in the province. There had never been a strike or a lock-out at Safeway stores. They did not lose a single day to contract disputes.

"If Safeway would go ahead and change working conditions, any employer can if they want to save money, introduce more part-time workers, and so on," Mitchell said in an interview Saturday at the Saskatoon and District Labor Council annual meeting.

The board's ruling was based on a new interpretation of a section of the Trade Union Act, he said. Previ-

ously, both employers and unions had thought the terms of an old contract held until a new one was agreed upon.

But warning bells first rang after an earlier board decision which was upheld by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in December, 1984, he said.

That ruling said a unionized construction company couldn't unilaterally change working conditions after a contract expired because it hadn't bargained with the union. But the ruling also noted that if the company had bargained in good faith, it might have been able to make those changes.

"In advising Safeway, the company's lawyer picked up on that. This decision arose as a result of that case."

Mitchell said that by its recent ruling, the board damaged the stability it is supposed to preserve in the collective bargaining system.

"You don't expect the board to become a de-stabilizing force, and suddenly sweep aside a long-held assumption without a single line of direction from the government. The way it re-interpreted the language of the Trade Union Act says everyone else has been wrong all these years," he said.

If an employer can prove he has bargained in good faith, he may introduce any changes he wants, from reducing pay to changing shift

scheduling, Mitchell said.

"And the union either has to accept it or hit the bricks. Those who will suffer are those unions who aren't sufficiently militant to pose a strike threat."

Mitchell said he does not expect to see any more lockouts in the province because an employer will not have to bother, he said.

The board's decision cannot be appealed because it was acting within its jurisdiction, which is to interpret the Trade Union Act, he said.

The wording of the act is sufficiently vague to allow such an interpretation, said Mitchell. A change of government is the only way the wording would be tightened up to restore the former interpretation, he said. □





P.A. Suntep Students

P.A. Suntep Students Plan Visit To Santa Fe New Mexico

By Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - Suntep students from Prince Albert left on February 13, 1986 for a ten day tour to the American Indian Institute of Art (AIIA) in Santa Fe, New Mexico. About forty five students and spouses travelled by chartered bus and will have covered some 3,500 miles by the time they return on February 22, 1986.

The purpose of this trip is for students, to get more exposure to aesthetic arts (philosophy of arts education). More and more School Division Boards are searching for teachers who are willing and able to offer children programs in one or more of the aesthetic arts. Universities are responding to this demand by requiring education students to enroll in their choice of three or four aesthetic arts modules during their training. Suntep endorses such a requirement, but several difficulties peculiar to their program prevent such an undertaking.

As an off campus program, Suntep does not have the vast fund of human and institutional aesthetic resources to draw from. As well the small student population requires a standardized program which prevents the possibility of individual

students who choose aesthetic courses that would meet their needs. Also the program already places great emphasis upon upgrading field experience and Native Studies (excluding Native Arts). This leaves little room in a students program for formal Aesthetic Education courses.

The purpose of the tour is to expose students to a broad range of ideas and experiences in the cultural arts. The actual trip itself is hoped to have immense benefits for these future teachers.

A group of students are being assigned to do research on the history, geography and culture of the various States. They will identify points of interest to visit, as well provide a running commentary over the bus intercom as they travel through each State. The trip will take the students through Saskatchewan, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and then into New Mexico. On the return trip, they will travel through Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota and back through Saskatchewan.

When they reach their destination, the students will visit the AIIA which is to Indian Art what, "New York is to the mainstream." It is known as the nucleus to creative expression in the fine Arts in North America. The AIIA students are encouraged "to identify with their total heritage and to be aware of themselves as members of a race tremendously rich in the fine arts, music, pageantry and the humanities."

Charles Poitras at the AIIA, is helping the Suntep students coordinate their stay in Santa Fe. As well as touring the AIIA, they will tour a Pueblo (the unique architectural dwellings of the Pueblo Indians). A panel to provide an interchange has been organized including a social function. The students will also take advantage of the many cultural resources available there. They will visit the museum of International Folk Art, the anthropology lab at the Museum of New Mexico and the renown School of American Research. A visit to the American Indian School is a high priority. □



Marcel Pelletier Co-ordinator,
and Nancy Vitkauskas

Parkland Native Outreach

Yorkton - Marcel Pelletier, the 49 year old Director of Parkland Native Outreach, is quite pleased at the way the program is being operated. In its sixth year, the Outreach program provides counselling, job placement, information on education and pre-employment training programs and is used by local people for a variety of other ways including finding housing for prospective clients.

"A lot of people are employed," he says. "Since August/85, we have placed twelve people in permanent positions and a number of people in temporary and part time positions. As well, we have participated in providing information for the Winter Works program and that has produced 30 to 40 short term but stable jobs."

Since taking over the centre in August, Pelletier has sought to improve and expand his ties within the community. "Right now, we're talking to the City of Yorkton to try and place a Native person in the Parks and Recreation Department. We're also working with Danny Pelletier of Canada Manpower on a Jobs Skills training proposal that

will, if it comes through, enable us to place ten people with the City. We feel that a proposal of this type will benefit all involved. We would increase the participation of Native people in the work force within the City, while costing the City minimal amount. We hope to have this program in place as soon as possible," says Pelletier.

Pelletier also stresses that he believes that education is and should be a main priority with Native people. "I feel that it is one of our duties, not only as a program but as people, to let our young people know the advantages to having a good education. We are trying to help our people get enough education to be placed in skilled positions. As part of the job, we have placed three people in the Radio - Television course in Esterhazy and we are informing our people of the different upgrading programs, G.E.D. tests, etc."

Communication amongst Native groups is essential, maintains Pelletier. "We have better communication now, I think," he says. "The Outreach program is for everyone, Metis, Non-Status and Status people. We are all Natives and we feel that we are all in the same boat."

The three people who are employed at the Parkland Native Outreach are all experienced and all have the same commitment to the program. Nancy Vitkauskas is the secretary and Lawrence Pelletier is the Employment Counsellor. "They're all good workers, says Pelletier, "and without their help, the program wouldn't be the success that it is. A lot of the credit has to go to them," he says.

