



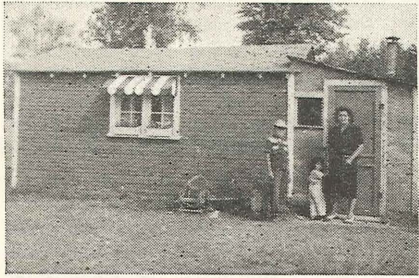
The INDIAN NEWS

Vol. One, No. One

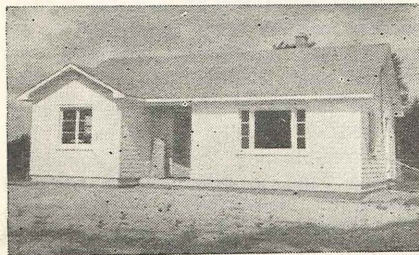
Ottawa, Ont.

August, 1954

Combined efforts bring improved housing conditions on reserves



Before . . .



. . . and after:

Thanks to the housing scheme operated by members of the Saugeen band, Wilson Kesagawan and his family no longer need live in a small shack, but have a handsome new bungalow of which they can be proud. Their former home is shown in the upper picture, while their new home appears below it.

Hammers and saws on almost every reserve in Canada sing a song of better housing.

Most of the building-music is contributed by Indians who, in the past fiscal

year, have done most of the work involved in building 1,000 houses and repairing more than 2,000 homes on Canadian reserves.

The Indian Affairs Branch in some

cases contributes money toward building supplies, but in other cases the entire cost is met from band funds and personal expenditure. Practically all the labour is done by band members.

Saugeens rebuild

Members of the Saugeen Reserve in Ontario have torn down and rebuilt all save 10 of the reserve's 69 houses since 1951. The remaining 10 have been extensively repaired and remodelled.

Foremen in charge of the project are three professional carpenters and two others experienced in carpentry. Each of the foremen, who are band members, chose two or three others to help him. All materials and labour involved in this rebuilding of the reserve were paid for out of band funds.

The new homes, most of which have electricity, present an attractive appearance and are well kept by their proud inhabitants. In some cases, the homes are made more attractive by means of beautiful flower gardens.

At the Blood Reserve in Alberta, over \$100,000 has been spent out of band funds in the past three years for the construction of 47 homes. They are fully insulated, painted and on a cement foundation—truly a credit to the reserve. The houses are sold to band members on a time-payment purchase plan with no interest as long as payments are kept up.

Building at Cape Croker Reserve, in Ontario, is a band project. Council receives all applications for new homes or repairs. If the applications are approved, a plan is made, stating the exact size and type of construction. Council then appoints a foreman, who has authority to hire and dismiss his own men, and is himself responsible to the Indian

See COMBINED, page two.

Ministerial greetings

Recent changes in the Federal cabinet brought Hon. J. W. Pickersgill to the posts of Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and shifted Hon. Walter E. Harris to the Ministry of Finance. Both Ministers have addressed messages to the Indians of Canada.

Hon. J. W. Pickersgill

I am pleased to have this opportunity to send greetings to the Indians of Canada so soon after my appointment as Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.



As Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, I am fortunate to be following a predecessor who took great interest in the Indians of Canada. I shall be proud to follow the lead given by Mr. Walter Harris.

These policies are not the work of government alone. They were worked out after consultation with representative Indians across Canada. I hope I can count on the advice and co-operation of the Indians which were so generously given to my predecessor.

The publication in which this greeting appears is intended for you. Indians in all parts of Canada are making valuable contributions to their communities and to the nation as a whole. It is the hope of the Department that these reports of what is being done by Indian bands and individual Indians will be a source of pride to the Indians of Canada and will stimulate all of you to make an even greater contribution to the development of our country.

HON. J. W. PICKERSGILL,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. E. Harris

In assuming my new duties as Minister of Finance, I must say farewell to many pleasant associations formed during more than four years as Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. I regret that I no longer will be working closely with my numerous Indian friends, whose advice always was of value in considering Indian administrative problems.



As your Superintendent General, I had the satisfaction of seeing the completion of the first general revision of the Indian Act since 1880. It was a pleasure to meet with your representatives from across Canada in two conferences, in which I received valuable opinions and advice on the working of the new Act.

The principal aim of the new Act was to bring Indians into a position of social, political and economic equality with other Canadians. I believe that the purpose is being achieved and that the advance toward this goal will continue.

I shall watch with interest and admiration your progress in the conduct of your own affairs and your increasing contribution to a better Canadian life.

WALTER E. HARRIS,
Minister of Finance.

Longboat trophy won by Sydney distance runner

Edward Kabatay, 32-year-old war veteran of Sydney Reserve, Nova Scotia, has achieved the ambition of every young Indian athlete in Canada by winning the challenge trophy awarded each year in memory of Tom Longboat, the most outstanding Indian athlete Canada ever has produced.

The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, in co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch, presents the trophy annually to the Indian athlete who, in the opinion of the judges, has done most to promote sports by his own performance and his leadership.

To become the 1953 winner, Mr. Kabatay had to win out over six other young Indians, each of whom had been awarded the Tom Longboat Medal as the outstanding athlete in his respective area.

In selecting Mr. Kabatay as winner of the memorial to Tom Longboat, the world-famous Indian marathon runner from Brantford, Ontario, the judges honour another distance runner.

Although he has been running in competition for only two years, Mr. Kabatay already has won high honours, winning several medals and cups in Canadian road races. In the famous Boston Marathon, he finished 42nd in competition with the world's great runners, placing fifth among Canadian runners in the 1953 event. This year, with 176

See SYDNEY, page five.

Canadian Indian aids Malaya

The members of parliament in far-away Malaya recently broke into loud applause when their minister of mines mentioned a distinguished Canadian visitor seated in the gallery with other members of an international advisory commission and mentioned the valuable work he was doing on behalf of Malaya. It was the first time any foreign visitor ever was applauded in the Malayan par-

liament and the recipient of this unusual honour was a Mohawk treaty Indian.

"Slim" Monture, as he is popularly known, was the Canadian visitor. He has travelled a long way in miles, hours, and learning in the 57 years since he was born on his father's farm on the Six Nations Reserve in Brant County, southern Ontario.

See CANADIAN, page two.



DR. MONTURE

LIBRARY

Hospital garments sold

Members of Homemakers' Clubs living on 11 different reserves were paid \$6,354.88 for sewing 7,196 hospital garments in the past fiscal year. A total of 9,378 garments, valued at \$17,915.67, was sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Continued from page one . . .

Canadian metals expert, Monture assists Malaya

He still is "Slim" to his innumerable friends, but the world knows him as Dr. G. C. Monture, O.B.E., chief of the Mineral Resources Division of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. A leading authority on the world's available mineral supplies, he is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

A gifted scientist

A large, jovial man whose keen wit and talents as a story-teller keep him in great demand as an after-dinner speaker, Dr. Monture has travelled extensively since 1940 as a Canadian technical delegate to international conferences and on loan to various world organizations. He is admired everywhere as a worthy representative of Canada, a gifted scientist, and a man whose breadth and depth of vision is invaluable when great problems are under discussion.

Dr. Monture recently returned from Malaya, where he was on loan from the Canadian Government to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. His job in Malaya was to advise the Malayan government on ways of using all its mineral resources in the best way possible. He was the first adviser on mining policy ever to be made a member of one of the Bank Rescue Missions for aiding depressed areas throughout the world.

Served in First World War

Always a gifted scholar, Dr. Monture served as a teacher on his reserve for some time as a youth. He enrolled in Queen's University but interrupted his studies because of the First World War, enlisting in 1917 as a gunner. He later gained an officer's commission in the Royal Canadian Engineers. He returned to his studies after the war, and was graduated in 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, majoring in mining and metallurgy. He was married in 1922.

Dr. Monture worked as a journalist after graduation and, in 1923, he joined what was then the Department of Mines and Resources as editor for the Mines Branch. In this capacity he read every report from the Department that concerned the mining and metal industries.

He had continued military activities in the reserve forces since the First World War so he was very disappointed, at the start of the Second World War, to find that an old injury made him unfit for overseas military service.

But the allies found him of tremendous importance in another kind of service.

In 1940, his department lent him to the Department of Munitions and Supply, as chief executive assistant to the metals controller. He was made Canadian Executive Officer of the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington. Member countries of this board were Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. His services to the board from 1943 to 1945 were of such great importance that he was honored by being made an officer of the Order of the British Empire.



MARCHING MOTHERS: Chief Councillor Frank Goodleaf of Caughnawaga Reserve recently joined in with hundreds of others to march through Montreal collecting for the Canadian Legion March of Dimes to aid in the fight against infantile paralysis. Princess Gathering Flowers (Mrs. Michael Jacobs) is shown giving him a badge with the same words as the sign, while Princess Bluebird (Mrs. Michael Lefebvre) holds the Indian basketwork containers used to collect the dimes.

