

# The INDIAN NEWS

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## Northern B.C. Indians do well at Aldergrove High

Evelyn Moore was picked to portray Canada in a United Nations programme at Aldergrove (B.C.) High School.

Greta Azak and Johnnie Gosnell starred in a play put on before the P-TA Border Conference of 500 parents.

Bennie Moore was chosen to coach the senior girls' basketball team.

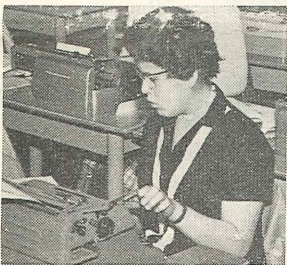
They are four of a group of eight Indian students from northern areas of British Columbia who began classes in September in a non-Indian school. The other four are Allan Moore, Clifford Tolmie, Lorraine Carpenter and Lynn Carpenter.

Like thousands of other enthusiastic Canadian teen-agers, they are taking an active part in their school and community life.

This school year about 9,500 Indian students are attending classes in non-Indian schools across Canada, the majority at present in elementary schools close to reserves.

"We feel that they have much to offer our school, both as students and as graduates," says Aldergrove Principal D. M. Hanson. "In previous years we have had many Indian students of whom we were very proud. Our own students have increased enthusiasm and broadened understanding through contact with them."

In the half year since they arrived by air at Aldergrove, the eight students have settled down remarkably well.



Lorraine Carpenter

takes great interest in her work and is always willing to help others. She is always cheerful and friendly. She is a tidy person and makes a good secretary."

"Greta Azak is in charge of worship service for the CGIT. She, too, is a willing worker, quiet, but nevertheless cheerful and friendly and nice to be with."

Of Benny Moore, praised in the Aldergrove News for an outstanding basketball game when Aldergrove played Abbotsford, one girl said: "Now that he has been coaching us we have learned much more than we ever knew before. With his help we hope to win some games."



Allan Moore

Apart from classes, homework and school sports, they attend High-C (young people's) at the United Church on Mondays, school parties and dances from time to time and often church twice on Sundays. Two of the boys play on an adult soccer team.

One Aldergrove resident, Mrs. Norman Green, says: "I see the boys pass the window every day and they always give a cheery smile or wave. . . .

I have seen them at a basketball game, the centre of a laughing, chattering group of schoolmates and cheering their team on as lustily as anyone there. . . . On the whole, I'd say they have overcome their natural shyness in



The boys are excellent basketball players. Ben Moore (25) is coach of the senior girls' team. Allan Moore (12) and Clifford Tolmie (3) are both match-winners for the senior team.

a remarkably short time and always seem to be very happy indeed. I have heard many residents remark on their good behaviour and manners.

"Of course they have problems, but these problems are very similar to those of other young people—finding the will to study, getting to bed on time, spending money wisely, gaining the esteem of fellow students, and growing in wisdom and stature."

"Homesickness can be a very real problem," says Mr. Hanson, "but we believe they have found a very friendly happy atmosphere in our school, community and churches."



At Aldergrove (B.C.) High School Principal D. M. Hanson explains courses to Greta Azak (standing) and Evelyn Moore. Along with six other Indians, they live in boarding homes in Aldergrove and attend a non-Indian high school.

All eight students come from up-coast villages. Ben and Allan Moore, Evelyn Moore and Greta Azak of the Lakalsap band, are from Greenville, a village on the Nass River, home of Frank Calder, Canada's first Indian M.L.A. The village can only be reached by boat or aircraft but the Tsimpsian Indians have an active community life.

Johnnie Gosnell of the Gitlakdamax band comes from Aiyansh, a Tsimpsian village in the Nass Valley, Clifford Tolmie comes from Kitkatla, a village on the Dolphin Island Reserve. Lorraine and Lynn Carpenter are Bella Bella girls from a village on Campbell Island.



Cette photo prise à l'arrivée des nouveaux élèves au collège de Jonquière fait voir au premier plan les quatre jeunes Montagnais, Pierre Pitre Picard, Camille Vollant, Henri Vollant et Léonard Paul, ce dernier serrant la main au révérend Père Arguin. Apparaissent également sur la photo: M. Claude Sylvestre, Surintendant de l'agence indienne de Bersimis qui donne la main au révérend Père Pierre Paul Asselin, recteur du Collège, M. Lauréat Rock, constable spécial de la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada et le révérend Père Nobert, un des professeurs.

## DES INDIENS DE BERSIMIS AU COURS SECONDAIRE

**N.D.L.R.:** Nous sommes heureux de reproduire l'article ci-dessous qui a été publié dans "Le Soleil du Saguenay" de Chicoutimi, sous la signature de M. Marcel Tremblay.

Les premiers Montagnais de la Réserve indienne de Bersimis à s'inscrire dans un collège de la province pour faire leurs études classiques, fréquentent, cette année, la classe d'éléments latins du collège classique de Jonquière.

Pierre Pitre Picard, 15 ans, Camille Vollant, 14 ans, Henri Vollant, 13 ans, et Léonard Paul, 14 ans, ont été reçus officiellement par le révérend Père Pierre-Paul Asselin, recteur du Collège de Jonquière, alors que M. Claude Sylvestre, Surintendant des Affaires indiennes à Bersimis et natif de Roberval, est venu reconduire Pierre Pitre Picard et Henri Vollant, qui avaient été retenus sur la réserve depuis le début de l'année scolaire par une épidémie d'oreillons. Les deux autres jeunes étudiants indiens étaient déjà rendus au collège depuis la rentrée des classes. M. Sylvestre était accompagné de M. Lauréat Roch, constable spécial de la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada attaché à l'agence des Affaires indiennes à Bersimis.

On sait que la réserve indienne de Bersimis est située à l'embouchure de la rivière du même nom, à environ 42 milles de Baie Comeau et à quelque 235 milles de Jonquière. Selon M. Sylvestre, cette agglomération compte 230 familles pour un total de 1,100 habitants.

