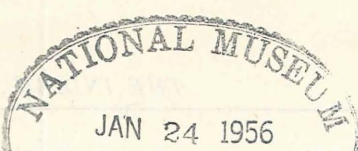


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The INDIAN NEWS

Vol. Two, No. One

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January, 1956

INDIAN DELEGATES TO OTTAWA DISCUSS ACT WITH OFFICIALS

Indian delegates from across Canada met at Ottawa early in December with The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and officials of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to discuss the Indian Act and its administration.

The 26 delegates, who had been elected by band councils across Canada

to represent them at the three-day Ottawa conference, heard welcoming addresses by The Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, and by Mr. Pickersgill.

During the first two days of the conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. Pickersgill, Department officials and delegates discussed the Indian Act

and proposed various alterations in the light of four years' experience under its operation.

Subjects covered included band membership, surrender and management of Indian lands, use of band funds, loans to Indians, band elections, powers of band councils, liquor provisions, enfranchisement and education, as well

as other miscellaneous provisions of the Act.

H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs, was chairman of most of the third day's session, in which administration of the present Act was considered. One of the subjects under discussion was how to arrange, under the present Act, for Indians to borrow from lending institutions using their grain, cattle, and other chattels as security.

The rest of the day's session was a discussion of health under the chairmanship of Dr. P. E. Moore, Director of Indian Health Services for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Banquet for delegates

On the second evening of deliberations, Mr. Pickersgill entertained the delegates at a banquet. He spoke of his pleasure at meeting the delegates and introduced a personal guest, The Honourable Jean Lesage, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who complimented the Indian people for the large part they are playing in developing Canada's northland and assisting in Canada's economic progress.

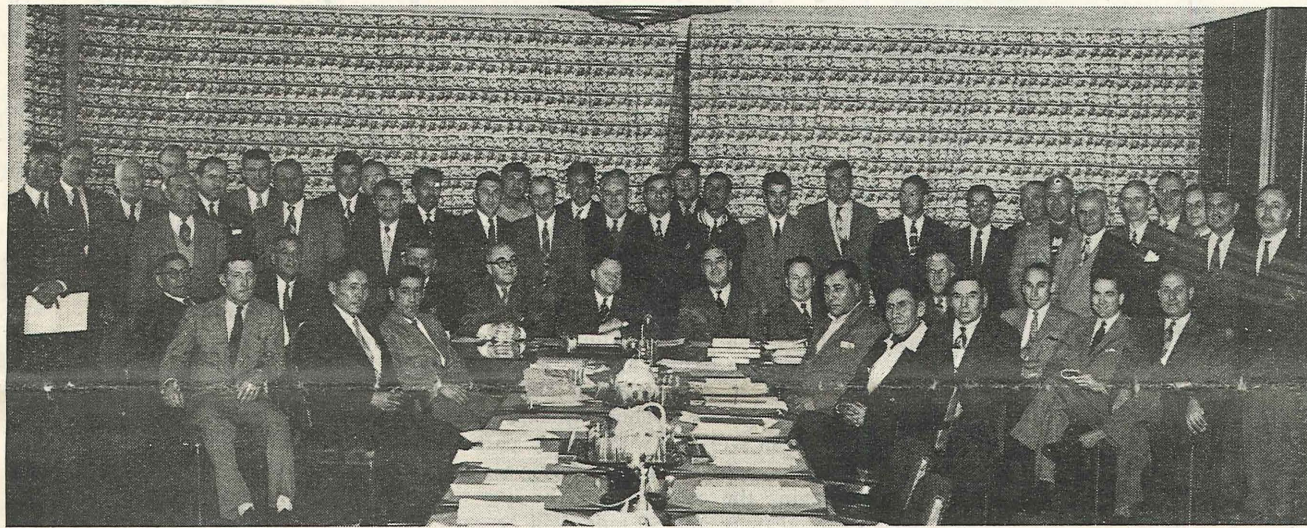
Mr. Pickersgill was thanked for the banquet by Andrew Paull, a delegate from British Columbia, by Chief William Scow, also a delegate from British Columbia, and by Chief E. P. Garlow, who represented the Six Nations.

The entire conference was held in an informal, friendly atmosphere in which everyone spoke plainly of what was in his mind. The delegates expressed their own opinions and explained the opinions of those who had elected them as representatives.

In his opening address, Mr. Pickersgill said in part:

"I do think that one of the things that I have found most encouraging everywhere I have gone is the way in which the Indian band councils operate. I think it is quite marvellous to observe the high sense of responsibility shown by those chiefs and councillors the Indians have elected themselves to look after their affairs, and there is nothing I welcome more than the new and greater responsibilities that every year these band councils are taking.

"... there are only two ways in which we can carry on in this country in the future. One way is by the Indians living off in a corner by themselves and having as little to do with the rest of us as possible, and the other is by our getting together and working



INDIAN CONFERENCE:—Delegates to the recent Indian conference are shown above with government officials. SEATED, FRONT LEFT TO RIGHT—Councillor E. Herkimer, Southern Ontario; Chief B. Cazon, Northwest Territories; Chief O. Polchies, Maritimes; Councillor M. McDougall, Southern Alberta; Chief J. House, Central Alberta; Chief T. Favel, Central Saskatchewan. SEATED, BACK LEFT TO RIGHT—Chief E. P. Garlow, Six Nations, Ontario; Chief J. Beauvais, Southern Quebec; Andrew Paull, Southern British Columbia; Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister, Citizenship and Immigration; Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs; L. L. Brown, Special Assistant, Indian Affairs; W. S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner for British Columbia; R. F. Battle, Regional Supervisor, Alberta; R. D. Ragan, A/Regional Supervisor, Manitoba; E. S. Jones, Regional Supervisor, Saskatchewan.

STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT—T. R. Kelly, Welfare; H. R. Conn, Fur Conservation; M. McCrimmon, Membership; J. E. Morris, Regional Supervisor, Southern Ontario; J. Gordon,

Departmental Inspector; Jules D'Astous, Superintendent of Agencies; Councillor C. Whetung, Southern Ontario; B. E. Christmas, Maritimes; Councillor D. Kappo, Northern Alberta; F. B. McKinnon, Regional Supervisor, Maritimes; F. Calder, M.L.A., Northern Coast, British Columbia; J. J. Antoine, Central British Columbia; R. L. Boulanger, Regional Supervisor, Quebec; Chief C. T. Johnson, South-East British Columbia; F. Matters, Regional Supervisor, Northern Ontario; Chief S. Cameron, Southern Manitoba; Chief W. Scow, South Coast, British Columbia; Chief G. Barker, Central Manitoba; Chief J. Bannanish, Northern Ontario; Councillor T. Chubb, Northern Manitoba; Chief N. Crowe, Southern Saskatchewan; Chief M. Bruyere, Northern Ontario; Councillor J. B. Condo, Eastern Quebec; Chief W. Commanda, Northern Quebec; Chief W. McGregor, Northern Ontario; Chief S. Linklater, Northern Saskatchewan; J. P. B. Ostrander, Superintendent of Welfare; Eric Acland, Senior Administrative Officer; W. C. Bethune, A/Superintendent Reserves and Trusts; R. F. Davey, Superintendent of Education; C. I. Fairholm, Administrative Officer; H. T. Vergette, Administrative Officer.

Prime Minister's address to conference

It is an honour for me to be here for a few minutes this morning to declare this Third Conference of the Indians of Canada officially open.

In 1949, when I introduced in Parliament the Bill to establish the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, I expressed the hope that the new Department would make a special effort to help the Indians of Canada to share more fully with their fellow citizens in the national life of our country.