Ancient Indian picture-story rock carvings found in Ontario

A large set of Indian picture-story rock carvings that probably were made by Algonkians more than 350 years ago was found recently by three mining men approximately 30 miles northeast of Peterborough, Ont.

The find is quite rare. There are only three other sets of carvings reported in the province; a four-cubic-foot carved boulder on a lake at the southern edge of Algonquin Park; rock carvings in the Lake Nipigon country and in the southwest corner of Ontario close by the Manitoba boundary.

The carvings were located on a shelving limestone face. The symbol of a life-sized heron, cut about one and one-half inches into the soft rock, was located first and more than 50 other symbols of figures, a sun, serpents, animal tracks,

In the spring of 1946, he was asked by the National Research Council to attend the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference in Britain as one of the Canadian delegates, and once again he was most successful in an important mission. Later that year he was appointed Chief of the Mineral Resources Division, which gives a large part of its attention to everything which affects the development of Canadian mineral resources.

Another honour was received in 1948, when the University of Western Ontario conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Since 1948 he has attended a number of the International Tin Committee meetings in various parts of Europe and in 1950 he was called to Bolivia as a consultant to the United Nations Technical Assistance Group which was making an economic study of that country.

Dr. Monture is proud of his family, which has figured largely in Indian history. When he is able, he enjoys visiting friends on the reserve, where three of his brothers still tend farms.

Dr. Monture's outstanding service to Canada, both in war and peace, has won him national acclaim and the particular pride of his own people.

birds and deer were spotted on the rock outcropping.

Story-panels

The symbols appear to have been carved in three connecting panels which, by their flow of design, suggest a story. The few people who have braved the rough bush and black flies to look at the carvings first hand have outlined the symbols with charcoal to make them visible for photographic record.

There is evidence of many weather-beaten symbols at the base of the 15-degree incline that have been eroded beyond recognition. This may be one indication of their antiquity.

The picture patterns on the smooth limestone face spread over a total length of 50 feet and to a depth of 40 feet. The discovery was made in inhospitable country, which probably accounts for its not having been brought to light before this.

Continued from page one . . .

Combined efforts bring housing improvements

superintendent. Band funds meet the expense, which home owners repay out of their band interest payments.

During 1953, more than \$28,000 was spent out of band funds for construction of seven new houses and repairs to four others. In addition, Veterans Land Act grants of almost \$10,000 were spent on repairs to war veterans' homes.

First-class material

Most of the houses are built with cement block foundations, insul-brick siding, double floors, electricity and insulation, combination storm doors, outside chimneys and eavestroughs, all of first-class material.

All construction was done by band members, many of whom are war veterans, and some of whom are really skilled carpenters who have worked at their trade in white communities.

At Nicola Reserve, near Merrit,

Saugeen holds big tree-planting bee

The children and grown-ups of Saugeen Indian Agency at Chippawa Hill, Ont., recently enjoyed themselves while they engaged in a tree-planting campaign that eventually will enrich the reserve to the extent of 1,000,000 new trees.

The campaign was set up by the band council, which unanimously agreed to launch a reforestation program and to pay for it out of band funds. Following soil tests, it was decided to plant 6,000 trees this spring as a demonstration and to carry on each year until 1,000,000 trees had been planted. An order already has been placed for 20,000 trees to be planted in 1955.

Approximately 100 children and 75 adults took part in the project. At first it was intended to plant only 2,000 trees by hand, with a tree-planter taking over from there. But when the tree-planter proved unavailable for that day, the tree-planting party planted the entire 6,000 trees by hand.

Members of the Homemakers' Club, school teachers and members of the agency staff served chocolate milk, coffee and sandwiches.

The timber on this reserve has been depleted very badly in the past. The new tree-planting campaign conducted by the band is rebuilding a resource which, it is hoped, will be of great benefit to members of the band in years to come.

British Columbia, most of the members build their own homes. The boys learn carpentry at the residential schools at Kamloops and Lytton, and put their knowledge to good use on the reserve. With very little supervision, many of these young men have constructed their homes on modern designs, building houses that would show to advantage on any reserve.

Approximately 500 houses were either built or extensively repaired in Ontario during 1953, with a fair proportion of the expense being borne by Indians. In Alberta, approximately 130 new homes were constructed and more than 300 were repaired or improved by adding more rooms. In Saskatchewan, a program of housing development continued with construction of 62 homes and the repair of 197.

Sawmills on reserves

Nine sawmills operating on Manitoba reserves provided much of the lumber needed for a building program in which 80 new homes were built and 236 houses repaired extensively. Wide-scale house building and home improvements were reported from the Maritimes and the Yukon.

The Indian Affairs Branch contributes toward the sick and aged and their families, and assists able-bodied Indians whose means are not sufficient to pay for necessary homes or improvements. In such cases, the Indians are required to contribute as much as possible, either by sharing the expenses or helping with the work, or both.

The most important development in Indian housing during the past few years, however, is the increased contributions by Indians toward the expense of building their own homes. A large proportion of homes built for able-bodied Indians are paid for out of band funds on a repayment basis. Not only are Indian houses improving, but a lot of this improvement is due to the personal efforts of the Indians who live in them.

THE INDIAN NEWS

A quarterly newspaper published by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for free distribution to Canadian Indians.

HON. J. W. PICKERSGILL,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

LAVAL FORTIER,
Deputy Minister of Citizenship
and Immigration.

H. M. JONES,
Director of Indian Affairs.

Indian accomplishments increase admiration of Canadian public

By H. M. JONES,
Director of Indian Affairs

Indian news is big news today, as Indians become more and more self-reliant and an ever-increasing proportion of the Canadian public looks with admiration to the accomplishments of Canadian Indians.

I was very pleased by a special demonstration of this admiration, when 205 Canadian Indians were honoured by Her Majesty the Queen through the award of Coronation Medals. In many cases, presentations of these medals were made in colourful public ceremonies which did full justice to the dignity of the occasion. The number of Indians so honoured greatly exceeded the 25 who received Coronation Medals when the late King George VI ascended the throne in 1937.

Indians advise government

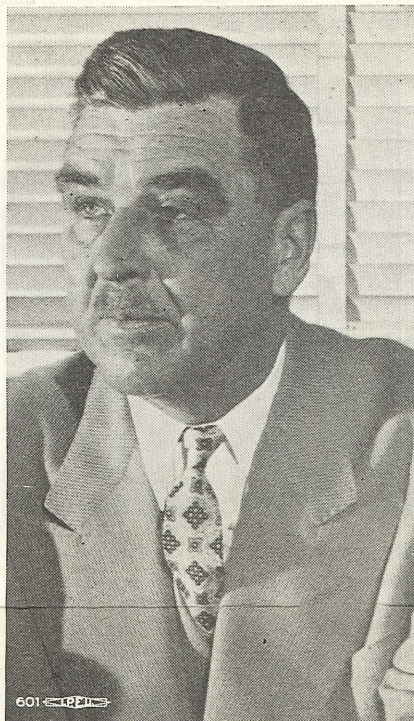
The federal government demonstrated its confidence in the abilities of Canadian Indians by passing, in 1951, a new Indian Act which gave them more responsibility in handling their own affairs. This Act was drawn up following lengthy discussions with Indian representatives from every part of Canada and in 1951 and 1953 Indians gathered in council at Ottawa to advise the government on how the Act was operating.

None of this might have happened if the Indian had not proved himself efficient and hard-working in promoting his own welfare. Indians today are building their own homes, repairing the roads on their reserves, or making plans to join forces for some other worthwhile undertaking. The band councils, most of which are chosen in democratic elections set up under provision of the new Act, pass bylaws for the good of their communities and operate as efficiently as most town councils, using band funds wisely and well. Indians everywhere are becoming more interested in good education and training as aids to better living.

Many professions entered

The capability of Indians is not surprising to us who work with them, and it is becoming more and more apparent to others as individual Indians from every part of the country prove themselves exceptionally talented in various fields. The Indians, in many cases, are moving out of their hereditary occupations and proving their abilities in competition with others in modern agriculture, in industry, and a variety of professions. In many areas, where Indians attend provincial schools with other Canadian children, they not only keep pace with the other students, but frequently win prizes for their accomplishments.

Adults are learning, also. The Welfare Division of Indian Affairs has just completed its first series of study groups in which representatives of most Indian districts were able to study social welfare



H. M. JONES

Lt.-Col. H. M. Jones, M.B.E., E.D., succeeded the late Major D. M. MacKay as Director of Indian Affairs in 1953.