Chaque année, de par ses fonctions, M. Sylvestre est chargé de placer dans des institutions d'enseignement les élèves les mieux doués afin de leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études. C'est ainsi que les quatre jeunes Montagnais qui fréquentent, cette année, le collège classique de Jonquière peuvent commencer leurs cours classiques. Ils avaient été auparavant de brillants élèves au couvent de la réserve indienne de Bersimis dirigé par les religieuses du Bon Conseil.

Comme le faisait remarquer M. Sylvestre, le collège de Jonquière a été

particulièrement choisi parce qu'il s'agit d'abord d'un externat et aussi parce que les Pères Oblats, qui ont des missions à Bersimis, ne sont pas des inconnus pour les Montagnais. Etant externes au Collège, les jeunes Indiens, qui logent dans des familles de Jonquière, aiment leur nouvelle vie et s'adaptent facilement. Deux d'entre eux demeurent chez M. Adrien Perron, de la rue St-Luc, et les deux autres chez M. Onésime Savard, de la rue Montfort.

Ils sont les premiers Montagnais de la réserve indienne de Bersimis à entreprendre leurs cours classiques, mais il est possible, de l'avis de M. Sylvestre, que d'autres suivent leur exemple. Pour sa part, il souhaite ardemment que l'expérience tentée cette année soit couronnée de succès.

On sait que la division des Affaires indiennes voit à ce que l'éducation des jeunes ne soit pas négligée. Le gouvernement fédéral paie les frais d'instruction de ceux qui ont des aptitudes pour l'étude, comme c'est le cas des quatre étudiants qui fréquentent cette année le collège classique de Jonquière.

Ajoutons que c'est le montagnais qui est parlé à la réserve indienne de Bersimis malgré que tous ses membres sachent également le français.

### CLEAR BUSH

Two hundred Dogrid and Slavey Indians are working on two stretches of road in the Yellowknife Agency, helping to clear right-of-way for the Mackenzie Highway—and earning anywhere from \$8 to \$20 a day.

This winter Indians are clearing a right-of-way southwards from Fort Rae, a distance of 25 miles, and also an 18-mile stretch from Fort Rae to Marian Lake. Last winter they were employed on the Fort Rae to Yellowknife stretch.

## Boys Find Adventure In Air Cadet Work

Prince Albert's five-year-old Indian RCAF cadet squadron—only all-Indian group in the province—is proving one of the best in Saskatchewan in competition with groups from other cities and towns.

Latest achievement is the award of first prize in the provincial cadet drill and discipline competitions. This is the second year the squadron has won top place. In 1955 it was second. The Indian cadets also won first place in the physical training competition in 1957.

Boys from two other Anglican Indian Residential schools are also active in cadet training. In Dauphin,



STANLEY WILSON of The Pas

Manitoba, 40 boys from Mackay school are enrolled in the town's air cadet unit, which has three flights totalling 100 boys.

Twenty-five boys from the Moose Fort school at Moose Factory on James Bay, together with 35 non-Indian and Indian boys from the vicinity, form one of Canada's most northerly air cadet squadrons.

The Prince Albert squadron has 63 cadets and three officers from the Residential School. It was formed in 1954. Previously, boys who had been interested in cadet work had been attached to Number 38 RCAC squadron in Prince Albert.

Commanding Officer Flight Lieutenant L. Olsen says the boys are first taught obedience and self-discipline through drill. They are given training in subjects such as meteorology, navigation, radio and morse code.

They are taught how to handle rifles safely and shown how to shoot good target scores.

"Through being taught respect for others the boys seem to gain more respect for themselves and with this respect comes more confidence and self-reliance," says F/L Olsen. "They are shown new ways of life and many doors of opportunity are opened to them by the RCAF and civilian employees."

A number of the Indian cadets go to summer camp each year—last year they went to Sea Island RCAF base near Vancouver—and live and compete with non-Indian cadets from many parts of the country. At these camps the boys are given the opportunity to fly in RCAF aircraft.

Flying scholarships are available to the most promising of the cadets. By successful completion of the scholarship a boy can earn his private pilot's license. Three Indian boys in the Prince Albert squadron earned this coveted license last year—Stanley Wilson, Walter Isbister and Valentine Night Traveller.

Reserve trades training is available



WALTER ISBISTER of Sandy Lake

for a number of cadets each year. The boys are enrolled in the RCAF for the summer months and given instruction in one of the RCAF ground trades. They are paid at RCAF rates while undergoing the training and are quartered on air-force stations with free food, clothing, medical and dental care.



Miles Charles, left, and Cyrus Standing,

# 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. ELLEN L. FAIRCLOUGH,  
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

LAVAL FORTIER,  
Deputy Minister of Citizenship  
and Immigration.

H. M. JONES,  
Director of Indian Affairs.

## Some Thoughts . . .

### ON CITIZENSHIP

BY W.I.C. WUTTUNEE

Towards the end of August I had the pleasure of attending a Conference at Minaki, Ontario, which was sponsored by the Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

One of the main subjects discussed was the Indians and integration. There were no violent or fantastic suggestions which would be unwelcome to the ear of any persons, including Indians, but rather the discussions were carried on in a friendly vein designed to come up with some concrete suggestions which could be applied in the field.

Generally, Indians are reluctant to consider any kind of suggestions relating to assimilation or integration. Rather than take any positive concrete steps towards attaining such objectives they have permitted "nature to take its course". Inasmuch as nature must be helped along most of the time the same is true with respect to the integration of our own people.

We must all realize that we are now in the age of rocketry and sputniks. It is incumbent upon us to look to the new and forget the old.

It is nice to think of the glorious past of the Indians and how they were great hunters and fishermen, experts of the bow and arrow and other wondrous accomplishments. Such accomplishments must be replaced with up-to-date wonders and

feats. The fields now open to us are unlimited and include science, engineering, medicine and technical training. For those Indians who have been fortunate enough to have rubbed shoulders with white civilization for many years in advance of other areas they have so turned their endeavours. But for those who have lagged in contact because of history and the vast Canadian terrain, they must be satisfied with the accomplishment of being able to speak English or French and knowing something of the white ways.