A year after Mr. Harris, who is now the Minister of Finance, became Minis-

ter of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, he arranged for the First Conference of representative Indians from all parts of Canada for the purpose of discussing with them the changes he was proposing to recommend in the Indian Act, which had not previously been revised for many years.

I believe that Conference gave the Indians their first real opportunity to express to the government their own views about how Indian affairs should be managed, and it also gave the Indians

a better understanding of what the government was trying to do to be as helpful as possible in the management of their affairs.

Two years later, in 1953, Mr. Harris arranged a second meeting with representative Indians to discuss the way in which the new Indian Act was working and to hear the views of Indians from all over Canada as to how the Department could serve them better.

The Indians of Canada have now had

See **OPENING**, page six.

See **INDIANS**, page six.

Indians fill need for workers in Canadian north

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Agriculture, industry, construction — they help in all endeavours

Canada's production continues to grow as new districts are opened up, more land is used for agriculture and heavy industry becomes more and more important in the nation's business. In all this activity, Indians stand shoulder-to-shoulder with non-Indians, sharing their labours and occasionally accomplishing jobs that they alone can handle.

In the northern areas of several provinces, where many non-Indians feel lost and isolated, a large number of Indians accustomed to life in those regions are assisting in the construction of the very important Mid-Canada Radar Line. This will provide a warning system against air attack in case of war. In addition, it will assist in locating and guiding northern fliers.

Several construction projects along the Mackenzie River are providing employment for an increasing number of Indians. Many also are finding employment on construction projects in the northern areas of Alberta and in the Northwest Territories. In northern British Columbia, employment has improved for the Stuart Lake band, many of whose members are engaged in construction work for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and National Gas Pipeline Companies.

There is much variety in the jobs undertaken by Indians in the Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, area. Many of them are working at two sawmills in the district. Several have been chosen to do fire fighting in areas where forest

fires have broken out. Others have been engaged to arrange for the annual buffalo roundup; some have gone to work in mining camps near Uranium, Saskatchewan, while others are engaged in fishing for the McInnes Products Corporation at Crackingstone, Saskatchewan.

On the sugar-beet farms of southern Alberta, many extra workers are needed at harvest time and a large number of Indians travel to the region to assist the farmers. Among those who went in the 1955 season were 30 members of the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, 45 from the Saddle Lake Agency and 25 families from the Edmonton Agency.

Many in pulp work

An increasing number of Indians are being employed by the Canadian International Paper Company Limited in pulpwood operations throughout the Abitibi Agency in Quebec.

A large number of them are working on railway construction in Eastern Canada. One hundred and fifty from the Seven Islands Agency are employed in the construction of a spur railway line from Lake Ashwanipe to Wabush Lake. This work ends in December and will reopen next spring.

Approximately 125 Indians from the Abitibi Agency are working on the construction of a branch line of the Canadian National Railway from Beattyville to Chibougamau. Thirty Indians who have been working with survey parties will be employed for another year in surveying the extension of the line to Chibougamau and 30 more will be employed for a year in surveying the extension on to St. Felicien.

Projects at Lytton

Indians of the Lytton Agency in British Columbia were very busy recently with repairs and improvement projects in neighbourhood facilities.

At Spuzzum, band members undertook to repair a flume which supplies water for domestic use and irrigation. Material was purchased from band funds and the band workmen soon had the water flowing satisfactorily.

Two bridges on the west side of the Fraser River leading to several reserves to the north were repaired by Indian labour in a very satisfactory way.

Band funds were provided to repair the church at Boothroy's and the work was undertaken by Councillor Walter Isaac.

band as well as conducting services—Rev. Steinbauer found time to translate a total of 42 books of the Old and New Testament into the Cree language.

In his day the children of the band amazed visitors with their book education and the high evaluation of an education which he taught them still continues among the descendants of the band who celebrate the centennial of the Whitefish settlement.



CHIEF MONTAGUE

Chief active in projects to aid band

Chief Leonard Montague of Christian Island always has been active in anything he considered of help to his fellow band members. His public service career in the band started at the age of 21, when he served the band council as secretary. Later he was appointed police constable on the island.

When the Second World War came, he served his country in the Royal Canadian Air Force and still holds rank as a corporal in the reserve forces.

Organized veteran association

As a war veteran, he organized the veterans' association on the reserve and served as its president for four years. Including Korean veterans—and he has a son who claims this distinction—there are some 55 veterans on the reserve. Several young women of the Band were members of the C.W.A.C. and the W.D. of the R.C.A.F., and two men were killed—one during the Second World War and one during the Korean War.

Chief Montague plans to revive interest in agriculture on the island. Fall fairs sponsored by the agricultural society were very successful until 1947, but attractive jobs on the mainland and other factors decreased the interest in agriculture. However, the chief hopes to create more interest in agriculture, reorganize the agricultural society and bring the annual fall fair back into prominence.

The chief was born at the beginning of the First World War and received his education at Muncey Indian Residential School. On his return to the island, he worked to stimulate interest in education and organized a series of petitions for better school facilities. Today, there are two schools on the reserve and six pupils from the schools are attending high school.

Chief Montague still encourages education, just as he encourages every activity that he thinks will be helpful to his people.

Whitefish residents observe reserve's hundredth anniversary of settlement

While the residents of Alberta celebrated the province's fiftieth birthday last year, a large number of them also gathered last summer on the Whitefish Reserve north of Edmonton to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of

what may have been the first agricultural settlement in the territory that is now Alberta.

Celebrants included residents of the Whitefish Reserve, other descendants of the original settlers, many of whom now live at Saddle Lake, and officials of the United Church.

Ojibway clergyman

The story of the Whitefish Crees and their early conversion from the game trail to the ploughed furrow is partly that of Rev. Henry B. Steinbauer, an Ojibway clergyman who converted many to Christianity, encouraged them to grow crops, and helped educate their children.

This impressive personality was born at Rama, Ontario, and adopted as a young boy by a non-Indian named Steinbauer. He became a learned scholar and entered the ministry to serve his own people.

After several years spent among roving bands in western Canada, he set up a mission near Whitefish Lake. A band of Woods Crees gathered around him under the leadership of Chief Pakan, a convert and a great friend of Rev. Steinbauer.

Fish-filled lakes

The new settlement was on two lakes which teemed with fish and the surrounding region proved excellent for farming. Farming meant more work than was expected, because the ponies bolted at the sight of harness and Rev. Steinbauer and 12 others had to hitch themselves to the plough before the land could be broken for the first barley crop. The band built houses, a log church and a school, and began to live a comfortable rural life.

Among Rev. Steinbauer's many helpers were his two sons, Edgerton and Robert, who were educated at the University of Toronto; his brother-in-law Benjamin Sinclair, and a Metis school teacher and interpreter named Peter Erasmus.

In addition to numerous duties—he worked, fished and hunted with the



OLD FRIEND HONOURED: The Indians of Eskasoni Reserve have honoured the memory of an old friend and made a contribution to the encouragement of organized sport by donating the Major D. M. MacKay Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the Indian hockey championship of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The late Major MacKay, who was Director of Indian Affairs, had spent some time at Eskasoni and was personally known to many band members there. Hockey has been a popular recreation on the Eskasoni Reserve for many years and for the past three years Indian teams in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have competed in friendly rivalry to establish a champion. Lennox Island was victorious the first year but in the last two years the hard-working Eskasoni team has achieved the title. With their handsome contribution, the people of Eskasoni have given hockey teams of the region a trophy well worth striving for and a fitting memorial for an old friend.

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.

Welfare Division provides advice and assistance to Indian projects

By J. P. B. OSTRANDER
Supervisor of Welfare

Anything that concerns the welfare of an Indian—his income, occupation, housing, community life and happiness generally—is the concern of the Welfare Division.