He was promoted to his present position from the post of Welfare Superintendent and before that he had been Supervisor of Family Allowances for the Indian Affairs Branch. Prior to the Second World War, he served as Indian Agent for the Tyendinaga Indian Agency, Deseronto, Ontario.

He also has seen much service as an auditor for the Federal Government and for private industry.

Lt.-Col. Jones served with distinction in both World Wars. He served overseas during the First World War and was wounded at the Battle of the Somme, in 1916. During the Second World War he was chief instructor at the Officers' Training Courses at Brockville, Ontario, and Sussex, N.B. He was later appointed commandant at the military camp at Wetaskiwin, Alberta. He retired from the army in 1945, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He recently returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where he explained the policy of Indian Affairs and described the progress of Canadian Indians before an international council which discussed care and assistance for indigenous forest dwellers in the free countries of the world.

and community leadership. The intention of the courses is to train Indians to provide leadership to help in their own communities by organizing social activities, work to solve community problems

Canada's oldest Indian leaves 127 descendants

Canada's oldest Indian, Mrs. Elizabeth King (Natawasing) of Macdiarmid, Ont., who lived for 110 years and saw Canada grow from a sparsely-settled land to a nation joined together by confederation, is dead. Nokomis, as she was known to all, died recently at the home of a daughter in the little fishing village of Macdiarmid. She leaves descendants that include one daughter, 32 grandchildren, 85 great-grandchildren and nine great-great-grandchildren.

Nokomis was born in 1844, eldest of seven children, and she grew up in the days when there was no transportation except by birchbark canoe in summer and dog team in winter. The children and their widowed mother lived in wigwams. When Nokomis was 10 she was adopted by a French-speaking Hudson's Bay Company factor and his family, with whom she stayed until she married.

Saskatchewan trappers act as game wardens

Ten members of the James Smith Band in central Saskatchewan assist the provincial government by acting as game wardens while on their trapping lines.

They have trapping zones in the Fort a la Corne provincial game reserve, where they have been doing very well for the past two years.

Homemakers Clubs hold three regional conventions this year

Indian Homemakers' Clubs, the women's organizations that do so much good work to make life on the reserves better and happier, are planning more improvements this year at their three regional conventions.

The first convention, for clubs in Quebec and the Maritimes, was held from July 13 to 15 at Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia. Prairie Province clubs were to meet from August 17 to 18 at

and help guide everyone to a better life in every way.

Study groups were held at Calgary, for Alberta and British Columbia Indians; Regina, for Saskatchewan and Manitoba; North Bay, for Ontario; Eel Ground Reserve, N.B., for the Maritimes, and in Quebec City for Quebec.

The success of these conferences was due in large part to the interest and exchange of ideas among those Indians who attended. All said they had learned much useful information and were eager to use what they had learned to help their people. How well they succeed in improving life on the reserves depends on the willingness of others to profit by their advice and leadership. The flourishing success of community organizations such as the Homemakers' Clubs on the reserves indicate that there will be no lack of support in any efforts to better community welfare.

Indians are citizens of Canada and of the provinces in which they live. They receive no special protection or privileges except those guaranteed by Indian treaties and provisions of the Indian Act. They have all the legal responsibilities of other Canadian citizens.

Throughout my years of experience among Indians, I have been greatly impressed by their abilities. I look with confidence to the future, as Canada's Indians show increasing desire and ability to conduct their own affairs and make valuable contributions to the life of their country.

Veteran missionary dies at age of 100

Rev. Joseph R. Richard, who died recently at the age of 100, had consecrated his life to "my Indians," whom he had served for almost 65 years as a missionary in the Upper Great Lakes region of Ontario.

Father Richard was ordained in 1886 in his native Montreal, and immediately started work among Indians which, except for a year away for study, continued uninterrupted until 1953. At various times he was missionary to all the Indian settlements from Christian Island in southeast Georgian Bay to the east shore of Lake Superior.

He retired from active missionary service among Indians in 1948, at the age of 94, but even then he continued to teach them.

He stayed with the school for Indian boys at Spanish, about 70 miles west of Sudbury, Ontario, teaching the children their own Indian language and recounting the history of the missions.

He also taught younger priests Indian languages, which he attempted to preserve unspoiled as he had heard them in the early days.

Father Richard was the oldest Jesuit priest in the world and the oldest Roman Catholic priest in Canada. He will long be remembered with affection by the Indians whom he loved and to whom he dedicated his life's work.

Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, and Ontario organizations will gather at Tyendinaga Reserve, in southern Ontario, from August 24 to 26.

Homemakers' Clubs have grown steadily in number and influence from the day in 1937 when they were founded in Saskatchewan to the present, when 150 clubs are in operation.

Worthy aims of clubs

The aims of these clubs are to help the aged and less fortunate, and improve living conditions on the reserves; to discover, stimulate, and train leadership; to sponsor and actively assist in all worthwhile projects for the betterment of the community.

The organization is non-sectarian, and open to all Indian women who have reached the age of 16. The club badge is a maple leaf with an Indian woman's head, club colours are red, white and blue, and the club motto is "For Home and Country."

The women operate their meetings with efficiency and strictly in accordance with the bylaws under which they function. Without doubt this year's meetings will help circulate new ideas and stimulate even greater enthusiasm for the women's wide range of activities, all aimed at improvements in life for the Canadian Indian.

Young orators speak to church assembly

Two young orators from the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian School of Kenora, Ont., were heard recently by the 80th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Sarah Jane Redsky, 14, of the Shoal Lake reserve, told the home missions meeting about harvesting wild rice. Andrew Williams, 14, of the Wabigoon tribe, gave an illustrated talk on North American Indians.

Cree Indian from Duck Lake succeeds in big time hockey

Besides English- and French-speaking Canadians and Americans, the National Hockey League has included English-born, Scottish-born, Welsh-born, Russian-born, Irish-born and German-born players.

One of the few Canadian Indians to make the grade is 19-year-old Fred Sackamoose, a Cree Indian from the Sandy Lake Reserve at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, a promising right-winger who has just completed his first season with the Chicago Black Hawks.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rod Sackamoose, three brothers and a sister still live on the reserve. His 16-year-old brother Peter last year won the Tom Longboat Medal as the outstanding Indian athlete of the year in Saskatchewan.

Striking ability

Fred took to hockey as a small boy, and when he was 15 years old George Vogan, a Black Hawk scout, spotted him in a game on the reserve's open-air rink. His ability was so striking that Mr. Vogan asked him to come to Moose Jaw to join the Moose Jaw Canucks, a Black Hawks farm team.

Taking full advantage of his opportunity, Sackamoose moved ahead rapidly and became one of the outstanding puck-handlers on the Canucks' squad. He not only topped the team in point-totals for two seasons, but was one of the most effective goal scorers in the Western Junior Hockey League.

Because of his great achievements on the ice lanes members of the Cree tribe made him an honorary chief and Chief Red Wing of the Cree reserve at Hobbema, Alberta, named the fleet young brave "Chief Running Deer," in a ceremony at Edmonton, Alberta.

Big league material

Fred got his first chance to show his wares in the big time last November. He was given a two-game trial by the Black Hawks and was quickly tabbed as a future Hawk. Hockey critics liked the youngster. They felt sure he had the physical qualities and courage necessary to reach big league stardom.

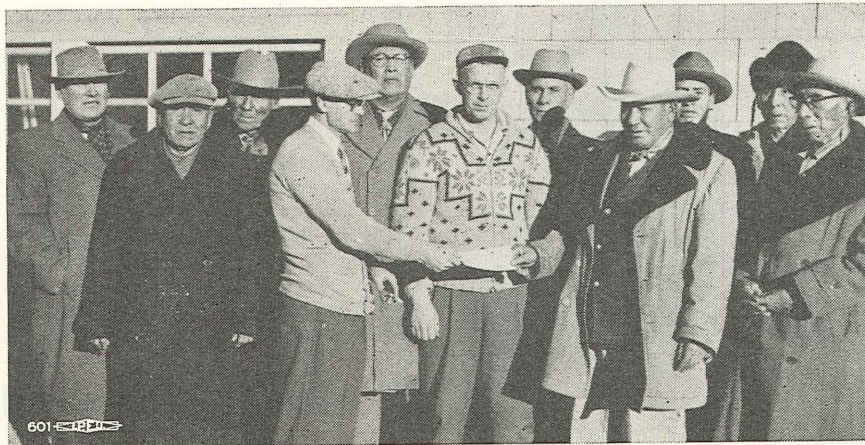
And what did Fred think about his first fling in the big time?

"It was tougher than junior competition . . . but I liked it . . . I didn't get any butterflies," he told a barrage of Chicago newspapermen in the dressing room after his first big league game.