It is not enough to see and to watch but rather to know and feel what it's like to live in a white man's world for it is only by such a process that we can get to know the values of others.

Some of the methods of accomplish-

ing these ends were discussed at the conference and some were crystallized in the form of suggestions.

At no time in the history of Canada has there been so much attention given to trying to solve the problems which face the Indians and the whites in their relationship with one another.

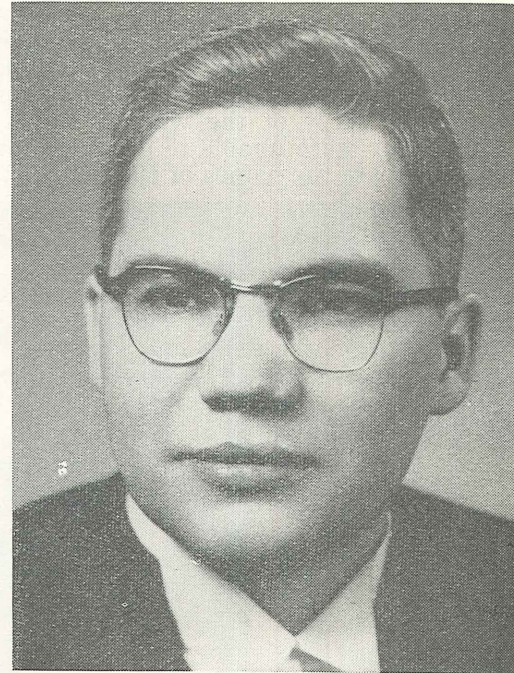
We have seen the initiation of integrated schools which is meeting with mixed reaction but certainly not as violent as Little Rock. At Lac La Ronge where such a project was launched about a year ago there was some misunderstanding in the initial stages but it soon became apparent that the paramount consideration was education and mutual recognition. So much so has the project progressed that there is now an active Home and School Association which is representative of both races.

In the areas in which there was disagreement at the beginning it can only be attributed to ignorance of the capabilities of one's fellow man regardless of race. Indians quite often express their reluctance to become white men. If they don't want to become white men then why do they wear manufactured clothing when they should be wearing handmade leather goods exclusively; or why do they ride in automobiles when they should be walking or riding on a travois? Progress is inevitable regardless of its source. It comes sometimes from the white race and other times from the Indians to the whites. It is only sensible that we should take the best of anything despite its origin.

Some attention was directed to the question of the vote for Indians in Federal and Provincial elections. In some Provinces, notably British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, Indians are permitted the right to exercise the vote. However, in certain other provinces they are not permitted to do so, neither are they permitted

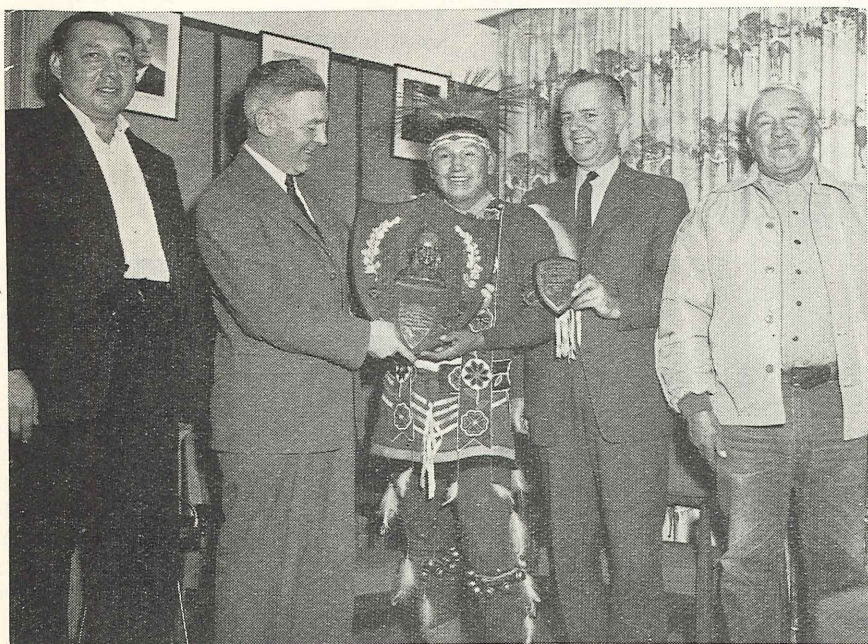
to vote in Federal elections. Some of the members felt that they were not ready for the franchise and of course for good reason, for some Indians themselves feel that they are not ready for it.

In a democratic country which prides itself on the quality of its citizens we have a segment of the population without the inherent right to vote and so unable to participate in making the laws of the country.



It would be to the great advantage of the Indians and of the Government to extend the franchise to all the Indians in Canada. It would allow Indians an undeniable right and extend to them a certain feeling of new growth and independence. The paternalistic past which has so long enshrouded the Indians would be rendered asunder disclosing an eager people willing to learn and to take advantage of any factor which will enable them to have a stable economic future.

It is only with such conferences as Minaki that a greater interest and knowledge of Indians and citizenship in general can be disseminated throughout the country.



Raymond Ear of Stony Reserve, Alberta, proudly displays his trophy won at an inter-tribal chicken dance contest at which non-Indians from Calgary were invited. He is flanked by Chief James Starlight of the Sarcee Reserve, left, Maurice Hartnett, general manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, who presented the Stampede trophy, Thomas Hall, Stampede director, and Chief Jacob Two Youngmen of Stony Reserve.

## Dance Contest Wins Friends For Sarcees

When members of the Sarcee Club decided to invite guests to a "night out" on the reserve, they found themselves overwhelmed with visitors.