Throughout Canada, Indians are building homes, engaging in business enterprises, forming worthwhile community organizations, working diligently for the social and economic good of themselves and their fellows.

Very often, of course, no help is required by enterprising bands and individuals as they plan and promote their own courses toward happiness and economic security. In much of this work, however, the Welfare Division

can offer expert advice and other assistance.

A promising venture is the series of Social Leaders' Training Courses in which Indians learn how they can promote helpful community activities on their reserves. These courses have been held in most regions and in the past two years 220 Indians have had initial training and instruction in being useful leaders among their people.

Alert for opportunities

Some of the most useful Indian-operated organizations on reserves are the Homemakers' Clubs, to which the Division still occasionally gives guidance. There are now 163 of these organizations across Canada and their members are continually alert for opportunities of giving community service.

The Division administers various kinds of direct assistance and has a trained staff of social workers to help with social welfare problems across Canada.

Our economic development service includes aid in development of natural resources, improved farming and livestock projects, community stores, sawmills, getting various equipment and other things that may be required.

Fur trade important

In much of the Canadian hinterland the marketing of fur is still a very important source of livelihood for Indians. In most places the preparation of pelts for the market leaves nothing to be desired and as a consequence the trappers are receiving the highest possible prices for them. In another part of this issue there is an article on the preparation of pelts and those interested in obtaining the highest possible prices for their furs would do well to follow the advice in that article.

In every part of Canada, the majority of Indians take advantage of the opportunities provided on their reserves and in the surrounding country. Every activity in Canada where natural resources are concerned can be found on some Indian reserve and Indians can be found developing them.

Although assistance by the Division often is of use, it is the ambitious, industrious Indians who are making achievements. In family life, respect for law, use of education and training facilities, and meeting responsibilities as citizens, Indians are a good example to all Canadians.



J. P. B. OSTRANDER

Mr. Ostrander's first association with Indians was in 1910, when he went to live on the Blackfoot Reserve in Alberta, where his father was the band's first farming instructor.

Later, he was employed by the Royal Bank of Canada until his enlistment in the Canadian Army in March, 1916. After overseas service, he was discharged in 1919 and gained an appointment as clerk at the Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. He also served as clerk at the Edmonton Agency in Alberta, from 1922 to 1924.

He was promoted to the position of Indian Agent of Saddle Lake Agency in 1925, and later served as Indian Agent for Crooked Lake, Pelly, and Battleford Agencies.

In 1945 he became Inspector of Indian Agencies for Saskatchewan, with headquarters in Regina.

Mr. Ostrander became Superintendent of the Welfare Division in 1953.

Housing, employment helped by Christian Island sawmill

A saw hums its way to better housing and fuller employment on Christian Island Reserve, Ontario, where the enterprising band processes its timber supplies for construction on the reserve and for sale on the mainland.

Last year the mill, which is financed by band funds, processed more than 240,000 board measure feet of timber. Fourteen band members are employed for a season's cut, with the assistance of a non-Indian sawyer. They have become very proficient in operating the machinery. This includes a log haul-up, a carriage and circular saw, an edger, a swinging cutoff saw and a set of saw trimmers.

Most members participate

Most band members participate in the work of cutting the timber, which is located on the reserve's three islands, and hauling it to the mill. Eleven teams of horses, owned by individual Indians, are maintained for this purpose. Most of the timber is cut in winter and hauled across the ice and over bush roads, but some is floated in booms during the summer.

The mill provides a ready source of timber for band construction. An energetic housing campaign produced 31 houses between 1949 and 1952 and every piece of lumber used was processed at the mill.

Surplus sold

Timber not required for construction by the band is shipped by barge and stored for sale at a lumber yard maintained by the band at Cedar Point on the mainland shore of Georgian Bay.

In its seven-year operation the mill has processed a total of approximately 1,600,000 feet, board measure, of lumber and 1,400,000 feet of mature timber remain.

The band wisely looks to the future, however. It has made extensive plantings of pine to replace cut timber and, with its well-conducted conservation program, expects to have supplies for its mill through many years to come.

Homemakers' clubs receive much praise from social workers

The work of Indian Social Leaders on reserves and the activities of Homemakers' Clubs came in for much praise at the second annual conference of Indian Affairs Branch Social Workers which was held at Ottawa during the first three days of November.

Social workers employed by the Branch in every region of Canada attended. The purpose of the conference was to exchange ideas for dealing with problems and to discuss with headquarters officials the most efficient ways of making services of the Branch available to Indians.

An increasing interest in social improvements on the reserves was reported as one of the results of Indian Social Leaders' training courses held for the second year in all regions. Numerous cases were cited in which graduates of Social Leaders' training courses had successfully promoted a variety of recreation projects.

Examples given included construction of children's playgrounds by two British Columbia bands; organization of junior hockey and baseball teams in Manitoba; a revival of interest in agriculture among Ontario Indians and a number of other worthwhile projects.

Community support needed

It was agreed that those who attend training courses for Indian Social Leaders can accomplish many worthwhile things for their communities if they have the active support of the communities themselves.

A great variety of worthwhile Homemakers' activity was reported. Many clubs discuss and undertake home-improvement projects—for instance, a club in British Columbia decided that each house should have a clothes closet and set about making one for every home on the reserve. Some clubs give assistance to old people. Many of them make layettes for newborn babies and some also make nightdresses for new mothers. Club groups also study pre-natal care, how to bring up children, and a great number of other subjects that are important in everyday life.

Opening addresses were made by Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and by Laval Fortier, Deputy-Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. Chairman of the conference was H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs.



CAREER IN R.C.A.F.: Miss Lila Healy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Healy, of the Blackfoot reserve at Gleichen, Alberta, has joined the R.C.A.F. as a clerk-typist. Miss Healy attended the Old Sun Residential School and was very active in all school activities. For two years she attended the Victoria Composite High School at Edmonton, later graduating from Rosemary High School. She next attended the Calgary Business College and upon graduation was employed by the regional Indian Affairs Office.

Careful fur preparation brings bigger cash return

By HUGH R. CONN
General Supervisor of Wildlife
and Fisheries

Although the preparation of furs by Indian trappers has shown a marked improvement in many parts of Canada over the past few years, it is still a fact that a large amount of money is lost each season through spoiled or defective furs. These furs would have brought top prices if more care had been taken in their preparation.

How much of this loss can be avoided has been well demonstrated by the Cree Indians of the east coast district of James Bay. The wives of these trappers have developed the old Indian frost drying method of preparing beaver pelts to a fine art and, as a result, the area produces the finest beaver pelts in Canada.

Skin beaver "open"

They begin by skinning the beaver "open," slitting in a very straight line from the lower lip down the chest and belly to the vent.

They then cut off the legs at the first joint and pull them through, leaving four round holes in the pelt. The tail is cut off where it meets the fur. Considerable care is taken in skinning around the eyes and lips to prevent mutilation.

Next step is to lay the pelt fur side down on a flat surface and rub tepid water on the flesh side of the pelt with the palm of the hand. This is continued until any blood that may otherwise permanently stain the pelt and lessen its value has been removed.

Hoop stretcher

Stretching in the James Bay area is done on a hoop type stretcher which lets the air circulate freely. This is much preferable to the practice of tacking the pelt on a flat board.

The hoop is formed by taking two trimmed saplings—usually alder or willow—and lashing the butt ends securely together with an overlap of about eight inches. After this, the tops are bent together and lashed with a corresponding overlap. The resulting oblong hoop is slightly larger than the pelt to be stretched and is strong enough to hold its shape. The saplings should be about an inch-and-a-half thick at the butt.