The "Chief" underwent the full treatment in publicity as a celebrity before and during his Chicago stay with apparently no damaging effects to his personality. He was interviewed four times

on radio and made two appearances on television, which he had never before even seen.

What are the young Indian's chances of making good in the big league? It would not be fair to place too heavy a handicap on any such youngster by praising him too highly but according to one veteran Black Hawks observer "He's going to be a smart hockey player. He handles the stick well, has balance on his skates, is a splendid play-maker of the Boucher-Primeau school, and applies himself to the business of playing hockey with far more attention to detail than is usually the case in one so young. He's got a good chance to stay up here a long time."



NEW COMMUNITY RINK: A gift of \$1,000 by the Blackfoot Band toward building a new skating rink at the town of Gleichen, near Calgary, Alberta, is shown being presented by Councillor Ben Calf Robe to Mr. Charles Hatton (left), a member of the Gleichen skating rink building committee. Others in the picture, left to right, are Councillor Tom Healy, Councillor Joe Good Eagle, Councillor Phil Backfat, Councillor Charlie Raweater, Mr. Harvey Bogstie, chairman of the building committee, Councillor Willie Many Heads, Councillor Henry Low Horn, Councillor One Gun, and Councillor Heavy Shield.

Northern Indians fight illness with aid of vegetable gardens

A successful mixed farming project launched four years ago by the Abroise Tete Noir Band at Fort Vermillion in Northern Alberta is a good example of the part a healthy, varied diet plays in combatting tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis was once a serious enemy to this band, but an energetic medical program begun seven years ago, along with the good food now enjoyed by the band, have resulted in the elimination of the disease—at present, none of this band has tuberculosis or is under

New nursing station

The James Smith Band near Fort a la Corne in northern Saskatchewan is filling a great need in this semi-isolated area by financing construction of a \$25,000 nursing station on its Reserve.

It will be of great value in this area, which is 20 miles from the closest hospital at Kinistino and 80 miles from the closest Indian health centre, at Prince Albert.

The beds will be used for maternity cases and minor ailments that do not require hospital care. Infectious cases will not be treated at the nursing station.

In addition to nursing, it will be used for inoculations, baby clinics, and visits by doctor and dentist.

Alberta Indian J. Applegarth gets movie role

A month ago Jonas Applegarth, 33-year-old Cree Indian, was thinking about sowing this year's grain crop on his small Hobbema Reserve farm in northern Alberta.

Today he's in semi-tropical Puerto Rico playing a featured role in front of a movie camera.

Applegarth's change from farmer to movie actor overnight is almost like a fairy story.

He went to Puerto Rico to fill a role which called for "a full-blooded Indian about 25 years old, tall, husky and with a nose like the Indian on the old buffalo nickel."

Fast climate change

Raoul Walsh, who is directing a new Warner Bros. film called "Battle Cry," in which Applegarth is scheduled to appear, remembered the young Canadian Indian, whom he had employed as an extra in the shooting of the picture "Saskatchewan" at Banff last year. The contract offered to Applegarth was delivered by horse-drawn sleigh at the height of a snow storm. The Indian left by plane the next day for Puerto Rico. He found that country very warm for he was still wearing his long winter underwear.

Reports from the movie location indicate Applegarth is doing well. Walsh reports that in scenes with such stars as Van Heflin and Aldo Ray, the Alberta Indian "has been delivering his lines with professional ease."

Applegarth was born on the Hobbema reserve and became an orphan at the age of seven. By the time he was eleven he was working in the fields and at 16 he was riding in rodeos all over Canada. He turned to farming after six years as a rodeo stunt rider when he broke his knee in a fall from a bucking horse.

In the movie he is playing Light-tower, an Indian marine.

Fight against T. B. shows great progress

The fight against tuberculosis among Canadian Indians in British Columbia has made such spectacular progress, according to Dr. William Barclay, regional health superintendent, that the health service will be able to devote more time to fighting other diseases among the Indian population.

Tuberculosis death rate among British Columbia's 29,000 Indians has been cut 90 per cent since 1946, and last year T.B. deaths hit a new low of 19, a sharp drop from the 203 recorded in 1946.

Dr. Barclay said that the present high infant mortality rate among Indian babies is one of the conditions that it is hoped to correct by means of a vigorous health program.

Dancers take trophy

In competition open to both white and Indian children, Kamloops Indian Residential School received the highest marks given by Miss Grace MacDonald, dance adjudicator at the recent Yale-Caribou Musical Festival held at Kamloops. The school's entry scored 88½ points to win the Melva Dwyer cup for folk dancing (open) and 88 points for folk dancing under 17 years. Miss MacDonald praised them for a "meticulous" and "perfect" performance.

Ontario museum displays giant totem

The totem pole, which is native to Canada, is one of the world's strangest monuments. One of the finest totem poles is the huge, 80-foot pole, carved in 1865 for a British Columbia tribe from the trunk of a giant red cedar, which now holds a place of honour in the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto.

The totem pole, peculiar to the Indians of the Canadian West Coast, is in some respect what the obelisk was to the ancient Egyptians. The Canadian Indians, unfortunately, never developed a formal written language before the advent of the white man. The Egyptian obelisks, when they were erected, bore inscriptions explaining why they had been set up.

But the totem pole only explains its presence in a very general way. It bears carvings showing the animals or

birds of the tribe by which it was erected, together with the mythical birds and beasts intended to bring various kinds of good fortune. The tribe might have several clans, or sub-tribes, each named after a bird or animal. These would be included on the totem pole in the order of the clan's importance.

The totem pole in the Royal Ontario Museum stands in a central well of the building specially designed to hold it. At that, the pole had to be cut into three sections in order that it could be erected. When the final section was swung into place, there were only six inches to spare.

The pole stood in the British Columbia forest until 1927, when it was discovered, bought from the Indians, and sent to Toronto.

hospital treatment for it.

The healthy diet was due to the fact that every Indian family on the reserve had a garden by 1950 and most of them had a cow to milk. Root cellars were dug under the homes so that everyone had a varied supply of vegetables for the winter months.

This band owns two reserves, Boyer River and Childs Lakes Reserves, with a total acreage of 17,600. The project so far has brought 870 acres under cultivation. A few families have become self-supporting from their farming efforts and others are working steadily toward this goal.

During the four years of farm operation, three new tractors, plows, discs, harrows, sleighs and work horses have been bought by a number of the families. All such equipment is privately owned.

All the work of breaking the land is done by the Indians themselves with the use of a tractor owned by Indian Affairs.

These bandmen no longer depend on trapping, but they still enjoy a good hunt. Three or four times a year several of them band together for a moose hunt and bring back a good supply of meat for their families.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES UP

The value of family allowances received by Indians from the federal government in 1953 totalled \$3,846,650, an increase of \$125,486 over the previous

STRONG CONTENDERS TAKE AREA MEDALS

Longboat medallists, good sportsmen

The judges who chose Edward Kabatay of Sydney Reserve as 1953 winner of the Tom Longboat Challenge Trophy and Canada's outstanding Indian athlete had to pick from among seven area winners of the Tom Longboat Medal, all fine performers and good sportsmen.

The talented young area winners who competed with Mr. Kabatay for the year's principal athletic award are Charles Ross Smallface, Blood Reserve, Alberta; Herbert Strongeagle, Pasqua Reserve, Saskatchewan; Henry Morrisseau, Fort Alexander Reserve, Manitoba; Frank Wesley, Lac Seul Reserve, Northern Ontario; Thomas Davey, Six Nations Reserve, Southern Ontario, and Marven Morris, Caughnawaga Reserve, Quebec.

(The story of Mr. Kabatay appears on page one).

The Alberta medal-winner is Charles Ross Smallface, 15, of the Blood Reserve near Cardston, Alta., a talented athlete and good student who has won the area medal each of the three years the award was given.

As a boxer he has won provincial championships every year since 1950 and in 1953 was runner-up for the Golden Boy championship held in Edmonton.

In track and field, he stars in sprints, the high jump, broad jump, pole vault, and shot put. At the 1952 Provincial Open Track Finals, he won three second places and one third place.

Cadet Corporal Smallface has won several trophies as a marksman, including a medal in the Strathcona Rifle competition. Evidently a popular leader who takes his responsibilities seriously, he was chosen in 1952 to represent his cadet corps at a seven-week senior leaders' course at Vernon Military Camp, Vernon, B.C., where his instructors cited his "very good attitude" and "excellent progress."

Cadet Major Davey

Medal-winner for Southern Ontario is Thomas E. Davey, 19, a member of the Lower Cayuga Band on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford. A grade 11 student at Caledonia High School, Cadet Major Davey was commanding officer of the high school cadet corps in 1953. At an advanced training course in Banff, Alta., he was chosen second best among 155 selected for the course from among Canada's 60,000 high school cadets.

