

The INDIAN NEWS

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Northern Diet Improves As Some Bands Begin Growing Vegetables

The diet of centuries is being altered in Canada's northern territories, where enterprising Indians are turning to agriculture to supplement the supply of fish, game and trading post goods that have been their only food through generations of following the game trails.

In choosing to follow agriculture, a number of bands and individual Indians are assuring themselves of a good supply of food and also making profits through selling their surplus to the mining and industrial establishments that are entering the north.

One of the newest projects is at Hay River, in the Northwest Territories near Great Slave Lake. In 1955, this three-year-old venture produced 400 bags of potatoes on 11½ acres cultivated by band members. Every participant received a bag of potatoes for each day of work in the gardens and stored his share in the band root house which was built last year. Mining and construction companies gladly bought all of the surplus crop for their own use.

Agriculture not easy

Agriculture is not easy in that region. The topsoil is thin and requires fertilizer. The growing season is very short and, although the long days of sunlight and other factors make growth much more rapid than in more southerly climates, many varieties of vegetables cannot grow so far north. In the Hay River district, the only land that can be cultivated is that which lies within two or three hundred feet from the river. The remainder of the soil stays frozen all year round.

These handicaps did not discourage the Indians, however. Following the advice of experts, they cultivated the land with the aid of equipment supplied through the Indian Affairs Branch. This consisted of a light tractor with attachments, a brush breaker plough and a small portable pump for irrigation.

Gardens also were established under similar conditions at nearby Resolution and Rocher River.

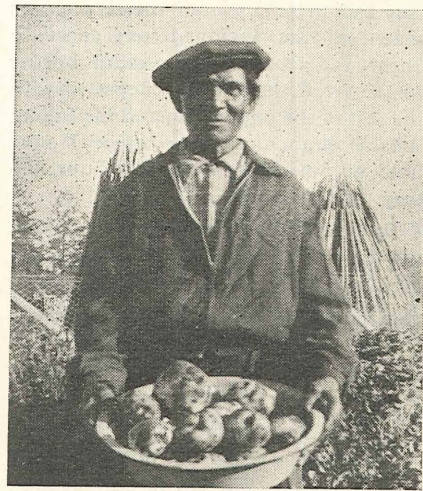
In the Yukon, many Indians have accepted the idea of producing vegetables for home consumption. Excellent vegetables are grown there, usually with the help of garden tractors and other equipment.

Short growing season

The main gardening difficulties are due to the short growing season and the need of water. An eight-year survey set the annual average at 49 days free of killing frost. As in the Hay River district, rapid growth helps to compensate for the short growing period. Rainfall is very scant during the growing season and it is necessary to choose land for cultivation in areas where it is fairly easy to irrigate.

Fort Vermilion Agency in northern Alberta is situated on the northern fringe of the Peace River district, which is one of the world's finest grain-producing areas. Indians of the Ambrose

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SANDY MILES

NORTHERN PRODUCE: Sandy Miles 60-year-old member of the Shamattawa Band who lives on God's River in the northeast corner of Manitoba, is shown above with some of the potatoes he grew in a small garden patch. Fresh vegetables usually must be flown to this area at a cost of about 12 cents a pound.

Speech by Superintendent-General:

"The Future of the Canadian Indian"

Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, recently spoke to The Canadian Club of Ottawa on "The Future of the Canadian Indians." Some portions of this address follow:

The Indian census of 1949 showed a population of just over 135,000.

In 1954 there were over 150,000 in Canada: an increase of more than eleven percent in five years.

Today the Indian population of Canada without any immigration is increasing faster than the rest of the population with the very considerable addition resulting from immigration.

This increase in numbers is just one of the many reasons why a new policy for the Indians simply had to be devised after the Second World War . . .

The broad terms of our new policy were set out by the present Prime Minister in November, 1949.

Mr. St-Laurent said it was our aim: "to have the Indian affairs branch administered in such a way as to bring the original inhabitants of Canadian territory to citizenship as quickly as that can reasonably be accomplished" . . .

Indians are citizens

Technically, of course, the Canadian Indians were already citizens of Canada.

But they are citizens with a difference.

The Indians have privileges which other Canadians do not have, and other citizens have privileges and responsibilities which are not shared by the Indians.

No sensible person wants to change that situation by any form of pressure or coercion.

Meaning of enfranchisement

I think perhaps I should pause here to explain just what the enfranchisement of an Indian means, because I know there are many well-informed people who are somewhat confused by the term.

Enfranchisement does not mean just giving the vote to Indians.

It means changing their legal status from the status of Indians under the Indian Act to the status of ordinary citizens in all respects.

Under the present Indian Act, it is possible for an Indian to retain his status as an Indian and to secure the vote in Federal elections.

It is also open to him to apply for full enfranchisement, and when he does so the Superintendent General has the responsibility of deciding whether that particular Indian is sufficiently advanced to look after himself and his family without the protection and the assistance afforded under the Indian Act.

In the six years since the Department of Citizenship and Immigration was

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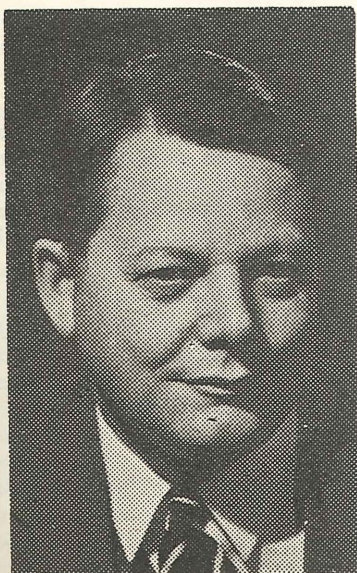


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"The Future of the Canadian Indian"

established, well over 4,000 Indians have been enfranchised, either as individuals or as family groups.

There is also provision in the Indian Act for the enfranchisement of whole Bands of Indians.

Up to now, no band has been enfranchised as such, but at the present time applications for enfranchisement from two complete Bands, the Metlakatla Band in British Columbia and the Michel Band in Alberta, are receiving active consideration.

Indeed I do not believe that any Canadian should be fully satisfied with our Indian policy until the day comes when all the Indians from coast to coast and from the American border to the Arctic have been integrated with the rest of the population and the Indian Affairs Branch and the office I now hold become merely a part of our history.

But enfranchisement cannot be forced.

The Indians have to be encouraged and helped to prepare themselves for enfranchisement so that, when they are enfranchised and on their own, they will be able to hold their own on reasonably equal terms with other Canadians.

And that, unfortunately, far too many of the Indians could not do today. Far too many of the Indians in Canada have a standard of living below that of most of the rest of the population.

And, what is even more serious, the traditional means of livelihood of the Indians have not expanded as fast as the Indian population.