Next, the pelt is laid within the hoop and laced to it by means of a large sailmaker's needle and number five baling twine. The women start at the mouth and continue outward until a point opposite the front leg holes is reached. This process is repeated at the other end, starting at the tail location and continuing until opposite the holes left by the removal of the hind legs. These two steps give the pelt its length. The width is set by stitching in the sides of the pelt, again starting at the centre of each side and working both ways to join the previous stitching.

The great care exercised by the James Bay Indians in this stage of the operation helps produce the pleasing appearance of the finished product. They

place their stitches uniformly not more than one inch apart and, while avoiding overstretching, they pull the pelt evenly, taking out all wrinkles. As a result they turn out a pelt not subject to any deduction in measuring, with the natural oblong shape of the skin retained. Distorted fishtail and diamond shaped pelts bring a lower price on the market.

After stretching, the pelt is hung outside by the hoop either from a rack or from the lower branches of an evergreen where it always is shaded from the direct rays of the sun. In a day or so, at below freezing temperatures, the pelt is ready for the first scraping. The pelt, still laced to the hoop and still frozen, is stood on end against a support and scraped from top to bottom with long continuous strokes of a bevelled scraper grasped in both hands.

With each stroke of the scraper a ribbon-like strip of fat or flesh is removed and scraping is continued until the leather is reached. Great care is taken in the final stages lest the pelt be damaged by scraping too thin. However, the leather may be readily distinguished from the material that should be removed since it shows a more definite grain and is much more resistant to the scraper.

Mattagami band brings running water as latest improvement for new townsite

Twenty-three families are occupying new homes on a new town site bought three years ago by members of the Mattagami band in Ontario. Their most recent band-financed project lightens work and makes living more pleasant through the supply of running water to the homes. And when the band council meets or some community activity is being planned, the band has available a fine community hall.

The improvements made by the members of the Mattagami band are a good indication of what can be accomplished by a band working together.

New site purchased

The band's new improvement program began in 1952 with the purchase of 200 acres across the river from the reserve. This was desirable because the old village, built on rock, was not suitable for expansion and no other site on the reserve seemed ideal. The new site was much more accessible to medical services and the forestry post where several Indians find summer employment.

The new village grew quickly, as band funds and the enthusiastic work of band members contributed to the construction of new houses and an excellent community hall. Several members also worked on the new day school which the children now attend.

Next thing for their handsome young village, the band decided, was a water system. The band voted funds for



KEYS BAND HELPS NEIGHBOURS: Councillor Spencer O'Soup of the Keys Reserve is shown presenting a cheque for \$200 from fellow band members toward the expense of a new hospital in the village of Norquay, Saskatchewan. The hospital was opened in 1949 but had to close due to overcrowding. An addition was built through public subscription and voluntary labour. Members of the Keys Band took an active part in the building activity as well as making the donation shown above. In the picture are, bottom row (left to right) Mrs. Anderson, secretary of the Norquay Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary; Miss E. Erickson, hospital matron; Mrs. Mary G. Cherewyk, president of the auxiliary; Mr. O'Soup, Assistant Agent A. Craig and Superintendent J. A. Davis; back row, L. R. Robinson, village overseer, and Hospital Secretary O. Anderson.

Only when the scraping has been completed is the pelt taken inside and allowed to thaw out gradually away from the direct heat. When the pelt has thawed out fully it is quite damp and using only this moisture, toilet soap is rubbed into the leather until a slight lather is formed. Laundry soap is

never used because it gives the hide a yellowish tinge. The last vestige of this lather and moisture then is scraped out of the hide by means of a dull half-moon shaped scraper which often is made from the shoulder blade of a caribou because a bone scraper lessens the danger of cutting the hide at this stage.

This operation is perhaps the most important in the whole procedure and any carelessness will spoil the appearance of the pelt. Many pelts turned out by those unfamiliar with this process are graded as stale just because laundry soap was used or final scraping was not continued long enough to remove completely the soap film or residue from the lather.

One more freezing

Scraping and cleaning tends to loosen the pelt so it is next tightened into final form—again avoiding overstretching—and the leg holes are sewn closed after which it is placed outside once more for the frost to remove the remaining molecules of moisture. This takes about two days after which the pelt, still on the stretcher, is brought inside and allowed to thaw out away from the heat. In thawing out a very light film of moisture forms on the leather and as soon as this dampness has dried, which process is aided by wiping with a soft, clean cloth, the pelt is ready for market and is removed from the stretcher.

Even though a first grade pelt has been produced it still can be spoiled by such lack of care as storing in a warm place or by leaving it exposed to vermin and mice. Along the east coast of James Bay, the rolled pelts are put into bags which are left outside in the food cache, protected from the elements and safe from mice or birds. Pelts are never folded as this may cause cracking and severe damage in the tanning process.

The most important factor of this process is great care. The result of this care is a clean leathered, lustrous furred skin of regular shape that will fetch a price high enough to repay amply for the extra care taken in its preparation.

Tiller tests at Blackfoot

At a tiller contest held on the Blackfoot Reserve in Alberta, the best operator of pull-type tillers proved to be John Spotted Eagle, while first prize for attached tillers went to Dick Bad Boy.

Other prize-winners in the pull-type class were John Spring Chief, Percy Yellowfly, 15-year-old Tom Healy, Jim Many Bears, Ernest Yellowfly, Joe Prairie Chicken, and Raymond Blackface. Other winners in the attached tiller class were Dan Wolf Leg and Leslie Right Hand.



MISS GLADSTONE MISS WESLEY

Alberni girl players finest in province

Girl students of Alberni Indian Residential School were among the brightest stars on the basketball courts this year as they swept aside strong competition to win two provincial championships and two "most valuable player" awards.

The talented teams were the Midgets and Pre-Midgets, both of which completed the season without a loss. The girls judged most valuable players in the provincial finals were Mae Wesley, 14-year-old midget star, and Maggie Gladstone, 11-year-old member of the pre-midget team.

Miss Wesley, whose home is at Port Simpson, was among the top scorers all season. Her smart appearance and lively good nature make her very popular. Miss Gladstone, a member of the Nanaimo Band, plays hard at all times and has a good sporting spirit. In the final championship game, she scored more points than the entire opposition team.

Members of the Midget championship team were Mae Wesley, Marion Robinson, Dorothy August, Sadie Underwood, Sandra Watts, Colleen Cootes, Martha Cootes, June August, Betty Joseph, Sharon Watts, and Barbara Bob.

The Pre-Midget team was composed of Maggie Gladstone, Frances Robinson, Glenda Gladstone, Doreen Bob, Violet Clappis, Phyllis Shaw, Georgina Olebar, Linda Sampson, Annie Bell, Lavern Dennis, and Joyce Mack.

Moose Woods Sioux take championship ribbon at Saskatoon livestock show

A group long regarded as tops in cattle-breeding, the Moose Woods Sioux walked off with the grand championship ribbon awarded for their pen of 10 Hereford calves exhibited at the Animal Livestock Show and Sale of Feeder Cattle held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the fall season. They triumphed over 23 other exhibitors in this class, which called for 10 head of cattle restricted to two-year-olds, yearlings and calves.

Winning is a habit

Winning ribbons is becoming a habit with this small band. For several years they have been taking a large share of ribbons with their exhibits of calves. In 1954 they made a spectacular showing, taking a total of seven prizes which included the grand championship and reserve grand championship.

Their cattle are of a high grade quality, built up by continuous use of pure-

Rama team tops in ball league

Soft ball players of Rama Reserve, Ontario, were in top form as usual this year as they outplayed five non-Indian teams to win the North Ontario County Soft Ball championship for the fourth time in the last five years.

Other competing teams were from Rathburn, Sebright, Atherley and Udne.

Team manager of the high-scoring Chippewas is George A. Sawyer, a former councillor, while coaching chores were in the capable hands of a former catcher with the team, Melville Simcoe. Both of these men are war veterans.