He is active in several forms of school athletics, including basketball, football, and volley ball. As a baseball player, he was a member of the Caledonia midget team that won the Ontario championship and also played with a juvenile team that reached the semi-finals. In addition, he plays hockey with a Caledonia team.

Frank Wesley, 15, is the well-mannered, popular medalist for Northern Ontario. His parents are members of the Lac Seul Band, living about 200 miles north of Sioux Lookout. Frank is considered a better-than-average student and is the first graduate of Indian Residential School in that area to reach high school.

Although he never wore skates until the winter of 1947-48, Frank is an excellent hockey player. He has been assistant captain of the Indian residential school team since it was first organized. In its three years of competition, this team won the district championship twice and the Northwestern Ontario championship once. Frank also is a first-class baseball player and stars in track and field.



LONGBOAT TROPHY: The Tom Longboat Trophy, won in 1953 by Edward Kabatay, is shown above, while the inset shows the medal awarded each of the regional winners. Mr. Kabatay is shown at right and Charles Smallface, three times regional winner, appears below Mr. Kabatay.

Continued from page one . . .

Sydney distance runner wins Longboat trophy

runners competing in the 26-mile classic, he finished 43rd, fourth among Canadians.

Running is not his only athletic interest, for he joins whole-heartedly in community sport. He plays both baseball and softball, and is goaltender for the Sydney Reserve hockey team.

Mr. Kabatay was born at Fort Frances, Ontario, where he was a member of the Ojibway tribe of that area. During the Second World War, he was stationed in Nova Scotia, where he married Theresa Doucette, a member of the Eskasoni Band at Sydney. He used his Veteran's Land Act grant to build a home on the Sydney Reserve, where he lives with his wife and four children.

While at the residential school he was patrol leader of the school's Boy Scout Patrol and displayed good leadership in every form of activity.

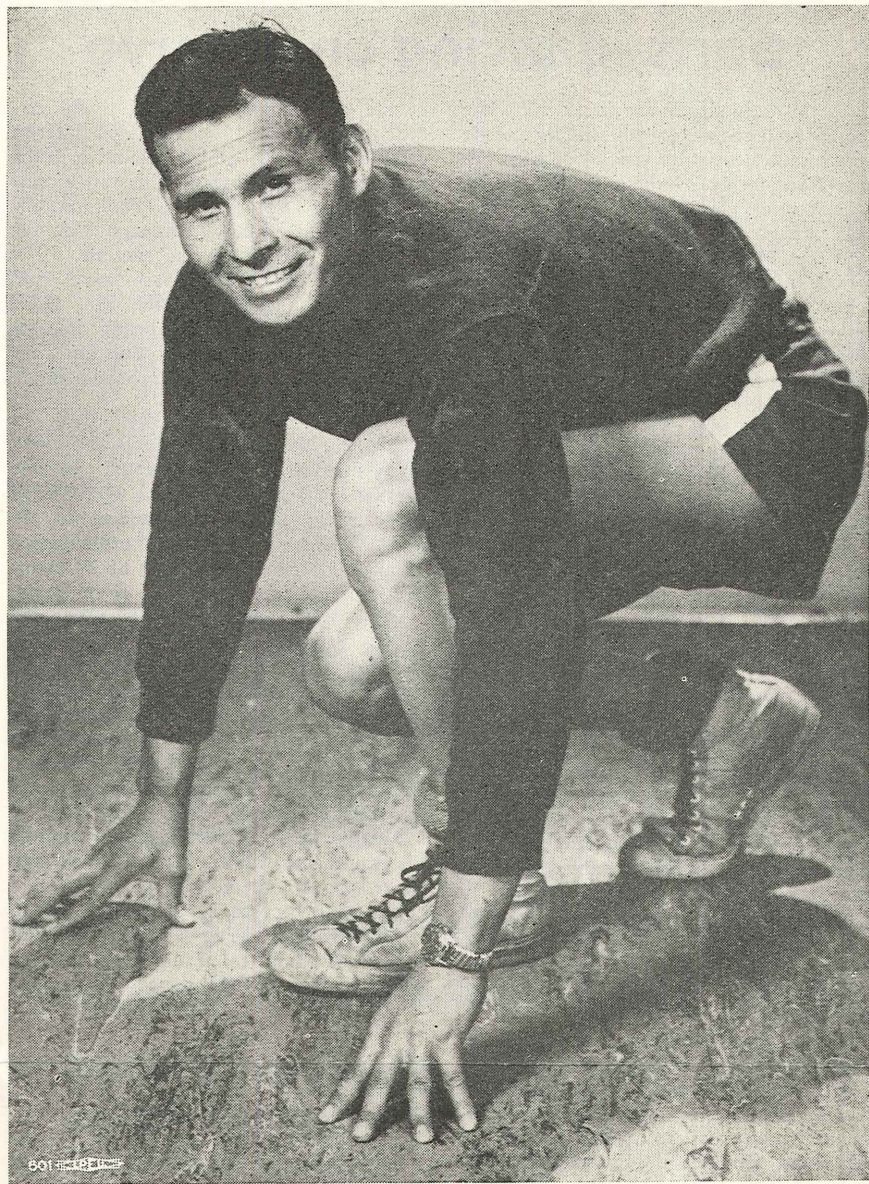
All-round athlete

Saskatchewan's medal-winner is Herbert Strongeagle, 19, of Pasqua Reserve. This young man, who attends high school at Lebrét, does much to encourage the younger students to participate in sports.

Captain of the school hockey team and a track and field star, he also excels in baseball, football, and boxing. He has won numerous prizes and medals at open field meets in Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head. He holds the rank of cadet lieutenant at high school, where he acts as assistant athletic instructor and junior athletic coach.

In congratulating the young medalist, Teepee Tidings, the school newspaper of Lebrét Residential School, says "Not only is he a great athlete, but he is a gentleman, who is well-liked by his school-mates and staff members for his modesty and genuine friendliness."

Henry Morrisseau, a 17-year-old



Saulteaux of the Fort Alexander Band who is a grade nine student at Fort Alexander Residential School, is the Manitoba award-winner. Henry earned this honour through excellence as a goaltender and his sportsmanship and good influence on his team-mates.

One of the sparkplugs of the school team, Henry is rated its most valuable

player. His team has done well against teams of Indians and whites. Last winter it lost only one of numerous games, which included a weekend series in Winwhere it defeated the St. Boniface Canadian Midgets, the Provencher School team, and the St. Boniface juniors.

As team captain, Henry always has kept his team-mates under control, inspiring a real sense of team spirit and sportsmanship.

Marven Morris, 17, of Caughnawaga Reserve, won the Quebec award. The young Iroquois follows in the footsteps of his father, Thomas, a hockey and lacrosse star of former years. A valuable lacrosse player, Marven topped the league in scoring in 1953. He also stars at hockey and softball, swims very well, and is an expert boxer.

Like all of the other medal winners, he exhibits excellent sportsmanship. He is a strong competitor, accepts any penalties he deserves without complaint, and is a good loser.

Logging Project

The Indians at Norway House Agency log all winter long and by about the end of March they have sawn lumber which is used for buildings, Indian homes, and repairs. This project is all done by Indians.

NORTHERN FISHING GOOD

Earnings of Indians engaged in commercial fishing in northern Saskatchewan are estimated at over \$1,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

Blood Indian athlete teaches sports, dancing on reserve

A tall, athletic Indian is teaching the sports and social dances of the white man to his people on the Blood Reserve near Cardston in southern Alberta under a provincial plan suggested by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Rufus Good Striker, a 30-year-old Blood Indian, is training more than 200 school children and adults from the reserve in one of the most successful efforts to extend health and recreation services to the Indians of Alberta. Three nights weekly, he holds classes at the Anglican and Roman Catholic residential schools, teaching such subjects as gymnastics, vaulting, volleyball, calisthenics, basketball and folk dancing to student and adult Indians.

In addition to Mr. Good Striker, two other Indians are teaching health and recreation to their own people in Alberta. These are Miss Mandy Willier, at the Jousard school, and Thomas Cardinal, at Blue Quills school on the Saddle Lake Reserve.

Band council supported training

On the Blood Reserve, the band council agreed with the suggestion that a qualified instructor would be a valuable asset to teach health and recreation to their children. They obtained permission from the Alberta government to send a representative to the provincial department of education's recreation leadership school at Red Deer and selected a member of their tribe who would be suitable for the position.

Rufus Good Striker was the natural choice for the council to make. Besides being a natural leader, he holds an enviable record as an amateur and professional boxer, runner, hockey player and all round athlete. He is the leader of the Magpies—a social organization which includes most of the young men on the reserve in its membership—and has been a special Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable since 1950.