Indeed, these traditional means of livelihood are not capable of much expansion and, in some areas, far from expanding, they are actually contracting.

That is true even in the North where the Indians do not usually live on reserves but are still mainly nomadic, and where their customary livelihood is derived almost entirely from hunting, trapping and fishing.

Only a limited number of people can make a living from these occupations, even in huge areas.

That is why we have to face the problem of finding alternative means of livelihood for part of the growing population of Indians in the North unless we are prepared to let these Indians become mere pensioners of the Government . . .

Indians want to work

Our experience is that the Indians themselves—most of them—really want to work for their living, though in many cases they cannot see much sense in going on working to earn extra money after their ordinary needs and wants have been met.

In seeking new occupations for Indians, there are two problems to be met.

One is to find useful and gainful employment for the Indians who can no longer make their living in traditional ways; and the other is to give the Indians the incentive to work regularly and continuously when work is available.

The only way I know to meet both problems is to encourage the Indians to improve their standard of living . . .

Indian labour can make an increasing and a substantial contribution to the stabilization of logging,

lumbering and mining operations in northern areas where it is often difficult to attract workers from more settled parts of the country.

I now make it a practice, whenever employers from any part of the country come to me for assistance in securing immigrants for particular kinds of work, to ask them if they have tried to use Indians . . .

Now, of course, we in the Indian Affairs administration recognize just as much as employers do that it is not going to be easy for adult Indian workers to adapt themselves to new and strange types of employment, but we believe that the young people coming out of school can be trained just as effectively as other Canadians, and it is for the growing numbers of young Indians that we have the most pressing need to find a new place in our economy and in our society. . . .

Conservation programme

For the past seventeen years, the Indian Affairs Branch has conducted, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments which were willing to participate, a programme of rehabilitation of trapping areas and conservation of fur-bearing animals, which has given some measure of economic security to the trappers in those provinces.

But I think we have to face the fact that, so long as the Indian population continues to grow, some northern Indians will have to move southward if they are to be self-supporting and to contribute to the economy.

Quick change difficult

Now it is usually pretty hard for the Indians to move in one single generation from nomadic life in the North to industrial employment in large urban areas.

We are seeking, therefore, to find a transitional stage.

This year we are actually giving a number of young Indian boys short courses in the agricultural schools in Alberta with a view to encouraging them to take employment on farms where they can learn farming in a practical way.

There is, of course, a shortage of farm labour in Canada, and I am convinced that this is a long-term shortage and one that we cannot hope to meet through immigration . . .

We intend to take the greatest care to place the young Indians who have taken these courses with the kind of farmers who will guide and encourage them, and be prepared at times to overlook the lack of skill and experience which will be inevitable while they are learning . . .

We are also, in Alberta, training Indian girls in the rudiments of household science, with a view to equipping them to take employment as domestic workers or as workers in hospitals and institutions.

Here again we are going to try to place the trained workers in rural areas and small communities, because we believe the transition from nomadic life will not be so difficult as it would be in large cities.

And we are going to take the greatest possible care to select sympathetic employers for these Indian girls.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL TOURS NORTH: His Excellency Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada, is shown above at Aklavik during a recent northern tour which included a flight across the north pole. He is chatting with 79-year-old Charles Stewart of the Louchieus Band, who was a key figure in a famous R.C.M.P. rescue of a lost patrol in 1911. Mr. Stewart's son Andrew, chief of the band, stands behind him. Also in the picture is Frank Carmichael, elected member of the Northwest Territories Council.

Young Ontario athlete wins Longboat Trophy

The Tom Longboat Trophy, presented each year to Canada's most outstanding Indian amateur athlete, was awarded Paul Goulais, 17, Nipissing Band, Ontario, for 1955.

Paul, who is captain of both the local hockey and baseball teams, is a consistent winner in field meets.

Winners of the regional Tom Longboat Medals for 1955 were: Eddie Soup, Blood Reserve, Alberta; Lester Isbister, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; George Nepinak, Pine Creek, Manitoba; Betty Goulais, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, and Walter Paul, Fredericton, N.B.

There is no question in my mind that the most important of all the activities of the Indian Affairs administration, so far as the future is concerned, is education.

Traditionally, Indian education was carried on in residential schools, conducted under the auspices of the churches, and I cannot find words adequate to praise the devotion of the teachers in these schools over the years.

Residential schools still have a large place in Indian education, and they will continue to have a large place as long as many of the Indians live nomadic lives, as long as the standard of living of many Indians is low, and as long as there are many Indian children who are orphans or whose families have been broken up. And one thing that I hope may be possible over the next few years is to have many of these Indian orphan children adopted by other Canadians . . .

But for Indian children—and they are the majority—whose parents are living together in good homes, we believe the children are happier in day schools, and we believe, too, they will be better able to face the adult world if they have enjoyed normal family life during their school years.

We are convinced that, wherever circumstances make it possible, it is better for Indian children to attend the same schools as other Canadian children, and to associate with other Canadians in the same classrooms and on the same playgrounds.

Education appears to be the main key not only to useful employment but also to the eventual integration of the Indians.

Changes discussed

We are proposing some amendments to the Indian Act at the present session of Parliament, and last December I arranged a meeting with representative Indians from every part of Canada to discuss the changes we are considering . . .

The Indians, of course, will not have achieved the full citizenship to which the Prime Minister referred in 1949 until they have the right to vote in Federal elections.

At the present time, Indians who are veterans of either of the great wars, and their wives, have the right to vote, and any Indian may acquire the right to vote by renouncing his right to exemption from certain taxes on his personal property and on income earned on the Reserve.

I think most of us feel that, just as there should be no taxation without representation, so also there is something repugnant about the idea of representation without an equal obligation to bear the burdens of citizenship.

This is one of the problems that will have to be solved in the future . . .

If our Indians are to have their rightful place in Canadian life, I am convinced that they must be encouraged to accept just as much responsibility as they seem able to bear, and that the more responsibility they can accept for their own affairs, both individually and as Bands, the happier they will be and the greater will be their contribution to our common Canadian life.

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.

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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.

Branch provides building know-how, Indians furnish labour force

Almost all building and engineering work carried out by Indians or by others on their behalf is done under the direction or with assistance of the Engineering and Construction Division of the Indian Affairs Branch.

One of the most important factors in Indian progress is a growing interest in education and approximately 75 per cent of our time is spent in designing and building day school and residential school accommodation to keep pace with the growing number of pupils. In the past five years, the number of classrooms in day-schools alone has been increased by approximately one-third.

Indians hired for work

When construction contracts are awarded, it is on condition that, where

ever feasible, Indian skilled workmen and labourers living in the agency concerned will be employed at standard rates.