A crowd of 500, partly non-Indians from Calgary and partly Indians from neighboring reserves, turned out for the first annual inter-tribal chicken dance contest.

The purpose of the get-together was two-fold: to encourage the preservation of ancient tribal ceremonies; and to introduce the non-Indian to life on the reserve.

One result of these get-togethers is already paying off for the Sarcees: neighboring farmers, who have come to know the Indians, are hiring more of them to work on their farms.

So many guests turned out to the Sarcee Club's concert that their cars

spilled out over a 20-acre parking space. Five hundred visitors packed the community hall.

Twenty contestants, each attended by his own singer-drummer, were eliminated one by one, until the judges declared Raymond Ear of Morley as the winner of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede shield.

Alberta Indians have been teaching the chicken dance to their children. In the contest for youngsters, six-year-old Johnny Pipestem won first prize.

One feature of the evening was the presentation by the Sarcee Homemakers' Club of their \$100 scholarship to Lorraine Little Bear, now a grade nine student in Calgary. Members raised funds by their caretaking services at the community hall.

# STUDENTS SHOW OUTSTANDING ABILITY

Young Indians who have shown outstanding academic ability have again been awarded scholarships by the Indian Affairs Branch, in line with a policy instituted last year.

The scholarships help students to continue their education at university, teachers' college, technical institute or school of nursing. They are intended to assist students in paying tuition fees and in meeting personal expenses. They range from \$500 to \$1,000.

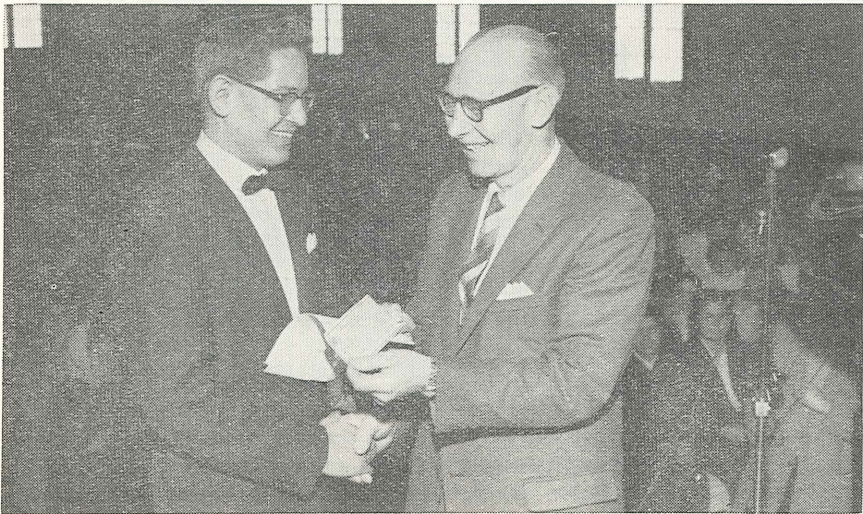
In November the Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, announced the award of 15 scholarships. Since that time three of the winners have withdrawn from their courses, or were unable to continue for personal reasons. On this page are the names of the other 12 winners.



Robert Staats and Valerie Crawford, both Six Nations Mohawks, received their award from the Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, at a ceremony in Hamilton.

VALERIE CRAWFORD — is a Mohawk Indian from the Six Nations Agency near Brantford, Ont. She passed through the agency day schools with outstanding success and is now studying to be a teacher at Hamilton Teachers' College. She takes part in college track meets and used to play on her high school basketball and volleyball teams.

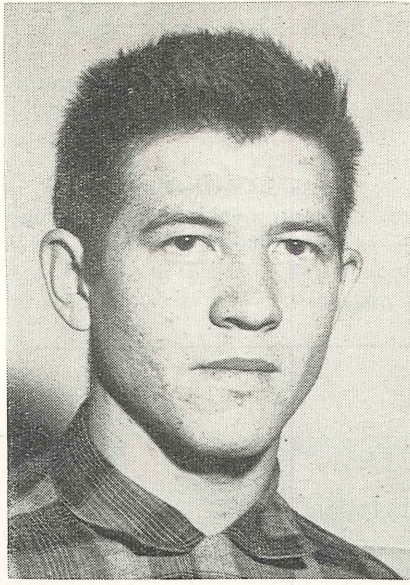
ROBERT STAATS — is also a Mohawk from the Six Nations Agency. Robert's scholarship is helping him to attend the Hamilton Institute of Technology. He worked each summer to put himself through his school. Known as a quiet, reserved, young man, he is also a keen hockey player.



Howard E. Staats from the Six Nations Agency, Brantford, Ont., is presented with his cheque by John A. Charlton, M.P. for Brant-Haldimand.

HOWARD E. STAATS—is a Mohawk from the Six Nations Agency, now studying for his B.A. degree at the University of Toronto. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Staats of R.R. 6 Hagersville and a keen basket-

ball player. During the 1958-9 Christmas vacation from college he toured the United States with the Hagersville basketball team. His father is a foreman with the Brantford Construction Company.



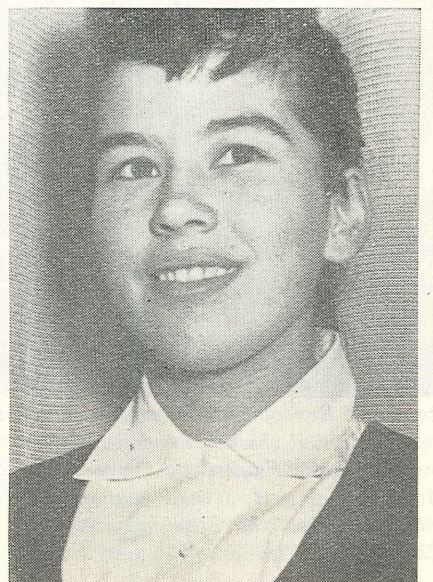
JOE PAUPANAKIS—of Norway House (Man.) Agency, is studying mechanical draughting at Manitoba Technical Institute in Winnipeg. He formerly attended the Norway House day school, the Fort Alexander Residential School and Qu'Appelle Residential School at Lebret, Sask.