To enter the health and recreation program, he had to receive the approval of his superior officers in the R.C.M.P. The police recognized that such a program paralleled their own attempts at youth guidance in the major cities. It was felt that the introduction of healthy sports to senior school children and young adults could do much to curb delinquency and eliminate undesirable habits among the younger people.

By stimulating an interest in recreation and sports, it is hoped to teach such summer activities as softball, baseball, soccer and track and field competitions, and in winter have modern and oldtime dances, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball and other sports.

Before the introduction of this program, Mr. Good Striker already had made a start at promoting sports on the reserve. Many boys had been trained as boxers and the Blood Reserve Boxing Club has won numerous awards in local and provincial competitions.

Attended course

Mr. Good Striker attended the four-week summer course at the recreation leadership school in Red Deer, with the band council paying his tuition. During the course, he joined with non-Indians from Alberta to learn the techniques of instructing and leading organized sports, dancing and recreation. While he gained information on many of the social dances of other countries, he was able to reciprocate by putting on demonstrations of such native dances as the owl and the prairie chicken dances.

He graduated from school with excellent grades and obtained his interim certificate, which allowed him to teach recreation and sports. This work was started last October at St. Paul's Anglican and St. Mary's Roman Catholic residential schools on his reserve.

"When the first classes were held they were all poor," said Mr. Good Striker. "Then as they began to take an interest in sports and dancing they really started to show improvements."

Adults interested

During the first few weeks, he found many adults were interested in the course, so he asked all those who wished to learn gymnastics and sports to see him. The result was the organization of an adult class, consisting of 29 members ranging in age from 16 to 43 years.

One of the main things attributed to the rapid success of the training is the fact that an Indian is the teacher.

"We can understand the problems of our children," Mr. Good Striker stated. "If they are shy, we know what to do; and if they are hard to handle, they are more likely to respond to the advice of an Indian teacher."

In the field of dancing, he has limited his training to waltzes, square dances and other popular steps. This part of the course has become so successful that a weekly dance is being held at the Blood community hall to teach many of the older Indians how to dance.

Chippewas of Rama top soft ball league

The soft ball season is in full swing again, and the Chippewas of Rama Agency, long-time kings of the North Ontario County Soft Ball League, are as confident as ever.

Last year these sparkling athletes topped the six-team league for the third year in a row, and earned permanent possession of the challenge trophy.

Every player on the team is a member of the Chippewa band. Other teams in the league are composed of whites. The competitors are from Udney, Rathburn, Brechin, Lake St. George, and Miller Paving.

Four veterans

Four members of the championship team are veterans of the Second World War with considerable overseas service. They are Chief Gordon Douglas, aged 30, who plays third base and pitches; Councillor George Sawyer, 38, centre field; George Simcoe, 31, spare pitcher, and Melville Simcoe, 29, catcher.

Other team members are Wilson Simcoe, 23, pitcher; Carl Fawn, 24, first base; Thomas Benson, 22, second base; John Anderson, 22, third base; Sandy Benson, 20, short stop; Ellwood Simcoe, 26, left field; Clifton Martell, 19, right field; Willard Simcoe, 27, field, and Cameron Shilling, 20, field.

They claim much credit for their success is due their manager, Jack Mc-Kerrol.

Indian teacher popular

Mrs. J. R. McLeod of the James Smith Reserve near Fort a la Corne, Saskatchewan, is now teaching white children at a country school. She is popular among the parents of the area and says she likes the children very much.

Scout troop in Wales to get Indian totem pole as gift

A five-foot totem pole carved by an Indian woman is being shipped more than 6,000 miles from Vancouver to Welshpool in North Wales. The pole, weighing some 80 pounds, will be erected there on the ground of the Clive Company of Boy Scouts.

Donor of the legendary totem is Senator W. Rupert Davies, Canadian newspaper publisher of Kingston, Ont.

Mrs. Neel, member of the Quikisutenuk Tribe, is known by the Indian name of "Kakasolas" meaning "many people travel across the waters seeking her services." Noted for exquisite workmanship, her hand-carved totems have found their way to some distant places.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Approximately 4,374 Indians in Canada 70 years of age and over received Old Age Security pensions in 1953.

Young patients made members of Boy Scouts despite illness

The dreams of two young hospital patients were realized recently in Essex County Hospital at Windsor, Ont., when two young Cree Indians from James Bay were made members of the Boy Scouts Association at a special investiture.

The scouting careers of Sinclair Weapincappo and Louis Whiskeychan will not be very active for some time, for they are sufferers from tuberculosis and have been under treatment for five years.

Their dreams of scouting grew from contact with another patient, Ronald Deslippe, who had been a Boy Scout before coming to hospital. Ronald was able to walk about the hospital and he started visiting the two bedridden Indian boys. Soon the three were talking about nothing else but Scouts. It would be fine, they agreed wistfully, if they could join the Scouts—but how could they take part in any scouting activities?

Boy Scout headquarters acts

How could they? Well, that was a question for Boy Scout headquarters in Windsor. When officials there heard about the dilemma of the boys, they decided to do something about it.

What they did was simple. They merely made the three boys members of the 43rd troop.

But the ceremony didn't resemble the ordinary induction ceremony in the least.

Louis and Sinclair were propped up on pillows and Ronald stood between the beds. Behind the head of the bed was Acting Scoutmaster Robert Lawson. At the side of the bed was Rod Macdonald, scoutmaster of Troop 43.

Three left hands rested on the green scout flag with its gold fleur-de-lis and three right hands were thrust into the air with three fingers extended and the thumbs and little fingers hooked, in the Scout salute.

Each was pledging himself to follow the scout rules to the best of his ability. And three sets of brown eyes were fixed on the face of Scoutmaster Macdonald as he spoke the magic words that made them scouts.

Through the windows of their bright, cheery room, the three new scouts could see a real guard of honour standing by. There were the 72 members of the two Cub packs, the 38 members of the Scout troop and the 12 Rover Crew members.

None of the three boys will be able to go out with their new companions on

Indian air force cadet visits U.K.

Seed-cleaning has become an efficient, modern process on the Blood Reserve in Alberta, where a seed-cleaning plant that is claimed to be the finest in southern Alberta was built last winter.

The \$40,000 plant, which was financed wholly from band funds, has a storage capacity of 140,000 bushels and a cleaning capacity of 250 to 400 bushels an hour, all grain being moved by electricity.

Before the plant was built, it was necessary to clean seed by shovel and bucket through a small cleaner on the reserve. This operation used to take most of the winter. In the new plant, all the seed needed for the reserve's 80,000 acres of cultivation can be cleaned in less than a month with no workers except plant supervisors who are paid a regular salary.

hikes and other activities. Each, however, will work on theory and do what practising he can to win the various merit badges that pave the way to the peak—the Queen's Scout Badge.

"Who knows," said a doctor. "This may be the very best medicine they could be given. It certainly will give them a new interest in life and living."

Trapper receives licence as pilot

Elijah Bradburn of the Norway House Band in northern Manitoba is a young man who knows what he wants and is willing to work hard to get it. His ambition is to gain a commercial pilot's licence so that he can service the family traplines 100 miles north of Norway House. Already he has taken a giant step toward his goal by qualifying for a private flying licence.

Mr. Bradburn was educated at Norway House Indian Residential School and at the age of 16 he joined his father in following the trapline by means of dog team and canoe. He was joined later by his younger brothers.

The long, hard trips by canoe and dog team no longer would be necessary if he could fly, he decided, and he persuaded his father that the benefits of being able to fly to and from their traplines would be worth all the expense of his training.

So the young man went to train as a pilot, financed by good trapping and the hard work of the family.

The first step in the plan was completed in 1953 when he was issued a private flying licence by the Department of Transport. Now he is back on the trapline, trying to save enough money to put in the necessary hours to qualify for a commercial licence.

When he gets his commercial licence, he plans to get a job as a pilot. His next step will be to save enough money to buy a small aircraft and go into the air freighting business in the north country.

BLIND RECEIVE AID

Approximately 176 Indians in Canada between the ages of 21 and 64 receive Blind Persons Allowances and approximately 1,261 Indians between the ages of 65 and 69 receive Old Age Assistance.

Improvements made in B.C. Haida villages by wise council plan for work program

Through the wise planning of band councils, residents of the Haida villages of Masset and Skidegate in the Queen Charlotte Agency of British Columbia turned what might have been a difficult winter into a busy season in which many worthwhile improvements were made in both villages.

When the 1953 salmon fishing season,

on which most of the villagers depend for their winter supplies, proved a failure, it was clear that many families would face hardship and that assistance would be needed.