Indians are doing excellent work in many types of construction. Most housing projects on the reserves are carried out by band members themselves and are financed by band and personal funds. There are many fine, spacious community halls which were constructed by voluntary labour and financed by band funds. In such cases, the Division provides technical assistance in the form of construction designs and building supervision as well as advising on the most satisfactory site. Our regional Supervisors of Construction are always available to advise on the types and quantities of material required and to assist in expediting construction operations.

Other activities in which the Division takes part include building and maintaining roads, bridges, irrigation systems, wells, water works and sewage disposal systems, and construction of power and telephone lines.

Regular building checks

Of course, all such works must be kept in good condition, and the Supervisors of Construction in each region make regular checks of buildings and other works in the agencies and recommend necessary repairs.

Our role in the great campaign of Canadian Indians to improve their living conditions, then, is that of expert adviser and consultant. We design and supervise all construction that is the responsibility of the Indian Affairs Branch, and provide technical knowledge of which Canadian Indians are making wide use.

Hand-made sweaters win Cowichans fame

The small Cowichan Band on Vancouver Island is going great guns on an industry that has gained country-wide recognition.

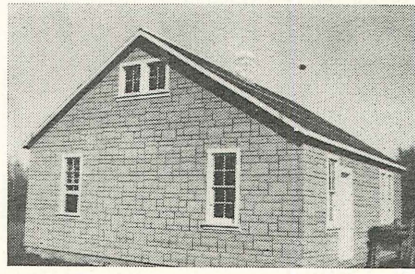
The families are turning out heavy outdoor sweaters, commonly known as Indian sweaters. Many families own the sheep from which the wool is sheared. The Cowichans process and spin it themselves.

When they first began knitting the sweaters—heavy, wool garments almost like jackets—the designs were al-

BEFORE . . .



. . . AND AFTER:



Young Bloods build homes on reserve

High standards of housing on the Blood Reserve in Alberta received another boost during 1955 as approximately 20 young band members worked industriously under the supervision of an expert carpenter to build new homes and repair others.

Cost to the band through this method is considerably less than it was under the old system of contracting for the work. A large saving is effected through buying all building materials in large quantities. In addition, practically all funds expended in salaries are distributed among the band membership.

The band is repaid for each new house by its resident, who is charged the exact cost of building materials and labour. In most cases, the band makes a loan which is repaid on a long-term basis. In the case of aged people, the house is provided for their use at no cost, but its title remains with the band.

The work project last year was supervised by a retired non-Indian carpenter whom the council hired on a yearly basis, receiving also the use of his equipment and workshops. He employed young band members, who were paid from band funds, and work was continued during spring, summer, autumn, and part of the winter.

In that period the carpenter crew built five large homes, 16 small houses, a new store and a community hall. In addition, they repaired 29 other homes on the reserve.

Several young band members received training in carpentry through this project and at least three have become so skilled that they are quite capable of earning their living as carpenters in the competitive field.

The success of this project has been such that the band council intends to operate on a similar basis during 1956 on a larger scale than before. So through wisdom and foresight, the Blood band council has improved living conditions at a relatively low cost and assisted the young men of the band to gain valuable carpentry skills.

most exclusively tribal motifs in smoky cream and brown.

But with orders coming in from the Atlantic to the Pacific, designs now run the gamut of ideas and the colour schemes include bright reds, greens and blues.

Sturgeon Lake Band Building Drive Success

Ancient, inadequate dwellings at Sturgeon Lake, Alberta, are being replaced by new homes through the band's own financial resources and the co-operative efforts of band members.

Within four months during 1955, willing workers completed six fine frame houses. The 1956 programme calls for completion of 10 more such houses, homes for the aged, and a warehouse at a cost of \$40,000.

Work on the project began in 1954 when members of the band hired from band funds carried out logging, sawing and planing operations to provide lumber for housing. Workmen dry-piled 86,000 thousand board feet of planed spruce and 25,000 thousand board feet of rough spruce for use in 1955. All other building material required was bought from band funds.

Carpenters were hired from band funds to supervise construction and those who were getting new homes supplied the labour. The band also supplied rations amounting to approximately \$26 a month to members employed in construction.

The results all are beneficial. Six band members have acquired considerable experience and skill in carpentry. Living conditions have improved and some old, unattractive buildings have been destroyed. The band is proud of the improvements in its village and plans to continue this programme.

During 1956, 10 houses will be built on the same basis as the 1955 construction, except that a small wage, instead of rations, will be paid those men who contribute labour.

In addition, members will be hired to build homes for old people and to construct a warehouse in which to store building materials. All old houses that cannot yet be replaced will be painted.

This is a village of which band members may be very proud.

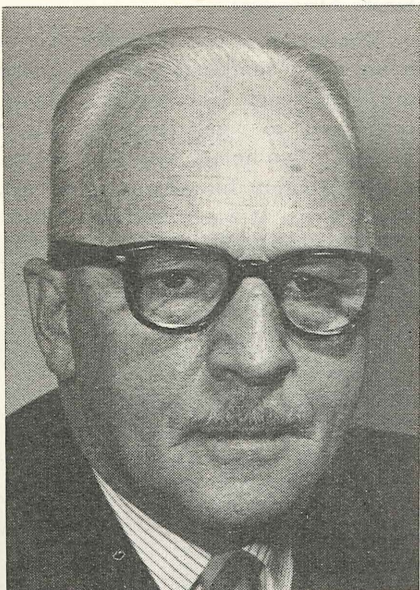
Death severs links with bygone days

Canadian Indians lost three of their few living links with the old days of unsettled western Canada through the deaths during 1956 of 92-year-old Chief Bearspaw of the Stonys, Chief Sabitawasis, who had been chief of the Fishing Lake Band ever since 1881, and 82-year-old Chief Shot-Both-Sides of the Bloods.

Chief Shot-Both-Sides had led the Bloods ever since the death of his father in 1913. He was a firm believer in education, a successful farmer and rancher, and a principal figure in the Kainai chieftainship order.

Chief Bearspaw was one of the few remaining chiefs who were present at the signing of Treaty No. 7 at Blackfoot Crossing in 1877. A great hunter and warrior in his youth, he became well known to tourists in Banff at the Indian days when he played host, and also at the Indian encampment of the Calgary Stampede.

Chief Sabitawasis was highly respected by non-Indians in the district, many of whom entertained him in their homes.



C. H. BUCK

Charles H. Buck, M.R.A.I.C., Chief of the Engineering and Construction Division of the Indian Affairs Branch, was born in Toronto. He studied architecture as an articled assistant and as a student at the Ontario College of Art.

He served overseas in the First World War and later pursued his architectural training at the Beaux Art Institute of Design, and in the offices of prominent architects in New York City.