As Director of the Parkland Native Outreach program, Pelletier looks at the future in fairly optimistic terms. "There are a lot of people working now but what I would like to see is more long term skill developing programs and I'd like to see our kids stay in school longer. I think that there will be more work this summer," he says.

The office, located at 41 Broadway West in Yorkton, is a busy

place, people coming and going, checking the bulletin board for possible employment. "I think we provide an essential service," says Pelletier. Mose people in the City agree. □

Gabriel Dumont Conference

By Keith Turnbull

This year's Cultural Conference/Annual Assembly of the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research will be held on Thursday (Registration only), Friday and Saturday, March 6, 7 and 8, 1986 at the Sheraton Cavalier in Saskatoon.

The theme of this year's conference is Our Children, Our Culture, Our Pride, Our Future. You are cordially invited to attend the entire conference. Due to budget restraints, however, travel, accommodations and meals cannot be provided. Friday lunch and banquet and Saturday lunch tickets will be available at a reduced rate and may be purchased at Registration.

AGENDA

Thursday, March 6, 1986:

7:00 p.m. - Registration Opens

7:00 - 10:00 p.m. - Displays and Cultural Presentation

- Curriculum

- Mandate Display

- Glenbow Display

- Trapper Display

- Riel Diary

- Library

- Sashes

- Eagles Must Fly

- Background Music and Sound System

Friday, March 7, 1986:

9:00 a.m. - Introductions

- Opening Prayer

9:30 a.m. - Alice Setka, Board Chairperson, will introduce the theme speaker, Jim Sinclair

10:00 a.m. - Guest Elder to speak on "Our Cultural Heritage"

10:30 a.m. - Small Group Workshops:

- Literacy and Tutoring Children and Adults

- Metis and Indian Traditions - Their History and Significance

- Working with Your Local School Board

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Lunch Served at the Hotel

1:00 p.m. - Small Group Workshops:

- Traditional Dancing Workshop

- Music/Art/Literature

- Oral History In The Community

- Proposal Writing

- Storytelling

- Aboriginal Language Workshop

- Financing Post-Secondary Education

4:30 p.m. - Students meeting in Starlight Room

Saturday, March 8, 1986:

9:00 a.m. - Call to Order

- Board Chairperson's Report

- Treasurer's Report

- Executive Director's Report

11:00 a.m. - Report on Education in Self-Government (Provincial Executive)

12:30 p.m. - Lunch, With Guest Speaker

1:30 p.m. - Discussion Around Self-Government and Education (Dumont Executive)

4:00 p.m. - Adjournment

***NOTE: Some Workshop Topics May Change On Short Notice.**

6:30 p.m. - Banquet

7:30 p.m. - Talent Show

9:00 p.m. - Old-Time Dance

New Breed/February/1986

Book Review

By Joanne Pelletier

The Curriculum Unit of the Gabriel Dumont Institute has recently developed a number of Native Studies educational support materials which we would like to bring to your attention. The following is the first in a series of articles which provide a brief description of the items currently available.

Metis Historical Booklets

This is an ongoing series of booklets which looks at the history of the Metis, from the early years of the fur trade era through to the North West Resistance of 1885. The series will also contain biographies of Metis leaders, such as Riel and Dumont. Each booklet is illustrated with historical photographs and maps and supported with quotes from primary sources. The material is suitable for high schools students and adult learners who wish to further their understanding of Metis history. Each booklet is a condensed overview of a specific era, person or event in history and the reader should look to the bibliography for further readings to gain a more complete understanding of the subject matter.

There have been five booklets completed in the series to date, and they are as follows:

Gabriel Dumont is a biography of the famous Metis leader and buffalo hunter. It traces the highlights of his life, from his birth in the Red River settlement in 1837 to his death in 1906.

Louis Riel is a biography of the famous Metis leader and politician. It does not contain detailed information of Riel's involvement in the events of 1869/70 or 1885. The subject matter of this booklet is of a more personal nature and is intended to create an understanding of the forces which shaped Riel.

The Skirmish at Seven Oaks examines the underlying causes and

events which led to confrontation between the Selkirk settlers and the Metis in 1816. It emphasizes the fact that the conflict was not a racial conflict, but rather one which was instigated by the two rival fur companies of the time, for control of the fur trade.



The Red River Insurgency 1869-70 looks at the events leading up to the Red River Insurgency, the sequence of events during the turmoil, and the results in the aftermath for the Metis people.

The North-West Resistance of 1885 outlines the reasons why the Metis were forced to take up arms to defend their rights in the Saskatchewan District. It also looks in some detail at the specific battles fought at Duck Lake, Fish Creek and Batoche.

As mentioned previously, this is an ongoing series and booklets will be added to the series as they become available for sale. To order these, or any other materials, please contact:

**Curriculum Unit
The Gabriel Dumont Institute
of Native Studies and
Applied Research
121 Broadway Avenue E.
Regina, Sask. S4N 0Z6
Telephone: 522-5691**



Students at School

P.A. School Board To Hire Native Teachers

By Tina La Rose

Regina - School boards across the province are currently reviewing a report which was given by the Human Rights Commission in late September, which asks all boards of education to voluntarily increase the number of Native teachers in their schools. The Prince Albert Separate school board has become the first school board in the province to publicly support the affirmative action program.

Michel Beaudoin, the Board's Director of Education, said the program may not necessarily be the same as outlined in the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission report that recommended school boards across the province increase the number of Native teachers in their schools with a high Native population. "We will incorporate a lot of that (Education Equity report), if not all of it. But we will take a much broader perspective." The Board has been looking at social-justice issues and their effect on

our students for a number of years, Beaudoin said. "An affirmative action program will enlarge on that by including personnel in our thinking."

"We see it as a natural flow of what we're trying to do anyway as a Catholic school system. Our philosophy and mission statement would be a lie if we didn't, I think it's possible. It's going to be a rough road but who said education was easy," he said.

Ron Kruzeniski, Chief Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission said the Saskatoon public school board has also indicated they are proceeding with a plan of education equity. "We hope that other school boards will look at the steps taken by these two school boards," he said. Kruzeniski said parents are also urged to give their support. A positive approach for the parents to take is to seek school boards positions and to be actively involved in the implementation of affirmative action programs.