Pitchers include a promising 16-year-old named Dick Snake, Wilson Simcoe and George Simcoe. Other players were Kenneth Snake, Jr., Grant King, Thomas Benson, Gordon Douglas, Edward Simcoe, Sandy Benson, Samuel Snake, and Robert Anderson.

Gordon Douglas is a war veteran and a former chief. Sandy and Thomas Benson are the sons of the present chief, Emelius Benson.

Indian nurse

The first Indian girl to be graduated from the Marymount School of Nursing of Sudbury General Hospital was lovely 19-year-old Miss Honorine Stella Trudeau of Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. The Ojibway girl was one of a class of 21 young women who received their caps and diplomas as qualified nurses during the summer at a well-attended ceremony in Sudbury High School auditorium.

Several women elected

The active participation of women in band affairs seems to meet with general approval, judging by the number who have been elected to serve on band councils. During 1955, nine women were elected as band councillors. These elections brought the number of women serving on councils to 54. In addition, three women are serving as chiefs—one in British Columbia, one in Saskatchewan and one in Ontario.

bred sires. Consequently, the prices they obtain at the sale following the show are among the top prices of the day. Fifty head of calves were exhibited and sold by the band this year. A number of others, not exhibited, also were sold for good prices.

The Moose Woods Reserve is 20 miles southwest of Saskatoon, on the South Saskatchewan River. It is 4,700 acres in area and more adaptable to livestock raising than the production of grain. The river flats provide winter hay and the river hills are used as summer pasture.

Band members are splendid cattlemen, taking good care of their animals during the winter months with well-sheltered feed lots and a plentiful supply of water. Their cattle provide their main source of livelihood. The size of their land holdings keep a limit on their herd of approximately 200 head, including the 70 to 80 calves born and later disposed of each year.

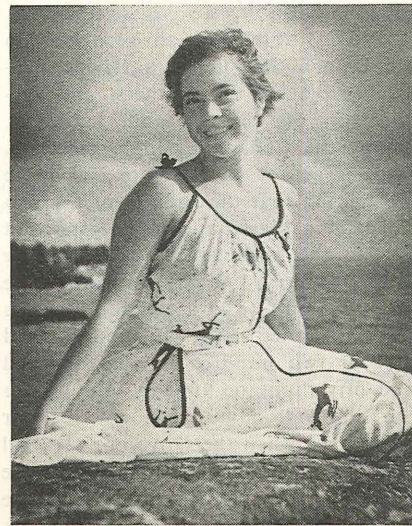
Concert star, swimmer honoured at Sturgeon Falls Kiwanis luncheon

Two Indian women who had earned distinction were honoured at a recent dinner meeting of the Sturgeon Falls Kiwanis Club. The guests were Mrs. Nellie Rohner, known professionally as Princess Red Rock, who grew up on the Nipissing Reserve and later became an internationally-known concert singer, and Betty Goulais, the young girl who captured the hearts of the district by her courageous five-and-a-half-mile swim in Lake Nipissing.

Miss Goulais, for whom the occasion marked her fifteenth birthday, told the Kiwanians she was very happy to be with them. Mrs. Rohner expressed her appreciation by singing songs to the gathering.

MISS GOULAIS

A pretty, 14-year-old Ojibway girl who hopes to become a famous swimmer, Betty Goulais of Garden Village, Ontario, last August proved her courage and ability by churning through



five-and-a-half miles of wind-swept Lake Nipissing in three hours and 10 minutes, clipping 20 minutes off the old record.

Her ability had been displayed two weeks earlier at the band's annual picnic, when she finished the half-mile swimming race before the other contestants had completed half the distance. The first attempt to beat her brother's record from Garden Village to Iron Island ended in disaster when an accompanying boat struck her and she was taken unconscious from the water.

Spectacular success

The accident did not weaken her determination, however, and her second attempt was a spectacular success. A tangle of weeds near the half-way mark gave her a bad few moments when they caught at her legs and she increased the distance by veering into a cross-wind, but she still had enough energy to wade ashore unaided when she reached the island.

Then she returned to the village for a round of congratulations and a special victory party arranged by her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Goulais.

Betty is a Grade Nine student at Sturgeon Falls High School and does not intend to let even swimming make her neglect her schooling. However, her heart is set on a swimming career and those who know her feel confident that her strong ambition and fine character will take her a long way toward success in her chosen field.

MRS. ROHNER

Princess Red Rock, as she is known professionally, grew up on the Nipissing Reserve as Nellie Commanda. Since then, she has given concerts in many countries, toured with opera and light-opera companies, and gained a reputation as America's foremost Indian singer.

She is the daughter of Paul Commanda, a famous guide of northern explorations who died last summer at his home at Beaucage Point on the reserve. Her son, Odrick Swanson, still lives on the reserve.

University degree

Princess Red Rock, whose legal name is Mrs. Nellie Rohner, began to attract notice with her singing as a pupil at Spanish Residential School. She later studied singing at the Eastern School of Music at Rochester, where she received a Bachelor of Arts degree. A scholarship enabled her to continue her singing studies in France.

Her concert career has included the United States, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Hawaii, South America and the British West Indies. She has been a member of the St. Louis opera company and the San Francisco light opera company.

In her concert tours, she sings operatic arias and standard concert works in her lyric soprano voice. But the first half of her concert is Indian in character. She wears traditional dress in which she appears to advantage with her long, dark, plaited braids. Her songs in this portion of the program are the songs of her people, for she likes to impress on her audiences that the ancient Indian culture was of a very high standard.

Although she now lives in the United States, she maintains her pride in her Indian heritage and visits the reserve as often as her busy concert schedule permits.



Young hero saves three in storm

Joseph Michel, a 16-year-old student at Spanish Residential School, displayed real heroism last summer in the midst of a furious thunderstorm that threatened the lives of three young children with whom he was visiting.

Joseph, whose home is at Lipawa, was staying at the home of Mrs. Alec Roy in Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, when a powerful bolt of lightning struck the house, knocking four of the children unconscious.

Mrs. Roy, who suffers from a weak heart, managed to run from the house with her baby but was unable to do more.

In the smoke of the burning house, Joseph's first thought was of his own safety but he knew that in this emergency he had to consider the others. Ten-year-old Madeline, Vincent, aged four, and Maxine, two, were lying unconscious on the floor. Joseph picked up all three at once and dragged them out into the storm.

Thinking Madeline was dead, he left her outside while he took the smaller children across the road to the home of Nancy Nawakwagijig and her sister Mary. When he returned for Madeline the house was in total flames.

All the children recovered and Joseph is none the worse for his adventure except that he does not enjoy thunderstorms nearly as much as he once did.

Moose Fort singers win festival honours

Six sweet-singing girls of the Moose Fort Indian Residential School gained honour this summer when they attended a festival of the Anglican Girls Auxiliary in Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and won the Schroeder Challenge Cup for the best singing of a group of girls in the diocese of Moosonee.

The girls, who had never attended a convention before, were Ella Gull, president of the school Girl's Auxiliary; Mary Ann Gull, Ellen Kitchen, Maggie Ottereyes, Maggie Saganash and Jane Trapper.

Following their victory, Miss Gull was invited to speak over the radio station at Kirkland Lake.

Continued from page one . . .

Opening address by prime minister

a new Superintendent General for a year and a half, and Mr. Pickersgill has arranged this present conference to discuss with representative Indians, who have been selected by the Councils of the Indian Bands across Canada, some changes which he feels might help to make the Indian Act work better in the interests both of the Indians and of Canada as a whole.

By holding these Conferences with representative Indians, the government is trying to assure all the Indians, of Canada that we wish to help them to look after the affairs which concern them, not only in their interests but in the way they themselves want them looked after.