In 1924, he returned to Canada as an architect for the Toronto Transportation Commission. After associations with various architectural firms in Toronto, he came to Ottawa in 1939 to serve as Chief Architect for the Department of Mines and Resources. He was appointed to his present position in 1950.



BUILDERS AT WORK

Indian students learn carpentry skills by building house for needy family

Several boys have learned a lot about carpentry and a needy Indian family has a comfortable home as the result of an ambitious project at Jousard Residential School in Alberta, where senior students made a fine house as part of a class project and donated it to a poor family on Driftpile Reserve.

Two months to finish

Under the capable direction of their teacher, J. Claveau, who is an experienced carpenter, electrician, mechanic and welder, 10 boys started work on a three-room frame house measuring 20 feet by 24 feet. They began early in April, 1955, and by the end of June had finished the house except for painting and inside finishing.

The hard-working students were Peter Paul Willier, 15, John David Willier, 14, Bobbie Willier, 15, and Albert Cardinal 15, all of Sucker Creek; John St. Arnault, 16, and Ralph Utenawatam, 15, Fort Vermilion; Frank Awenose, 16, Gabriel Isidore, 15, and Vital Giroux, of Driftpile.

Some new boys joined the class in September and after lessons in fundamental carpentry, started in January to finish the interior of the house. It took them only a month.

Mr. Claveau said the boys could have finished the house in much shorter time, but he stopped them frequently to explain each thing as it was done.

Newcomers to the project were Johnny Beaulier, 16, and Frank Chonkoy, 16, of Hay Lakes; Walter Whitehead, 15, and Albert Tallman, 15, of Whitefish; John Ed. Willier, Sucker Creek.

The house has two bedrooms and a large kitchen-living room, insulated walls, fir flooring, plywood finishing and built-in cupboards and kitchen cabinet. The interior is painted and decorated in white and brown. The outside is made of fir drop sidings, the roof of asphalt-shingles. It is painted white with green trimmings.

The Indian Affairs Branch provided the materials used in building the house, which now has been moved to the Driftpile Reserve.

Speaker sees more Indian opportunity

Fred Greene, a member of Shoal Lake Band, spoke at Knox United Church in Kenora, Ont., on Brotherhood Sunday. In the course of his inspiring address, he said:

Among individuals and groups from the white population the attitude of giving the Indian a break is very apparent. As some of the Indians are beginning to realize that they are being helped to a better standard of living, the evidence of cooperation is noticeable among them.

If this show of consideration is continued, I believe the result will be that the Indian will be found most often a reliable and sincere person. Let me warn though, just as with any people, the Indians have their quota of problem members. But I would emphasize that if the public should recognize an intelligent Indian boy or girl, man or woman, it should give them an even break to display and to employ their talents.

I would strongly urge the teachers of our Indian schools to encourage the children whom they find have the ability and tendency to learn. The Indian child in the past has made the mistake of leaving school, though many were gifted enough to attain the higher education which is open to them.

I think the chief cause for discontinuing their education after they have finished the eighth grade is this—the Indian child has a doubt in his mind as to whether or not he could fit into the society which lies before him if he continues his education.

If the white population could continue to show openly the better kind of brotherhood which has been apparent to the Indian student of today, it will help to break down the barrier.

Alberta fishing law altered

Alberta Fishery Regulations governing the fishing for food by Indians were altered March 1, 1956, to conform more closely to Indian treaty guarantees.

Following lengthy negotiations among the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Minister of Fisheries and the Government of Alberta, His Excellency the Governor General in Council amended the regulations as follows:

1. Section 6 of the Alberta Fishery Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

(17) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an Indian who is a resident may angle at any time in waters not closed to angling, for such fish as are necessary for food for himself, his wife and children, or his or their dogs, but not for sale or barter,

2. Subsection (3) of section 13 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor:

(3) A treaty Indian is eligible for a domestic fishing licence which shall be issued to him free of charge and which shall entitle him or a member of his family to fish with not more than one hundred yards of gill-net for domestic use of the licensee and his family only, but not for sale or barter; other provisions of these regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, fishing under such licence for necessary daily consumption for the licensee and his family may be carried on at any time, but no treaty Indian shall have in his possession at any one time more than one hundred pounds of fish taken under the authority of a domestic fishing licence, except where the fish is dried, hung or otherwise preserved for such person's use, or for use as food for his dogs; the mesh of the gill-net used by any treaty Indian thereunder shall conform to the sizes prescribed for commercial fishing purposes in the waters in which such net is used.

Air cadet squadron formed by students

Canada's first all-Indian Royal Canadian Air Cadet squadron is an active, 53-member group of students at Cariboo Residential School near Williams Lake, British Columbia.

Residents of Williams Lake are very interested in this project and there was never any difficulty in getting expert instructors, most of whom served in the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Second World War. Dr. James Duthie, a former air force officer, is commanding officer of the squadron.

The squadron presents a very smart appearance on parade as its members, who range from 14 to 18 years of age, parade in their air cadet uniforms to the music of the school's excellent fife and drum band.

They give an equally good account of themselves in the lecture room, where they learn many things that will not only prove useful if they choose to serve in the air force, but will help them in many other ways.

NEW LIFE OPEN

New careers for young Indians discharged from sanatoria are being opened through a programme of convalescence and specialized training begun recently by the Indian Affairs Branch.

In the past, some discharged patients who returned to their traplines or other rigorous forms of work suffered relapses and were forced to return to hospital. A number of others, fearing a similar consequence if they exerted themselves, led the lives of semi-invalids.

The new programme instils hope and ambition by teaching the convalescent how to live in his new circumstances of health and helping him to learn a suitable trade.

Of course, the Indian Affairs Branch always has sponsored such training on an individual basis but last September in Edmonton the first mass project was started. The successful operation, begun as a test, involves patients discharged from the Charles Camsell Hospital. Similar projects are expected to be organized in several other parts of Canada.

The course of training really begins when the patients still are in hospital, for there they are interviewed by the rehabilitation officer and his assistant, who try to find out what the patients are especially fitted and what they would like most to do.

The project was set up by S. J. Bailey, Rehabilitation Supervisor for the Indian Affairs Branch. F. N. W., principal of the Charles Camsell Hospital school, acts as rehabilitation officer. His assistant is Miss Verona Seen, an attractive young member of the Seenum Band, Se Lake Agency. She is very capable and as she herself suffered tuberculosis, she is well able to understand the problems that the patients have to face.

As soon as they are discharged from hospital, patients enter their second phase of rehabilitation. First they are taken shopping and outfitted in new clothes. This is a great adventure, because a large proportion of them comes from isolated regions where typical city living is practically unknown.