JOANNE WALLACE—comes from the Tobique Agency at Edmunston, New Brunswick. She is now taking a secretarial course at Fredericton Business College. One of a family of nine, she studied in the Edmunston public schools and graduated last June from the Cormier Superior School. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wallace.



JOE LOUIS BEAR—son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert James Bear of the Duck Lake Agency, Sask., is now studying X-ray technology at the Regina General Hospital. He attended the John Smith reserve school and later Prince Albert Collegiate while boarding at Prince Albert Residential School. He won the collegiate physics award in 1957 and the character award in 1958.

PHILOMENE DESTERRES—daughter of Mrs. Charles Desterres and the late Charles Desterres, comes from the Bersimis Agency in Quebec. She is studying to be a teacher at Matane Normal School. She completed her first five years of schooling at Bersimis day school and Seven Islands Residential School, then at Ste. Madeleine Convent in Quebec she covered five grades in three years leading her class in total marks. At Matane she was fifth out of a class of 34 in the first term's exams.

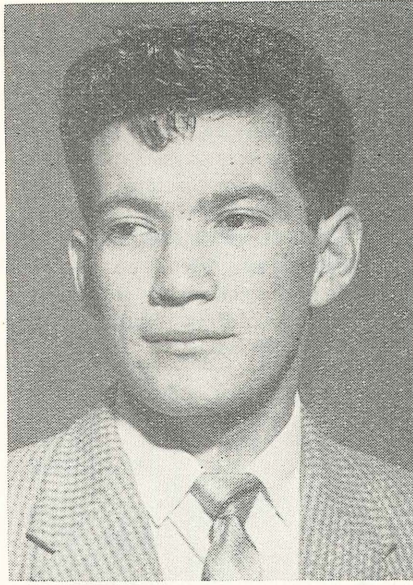


# AND WIN TWELVE SCHOLARSHIPS

## Longboat Trophy Won by Blackfoot



**MARGARET GOULD**—is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick J. Gould of the Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. After day school on the reserve, she attended St. Joseph's Convent at Mabou, N.S. for high school. She is now taking a registered nurses' course in the St. Rita's School of Nursing at Sydney. Her sister Marjorie is a third-year student at Mt. St. Bernard's, Antigonish.



**MARCEL VOLLANT**—son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vollant of Seven Islands (Quebec) Agency, is studying radio and television at Teccart Institute in Quebec City. He formerly attended the Seven Islands Residential School and the College of Ste. Marie de Beauce. His hobbies include hockey, basketball, swimming and bowling.



**HELEN NANOWIN**—also comes from the Norway House Agency. After day school at Poplar River, she went to Fort Alexander, St. Mary's and Qu'Appelle Residential Schools. She is now training to be a registered nurse at St. Boniface Hospital.

Knowledgeable people in Canadian athletic circles are looking toward Randy A. Youngman, a 17-year-old Blackfoot, as a future miler to represent this country at international track meets.

Randy has just been awarded the 1958 Tom Longboat Trophy, given annually to the outstanding Indian athlete of the year by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

Eldest of a family of 10, Randy stands five feet eight inches and weighs 131 pounds. He is now a Grade 10 student at the Old Sun Anglican Indian Residential School at Gleichen, Alberta.

He is captain and quarterback of the school rugby football team. He has played for three years on the Wheatland School Division all-star



midget and juvenile hockey teams, as well as for the Blackfoot Reserve farm team and the Gleichen town juniors.

But his greatest athletic achievements have been in track and field, chiefly in the mile event.

Back in May 1957, when Randy began his long-distance running, he placed first in the Old Sun track and field trials in the mile, then won the school championship. He came third in the Calgary District Indian Schools' meet, and first again in the inter-school meet between Old Sun and St. Paul's.

Earlier in May, last year, he placed first in the 880 yards in the Southern Alberta Amateur Athletic Union open meet at Cardston and five days later won the Garrison trophy as the mile winner in the Southern Alberta open and inter-scholastic championship.

As his experience grew, his running became freer and faster. In June he won the Alberta British Empire Games trials for juveniles in the mile event and later became the Alberta junior provincial champion although he is still classed as a juvenile (under 18). When he took part in the British Empire trials at Saskatoon on June 20 he ran 8th out of 13 in his heat, although he was the youngest runner at the meet.

He is a fine, upstanding boy, typical in stature and build of his Blackfoot ancestors of old. An engaging and pleasing personality, he is liked by all who know him. His competitive spirit and good sportsmanship have helped him to make many friends, both Indian and non-Indian.

**SALLY JOY KENNEDY**—comes from the Caradoc Agency near London and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kennedy. She is now training to be a registered nurse at St. Thomas General Hospital. Miss Kennedy attended the Oneida No. 2 Indian Day School at Caradoc, the Mount Elgin Indian High School and the H.B. Beal Technical School in London.



Sally Joy Kennedy receives her cheque from J. E. Morris, regional supervisor of Indian Affairs for Southern Ontario, while her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kennedy of Muncey, Ont., look on with pride.

**CECILIA CÜROTTE**—is the first Indian from the Caughnawaga Agency to win a scholarship. After attending the reserve day school she went to the Resurrection of Our Lord High School in Lachine and is now studying to be a nurse at St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal. She was inspired by a trained nurse who looked after her grandmother. She plans to work among Indian people after graduation.



Cecilia Curotte of Caughnawaga Agency near Montreal, receives her award from J. Alphonse Doucet, regional supervisor of Indian education in Quebec (right) while Superintendent François Brisebois of Caughnawaga, looks on.

## ESTIMATE 1,200 JOBS IN SUGAR BEET FIELDS

"Without the help of Indians over 12,000 acres of beets would definitely have been lost."