BAND HOUSING

Band funds and band labour soon will help build 14 new houses on Georgina Island, Ontario, to replace old log houses, some of which have been in use for more than 100 years. The band council has voted \$15,000 from its funds for this purpose. Indians will be hired for the building work and each new occupant will contribute free labour on his new house.

Continued from page one . . .

Indians discuss act with minister

together and living together as brothers, and as equals, to make this a better country for all of us.

"Now I think we all recognize in the Branch that under a Divine Providence we are all brothers, and certainly in our Branch and, I believe, among the Canadian people generally, there is getting to be more and more recognition that the Indians of Canada can have a bigger and more important part in the management of everything in this country. The day may well come when it won't be at a meeting like this just concerned with a hundred and fifty or two hundred or two hundred and fifty thousand Indians, but I hope the day will come, and not too far away, that when the Governor General opens the Parliament of Canada the gentleman who escorts him, the Prime Minister, will be an Indian. That is what I would like to see happen and that is what I am going to try to do everything I can in co-operation with all of you here, the representatives of the Indians and the members of the Department, to work together toward accomplishing in the long run."

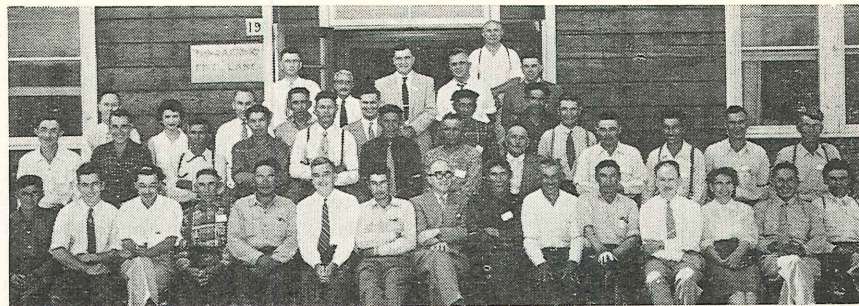
The Minister said he realized that some people think that the Indians ought to be kept apart, live by themselves, have their special rights and have as little as possible to do with everybody else. He added that although he respected these views of other people, he did not share them. Nevertheless, he did not want to force anything on anybody.

"We want people to come to realize, come to feel, that they want things to be done in a certain way and, until they do, they can be done in the old way."

He went on to discuss the purpose of the conference, in which proposed changes in the Indian Act were to be considered.

"Now nothing we are going to suggest, nothing I am going to put before you, is different from the principles of the old Act. We are not suggesting any big changes at all, but we are suggesting a lot of small changes, and I want to make this other point, that what I am going to do is suggest and I want you to give your honest opinion about all these changes. I do not want to force anything on you at all.

"I have been asked by the newspapers what is to happen at this meeting and I said, 'I will tell you what this meeting is for. I think there should be some changes in the Indian Act and I want to find out what the Indians think of it. I am not going to tell you what kind of changes I am going to suggest. I am going to tell the Indians what kind of



AT EDMONTON, ALTA.—FIRST ROW—Chief David John, Kehewin Band; Chief George Behn, Fort Nelson Slave Band; Chief Roderick Callihoo, Michel Band; Councillor Cyprien Larocque, Ermineskin Band; Chief Gus Steinhauer, Saddle Lake Band; Col. H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs, Ottawa; Chief William Bull, Goodfish Lake Reserve; Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; Councillor John Crier, Samson Band; Chief Abraham Skani, Cold Lake Band; Chief David Bird, Paul's Band; L. L. Brown, Ottawa; Mrs. Elizabeth Chonkolay, Slave Band; Councillor Paul Kootenayoo, Alexis Band; Councillor Fred Fiddler, Frog Lake Band.

SECOND ROW—Clement Fournier, Ambroise Tete Noir Band; Gabriel Meneen, Tallcree Band; Chief Albert Cardinal, Beaver Lake Band; Councillor John Gauthier, Saulteau Band; Chief Julien Janvier, Janvier Band; Councillor Victor Auigbelle, Alexander's Band; Councillor Narcisse Brown, Louis Bull Band; Chief William Morin, Enoch's Band; Chief Xavier Willier, Sucker Creek Band; Councillor Frank Sowan, Sawridge and Swan River Bands; Paul Gladu, Bigstone Band; Councillor McLean, Sturgeon Lake Band; Councillor Pat Lalonde, Driftpile Band.

THIRD ROW—G. S. Lapp, Superintendent, Edmonton Indian Agency; Mrs. Pauline Dempsey, Stenographer; R. F. Battle, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies for Alberta; Councillor Murray Attachie, Beaver Band; C. I. Fairholm, Administration Division, Ottawa; Alex Makinaw, Montana Band; John Napesis, Beaver Band.

FOURTH ROW—A. H. Murray, Superintendent, Lesser Slave Lake Indian Agency; E. J. Galibois, Superintendent, Fort St. John Indian Agency; S. C. Knapp, Superintendent, Saddle Lake Indian Agency; R. I. Eklund, Fur Supervisor; John Shipicky, Camell Hospital Staff, Edmonton; E. W. Cousineau, Superintendent, Fort Vermilion Indian Agency.



AT KAMLOOPS, B.C.—FIRST ROW—Willie Thomas, Spallumcheen Band; Chief George Leonard, Kamloops Band; Councillor Gus Gottfriedson, Kamloops Band; Chief Charles Drainey, Deadman's Creek Band; Councillor Louise Garbiel, Penticton Band; Col. H. M. Jones, Ottawa; Mrs. Joan MacKenzie, Stenographer, Kamloops; Louie Charlie, Lower Nicola Band; Chief James Antoine, Coldwater Band; Henry Theverage, Cayoose Creek Band; Councillor V. Adolph, Fountain Band.

SECOND ROW—Councillor Bob Allison, Lower Similkameen Band; Chief William Arnouse, Little Shuswap Band; Chief Daniel Manuel, Upper Nicola Band; Chief Charles Walkem, Cook's Ferry Band; Councillor Daniel Logan, Okanagan Band; Chief Wilfred Matthew, North Thompson Band; Chief William Oldman, Seton Lake Band; Chief Charles R. Brown, Lytton Band; Superintendent R. J. Meek; Superintendent G. E. Sharpe.

THIRD ROW—Chief Manuel Louie, Osoyoos Band; Councillor Louie Capilo, Shuswap Band; Chief Johnny Pierro, Bonaparte Band; Chief Michel Anthony, Adams Lake Band; Councillor Basil Andrew, St. Mary's Band; Chief Charlie Tom Johnson, Alkali Lake Band; Chief Ernest Thomas, Boothroyd Band; Chief Eddie Dixon, Canim Lake Band; W. S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner; Charlie Alphonse, Secretary, Anaham Band.