Family Atmosphere

The period of convalescence may be spent in a boarding house under supervision, or in a rehabilitation centre where the young people share a pleasant family atmosphere and are encouraged to mingle socially with members of the community. Two homes were provided in Edmonton with accommodation for 10 young women, the other eight young men. It was considered best to house the small



SMILES AND DETERMINATION: Sadie Little, 27, Blackfoot, Although illness has limited the use of one arm, she is studying hard. Shown is Miss Helen Bull, Edmonton Band, who is going to be a hairdresser.

OPENS FOR DISCHARGED PATIENTS

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convalescence and
Indian Affairs

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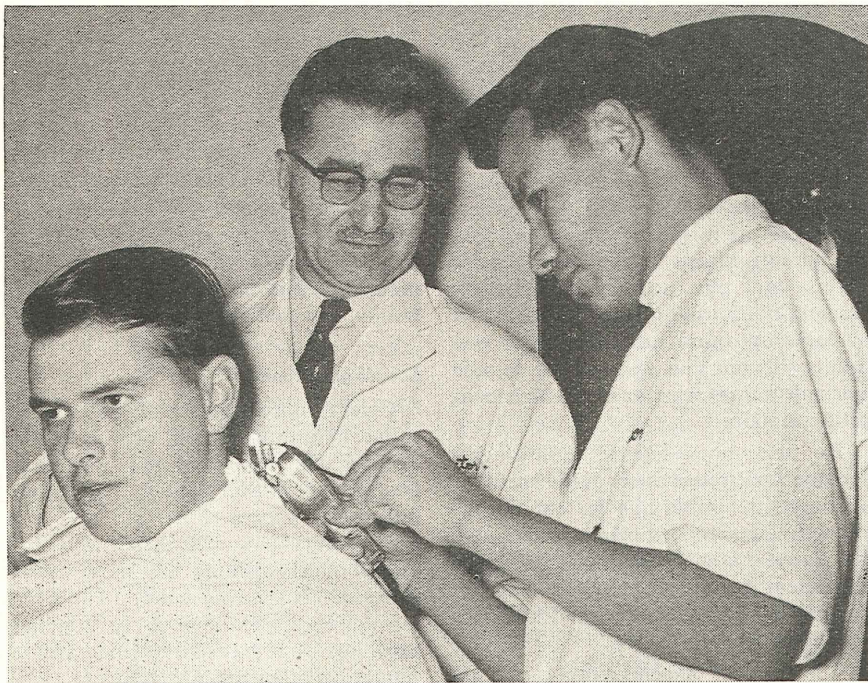
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TRAINING-ON-THE-JOB: Simon Jacko, 27, Chipewyan Band, Saddle Lake Agency, is shown at work while his teacher looks on approvingly. Simon will be a qualified barber soon, and has been assured employment in Edmonton on graduation.

numbers so that they would be more willing to make social contacts outside their own groups. The Young Women's Christian Association is a great help in introducing the young women to wholesome city recreation. The convalescents also engage in academic studies to improve their education. Of course, an essential part of this stage is the improvement of their health and all get a large amount of rest. Convalescence usually takes from three to six months.

Training for a job comes next. There are four choices:

1. Vocational training class.
2. Training-on-the-job through agreement by which the Indian Affairs Branch and the employer each contributes toward support of the student.
3. Academic school training leading to careers such as teaching and nursing.

4. Immediate job placement through the Special Placements Division of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

One of those taking vocational training is Simon Jacko, 27, of Saddle Lake Agency, who soon will be a barber. He has been studying at a barbers' school and has been assured of employment in Edmonton when he is graduated.

After six years in hospital, 18-year-old Jimmy Stewart of the Loucheux Band, Fort Norman Agency, found his shoes almost too heavy to walk in. There was no future for him in his previous home near Aklavik and city life seemed imperative. He shows a natural aptitude for repairing fine instruments, such as watches, and has begun work with a fine instruments repair company on a training-on-the-job basis.

Stanley Johnson, 22, Selkirk of the Yukon Agency, has been twice in hospital. He is doing very well in academic study at night school and is apprenticed to a cabinet-maker.

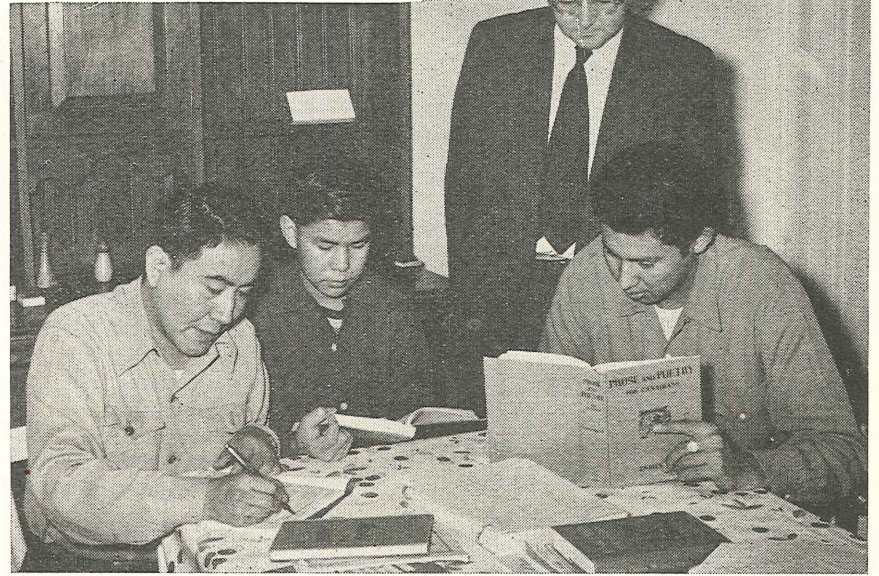
Miss Sadie Littlelight, 27, of the Blackfoot Band, has shown much initiative in her efforts to become a stenographer despite the fact that illness has limited the use of one arm to some extent. She is now completing her Grade Eight studies and plans to attend collegiate next year.

Miss Margaret Kindoo, 24, of the Loucheux Band, had been in hospital eight years. She showed promise in sewing and was going to be a dress-maker but decided instead to be a laboratory technical assistant and has begun at the Charles Camsell Hospital on a training-on-the-job basis.

Miss Rosina Willier, of the Kinrossaya Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, will become a teacher and Miss Vickie Emile, 25, is training-on-the-job as a saleslady.

Henry Standingalone, of the Blood Reserve, has done well as an artist-in-training engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company. The company intends to hire him on a regular basis at the end of his training period.

The Branch now operates a small bus to take some physically handicapped convalescents to and from the Rehabili-



BOOK-WORK AT HOME: Residents of the rehabilitation home are shown studying under the guidance of Harold Copeland, who holds classes each morning. Most important studies are English and mathematics. It is on the basis of their standings in these subjects that the students qualify for vocational training. Shown seated from left to right are Joe Mason, Dawson Band, Yukon Agency, who plans to open a photographic shop; Johnny Sam, Selkirk Band, Yukon Agency; Alvin Calf, Blackfoot Reserve, now training-on-the-job as a cabinet maker.

tation Society workshop where they train for various trades.