This is the comment of James Lynn, manager of the Lethbridge office of the National Employment Service in praising the work of 976 Indians in Alberta's sugar beet fields during 1958.

In 1959 it is estimated that there will be jobs for 1,200 Indian workers.

Since 1953, when Indians first began to be employed in the beet fields, just over 150 have secured regular year-round employment among the farms around Lethbridge, Picture Butte and Taber. They are living in houses provided by the farmers for their hired help. Their children are attending non-Indian schools.

**The work of these Indians has been widely acclaimed in newspaper reports, one of which appeared in the New York Times.**

One newspaper, the Lethbridge Herald, started its account this way:

"Hired to save southern Alberta's 12,000-acre sugar beet crop, hundreds of Indians not only rescued the harvest, but enabled the industry to establish spectacular records."

And it goes on: "They proved such good workers that growers are already recruiting Indian crews for 1959."

The experiment began six years ago when Lynn and the agricultural superintendent of the Canadian Sugar Factory, Mr. K. Pilling, toured Alberta seeking beet field labour from among Indians at the Blood, Peigan, Stony-Sarcee and Blackfoot agencies. About 120 Indians in 1953 responded.

The experiment was successful and, says Mr. Lynn "it was easily seen that Indian workers could adapt themselves to this work."

In 1954, therefore, the same two-man recruiting team visited all the reservations from Lethbridge to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Lac La Biche, and west to High Prairie. Indians from the North Battleford and Meadow Lake agencies in Saskatchewan were also recruited. This was the first year records of the amount of work done by the Indian workers were compiled, and they completed 654 acres.



**Since then recruitment has been carried on each year on a much larger scale.**

Last year recruiting was extended to Hay River in the Northwest Territories and 976 workers were transported to southern Alberta. They completed an acreage of 6,373, or 16.6 per cent of all the sugar beets thinned.

The success of the recruiting scheme has been the result of cooperation

between the Indian superintendents, the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Committee at Edmonton, the National Employment Service, the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers Association and the Canadian Sugar Factory.

The farm labour committee takes care of all transportation and each adult worker pays \$5 to go to the beet fields and another \$5 to return to his home. Children from six to 12 pay \$2.50 each way.

during the canning season, in the canneries.

Wage last year for thinning beets was \$17 per acre, for hoeing, \$8 per acre and for weeding, \$3 per acre. If fields are weedier than normal, extra pay is arranged.

Says The Lethbridge Herald:

"Farmers came to admire the Indians as among the most willing and competent workers they have had since they began commercial beet growing. The beet industry now agrees that the experiment has paid off handsomely and that valuable manpower pools have been uncovered."

Lieth Johnson, chairman of the Beet Labour Committee of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, and J. Gerald Snow, agricultural superintendent of the Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., report: "The general opinion of local growers and supervisory personnel is that the Indian workers coming forward last spring were the best to date . . . the view of the industry over the long term is that the Indian reservations of Alberta and Saskatchewan can and should be developed to provide a good portion of the annually recurring spring and summer beet labour needs."

F. R. Taylor, general manager of Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., says: "The quality of Indian work and grower acceptance of this labour is improving each year . . . Recruitment of the Indians from the various reserves to assist in the sugar beet labour has proved very satisfactory to us and we believe that as time goes on it will be a step forward in raising the standard of living of the Indians."

### They're Learning . . .



Thirty-six Indians from 21 reserves in the Maritimes took a week off recently to attend a course designed to develop their leadership abilities.

Each was an elected representative from his or her reserve. Tuition, transportation and board were paid by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Known as the Maritime Indian Folk School, it was held at Kennetcook, Nova Scotia. It provided Indians

with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and understanding of one another's interests and problems.

Folkschools are an established part of the programme offered by the Adult Education Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education. This was the first time this service had been extended to Indians.

Four chiefs attended, along with 10 councillors and 22 social leaders.

### . . . To Be Leaders



Eight students had attended previous training courses.

Staff consisted of four full-time members and four discussion leaders from the Department of Education, St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department, the Indian Health Services and the Indian Affairs Branch.

Programme dealt with health, education, recreation, home management,

family relationships, the role of Indian leaders and the part credit unions and cooperatives could play in the economic development of reserves.

A student committee, appointed daily, arranged the evening sessions. Games, sing-songs, dances, panel or group discussions introduced by films or playlets, featured these evening meetings. Each student was given an opportunity to lead these activities.

# Blood Artist Wins Acclaim

*This is the story of a Blood Indian who is now an artist and draughtsman living in Calgary. It was written for The Indian News by Hugh A. Dempsey, a non-Indian who works for the Glenbow Foundation, an organization dedicated to recording Western Canadian History.*

An Indian's view of southern Alberta's wintery landscape has become the cover subject of one of America's leading livestock magazines.

A full color painting by Gerald T. Feathers, outstanding artist from the Blood Indian Reserve, was selected as the recent cover for the Western Horseman, published in Colorado Springs, Colo. It shows a cowboy in a blizzard, bringing in a young calf on his saddle while the bawling cow runs ahead.

When he graduated in 1944, he had become the first trained Indian artist and draftsman on the Canadian prairies.

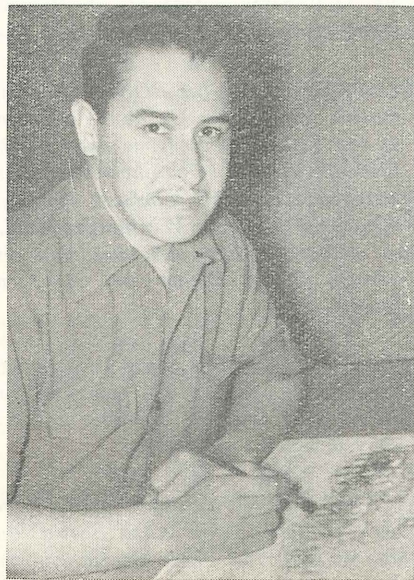
In the years that followed, Mr. Feathers worked as display artist for the Hudson's Bay Company, and draftsman for Edmonton and Calgary construction firms. For the past three years he has been draftsman for Supertest Petroleum in Calgary.