The band councils of the two villages met together to discuss what to do. They knew their people were feeling discouraged and did not want a winter of idleness,

living on relief. Both villages needed improvements which had not been made because the people could not pay taxes to meet the necessary expense.

Work for food

The councils finally worked out plans for able-bodied members of the bands to contribute work in return for food. It was decided that a single man would give two days of work for a month's ration of food. A couple would give three days for a ration for two adults and so on with the days of work increasing with the size of the food order. Men with large families of young children were not asked to work for more than six days each month because they also had to get larger quantities of fish and game and firewood for their homes.

At Masset, the first job was clearing all the brush, and repairing fences in the large and historic village cemetery. The Indian Affairs Branch supplied materials for a sidewalk through the central part of the village and a walk over 800 feet long and six feet wide was built.

Some of the village wells were in poor condition and the workers cleaned and deepened them where necessary, and put in new cribbing. The women were busy thoroughly cleaning the community hall and other public buildings. Later the men made repairs and improvements on the buildings.

Fine new dam

At Skidegate, the largest job was to start work on a large new dam at the intake of the village water system. Band members who were experienced in logging brought in winches and cables to move the heavy logs needed for a log-crib, rock-filled dam. The dam was not quite completed, but will be finished next winter. Except for a little hardware, all materials used in the dam are from the reserve. It will be a fine dam and a suitable monument to the resourcefulness and energy of the council and band members for many years to come.

Planking for the dam face, the spillways and control wells will be cut in a small sawmill owned by a young people's club in the village. Through use of the mill, it was possible to replace an old bridge across a stream in the village by a new one worth \$700, with no expense except for spikes. Water pipes were provided from band funds and the village water system was repaired and extended.

Flooring for hall

A new maple floor which had been on hand for some time was laid in the community hall where other repairs were also completed. Brush was cut and burned along all the roads and streets.

There was so much work to do that relief workers alone were not enough to meet the need. The village council ordered four days of free labour by all able-bodied male members and some of them gave additional voluntary time.

In both villages the success of the plan is evidence of the work and thought given by the councillors. They provided the ideas, laid out the work, organized the gangs and kept time, besides investigating the need of each relief applicant.

Work on the councils is voluntary. It is unpaid except for the satisfaction that each councillor gets from knowing that without the sacrifice of his time and ability the improvements which his village now enjoys would not have been possible.

B.C. relics prove Indians came early

The atomic age has opened a window into the past which shows British Columbia's Indians have been around there at least 2,000 years longer than anyone thought, according to a story by Mr. John Sexton of the Vancouver Sun.

Two years ago, a professor of archaeology at the University of British Columbia, Dr. Charles E. Borden, discovered a treasure of historical Indian relics under 14 feet of earth in the City of Vancouver.

Geiger counter used

Using a very sensitive geiger counter to test radio active carbon found in the vicinity of buried relics, a technique developed at the University of Chicago, Dr. Borden discovered that the relics were approximately 2,430 years old. The finding is considered accurate within 160 years one way or the other.

Previously it had been thought that Indian life in British Columbia dated back only about 500 years.

Another find, made farther inland, also dates back to an identical period, nearly 2,500 years ago.

But the relics, in this instance a product of the B.C. Interior Indian family, were much different than those discovered in Vancouver. These Indians had not learned the value of slate, and crude cutting instruments made from quartz and other less efficient materials, were discovered.

Poster award winner guest on television

An attractive visitor to Vancouver's television studio recently was 17-year-old Alice George of Kamloops Residential School, who won the Grand Award for residential school pupils in the Tuberculosis Poster Competition.

Miss George, whose home is on the Inkameep Reserve in the South Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, won a huge cup which she keeps for a year, and a handsome wrist watch which she will treasure for many years to come.

On her television appearance, Miss George told something about herself and her life so far.

She is a talented artist, and has many other interests. These include dancing, singing, and athletics. She was one of a folk-dancing group that won first place at the recent Yale-Cariboo Musical Festival and a member of the mixed choir that won a shield at the same festival. In the sporting field, Miss George is a star player in her school's champion basketball team.

Indian children rated high in tests of mental ability

Tests of Indian children's mental ability have shown that Indian girls and boys compare favourably, age for age and grade for grade, with other Canadian boys and girls, according to F. Barnes, principal of Edmonton Indian Residential School.

Mr. Barnes said that the ultimate aim of Indian education in Canada should be fully responsible Canadian citizenship, built upon a solid foundation of Christian faith.

He suggested for Indian children "a sound, functional, elementary school training, followed by vocational or academic training for those who wish it, and who can definitely profit from such further education. In the elementary school, we should stress the three 'R's' and the skills, but in no wise neglect the socializing influence of group activity, nor effective practical training."

Large community hall financed and built by Driftpile Band

When the Driftpile Band in Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alberta, decided they should have a community hall everyone joined in the effort to get one. The things that can be accomplished by a determined group of people working together is illustrated well by the large community hall financed and built by the band and used for movies, dances, club meetings, children's parties, and band council meetings.

The large, frame building, measuring 30 feet by 72 feet, was finished last year. It has forced air heating, electric lights, a motion picture projection room that conforms to provincial standards, and a kitchen. It is well finished, and presents a pleasing appearance both inside and out.

Financed by log sales

Finances were arranged through the sale of logs off the reserve. The band kept \$10 from the sale of each 1,000 board feet of logs to put into the community hall fund.

The lumbering project was carried out with enthusiasm and approximately \$10,000 was collected for the hall.

Plans were drawn up with the assistance of the supervisor of construction and these were approved by the Indian Affairs Branch. Construction then got under way under direction of Pat Lalonde, a member of the band.

Many visitors attended the formal opening of the hall, including the chief and members of the Sucker Creek Band, the principals and pupils from two Indian residential schools, representatives of the Indian association of Alberta from Hobbema, and friends from Edmonton.

Members of the Driftpile Band are justly proud of the hall which they provided through their own efforts, and which several people have told them would be a credit to any rural community in Alberta.

Scholarship winner on summer staff of Indian Affairs Branch

Miss Marlene Brant, an award-winning scholar at Queen's University and a member of the Mohawk Band at Tyendinaga Reserve in southern Ontario, is spending the summer working for the Education Division of the Indian Affairs Branch.

"We are delighted to have her," says R. F. Davey, Superintendent of Education. "Of course, we always are glad to have Indians come and help us in the work we are doing for Indians, but apart from that, she is a very capable worker and a pleasant addition to our staff."

Scholarship in French

Miss Brant, who won the 1954 W. W. Near Scholarship in French at Queen's, is pleased to be working for the Education Branch, for she plans to become a teacher. She has completed two years of an honours course in English and History and plans to take teachers' training after graduation.

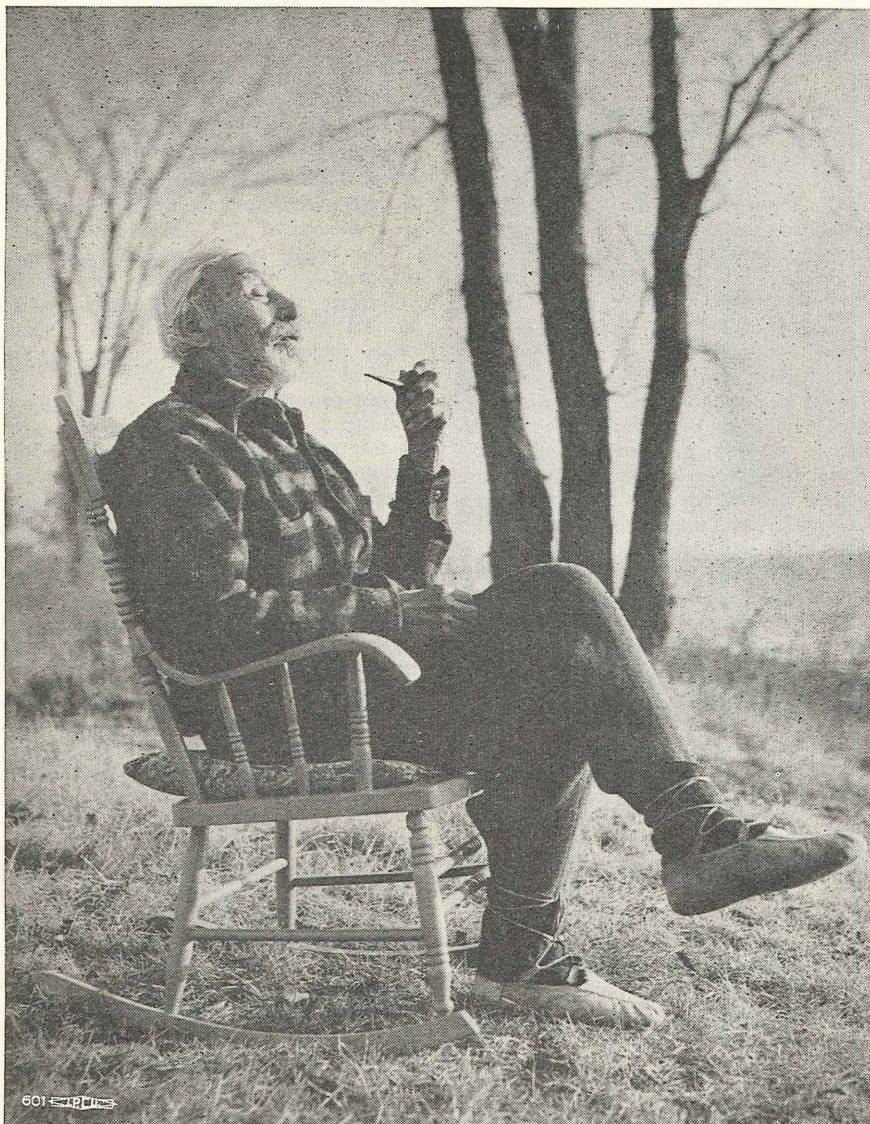
"I have wanted for some time to be a teacher," says Miss Brant, "but it was not until recently that I thought a great deal about teaching among my own people. Since working in the Education Division, I have seen something of the importance of education to Indians, and I would like to do my part in this regard."