Since the project started last September, more than 70 young people have benefitted from it. Judging from the success of this first experiment, it seems assured that more projects will be started and that a large number of young Indian tubercular patients will be able to look forward confidently to useful careers well within their physical capabilities.

Continued from page one . . .

Northern Diet

Tete Noire, Boyer River and Child's Lake Reserves in this Agency who have settled down to farming tilled approximately 1,000 acres in 1955, sowing wheat, oats, barley, flax, and alfalfa.

Gardening also is popular. In 1954 Indian families of the agency produced 2,544 bushels of potatoes, turnips and a few carrots—more than two bushels of vegetables for every man, woman and child concerned.

Some raise cattle

Most of the agency's 1,300 Indians hunt and trap over a wide area. A number of these are turning to cattle raising. This may seem a precarious business in an area where temperatures have dropped as low as 78 degrees below zero. Nevertheless, their cattle ventures appear successful. Last March they had 240 head of cattle and they continue to increase their herds as more and more Indians become individual owners.

Livestock raising also has been started by the Fort McKay Band in the Athabaska Agency. Approximately 40 Indians in that agency operate gardens.

A band farm is operated in The Pas Agency of northern Manitoba and many Indians turn to gardening in the off-season from trapping. Family gardens

Former band chief employs several in building trade

A former chief of the Shoal Lake Band near Kenora, Ontario, is a busy and successful contractor who provides employment for several Indians of the district.

He is Frank Kabestra, aged 48, who was chief of the band from 1944 to 1947. During his tenure of office, he worked to promote band welfare through projects such as pulpwood cutting, commercial fishing, trapping, and better housing.

Later, he left the reserve to work as a carpenter and handy-man in the district. He occasionally took on small contracts to erect log and frame buildings for camp outfitters and tourists.

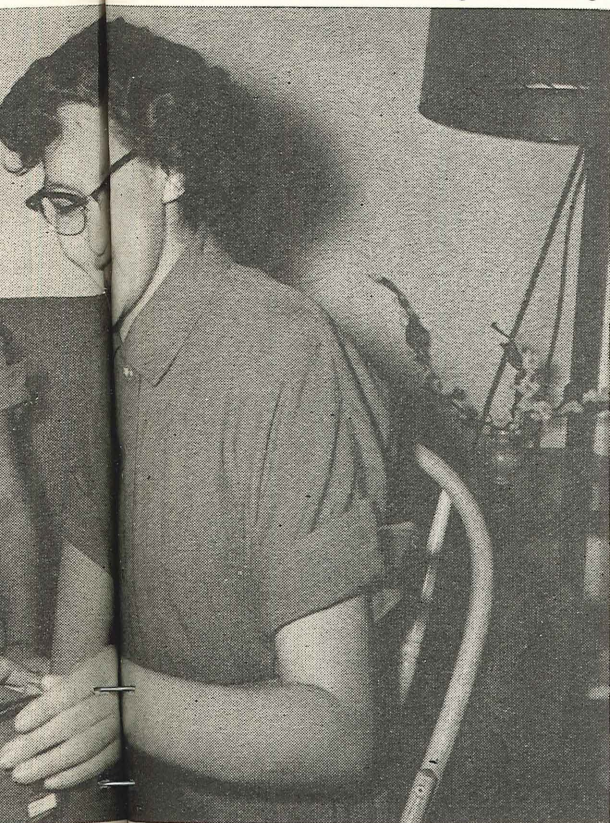
Workers on reserves

Recently, much of Mr. Kabestra's work has been on reserve territories. On Shoal Lake Reserve, he did an excellent job of building eight homes. In this project, Indian workers were hired and the recipient of the house provided free labour.

Another large project was the Islington Indian Day School and teacherage. Mr. Kabestra set up a portable sawmill at the Whitedog Reserve during February and March, 1955, and supervised the cutting of timber and sawing of lumber and materials for the new school. He started work on the buildings toward the end of May and completed them for occupancy late in August.

He is engaged at present in building a large house at Crow Lake Reserve and has other similar jobs to follow.

Under his supervision, Indians of the district are proving very satisfactory workers. They are becoming quite proficient in the use of tools and these new skills are expected to be a large factor in enlarging housing programs to improve living conditions on various reserves.



Sadie Littlelight, 27, Blackfoot Band, is shown at her typewriter. With one arm, she is studying hard to become a stenographer. Also shown is Johnny Sam, who is training to be a hairdresser.

Discours du Surintendant Général:

"L'Avenir des Indiens du Canada"

Extraits d'un discours de l'hon. J. W. Pickersgill à Chatham, le 28 mars 1956 sur l'avenir des Indiens au Canada.

Notre nouveau programme a été esquissé dans ces grandes lignes par le premier ministre actuel en novembre 1949.

M. St. Laurent déclarait que notre but est d'administrer "le service des Affaires indiennes de manière à orienter les habitants primitifs du territoire canadien vers la plénitude de la citoyenneté aussi rapidement et sagement que faire se pourra." . . .

Les Indiens ont certains privilèges dont ne jouissent pas les autres Canadiens, tandis que les autres citoyens ont des privilèges et des responsabilités que n'ont pas les Indiens.

Aucune personne sensée ne saurait penser que cet état de choses puisse être changé par pression ou contrainte.

Vers l'émancipation

Par contre, depuis la création du ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration en 1950, nous nous sommes efforcés de conférer à la citoyenneté de la majorité canadienne un attrait tellement plus séduisant pour les Indiens que la situation particulière dont ils jouissent qu'il est permis d'espérer qu'ils seront portés à demander leur émancipation . . .

La Loi prévoit également l'émancipation collective de bandes entières . . .

Il nous faut encourager et aider les Indiens à se préparer à l'émancipation, de sorte que lorsqu'ils seront devenus maîtres de leur destinée, ils soient en mesure de faire face à leurs obligations à peu près sur le même pied que les autres Canadiens . . .

Par le travail

L'expérience nous a démontré que les Indiens eux-mêmes, du moins la majorité d'entre eux, désirent véritablement assurer leur subsistance par le travail, si dans bien des cas ils ne voient pas très bien pourquoi ils devraient continuer à travailler pour gagner davantage une fois qu'ils ont réussi à satisfaire leurs besoins ordinaires . . .

Il faut d'abord trouver des emplois utiles et rémunérateurs pour les Indiens qui ne peuvent plus gagner leur vie par les moyens traditionnels et, ensuite encourager les Indiens à travailler régulièrement et d'une façon continue lorsque des emplois sont disponibles.