"I hope the Native communities watch and follow this issue with great interest and decide to actively engage in the debate. We, as a Human Rights Commission need to convince a much greater proportion of society and get their support. And if that greater proportion of society decides to support us, then our plan of action has a chance." □

A Program Aims To Help People

By Tina La Rose

Regina - Most people are enthusiastic about starting work but many lack training, education or are faced with illiteracy. The Urban Native Pre-Employment Program is designed to help meet these needs. The program began in 1983 and is funded by the Job Corps Program, Employment and Immigration Canada. The program is sponsored by the Riel Local in Regina.

The purpose of the Urban Native Pre-Employment Program is to increase the employability of Native participants through a program of work experience situations supported by pre-employment training and individual counselling. The program selects individuals who encounter barriers to employment, provides them with basic job readiness, links them with training opportunities and places them in job situations which lead to labour market readiness and job stability. Because of these barriers, the program has combined their job readiness program with life skills training which allows the client to better understand and cope with their problems. "We also use different agencies that will meet the clients needs," said Mary Jane Woronchak, personal development instructor for the program. "For example, if a person has a drinking or drug problem, the Native Alcohol Centre is contacted upon the request of the individual. The approach we take here at the Centre is a very human approach where they can come and relax and not feel threatened," she said.

The program is successful in moving people from a wageless situation (73%) to one where they are now drawing income (68%) and moving towards greater self-sufficiency. 87% of the participant who were accepted to the program in the past two years graduated. 81% of

the 1984-85 graduates achieved the level of placement of employment. The number of people who participated on the program and subsequently maintained themselves in the labour market for at least six months after graduation is significantly high (75% and 68%) for the

two past years. The rate of participant employment stability was healthy one year after the program as well 69% of the 1983-84 graduates were still employed one year after graduation.

Employers assessment of the program and staff is very positive.

91% of the employers observed participant work improvement. They encouraged continued close working relationship with the centre staff and expressed interest in the on-going implementation of the program. □

A Minority In The Business World

By Tina La Rose

Regina - A crisis is happening in the lives of many races which cannot be ignored any longer. One of the races that seems to be affected more is the Native population. To overcome and understand what has been happening, the Riel Local employed in December Kevin Daniels and James Beaudry as Economic Development officers. Their job is to conduct a survey on the 4,200 Businesses in Regina to see how many employ Native people. The statistics they found are shocking. In the 285 Businesses surveyed where 3,200 jobs are filled, only 23 positions are occupied by Native people. These are businesses where Native people frequently purchase goods. "An example", said Daniels, "is one major store where there are 125 positions filled, not one employee is Native and again Native people frequently purchase goods there."

As the workers conducted the survey throughout the city, many have welcomed them and have willingly answered their questions while others merely turned the other way. Some have been sarcastic saying that a Native is a South American or an Ethiopian.

Some have also been positive. A man who owns a small business selling Gourmet Coffee and Teas is willing to train Native people to eventually take over the business. He says there is currently no competition and it could be a rewarding and



Kevin Daniels



James Beaudry

prospective business to enter into. He would like to see Native people achieve in their goals.

As Beaudry and Daniels continue their survey, they have come to some early conclusions. "People don't acknowledge that Native people can compete in the work place. I find it frustrating when you see many people not wanting to help Native people achieve economic independence," Beaudry said. "Basically we have always known that we (Native people) are on the bottom of

the unemployment statistics. I have concluded in our early findings that Native people should establish their own businesses and employ Native people."

As Beaudry and Daniels continue in their work, others in the province busy themselves to correct the problem. Native Employment Centre, Native Outreach, Canada Manpower and Community Colleges continue with their assistance and those who wish to better themselves are asked to make use of these facilities.



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The Native Employment Centre Can Work For You

By Tina La Rose

Regina - The Native Employment Centre in Regina has been helping people of Native Ancestry to improve themselves in their employment or vocational needs since 1980. Their purpose is to enhance Native people's opportunities in the labour market so they can establish a stable environment.

The centre an extension from the Canada Employment and Immigration Centre (CEIC), deal specifically with Native people. They are sponsored from the Riel Local Inc. and they are located at 205-2505-11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. Currently the Centre has a staff of seven who are enthusiastic and dedicated to the needs of the Native population.

According to a recent three month report 44 Native people were placed either in full or part-time employment or vocational training. The success of the centre has sparked remarks from other employment agencies and the CEIC and Immigration Centre has renewed their contract for another three years.

The types of services available are in the line of counselling, referrals to other agencies, resume writing and information to most post-secondary institutes, as well as application forms and brochures for a number of companies. They also do indirect job placements and after being placed in training or in a job, they keep an active follow-up report. Clients are asked to fill out an application form and renew it once a month. This allows the counsellors to be informed of any changes such as addresses and phone numbers and if an employment opportunity arise they (staff) can easily locate and convey the information to the clients.

"Our clients are important and we want them to feel comfortable. During an interview we allow the necessary time to determine the specific needs of the client and then work out a plan of action. We don't just say okay time is up," said Doris La Plante, Employment Counsellor for the centre. "At times it gets frustrating when you hit a dead end. But there are rewards. For example, I was working with a client for some time and when we did finally place him in a job he came back and thanked me. That's rewarding and gives you more stamina to keep going," noted La Plante. Ray Hamilton, Director of the Native Employment Centre said, "We don't have a scale but through the statistics it shows the progress. Our economy as it is and the high count of insufficiently qualified Native people are the greatest factors of unemployment. Training our people in fields where they will be credited or certified should be emphasized and certainly an asset for the future."

The office hours are from 9:00 to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. The Centre can work for you. For more information contact the Centre or stop in for a visit. □

Recipes Wanted

New Breed Journal is looking to print your favorite recipe. We are especially interested in traditional recipes that our ancestors may have used long ago, using different kinds of wild meats, fish, berries, herbs, etc., using the various methods of cooking available to them. Of course, we are also interested in modern recipes using both traditional and modern foods and methods of cooking. Send them c/o Yvonne Nagy, New Breed Journal, 210-2505-11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6. □

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Wild Rice Casserole:

1-6 oz. package wild rice
 2 cup finely diced celery
 1/2 cup minced onion
 1/2 saute celery and onion in 4
 tablespoons of butter until tender
 or strain cooled.
 1 can beef consomme
 1/2 can water
 1 small can mushrooms and
 juice
 1/2 tsp. monosodium glutamate

Drain wild rice, combine all
 ingredients in a heavy kettle
 and boil vigorously until
 moisture is absorbed (45
 minutes) or until your preference
 of moisture content is reached.
 If you prefer extra dry wild
 rice, place ingredients in a
 casserole and bake at 250
 degrees for 20 minutes or
 until ready to serve. (Makes
 6 average servings.)