"Of course, education is only part of the work. We must be prepared to compete with other Canadians on equal terms in a modern world, still retaining our individuality and racial pride."

Miss Brant attended Shannonville Public School, where she won the Warden's Medal as the best grade eight student in South Hastings County. She attended high school in Belleville.



MISS BRANT



—Photo by John McNeill,
North Bay Nugget.

A PATRIARCH DREAMS: *Dozing in his rocker overlooking Lake Nipissing, Ben Goulaïs, patriarch of the Nipissing Reserve, enjoys summer weather and dreams of boyhood days when the long canoes of the fur traders plied the waters. Old Ben, now 83, remembers his father setting out with the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company in their journeys from Ottawa to the Arctic.*

Youth remained in hospital so he could become teacher

George Henderson, a 33-year-old Saulteaux Indian from the Fort Alexander Reserve in Manitoba who graduated from Normal School recently, was so eager to continue his education and learn to teach other Indians that even after he had been three-and-a-half years in hospital he did not want to leave, but preferred to stay and study.

Mr. Henderson became interested in education while in hospital and it was there that he decided to become a teacher. He knew that if he left the hospital and went back home he might not complete his education and realize his ambition.

"I pleaded to stay on and work there and finish out my grade 11," he says. "I knew if I once got away from the hospital and back to the reserve, my dream of being a teacher might not be realized."

The hospital knew determination. Mr. Henderson stayed and later enrolled in Tuxedo Normal School at Winnipeg, well on his way to a diploma in teaching.

MANY GARMENTS SEWN

Members of Homemakers' Clubs living on 11 different reserves were paid \$6,354.88 for sewing 7,196 hospital garments in the past fiscal year. A total of 9,378 garments, valued at \$17,915.67, was sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

"I stayed in hospital for three-and-a-half years as a patient and six months as an orderly," says Mr. Henderson, who was admitted in 1949 to the Brandon sanatorium with a tubercular condition. "And they did more there than just patch up my lungs. It was there that I got the idea that I could do something with my life."

Much catching up

He had a lot of catching up when he started to study through the classes provided for sanatorium patients. His education had ended in grade school.

He recalls: "I explained to my teacher that I wanted to study and learn to be a teacher. I suddenly realized that one of the main things the Indian needed was greater education."

By the time he had recovered from his illness, Mr. Henderson was within six months of his junior matriculation. He got that in hospital and then took his grade 12 at Brandon college in 1953.

"I worked hard there," he says. "The Indian Affairs Branch helped pay my expenses at Brandon college for that year. I couldn't let them down, but there was much to learn. However, I managed to write off enough subjects to get into normal school."

Before his illness George worked for a paper factory in Pine Falls, Manitoba.

Four Indian businessmen do well in construction

Four enterprising businessmen at Walpole Island, Ontario, are filling a need and making good profits with their Walpole Island Construction Company, which is devoted mainly to roadwork and landscaping jobs.

The four are Councillor Burton Kewayosh, Councillor Albert Nahdee, Councillor Parker Pinnance, and Willis Johnson. All are members of the Amalgamated Walpole Island Band.

The company was formed in November, 1952 and with their own resources and a revolving fund loan of \$3,000, they were able to acquire two dump trucks, a small bulldozer, a tractor, and a loader.

Their first contract was to haul fill and build up one of the flooded roads on the island for a fee of \$3,000. Three other similar jobs were done on contracts for \$400, \$500, and \$1,200.

Landscaping brought them a total of \$1,300 for hauling fill, levelling the

grounds and supplying topsoil for the grounds around a new Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks and an adjacent nursing station.

Hauling for industry

In addition to several landscaping jobs at summer cottages on the reserve, the company did a loading and hauling job for one of the industrial plants at Wallaceburg, Ont., and a complete overhaul of a wooden bridge on the reserve's main road for \$1,000.

Councillor Kewayosh, aged 26, is married and has three children. He owns a tractor and considerable farm machinery, some livestock and a late model car. He served for a time in the Canadian Army.

Councillor Nahdee, 40, is married and has six children. He owns a well-furnished modern home, to which is attached a small store run by his wife. He owns a late model car, a tractor and farm machinery. He and Councillor Kewayosh farm together.

Councillor Pinnance, 28, lives with his mother and helps to support her. He is a veteran of the Second World War and, with the help of his Veterans' Land Act grant, has improved the home he inherited recently from his father. He owns a car and is employed part-time as Indian Constable for the reserve.

The fourth member of the company is Mr. Johnson, 29, who is married and has three children. He also is a veteran of the Second World War, and lives in a comfortable house which he is continually improving. His work with the company is done only when he is not occupied with construction work as road foreman for the reserve.

These men are making a useful contribution to the welfare of the island and their first year of operations has been quite successful.

Indian air force cadet visits U.K.

Eighteen-year-old Andrew Jackson of the Saddle Lake Reserve was one of two Alberta Royal Canadian Air Force cadets chosen to go to Great Britain this summer on an air cadet exchange tour.

The Canadian cadets will tour the country while a group of cadets from Great Britain visit Canada. A total of 17 cadets from across Canada will make the trip.

One Alberta cadet was selected from southern Alberta and Mr. Jackson was the choice to represent the northern part of the province.

At present Mr. Jackson is taking his grade 10 at Alberta College and intends to enter the University of Alberta later. He joined the cadets two years ago, when a squadron was formed at his residential school. He received his first years of schooling at Roseneath School on the reserve.

Long trip to parade

He attends parades every Thursday night, although they are held seven miles from his college. There are about 50 in the squadron from the Indian school and a number from Namao joined recently.

Flt. Sgt. Jackson is pleased about his summer trip. He had never been to eastern Canada and the cadets were allowed a week's stop-over in the east before leaving Montreal at the end of July.

He expects to fly most of the way. Flying is no new experience for him, however, as he was in the air as much as possible while at summer camp at Abbotsford, B.C., last year.

He wants to see as much as he can while on tour, and hopes for an opportunity to visit France as well as Great Britain.

Band loan well used

On the James Smith Reserve, in central Saskatchewan, two band members who have taken advantage of the revolving band loan fund allotment find they are now well ahead in their farm work. George Burns and Gilbert Sanderson both received, last fall, the loans they asked for and with the money they bought tractors. They each have been able to start repaying the loan and had all their fields seeded this spring.

Band takes over goldeye fishery

Members of the Deer Lake Indian Band in Sioux Lookout Agency made good use of a Revolving Fund Loan of \$10,000 from Indian Affairs Branch and took over the goldeye commercial fishery at Big Sandy Lake in northwestern Ontario.

In addition to buying a fishing plant and equipment from Canadian Fish Producers Limited, Winnipeg, the band plans to install a freezing plant which will decrease the cost of transportation by making it possible to quick-freeze and store the fish and transport them in winter by tractor rather than ship the fresh fish out by airplane.

Freezing unit

The plant and equipment cost approximately \$5,500 and the remainder of the loan is being used for construction of the freezing unit.

Under the new arrangement fish from the lake, which has a seasonal quota of 120,000 pounds at present, will be sold to the highest bidder.

With proper use of facilities, the Band should be able to repay its debt within the prescribed period of five years.

The project will be supervised by Mr. E. G. Tripp, an experienced fisherman who was engaged by the Branch in 1952 to train Indian fishermen in proper fishing procedure, care of their equipment, and handling of their catch.