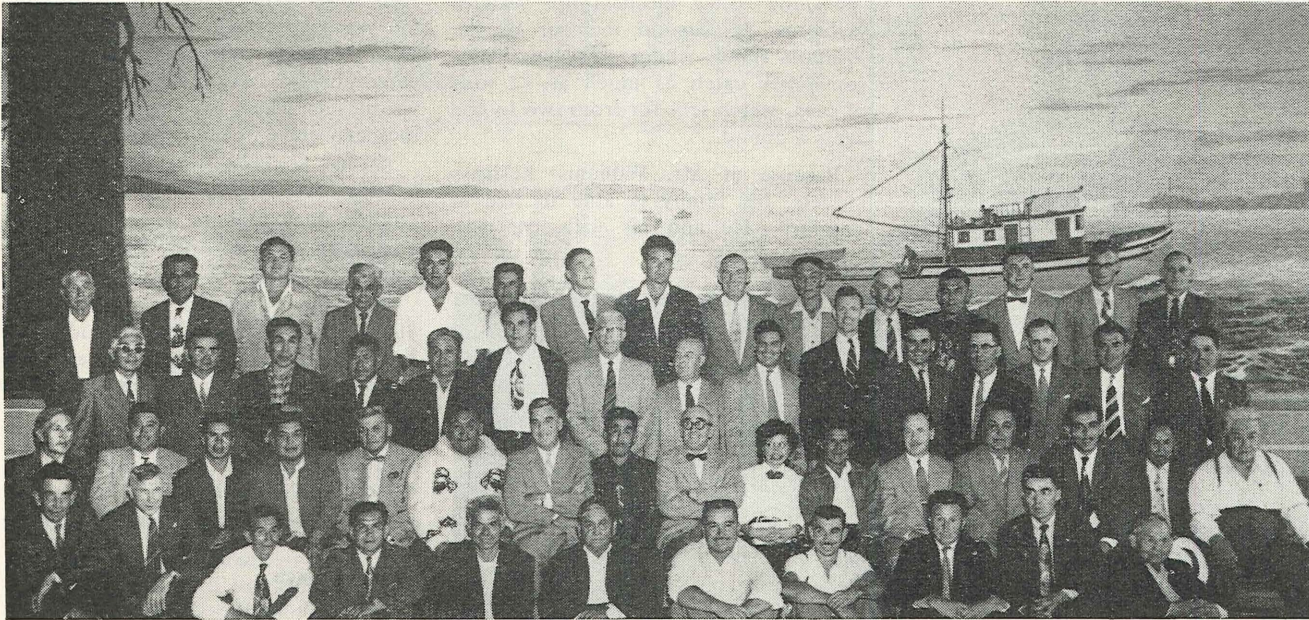
FOURTH ROW—Superintendent F. A. Clark; H. W. Ellis, Assistant, Indian Agency; Superintendent J. S. Dunn; E. Underwood, Assistant, Indian Agency; Superintendent William Christie; R. J. Dickson, Assistant, Indian Agency; Superintendent D. M. Hett; C. I. Fairholm, Ottawa; L. L. Brown, Ottawa; Chief Antoine Peeps, Soda Creek Band.

changes I recommend, and I am going to see what they think of them before I tell anybody else. We are going to talk about what concerns the Indians, and I am not going to discuss it with anybody else first."

"And we hope, too, that it will not be too long before the Indians have gained

enough experience of managing their own affairs through the Councils of their Bands and through Conferences like this one, to make them want to share with the rest of us in helping to manage the affairs of the whole Canadian people, of whom the Indians are the first representatives."

INDIANS ACROSS CANADA MEET WITH DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS



VANCOUVER MEETING:—FIRST ROW—Arthur Albany, Songhees Band; Superintendent N. W. Garrard; Chief Albert Douglas, Cheam Band; Councillor Vincent Harris, Seabird Island Band; Chief W. Mitchell, Klahoose Band; Councillor Simon Pierre, Katzie Band; Councillor Ross Modeste, Cowichan Band; Dave Elliott, Tsartlip Band; Chief Isaac Williams, Tsawwassen Band; Chief Arthur Dick, Mamlilikulla Band; William Harris, Chehalis Band.

SECOND ROW—George D. Simon, Clayoquot Band; Jimmie Gallic, Sheshaht Band; Councillor William Tatoosh, Jr., Opetchesht Band; Phillip Louie, Ahousaht Band; Andrew Paull, Squamish Band; Paul Sam, Ahousaht Band; Col. H. M. Jones, Ottawa; Chief Benedict Andrews, Hesquiaht Band; Col. Laval Fortier, Ottawa; Miss Joan Thom, Stenographer; Councillor Solomon Harry, Homalco Band; L.L. Brown, Ottawa; Chief Caleb Williams, Bella Bella Band; Thomas Brown, Kitasoo Band; Chief Alfred Gabriel, Langley Band; Chief Oscar Peters, Hope Band.

THIRD ROW—Chief Benny George, Burrard Band; Councillor Dennis Paul, Squamish Band; Chief Edward Nookemus, Ohiet Band; Chief Harry Joe, Ucluelet Band; Chief Jasper J. Charles, Becher Bay Band; Councillor Bernard Mussell, Skwah Band; W. S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner; Superintendent F. E. Anfield; C. I. Fairholm, Ottawa; Superintendent J. V. Boys; Chief Harry Assu, Cape Mudge Band; Rogert Clifton, Comox Band; Superintendent J. A. Findlay; Chief D. Dawson, Tsawataineuk Band; Councillor James Sewid, Nimpkish Band.

FOURTH ROW—Chief James Mitchell, Chemainus Band; Jack Peter, Ohiet Band; Oliver Uslick, Skulkayn Band; William Jackson Nitinaht Band; Chief Bill Seward, Nanaimo Band; Alfred Louie, Chemainus Band; Clarence Joe, Sechelt Band; Chief Dominic Point, Musqueam Band; Peter P. Henson, Assistant, Indian Agency; Richard Malloway, Yakwekwioose Band; Chief Edward Thevarge, Anderson Lake; Chief William Pascal, Pemberton Band; K. R. Brown, Agricultural Supervisor; Superintendent J. L. Homan; Superintendent J. C. Letcher.



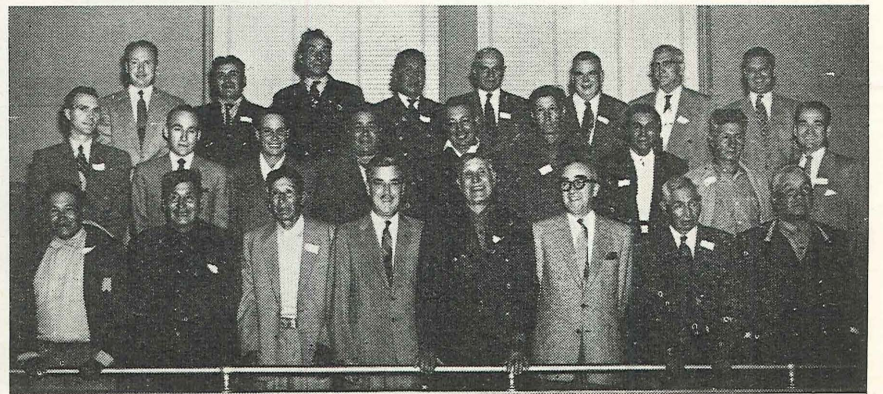
AT PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.:—FIRST ROW—W. S. Arneil, Indian Commissioner for British Columbia; Miss Agnes Young, Stenographer; Mrs. Margaret Williams, Skidegate Band; Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; Mrs. Joyce Leask, Metlakatla Band; Col. H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SECOND ROW—Chief Thomas Tait, Hazelton Band; Chief Frank B. Tait, Gitlakdamix Band; William G. Cooper, Port Simpson Band; L. L. Brown, Superintendent of Reserves and Trusts, Ottawa; Peter Hill, Masset Band; Albert Young, Kitsesles Band.

Before the conference of Indian delegates held by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs at Ottawa last December, a series of talks were held across the country. Laval Fortier, Deputy-Minister of Citizenship and Immigration; H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs, and several other officials of the Indian Affairs Branch held meetings with representatives of Indian band councils in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes.

The Indian Act was reviewed section by section and the delegates were invited to present their views and recommendations with respect to administration of the Act and any changes that should be considered.

Photographs taken at some of these meetings appear on this page and the page opposite.



AT LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.:—FIRST ROW—Archie Daniels, Eden Valley Reserve; Johnny Bearspaw, Bearspaw Band; Chief Tom Snow, Wesley Band; Col. H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs, Ottawa; Councillor Percy Creighton, Blood Band; Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; Councillor Earl Calf Child, Blackfoot Band; Chief Jacob Two Young Men, Chiniquay Band.