Quarter's Casserole:

1-6 oz. package wild rice
 6 pork chops or a lb. of link
 sausage
 3 table spoons of butter
 1 cup chopped celery
 1 chopped onion (large)
 1 chopped green pepper
 1 small can of mushrooms
 1 can mushroom soup.
 1 can of milk

Wash and cook wild rice. Put into
 a casserole. Brown meat, add
 vegetables and cook until tender.
 Season to taste, then add the
 mushrooms. Add mushroom
 soup thinned with one can of
 milk. Heat well and pour over
 casserole rice. Bake 30 minutes
 at 375 degrees.



Saskatchewan Native Recreation Hockey Tournament Results

Saskatoon - Jan. 11 and 12, 1986:

A Side

- 1st Place - Sandy Lake
- 2nd Place - Sturgeon
- 3rd Place - Buffalo Narrows
Sin City

B Side

- 1st Place - Regina
- 2nd Place - Muskeg
- 3rd Place - Gordon's

"All Stars"

- Goalie - Barry Longneck
- Defense - Ron Ahenakew
- Most Valuable Player - Sid Boyer
- Best Forward - Sid Boyer

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Duck Lake Tournament Results

January 18, 19, 1986
10 Team Tournament

A Side Winners:

- 1st - Beardy Ranchhands
- Runner-up - Saskatoon Selects

B Side Winners:

- 1st - Cody
- Runner-Up - Mistawasis Braves



Sask. Native Recreation Senior hockey Tournament Results

February 1, 2, 1986

A Side Winners:

- 1st - Sandy Lake (6)
- 2nd - Beardy's Ranch Hands (4)

B Side Winners:

- 1st - Patuanak Pats (7)
- 2nd - Poorman's Raiders (1)

Most Valuable Player:

John Mercer

Best Goalie:

Harley Yahyahkeekoot

Best Defense:

Richard Ahenakew

Most Sportsmanlike Player:

Noe Apesis

Oldtimers A Side:

- 1st - Saskatoon Indian Metis Friend-
ship Centre (6)
- 2nd - Regina Old Braves (3)

B Side Winners:

- 1st - Littlepine (7)
- 2nd - Sturgeon Lake (5)

Most Valuable Player:

Eulcid Boyer

Best Goalie:

Ron Palmer

Best Defense:

Clarence Norton

Most Sportsmanlike Player:

Eulcid Boyer

Employment In The Parkland Region

The winter season in the Yorkton area has traditionally been the part of the year in which our unemployment figures rise to around 80 percent. Generally there are quite a few trappers out but this year has been different. Low prices and little game and possibly lack of interest have all but killed a very traditional way of life. There are a few trappers but not many. "There will always be trapping and hunting if only for a hobby," says Marcel Pelletier. "Its part of our culture."

In the Yorkton area, there is very little work during the winter time. The main industry in the city is the production of farm machinery and there aren't many skilled people in the areas of welding or the production skills needed to get into the work force. It's also been a very bad season for the farmer and it has reflected itself in many layoffs at the production plants.

The Native work force here is mainly seasonal; working for the Department of Highways, painting, drywalling, construction work, and labourers. So generally, the people either go on Social Assistance or Unemployment Insurance to wait out the winter.

During discussions with a number of people, there are varying opinions. The general consensus is that there can never be a 100 percent employment because as one person put it, "some of these people don't want to work."

It has also revealed that there is much too much apathy that exists within the Native people. "If I wanted to work, I'd go to Manpower today and I'd have a job," says Clayton Ward. Ward is unable to work because of a car accident. "There is no such thing as a man wanting to find a job, he can't." Ward was employed for a number of years as a carpenter's helper working up north.

At present, the main employer this winter is the Provincial government with their Winter Works Program. About four different groups employ about 30 people under the government grants. The Winter Works Program has put a major dent in the unemployment figures for the Native people in the City and surrounding area.

Still there is the feeling that short term programs are not the answers. "Some of these programs are so short, you don't get enough stamps to collect unemployment," said one person employed on a program. "They don't mean nothing."

There have also been numerous complaints about the lack of supervision, no expense money, tardiness on the job, lack of training and all the other complaints that go with running a program. Generally, the complaints come from people not hired on the programs. For the ones that are hired, a job is a job and you take what you can get if only to get off of welfare for a short time.

But if you look at the employment situation seriously, one does begin to realize that there are some major changes that must take place if Native people expect to field an experienced and competent work force. First of all, there has to be a change of attitude among the people who are old enough to work. There is too much apathy and lack

of ambition amongst our people or they expect too much for the work they do. "I'm not going to work for \$4.50 an hour," is a common sentiment around the city.

Some people have to realize that for a person with no discernible skills, with no work record, who has lived on social assistance the majority of his or her life, \$4.50 an hour is really not all that bad. Pride is one thing, stupidity quite another. It seems that for quite a few people, they want to be well paid, doctors, lawyers, etc. without putting in any effort. They are unwilling to put in the effort and work for what they want. People sometimes expect things on a silver platter and in a sense they expect the Native organizations to provide that.

There also has to be some type of greater priority put on education. Around here, the kids are quitting school at an earlier age. In some cases, they seem to feel they should be paid to go to school. One wonders sometimes what happened to the good old days when a willow switch decided whether or not you went to school. Generally speaking, you went.

One older fellow here complained, "I tried to make him go to school. I even drove him to school. I would drop him off at the front door but before I knew it, he was out the back and in the pool room."

Education, a willingness to work, ambition are all part of the employment picture. We think its time we stopped looking at employment as a statistic and concentrate on the work force as a whole, identify the problems and present some solutions. Perhaps its true as one old timer said, "Welfare is too good." □



Writer's Corner

By Alice Setka

It's the time of year for many of us that our thoughts turn to summer. If you are a writer perhaps your thoughts will be of summer school. Taking a class in creative writing may be just what you need to improve your writing skills further. One of the summer schools in the province that you should be considering is Fort San, in Fort Qu'Appelle.