Le seul moyen que je connaisse de résoudre ces deux problèmes est d'encourager les Indiens à élever leur niveau de vie . . .

Chaque fois que des employeurs, d'où qu'ils viennent au pays, me demandent de les aider à trouver des immigrants pour combler certaines carences de main-d'oeuvre, je ne manque pas de leur demander s'ils ont d'abord tenté d'offrir du travail à des Indiens . . .

Il est bien entendu que nous qui nous occupons de l'administration des affaires indiennes, savons aussi bien que les employeurs qu'il ne sera pas facile

pour les ouvriers indiens adultes de s'adapter à ces nouveaux genres d'emplois, mais nous croyons que la jeune génération qui sort de l'école peut recevoir une formation aussi efficace que les autres Canadiens, et c'est pour ce nombre croissant de jeunes Indiens que nous devons trouver le plus rapidement possible une nouvelle place dans notre économie et dans notre société . . .

Au cours des dix-sept dernières années, la Division des affaires indiennes a poursuivi, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux qui consentent à y participer, un programme de réhabilitation des régions de piégeage et de conservation des animaux à fourrure, qui a donné une certaine mesure de sécurité économique aux trappeurs de ces provinces.

Mais je crois que nous devons envisager le fait que, tant que la population indienne continuera de s'accroître, certains des Indiens du Nord devront se diriger vers le Sud, pour subvenir à leurs besoins et contribuer à l'économie du pays.

L'éducation

J'ai la ferme conviction que la fonction la plus importante de la Division des affaires indiennes, en ce qui concerne l'avenir, doit s'exercer sur le plan de l'éducation.

Depuis toujours, l'instruction a été donnée aux Indiens dans des pensionnats à caractère confessionnel et privé, et les mots me manquent pour faire l'éloge des professeurs qui se sont dévoués dans ces institutions depuis de nombreuses années.

Les pensionnats jouent encore un grand rôle dans l'instruction des Indiens et ils continueront de jouer ce rôle aussi longtemps qu'un nombre aussi important d'Indiens demeureront nomades, qu'ils n'auront pas atteint un niveau de vie plus élevé et qu'il y aura autant d'enfants orphelins ou dont les familles

sont désunies. J'espère que nous verrons d'ici quelques années plusieurs de nos Canadiens adopter un bon nombre de ces orphelins indiens . . .

Mais nous croyons que les enfants indiens, et ils forment la majorité, dont les parents vivent unis dans de bons foyers, sont plus heureux dans les externats; nous croyons, également, qu'ils s'adapteront plus facilement à la vie adulte s'ils ont joui d'une vie de famille normale durant leurs années de fréquentation scolaire.

De plus, nous sommes convaincus, lorsque les circonstances le permettent, qu'il est préférable que les enfants indiens fréquentent les mêmes écoles que les autres enfants canadiens, et qu'ils coudoient d'autres Canadiens dans les mêmes salles de classe et sur les mêmes terrains de jeu.

L'instruction semble être la clef qui non seulement conduira les Indiens vers des emplois utiles mais qui facilitera aussi leur intégration éventuelle.

Si nos Indiens doivent occuper la place qui leur revient dans la vie canadienne, je suis convaincu que nous devons les encourager à accepter toute la responsabilité dont ils sont capables.

Plus ils accepteront de responsabilité dans leurs propres affaires, comme individus et comme bandes, plus ils seront heureux et plus ils contribueront à la vie canadienne.

Continued from page five . . .

Northern Diet

in 1955 produced a potato crop of 2,516 bushels.

Equipment for the farm was purchased from band funds. Operations in 1955 included the seeding of 144 acres in grain. In addition, the farm produced 1,050 bushels of potatoes on five acres of land.

Implements provided

On reserves where band members have expressed a desire to pursue gardening and band funds are insufficient to purchase necessary equipment, the implements are provided by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Indians throughout the James Bay Agency in northern Ontario are showing a keen interest in gardening. In 1954, the Moose Fort Band broke three acres of land and planted potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. Each family on the reserve maintained its own individual plot. The 1955 crop provided vegetables for immediate consumption and enough for each family to store 15 to 20 bags of potatoes for use this winter.

Dr. P. E. Moore, Director of Indian Health Services, is delighted with the changes in diet brought about by such agricultural ventures.

"A healthful diet is one of the most important things in maintaining health and resisting disease," he said. "Fresh vegetables are good for everyone and we usually find that when bands add fresh vegetables to their diet, there is far less sickness among them."

Chief Accose builds fine new home

Chief Riel Acoose of the Sackimay Band in Saskatchewan has a right to be proud of the fine new home he built for himself with the aid of his family.

He was able to provide personally a large proportion of the \$5,000 cost of materials and he and his industrious family provided all the necessary labour.

Son of great runners

Chief Acoose is the son of Paul Acoose, a fine marathon runner who competed against Tom Longboat and other famous runners of that period. His grandfather was known to the pioneers as a great runner who once chased a herd of elk 80 miles through the snow to the camp of his starving band. The Chief also distinguished himself in athletics, excelling as a baseball pitcher and in numerous other forms of sport.

He has six children of whom the eldest, Bernice, is taking high school training at Qu'Appelle Residential School.

He farms 350 acres of land and maintains a herd of 23 Hereford cattle. He owns a tractor, power equipment and a self-propelled combine. This summer he hopes to have the electrical power line extended to his new house.

Good leader

Chief Acoose has established a reputation in his community for reliability and trustworthiness. He gives sound leadership and sets a good example for his people. Members of the band showed their satisfaction in his leadership in 1955 by acclaiming him chief for a second term.

Industrious carpenter is handyman for band

"Send for Howard" is the usual suggestion at Christian Island, Ontario, when a boat needs repair, an axle must be replaced, or a floor must be laid.

"Howard" is Howard King of the Christian Island Band, an industrious carpenter who spends most of the summer season building summer cottages and docks in the Cedar Point area of Georgian Bay.

Learned from experience

Mr. King received no formal training as a carpenter, but acquired his skill and knowledge entirely from observation and experience. He works quickly and well, handling the most difficult jobs with competence and understanding.

In 1952, during a housing programme on the island through which 31 homes were built in a four-year period, he was placed in charge of three construction crews.

Successful contractor

He has now entered the field of contracting, and has made tenders for work in which he makes accurate estimates of the cost of labour and supplies. He also furnishes drawings of proposed construction.



TOTEM PRINCESS: Pretty Miss Marie Assu, 19, of Steveston, was chosen Totem Princess at the recent all-Indian Buckskin gloves boxing tournament in Vancouver.