SECOND ROW—Supt. L. C. Hunter, Blood Indian Agency; R. F. Battle, Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies for Alberta; Councillor John Solway, Blackfoot Band; Councillor Morris McDougall, Peigan Band; Chief James Starlight, Sarcee Band; Chief Joe Crowfoot, Blackfoot Band; Chief Mike Frencheater, Sunchild Cree Band; Joe Strawberry, O'Chiese Band; Supt. R. D. Ragan, Stony-Sarcee Indian Agency.

THIRD ROW—L. L. Brown, Ottawa; Councillor Albert Many Fingers, Blood Band; Councillor Harry Big Throat, Blood Band; Councillor Joe Crowshoe, Peigan Band; Supt. W. P. B. Pugh, Blackfoot Indian Agency; Supt. H. N. Woodsworth, Peigan Indian Agency; T. G. McLeod, Assistant, Indian Agency; C. I. Fairholm, Administration Division, Ottawa.

Electrical engineering career sought by youth

A career in electrical engineering is the ambition of James Robert Smith, a Micmac whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Smith, live on Horton Reserve, Nova Scotia.

James was born on the Cambridge Reserve near Kentville, and received

his early education in the Shubenacadie Indian Residential School. Later, he took his Grades Eleven and Twelve at Saint Joseph's College, New Brunswick.

This fall, he is attending St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish to study engineering.

THIRD ROW—Chief Enoch Alexis, Stony Creek Band; Chief Maxine George, Fraser Lake Band; Edward M. John, Necoslie Band; Chief Stephen Morrison, Hazelton Band; William Leask, Metlakatla Band.

FOURTH ROW—Wallace Morgan, Kitwanga Band; Gordon Robinson, Kitamat Band; Tom Gosnell, Fort Simpson Band; Johnson Russ, Lakalzap Band; Arthur E. Nelson, Kincolith Band; Councillor Dominic West, Fort Bagine Band.

FIFTH ROW—Chief Russell Gamble, Kitkatla Band; Alec Joseph, Kitwancool Band; Lazell Charlie, Topley Landing; Chief William Matthews, Masset Band; Councillor John H. Moore, Kincolith Band; C. I. Fairholm, Administration Division, Ottawa.

SIXTH ROW—Supt. R. H. S. Sampson, Skeena River Indian Agency; G. Gallagher, Assistant, Indian Agency; Supt. W. B. Bailey, Babine Indian Agency; Supt. W. P. Pruden, Queen Charlotte Indian Agency; Supt. Robert Howe, Stuart Indian Agency.

Fishing big business on Walpole

Fishing is big business for Wallace Williams, 32-year-old member of the Walpole Band, whose great seine nets sometimes catch as much as 12 tons of carp, which sells for from two to five cents a pound.

Because of Mr. Williams' business success, his family is able to live in comfort. He and his wife live with

their four small children in a substantial house situated on the main road of the reserve. When they desire home entertainment, they turn on their television set; when they want to travel, they can drive in their late-model car.

Besides his operations in commercial fishing, Mr. Williams is engaged in guiding duck hunters and anglers, and also functions as an expert muskrat trapper.

However, fishing provides most of his revenue. He usually is aided by four or five fellow band members who work with him for a percentage of the catch. Besides giving them a share of the profits, Mr. Williams supplies them with living quarters, food and all equipment including power boats, fish boxes, seine nets, rubber suits, and dip nets.

Long seine nets

They fish in the shallow inlets bordering Lake St. Clair, using seine nets of which some are 1,200 feet long. Carp must be caught and marketed alive. They are packed in large boxes which rest under water to keep the fish alive until it is time to ship them.

Among his steady employees are Myron Sword, Sylvester Blackbird and his brother, Guy. Another brother, Louis, also worked with him for some time.

His plans to improve the profitable operations include sheet-piling the island on which his fishing headquarters are located and establishing a carp farm which he can use to keep the carp alive until they can be sent to market.

Après les pièges le bois de pulpe

Les membres de la bande indienne Manowan, près d'Amos (P.Q.), ont profité le plus possible de l'avantage qui leur est offert de travailler pour le compte d'une importante compagnie de bois à pulpe et se rangent aujourd'hui parmi les meilleurs employés de cette entreprise.

Il y a quelques années, ces Indiens se livraient au piégeage dans une région très appauvrie; aujourd'hui, près de quarante d'entre eux sont à l'emploi de la Consolidated Paper Corporation comme bûcherons et la plupart se servent de scies mécaniques.

Travail bien satisfaisant

Deux habiles membres de cette bande, nommé Moise Flamand et son fils Sauterre, sont chargés de la conduite d'un remorqueur qui assure le transport des hommes et des fournitures à travers la baie Tikenne, outre des camions et tracteurs utilisés dans l'exploitation du bois à pulpe, et dessert les divers camps de bûcherons échelonnés sur le lac Kempt.

Les fonctionnaires de la compagnie sont très satisfaits du travail des membres de la bande. "Nous sommes on ne peut plus contents de leurs progrès et nous les encourageons le plus possible à venir travailler pour nous et nos sous-traitants", dit le directeur régional de la compagnie.



MR. AND MRS. WALLACE WILLIAMS (INSET) AND GUY WILLIAMS



Two Indian entertainers popular at folk festival

One of the high spots of entertainment at a Moncton, New Brunswick folk festival held in August as part of the Acadian Bicentenary celebrations was the singing and dancing of two Nova Scotia Micmacs.

Mrs. Helen Martin, member of Fisher's Grant Band, sang a hunting song in the Micmac tongue, first explaining it in English. Henry Peters, of the Millbrook Band, danced an old Indian war dance. Both wore traditional Micmac costumes.

Apart from their excellent work as entertainers, both Mrs. Martin and Mr. Peters proved to be excellent representatives of their people.

Mrs. Martin was interviewed on the radio and showed herself to be an intelligent and interesting speaker. Mr. Peters shared the head table at the bicentenary banquet in Wolfville, where he was chosen to propose the toast to Canada.

Le chef William Commanda donne du travail a vingt-cinq pères de famille

La région de Maniwaki, dans la province de Québec, compte plusieurs Indiens parmi ses hommes d'affaires progressifs. Le chef William Commanda, de la bande de Maniwaki, est un exemple typique.

Guide en forêt pendant de nombreuses années, William Commanda, aujourd'hui âgé de 40 ans, quittait ce travail il y a six ans pour tenter fortune dans le commerce du bois.

Travail rémunérateur

Exportateur de bois de placage, il emploie, durant les longs et rudes mois d'hiver, de vingt à vingt cinq chefs de famille, tous membres de sa bande.

Ces travailleurs indiens scient les billes de bois dur, les chargent sur des camions ou des traîneaux, les livrent à Commanda qui les achète selon le tarif en vigueur, soit environ \$100 le mille

pié, frais de transport jusqu'à la gare compris. Commanda vend ensuite ce bois à des compagnies américaines qui manufacturent du bois de placage.

Aidé dans son travail par son fils âgé de 20 ans, le chef William Commanda dirige aussi un excellent garage servant principalement à la réparation des camions et des tracteurs employés pour le "hâlage" du bois. C'est maintenant son fils qui a la responsabilité du garage.

La maison, genre bungalow, occupée par la famille Commanda, sur le territoire de la réserve, est coquette et moderne. S'inspirant du folklore canadien, Commanda a voulu quand même lui garder un certain cachet et il l'a recouvert de demi billes de bois naturel, verni. L'électricité permet à toute la famille de jouir de tout le confort des meilleures maisons des grandes villes.