The summer school is one of the programs run by the Saskatchewan Arts Board. Writing courses are offered at a number of levels at the school. There is an introductory class to Creative Writing for those people who have just begun to express themselves through writing and need help getting started.

An intermediate Prose (fiction) and Poetry Class for those at a slightly more advanced level for those writers who know the basic skills but may need further time and assistance to develop those more.

For those writers working on a complete manuscript and special attention is needed to prepare the work for an advanced Prose (fiction) and Poetry Class is available.

The courses are two weeks long. Students come to the classes from all over the prairies and as far as the United States and beyond. For under age students at the school separate accommodation and counselling services are available. This allows for those students to cohabit the residential school with adults. International quality instructors from Canada and elsewhere are employed to teach at the summer school.

Any questions or more information on the writing classes or other programs of the Saskatchewan Arts Board can be gotten from: 2550 Broad St., Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3V7. Arts Board toll free number is 1-800-667-7526. □

"ALL IN A DAZE WORK: THE SURVEY"

*When I walk down the street....
Talking to people I have to meet....
Spending the day speaking a certain
way....*

"Excuse me sir, got a minute,"

"No", "Thank-You."

"Have a nice day."

*I find myself asking, "What's going
here?"*

Why do some people act this way?,

"Is there something to fear?"

*What if the shoe was on the other
foot,*

*and I was taking in all that loose
loot....*

*"No, sorry you can't come in here
to snoop and look."*

*Maybe then they might realize how
it feels to get the boot....*

*Knowing that your educated,
experienced, and able,*

"So, why not me?"

*Because, your not the same can't
you see!*

*I feel they might think anger and
frustration....*

*Knowing there is no justice in that
explanation....*

How do you sleep at night?,

knowing that isn't right....

*So, I guess I'll just keep walking
down the street....*

*Wondering if this job will ever be
complete....*

*Well, it's 4:30 and time to call it a
day....*

*I hope you listened to what I had to
say of*

*what I go through to earn my
pay....*

By James V. Beaudry

A MOTHER AND CHILD

*The feelings a mother has for her
child is more than words can
express.*

*I've been with you from the time
you made your first move to let me
know you were alive.*

*The moment you took life's breath
and made your first sound.*

*When you first walk and struggle to
achieve.*

Mom was there.

*I watch you accept others into your
life. The first day of school, you
were scared, so was I.*

*Achieving in school and coming
home with a smile of great accom-
plishment, made everything worth-
while.*

*I may not tell you enough, my child,
about the love I have for you.*

*But I do. Come walk with me and
lets learn together.*

By Tina La Rose

THE NATIVE

*I looked to see and there I saw
Individual of native ancestry.*

*Lost - wondering, worried, looking,
Thinking, and scared.*

Does he not know where to go?

Does he wonder?

Why is he worried?

What is he looking at?

What is he thinking?

And why is he scared?

It's not easy adjusting to where

You have never been before.

If you're to succeed, you must be

Brave, Strong, Friendly, Willing,

And able to cope with where you

are.

*I tell you. It was hard "NATIVE
Brother".*

If you show optimism, and willing.

*You can be friends to whoever you
choose,*

Stick to school, it'll pay off.

Remember too, I was in your shoes.

Conrad Ronald Ballantyne

SGEU Plans To Enjoy Revenge

Regina - Saskatchewan government employees plan to "enjoy" the revenge they have in store for Premier Grant Devine and the Conservative caucus, Tom McKnight said recently.

"I'd like to see Grant Devine call an election now," said McKnight, chairman of the Prince Albert branch of the Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union.

"We'd like to get revenge and revenge is something you like to enjoy. And we plan to enjoy it."

McKnight led a 30-member delegation of local union members to Regina, to join a peaceful demonstration outside the legislative buildings.

Inside, Justice Minister Sid Dut-

chak introduced a bill to end the 16-month dispute with the 12,000-member SGEU.

"It's a sad day when the government can make laws to meet their needs," McKnight said. "It's too bad the people of Saskatchewan can't form a law to get rid of Grant Devine because they would have exercised it.

"But I think we're going to have our day," he said. "and it's going to be more enjoyable than the one he had (Thursday)."

McKnight said the Regina demonstration clearly shows the membership support for its leadership and is a warning for Devine when an election is called.

McKnight said the government-imposed settlement is an enormous step backward for the labor movement and the back-to-work legislation is the first in Saskatchewan's history where government has ordered the public service to return to their jobs. □

Ombudsmen To Go On Tour

Regina - The Saskatchewan Ombudsman recently released a list of the communities that he and his staff will be visiting in 1986. Mr. Tickell intends to spend a day or more in at least 30 Saskatchewan communities this year and devote a considerable part of that time to meeting with community representatives and organizations. In conjunction with those meetings, the Ombudsman will also open a temporary office for a few hours to provide local residents with some practical advice on any provincial government problems that they may be having and to receive formal complaints for investigation by his office.

The Ombudsman will be concentrating his efforts on cities and towns adjacent to the boundaries of the province, on communities in northern Saskatchewan and on some of the larger centres where it has been several years since he last had an opportunity to meet with community groups. Further details as to the time and location of his meetings in these communities will be advertised locally when arrangements are finalized.

Tickell said:

"Our program of staying in contact with communities in more remote parts of the province was an active one involving 20 to 30 of these visits per year until 1983. However, budget constraints and large annual increases in our complaint volume in the order of 50% over the past three years very much limited our opportunities for this kind of travel. As our "outreach" program had been an unqualified success before it had to be curtailed, I wish

Legislature Recall Pitiful

Regina - Saskatchewan Liberal Leader Ralph Goodale claims recalling the legislature to deal with the contract dispute between the province and the Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union is "pitiful".

"Both sides in this trumped up conflict have been politically motivated and they've both hurt the people of Saskatchewan," Goodale said in a prepared statement.

"It's pitiful to see the legislature recalled to deal with this issue," he said, "when MLAs should be working on jobs, small business and farm

issues."

Goodale said neither the SGEU leadership nor the government of Premier Grant Devine can claim any credit in the handling of the prolonged contract dispute.