In 1949 he married Irene Goodstriker, also from the Blood Reserve, and they now have two children.

Although he makes his living away from his reserve, he continues to show an intense interest in all tribal matters. He is a member of the Indian Association of Alberta, and is boarding three Indian pupils at his home so that they can further their educations in city schools. One of the pupils, James Goodstriker, is following in Mr. Feathers' footsteps by

taking art training at Calgary Tech.

As one of the first men from the Blood Reserve to follow a successful career in a large city, Mr. Feathers feels that a good education is essential for young Indians. He says that if all his people were to receive proper education, many of them could compete successfully for jobs off their reserve. He says that a proper education does not just mean school work, but also in learning to mix with their white neighbors and in understanding more about the world



around them. For this reason, he supports the program of sending Indian pupils to white schools, rather than confining them to residential or Indian day schools, and also in furthering their education in colleges and universities.

Such national prominence is nothing unusual for Mr. Feathers. Some of his paintings are owned by the Royal Ontario Museum, the National

Museum of Canada, and by such prominent people as Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Royal Bank president James Muir, and many others.

Also, within the past year he has had paintings on exhibit at Banff School of Fine Arts, the Calgary Stampede art show, Coste House and the Glenbow Foundation, Calgary, and the All American Indian Days in Wyoming. In almost all cases, his paintings portray the Bloods in the buffalo hunting days, or scenes of modern ranch life.

The 33-year old artist is a son of Blood minor chief Fred Tailfeathers and received his early education at St. Paul's Anglican residential school. While he was in his early teens, he showed a great interest in painting and was given free lessons at Glacier Park, Montana, by New York artist Winold Reiss. His artistic ability was encouraged at the Anglican school and when he was sixteen, arrangements were made for his first showing at the International Conference of New Education Fellowship at Ann Arbor, Mich.

He submitted a pastel portrait of Chief Shot Both Sides to the University of Alberta and won a scholarship for a summer course at Banff School of Fine Arts.

He went to the Provincial School of Technology and Art, Calgary, for a three-year art course and because of his talents the school awarded him a two-year scholarship. This provided only for his schooling, so the Anglican church, with the assistance of Calgary teacher John Laurie, looked after his room and board for the entire course. In addition, Mr. Feathers worked after school doing freelance painting to earn money for clothing and carfare.



One of the Canadian Army's best boxers is Private Joseph Blackbird, now training at the Canadian Provost Corps school at Camp Shilo, Manitoba. Pte. Blackbird has won medals for boxing, running, broad jumping, pole-vaulting. He is an active hockey and baseball player and recently turned down a contract to play ball in Tampa, Florida, in order to stay in the service. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blackbird of Keeseekowenin Reserve, Portage La Prairie (Man.) Agency.

## Open New Homes For Older People

An eleven-unit housing project for Indian old people has been opened at the Sandy Bay Reserve in Manitoba.

First project of its kind for Indian senior citizens in Canada, it may become a model for other Indian reserves.

The project is a cooperative one between the Sandy Bay band council and Indian Affairs Branch. It originated with Superintendent Q. P. Jackson of the Dauphin Agency who felt there was a need for housing for older people on the Sandy Bay Reserve. The band council agreed.

The 11 units built thus far are of frame construction on concrete foundations, fully insulated, up to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation standards. Each home is 12 feet by 20 feet, consisting of a living room, kitchen and one bedroom. They are faced on the outside with asbestos siding shingles for a height of four feet from the foundation, the rest of the walls being of ranchwall plywood. Inside walls are partly ten-test, partly plywood. Floors are covered with marboleum.



This is the type of home built for senior citizens on the Sandy Bay Reserve in Manitoba. They are decorated in different colours and sit on large, wooded lots. Here Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prince, centre, one of the first couples to move into a new home, are surrounded by their friends at the opening ceremonies.

Indian workers built the homes under the guidance of a non-Indian foreman, L. G. Dixon, supervisor of engineering for the Branch in Manitoba, Superintendent Jackson and Assistant Superintendent W. Presloski.

Curtains were made by girls in the home economics class at the residential school and washroom utensils donated by N. Roy, a trader at Marius.

Official opening of the project was also the occasion for the presentation of prizes to winners in the home improvement and garden contests.

Prizes for home improvement for the Sandy Bay and Ebb and Flow Reserves in the Dauphin Agency went to Mrs. Veronique Richard and David Spence.

Garden prizes went to Mrs. Noah Beaulieu, Mrs. Magnus Mousseau, John Roulette and George Spence.

## Clearing Way For Oil Line

Twenty-five Indians from two northern Alberta agencies have been helping to clear the right-of-way for an oil pipeline from Edmonton to the Swan Hills area 100 miles to the north.

Thirteen were from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve of the Lesser Slave Lake Agency; 12 were from the Saddle Lake Reserve and Agency.

They were employed by the Fulton Bannister Ltd. pipeline constructing firm of Edmonton. Because pipeline work is expected to continue for some years in Alberta, the company says there will be opportunities for Indians both in summer and year-round jobs.

The Sturgeon Lake crew, under the leadership of Dave Capot, had gained considerable experience on pipeline work in Alberta and British Columbia and lined up the Swan Hills job on their own. The Saddle Lake crew were employed as a result of negotiations with the company and the placement officer for Indian Affairs Branch in Alberta.

Chain-saw operators were paid \$1.40 an hour and axe-men \$1.25 an hour. Workers provided their own tents and set up camp near Barrhead.

# HERE AND THERE

WOMEN ELECTED for their first term as councillors include Mrs. A. Shottanana, Tobacco Plains Reserve, Kootenay (B.C.) Agency; Mrs. Henry Gawda, Keeheewin Reserve, Saddle Lake (Alta) Agency; Mrs. V. Fontaine, Fort Alexander Reserve, Clondeboye (Man.) Agency; and Mrs. L. Baptiste, Ebb and Flow Reserve, Dauphin (Man.) Agency.