Goodale has proposed a three-part process to resolve the dispute and to "call the bluff" of the political game players on both sides.

Goodale said legislation should require the union membership a "free and democratic" vote by secret ballot of the last contract offer and if accepted, "the matter is over". If rejected, he said, both parties should continue negotiations for another 60 days. Failing a settlement, he said, each side should submit their final and best positions to an independent "adjudicator", authorized to "choose one or the other of those positions." □

to reactivate the program before I complete my final term as Saskatchewan's Ombudsman in early 1987. The accessibility of an Ombudsman's office depends on many factors, but primarily depends on maintaining as much personal contact as possible with community representatives and organizations. It is my hope that our effort during 1986 will also be of direct benefit to my successor." □

Consultant Says Wollaston Lake Safe

Regina - An environmental consultant says a Rabbit Lake uranium mine is not damaging Wollaston Lake.

Environment Minister Tim Embury recently released the report evaluating effects of Eldor Mines Rabbit Lake operations on Wollaston Lake.

"After assessing all monitored data collected over the last 10 years the consultant concluded "The Rabbit Lake uranium mining and milling operation has had no significant nor discernible effect on the aquatic ecology, fishery or other use of the waters of Hidden Bay or Wollaston Lake," Embury said.

The consultant, Dr. Don Lush of Beak Consultants Limited, reviewed water quality, sediment quality and fish tissue analysis. Primary focus was on Hidden Bay which receives treated effluent from the operation. The results were evaluated in terms of environmental and human health significance.

In addition to reviewing monitored results for radionuclides, the report examined such trace elements as uranium, arsenic, lead, nickel and zinc. □

NEDP Grant To Saskatoon District Chiefs

Saskatoon - A \$115,600 contribution under the Native Economic Development Corporation (NEDP) to a recently incorporated, Native-owned economic development institution was recently announced by the Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn, Government House Leader, and Member of Parliament for Saskatoon West.

Mr. Hnatyshyn made the announcement on behalf of the Honourable Andre Bissonnette, Minister of State (Small Businesses), who is responsible for the Program.

The contribution will assist the Saskatoon District Chiefs Development Corporation to undertake an eight-month study to develop a comprehensive business plan to include identification of investment opportunities from which the corporation could earn revenue sufficient to enable it to be self-sustaining.

The contribution represents 48.1 percent of the cost of the study.

The corporation, is wholly owned by eight Indian Bands in south-central Saskatchewan: Beardy's and Okemasís, Kinistino, Moose Woods, Mistawasis, Muskeg Lake, Muskaday, Nut Lake and One Arrow. □

Welfare At Record Level

Regina - The radical changes introduced to Saskatchewan's welfare system by the Devine government in 1984 have failed to achieve their stated goal of helping people to get off welfare, New Democratic Party Social Services spokesman Ed Tchorzewski said recently.

"Rather than help people get off

the welfare treadmill, the Devine government's changes appear to have trapped a record number of Saskatchewan people on welfare," Tchorzewski charged.

Mr. Tchorzewski noted that the latest figures from the Social Services Department reveal 60,178 people were dependent on welfare in October, 1985.

That is the highest total for the month of October in Saskatchewan's history and marks the twelfth straight month in which more than 60-thousand people have been on the welfare rolls. That is also a record.

"With the number of people dependent on welfare at record levels, how can the government claim that its radical changes to the welfare system have helped people get off welfare?" Tchorzewski asked.

"The source of the welfare problem is Saskatchewan's high rate of unemployment and until the Devine government starts to get our unemployment rate down, the welfare rolls will continue to hit record levels," he said. □

Mines Gets Go Ahead

Regina - Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation has been given environmental approval for construction and operation of a gold mine and mill at Star Lake, northeast of La Ronge, Environment Minister Tim Embury announced recently.

Environmental approval is the final step in the environmental impact assessment process and clears the way for SMDC to start construction.

"This project has been subjected to a thorough examination during the required technical and public reviews and we are satisfied that the issues have been addressed," Embury said. □

Morris Wins Tom Longboat Award

Ottawa - Alwyn Morris, a Mohawk Indian of Kahnawake, Quebec, gold and bronze medalist at the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles in kayaking, has been named winner of the Tom Longboat Award as Canada's top Indian athlete, the selection committee recently announced. Morris, 28, also won the award in 1977.

The Tom Longboat Award is named after one of Canada's most distinguished athletes, a long distance runner from Six Nations Reserve in Southern Ontario. Longboat achieved world fame at the turn of the century with his dramatic victories including the famed Boston Marathon in 1907 and many other major distance events. He rep-

resented Canada at the 1908 Olympics in London, England, but lost due to sun stroke after holding a lengthy lead.

Morris, who has continued to compete in international kayaking events since Los Angeles, has received the award January 16 in Toronto during the annual Canadian Sports Federation awards banquet at the Westin Hotel.

With his partner Hugh Fisher of Burnaby, B.C., Morris earned his place in world sports history at the 1984 Olympics by winning the bronze medal in the K-2 - 500 metre event and the gold medal in the K-2 - 1,000 metre event, thus helping Canada in its most productive ever olympics.

The Assembly of First Nations has primary responsibility for selecting winners of the Tom Longboat Award. A member of the Longboat family and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada also participate in naming Canada's top Indian athlete. □

NEDP Contribution To Native Alliance Of Quebec

Winnipeg - A \$274,711 contribution under the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP) to assist the planning and development of a new Native-owned economic development society in Quebec was recently announced by the Honourable Andre Bissonnette, Minister of State (Small Businesses).

The contribution represents 80 percent of the total costs of an 8-month development stage for the society which will be sponsored by the Native Alliance of Quebec, lo-

cated in Hull.

The project includes the design and development of a province-wide Native economic development body which intends to provide financial and training assistance to the Metis and Non-Status Indian population of Quebec. Multi-year business plans detailing the type and nature of services, investment strategies and capitalization plans for long-term self-sufficiency will be developed as a result of the contribution.

The Native Alliance of Quebec, a non-profit organization, has five regional offices and 70 locals across the province serving Metis and Non-Status communities throughout Quebec.