★ ★ ★  
INDIANS WILL BE HIRED on an equal basis with non-Indians this winter in clearing a 40-mile stretch of highway northeast from Dawson City in the Yukon.

★ ★ ★  
FORTY INDIANS were employed on winter projects in national parks at Jasper, Banff, Waterloo, and Elk Island. Thirteen others worked at Prince Albert (Sask.) Park and Riding Mountain (Man.) Park.

★ ★ ★  
SIXTY INDIANS are now employed on the International Nickel Company mine project in the Moak Lake-Mystery Lake area of northern Manitoba. One student from Manitoba Technical Institute is an apprentice mechanic there.

★ ★ ★  
KITKATLA (B.C.) INDIANS planned their own official opening ceremonies for their new three-room school and put on an evening's entertainment for visiting guests. School replaces a two-room temporary wartime structure.

★ ★ ★  
AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE 10 Indians have been helping to build the new Campbell's Soup factory. It

is expected some will find jobs in the plant when it opens.

★ ★ ★  
IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS of 1958 Indians borrowed \$12,767 from the revolving loan fund towards buying a bombardier, tractor, fishing yawl, television tube testing set, a harvester combine, cattle, wagon and horses, fishing equipment and an out-board motor.

★ ★ ★  
IN MONTREAL prices for mink pelts at fur auctions compare favourably with last year. Trapping is continuing to increase among Indians.

★ ★ ★  
COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN in the Abitibi Agency produced 18,755 pounds of sturgeon and 500 pounds of caviar with a value, after commissions, of \$10,025.

★ ★ ★  
APPROVAL HAD BEEN GRANTED for 1,194 new houses from April 1 to December 31, 1958. Contribution from the government's welfare fund is estimated at \$1,917,575.

★ ★ ★  
SEVERAL INDIANS played a prominent part in arranging and conducting a three-day conference called by the Regina Welfare Council to consider the problems of Indians and Metis living in the Saskatchewan capital.

★ ★ ★  
NEW, SIX-ROOM SCHOOL with auditorium-gymnasium at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island (Ont.) was opened in January. Cost of the school: \$290,000.

CONTRACT FOR 12 CLASSROOMS and teachers' quarters at the Blood Indian Residential School in Alberta has been let. Cost: \$326,900.

★ ★ ★  
INDIAN FISHERMEN from Campbell River, Cape Mudge and Alert Bay who set nets regularly, found the herring catch in B.C. this winter to be well above normal.

★ ★ ★  
TO COMMEMORATE the opening of the new dial exchange on the Six Nations (Ont.) Reserve, the Bell Telephone Company feted the band council and representatives of various clubs at a dinner.

★ ★ ★  
MATRON AT LA RONGE nursing station, Miss Jean Cuthand, a native of the Littlepine Reserve near North Battleford, has been chosen as Saskatchewan's first nominee for the "Queen of The Pas Winter Carnival." . . . Two brothers are Anglican ministers at La Ronge and Montreal Lake.

★ ★ ★  
AT CHURCHILL eight Indians are helping to prepare the campsite for crews who will be working on the 1959 defence construction.

★ ★ ★  
Twelve new Indian bands have been created, 11 in Nova Scotia and one in B.C. The Nova Scotia Indians had not previously been listed in bands. They will be able now to establish their own councils. In B.C. Indians on Seabird Island near New Westminster belonged to seven different bands. They are now one band in charge of their own affairs.

## Indian Students Make Progress

Indian children have been attending a non-Indian elementary school near Edmonton for four years and "definite progress" in co-education has been made, according to H. Beriault, superintendent of Jasper Place Separate Schools.

According to the Edmonton Journal, he told the Friends of the Indian Society recently that many of the problems which had arisen were the same as those for other schools attended by non-English-speaking children. "However, the opposition raised at first has been overcome and each year the children understand and accept each other better, both on the playground and in the classroom," he said.

Indian students are from the Stony Plain Reserve at Winterburn in the Edmonton Agency. They attend Jasper Place schools, beginning at the grade three level.

"They work hard and are good students when their interest is aroused," Mr. Beriault said.

Mrs. R. R. Graff, principal of Our Lady of Peace school in Jasper Place, said Indian children are cooperative and present no problem in discipline. The language and lack of a reading background are the weak spots. The biggest problem is poor attendance on the part of those not interested in school, she said.

Peter Burnstick and Frank Bearhead of the Wabamun Reserve said equal educational opportunities are needed for Indian children in order that they can take their places in neighboring communities.

### Once Northern Nomads

## WOODCUTTING OPERATION HELPS TO SETTLE BAND

Members of the Shamattawa Band in northern Manitoba are helping to refute the old notion that the Indian gives no thought for tomorrow.

They are using fuelwood this winter which they cut last fall as far away as 30 miles from their homes.

Not long ago they were living a nomadic existence, moving from one place to another as timber became exhausted near their camps.

Today they are realizing that in

order to send their children to school and to take advantage of medical benefits, they must live in settled communities. The men of the Shamattawa Band no longer take their families on the traplines. They go alone, or with their older sons, and the women and young children remain behind.

Formerly it was the woman's job to provide the fuel while the man hunted and trapped. Shamattawa men have

realized this is not suitable woman's work.

In July and August the men leave their homes and head upstream on God's River in groups of four, six and eight, taking their axes, saws, ropes and enough food to last until their return. In God's River country, 140 miles from the nearest transportation, 80 miles from the western shoreline of Hudson Bay, an adequate

woodpile is a basic requirement for winter survival.

The men cut timber and use nails or willows to form them into rafts. These timber rafts are floated downstream to the settlement, usually manned by one man who guides them past sandbars and rocks.

The men use a ramp to haul the logs up the 35-foot high banks to their settlement.