The NEDP is a special initiative administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion that is designed to assist the development of Aboriginal economic self-reliance. □

Cruise Missile Crashes

Cold Lake, Alta. (CP) - An unarmed cruise missile recently crashed at Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake, but military officials said the 2,500-Kilometre test flight of the American missile was basically a success.

The four-hour, 10-minute flight, which began over the Beaufort Sea, ended in the thick woods at the edge of Cold Lake after "some type of malfunction developed," said Maj. Luigi Rossetto, Alberta information officer for the Department of National Defence.

Officials stopped short of calling the landing a crash, but said a parachute that was supposed to ease the 6.3-metre-long missile down to the frozen surface of the lake apparently didn't open.

The missile carries two parachutes: one for emergencies and one for routine use at the end of the flight, but Rossetto said neither was apparently deployed.

"It may take some time before we can determine exactly what happened," Rossetto said.

The flight was the fifth over Canada under a five-year agreement signed with the United States in 1983. There were three last year and one the year before. □

Roses Are Red

Violets Are Blue

If You Love Me

Then I Love You

Valentine's Day, Legend Or Beliefs

By Tine La Rose

Pretty pink lace trimmed Valentines boxes filled with delicious chocolates or a card decorated with heart warming colours and words are sent each year to those we love. So who started Valentine's Day on February 14 and why does it mean love? No one is absolutely sure, but mixture of customs, legends, beliefs and superstitions have been handed down from one generation to the next.

Valentine's Day was named after St. Valentine, a Christian priest who lived in Rome in the third Century A.D. Valentine was executed on February 14 for preaching Christianity but was later proclaimed a saint. According to one legend, Emperor Claudius II of ancient Rome was badly in need of an army. He thought married men wouldn't make good soldiers because they didn't want to leave their families. So he issued an order forbidding young men to marry. According to the legend, a priest named Valentine disobeyed the Emperor and performed secret marriages. He was thrown into prison and beheaded for his crime on February 14. Some believe that Valentine's Day is celebrated because Valentine, a priest, believed in love.

Another story tells of a priest

named Valentine who was put in prison by the Emperor because he refused to pray to Roman Gods. Valentine spent a year in jail. While there, he became fond of the jailer's blind daughter who brought him food and tried to make life easier for him. Claudius II, the Emperor, was impressed with the priest's gentleness and dignity and offered to set him free if he would give up his religion and worship the Roman Gods. Valentine refused and Claudius order Valentine to be put to death. Before his death on February 14, the priest prayed for a miracle for the jailer's daughter and she regained her sight. He also left her a farewell message and signed it, "From your Valentine."

It wasn't until the middle of the eighteenth century, that Americans began sending Valentines to one another. Most Valentines were proposals of marriage from men to their sweethearts.

The Valentine making Business is credited to Esther Howland in 1847 who started making the beautiful Valentines. Before that, people had to order from overseas to receive the Valentines to send to their loved ones.

Today Valentine's Day means to send your love ones a beautiful heart shape box of candies and a card that expresses your love. In schools, it is customary for the children to exchange Valentines as a token of friendship. For centuries people have sent Valentines messages to one another which proves even in our modern world, we still believe in love and friendship. □



Maxine Elliot

Maxine Elliot

By Vi Sanderson

Maxine was born and raised in Manning, Alberta, along with her three sisters and one brother. As well she went to school there, then moved on to Calgary, Alberta where she attended college and received a certificate in Commerce. She then moved to Edmonton, Alberta. Following that Elliot did a short stint in Hay river and Fort Smith, North West Territories (NWT). During that time she met and married Dave Elliot in Fort Chip, N.W.T.

The young married couple moved back to Calgary, Alberta for a short time, then returned to Manning where Elliot opened up her own small business, a childhood dream come true. Her Sports Shop sold snowmobiles, out board motors, boats, powersaws, skies, motor cycles (as well as second hand

motor cycles) and a large service department including mail order to serve Northern Communities in Alberta. Elliot is a certified mechanic. As well she won a trip to Japan for being the top sales person, however she took the money instead. After five years of a very successful and rewarding business she closed her shop to meet other challenges that beckoned her.

Elliot has always been involved in community affairs, no matter where she is. This time in her own home town she helped develop Community Service Programs to help teenagers and helped develop a ski hill.

During this time Elliot became involved with the Alberta Metis Association, when elections came along she ran and won the secretary position. Immediately after her election she began working in the fields of Social and Economic Development for her people and has been

working in that area ever since. As well she helped form Adult Education in Northern Alberta, there are now five satellite centres throughout the North Western Province.

The Elliots moved to La Ronge Saskatchewan in 1978 where her husband worked for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS). Then they moved to Regina in July 1980. She worked for one year at Industry and Commerce as a consultant, then moved on to the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development as senior policy analyst for a period of two years.

Because of health problems Elliot was out of the work force for fourteen months. She received corrective surgery on her jaw sockets. After the operation she had extensive physical therapy for two years everyday. Today she sees a doctor once every six months. "While I was really ill, all I wanted to do was go back into business," she said. This handicap has not stopped this ambitious lady from achieving her goals. After her long illness she went to work for the Saskatchewan Friendship Centers as director for Justice Programs.

In October 1985, Elliot opened her own consulting business in Regina and provides services including, program development, proposal preparation, budgetting organizing and delivery, research services, personnel Admin Services includes, job descriptions, staff training programs, policy manuals. Policy Development includes, policy analysis, Board Development, organization evaluation and development. As well as workshop training in the area of policy planning and program development. "These are my key services, more people use this one," she said.

Elliot is a board member of the Regina Police Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Better Business Bureau and the Citizens Advisory Committee for Parole in the Regina area.

Elliot resides in Regina with her husband Dave and their two children. □

Director

School of Native Studies
The University of Alberta

The University of Alberta has established a School of Native Studies and is seeking a Director of the School.

We are seeking an individual who will be able to take an active role in the teaching and research program of the School and be responsible for its initial direction and development.

Ideally the individual should have a Ph.D. in a related field, university teaching and administrative experience; a knowledge of one or more Native languages would be an asset. The candidate should have demonstrated ability to carry on effective liaison with the Native Canadian communities.

The Director will be appointed for a five year term with the possibility of renewal for an additional five years. In addition the Director will be appointed to a tenurable academic position at a rank and salary commensurate with education and experience. The academic appointment may be either wholly within the School of Native Studies or on a joint basis with another academic unit.

The School of Native Studies is charged with developing an undergraduate program with a specialization in Native Studies. It is also expected that courses offered by the School will be taken by students in several other programs. (Support services for Native students are the responsibility of the Office of Native Student Services which reports to the Dean of Students.) The Director of the School of Native Studies will report directly to the Vice President (Academic).

The deadline for applications or nominations is 14 February, 1986. Applications should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of three references. Appointment to be made 1 July, 1986, or on a suitable date to be negotiated.

The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

Applications, nominations or requests for further information should be directed to:

Dr. Amy E. Zelmer
Associate Vice-President
(Academic) and Chair,
Selection Committee
The University of Alberta
3-4 University Hall
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J9
Phone: (403) 432-8181

Up-Coming Events

* Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, Sixth Annual All Native Hockey Tournament, to be held at the Saskatoon arena on February 22, 23, 1986. First 16 teams with entry fee of \$350.00 accepted. Entry deadline February 10, 1986. For more information, contact Norris or Paulette at 244-0174.

* Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre Old Timers Hockey Tournament to be held at the Saskatoon Arena on February 21, 22, 1986. First eight teams with entry fee of \$200.00 accepted. Age limit of 35 years or older. For more information, contact Norris or Paulette at 244-0174.

* City of Regina, Parks and Recreation will be holding a Level 11, Coaching Certification Course for coaches of all sports. 24 hours of instructional training at the Pasqua Neighborhood Recreation Centre on February 7, 8, 9, 10. For further information, contact Steve Baumgartner at 569-7522.

* Organizations working with the Handicapped or individuals who wish to become involved in various activities can contact the Special Needs Programming for assistance on how to become involved. For further information, contact Larry Hackle at 569-7367.

* Fourth Annual Indian Education General Assembly, August 11, 12, 13, 1986, Nelson House, Manitoba. For further information contact, Mr. Linklater at (204) 484-2095 or Mr. Burelle at (204) 947-0421.

* Regina 3rd Annual Native Hockey Tournament February 28, March 1, 2, 1986 to be held at the Regina Exhibition Stadium.

* Cabaret and Dance on March 21, 1986 at the Italian Club on 2148 Connaught Street. Admission \$4.00 per person from 9:00 p.m., to 2:00 a.m. Dance to Gary Robinson Music. Sponsored by the Regina Ladies Fastball Club. For further information contact Garth Geddes at the

Regina Native Sports Association, 949-8100.

* La Ronge Lions Club, Winter Festival on March 1, 2, 1986. King, Queen and Junior Trapper events. \$2,100 prize money plus merchandise. For further information contact Joe McKay at 425-3236 or 425-4519.

* Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research will be holding an Education Conference at the Sheraton Cavalier in Saskatoon, March 6, 7, 8, 1986. For further information, contact Keith Turnbull at 522-5691.

* Second Annual all Native Fastball Tournament will be held on June 27, 28, 29, 1986, at the Mount Pleasant Park, in Regina. 16 team limit. Prizes are: 1st - \$1500.00, 2nd - \$1000.00, 3rd and 4th - \$500.00. For further information, contact Garth Geddes at the Regina Native Sports Association Inc., 949-8100. Ladies watch for up-coming news on your tournament.

* The Education Conference put on by the Regina Friendship Centre has been rescheduled for April 17, 18, 1986. For further information, contact Pat Desjarlais or Lester House at 525-5459.

* The Regina Friendship Centre has relocated to 701-14th Avenue East. All phone numbers will be the same. Look forward to numerous programs offered. Contact Lester House at 525-5459 for further information.

* Open A.A. meetings at the Ochopowace Reserve, every Monday night at the Jacob Bear United Church. For further information, contact Ross Allaroi at 696-2901.

* Every Saturday at the Ochopowace Ski Resort is Native Night. If you have a Metis care or a Treaty card, admission is half price. For further information, contact Cam Bell at 696-2522.

* Fun Bowling Night at the Prairie Lanes Bowling Alley on March 8, 1986, Regina. Starts at 8:30 p.m., admission \$7.50 which includes three games and a lunch. Anyone interested and wants to enter a team, contact Jo-Ann Amyotte at 525-9501.

Question Of The Month

What do you think should be done to reduce the high unemployment rate of the Native people?



Pat Desnomic

I think a solution to this problem would be to start teaching the students at the start of schooling about employment situation and the crisis that we face. By hiring more Native teachers will give the students a broader perspective about graduation. Also if there is 95% Native people in the correctional centre, then they also should train that 95% about employment.



Penny Norton

AMNSIS should get a grant to help assist Native people if they want to get involved in a trade school. Also AMNSIS should start building houses like the Reserves do this will allow employment opportunities to become available for the Native people.



Margaret Samuelson

I think that the schools should implement a compulsory study class on Employment at the appropriate level of education. Native people especially should know the correct approach when entering into the labour force and by an Employment Readiness class in the schools this will hopefully lead the students in the right direction.



Lyle Daniels

I think that with most Native people having a lot of living problems and a lack of education, we should concentrate on dealing with these problems first and then pursue a career that will lead us towards a much easier and happier way of life.

A Touch Of Class

By Tina La Rose

For all you fashion trend setters, New Breed is pleased to announce 'A Touch of Class'. A section designed to help new fashion designers boost their products and give new ideas on fashion with a touch of Native appeal. Fashion is a work of art and if you are willing to forward your designs, please have material camera ready by the fifteenth of every month. Pictures may also be taken at the New Breed Office. Please include the necessary information like material, cost and where to purchase.

Featured this month is, 'Fashions by Lee'. Lee Lavallee is seen here modeling her "Blanket Coat". Originally called Capotes by the early French trappers who introduced them to the Blackfoot country. For the past 100 years these "Blanket Coats" have been a popular item especially among the men of the Blackfoot tribe. Today Lee changed her Blanket coat into a popular fashion for women as seen here.

Another one of her fshions is this mid length coat modelled by myself, also made from a traditional Indian blanket and can be bought at most retail stores. Lee tells us they can be styled and cut for any length so if you are interested in her material you can contact the New Breed Office for further details. □



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