Ernest Jebb takes trophy in Canadian open dog race

King of the dog mushers in northern Manitoba is Ernest Jebb, 44-year-old Cree of The Pas Reserve, who last February urged his team of seven huskies over the 150-mile Canadian open championship course at The Pas to take first prize of \$1,000.

Winning races is nothing new to Ernest Jebb. It was his first competition in the famous open championship race, but from 1951 to 1954 he finished first in the 20-mile freight race at The Pas. In 1953 and 1954 he won the men's 10-mile snowshoe race.

His popular win in the Canadian open championship dog race made him the toast of the town, but family man Jebb didn't stay very long for congratulations. Within less than a half-hour after he drove his team over the finish line to the loud cheers of the crowd, the new champion was home with his family in his comfortable house on the reserve.

Trip to Winnipeg

The first expenditure out of the prize money was to take Mr. Jebb and his wife to Winnipeg to visit four-year-old Edwin, their sick son. Mrs. Jebb was very worried about the child, and when her husband won the first lap in the race he promised that, if he were able to win, they would visit their son in Winnipeg.

Fred Kerr, a local fur buyer, made hotel reservations and arranged with Soudak Fur Auction Sales in Winnipeg to escort them about the city. Soudak's supplied a car and driver for the length of their visit, arranging trips to the hospital, legislative building, city park, and other places of interest.

It was the first time either Mr. or Mrs. Jebb had been to Winnipeg and they were thrilled with the trip. The legislative building and the large stores were most impressive. Mr. Jebb enjoyed being interviewed for television. Best of all, they found their son very contented and improving in health.

Apart from excelling in athletic contests, Mr. Jebb traps on the Summerberry Rat Ranch, where he acts as control point operator for the Manitoba Games Branch, receiving, checking, and baling muskrat pelts from the Indians in his zone. During most of the summer he is employed in the town of The Pas as a carpenter or at miscellaneous jobs. He is active in Anglican Church work, and his wife has been a leader in the Homemaker's Club.

The Jebbs have eight children, of whom two already have distinguished themselves. Last year Cecile, his second eldest daughter, at the age of 13, won the ladies' 10-mile dog race and was second in the ladies' snowshoe race. His eldest daughter, Theresa, won the ladies' 10-mile dog race in 1953 and 1954, won the ladies' snowshoe race in 1953, and came second in 1954. She has since completed training as a practical nurse and now is employed at Swan River Hospital.

Joussard tops rivals in three-game final

Hockey players of Joussard Residential School took the honours recently when they played hosts to teams from four other schools—Desmarais, Grouard, Kinuso, and Sturgeon Lake.

This event crowned a six-game series played at the various schools during the winter. During the day the Joussard team defeated the Wabasca team 8-2, the Kinuso team 5-0 and Sturgeon Lake 3-1.

In between games ice frolics, races and fancy skating were staged; a local specialty was the "Flying Saucer Race."

Prizes were awarded the star players of each competing team: Constant Auger and Leonard Young, Wabasca; Joseph and Edmond Beauchamp, Grouard; Peter Willier and John St. Arnaud, Joussard; Jimmy Dow and Slim Sawan, Kinuso, and Gilbert Hamelin and Joe L. Moses, Sturgeon Lake.



TROPHY AWARD: Hon. N. M. Hryhorczuk, Attorney-General of Manitoba, is shown presenting the championship trophy to the captain of the Fort Alexander School team, which won a hockey tournament in which five residential school teams participated.

Fort Alexander school outscores rivals in exciting puck tourney

Skates flashed and the crowd roared as excited youngsters from five Indian residential schools engaged in a spirited hockey tournament at Olympic Arena on March 17 in Winnipeg.

Top team in the sparkling midget company was the Fort Alexander group, which defeated Portage la Prairie 5-4 in a closely-contested final. Others taking part included midget teams from Pine Creek and Sandy Bay in Manitoba and a juvenile team from Kenora, Ontario.

Excellent Hockey

The Kenora team displayed excellent hockey in its match with the Winnipeg

Monarchs team, which it lost by a score of 5-4. Three of the young Kenora puck-chasers so impressed the president of the Monarchs that he asked if they could attend his hockey school next fall and possibly attend school and play hockey in Winnipeg.

The crowd of interested Winnipeggers was swelled by approximately 800 Indian adults and their families who came from Fort Alexander, Brokenhead, and Long Plain reserves to join the fun.

The committee which organized this successful tournament consisted of B. J. White, supervisor of construction in the Manitoba region for the Indian Affairs Branch; E. Daggitt, K. L. Balderston, D. A. H. Nield, and Q. P. Jackson. R. D. Ragan, regional supervisor for Indian Affairs, acted as an adviser.

At the close of the tournament, H. N. M. Hryhorczuk, attorney general for Manitoba, presented a trophy which had been donated by Brooks Equipment of Manitoba to the Fort Alexander team. R. Teillet, M.L.A. for St. Boniface, donated a trophy which he presented to the Portage la Prairie team as runner-up.

Most valuable player

Harold Isaac, who played well for the Portage la Prairie team, was declared the most valuable player in the tournament and received a pair of skates and boots from Roy Brown, M.L.A. for Rupert's Land.

Most outstanding goal keeper was Howard Morriveau, of the Fort Alexander team, who was awarded a pair of goaltender's gloves by Alex Turk, M.L.A. for Winnipeg.

Two other pairs of hockey gloves were presented, one to a member of the Fort Alexander team who celebrated his thirteenth birthday that day and the other to a member of the Pine Creek team who was the youngest player in the tournament.

Maurice Duchov, of Winnipeg, donated a silver dollar for each participant and this presentation was made by Maurice Smith, sports editor of the Winnipeg Free Press.

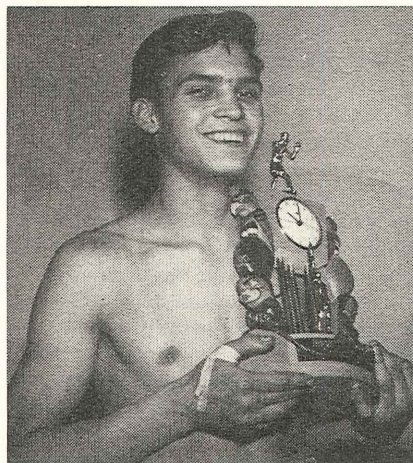
George Nepinak, of Pine Creek School, was presented the Tom Longboat Medal, as the outstanding Indian athlete of the region.

Campbell wins second straight glove award

For the second straight year, a hustling young boxer named Eddy Campbell punched his way to recognition as the outstanding fighter in Vancouver's annual all-Indian boxing tournament put on by the Totem Athletic Club.

The handsome, quiet-mannered holder of the title, "Buckskin Boy," won three sensational victories during the two-night tournament. An audience of 1500 stayed to mid-night to cheer him as he won the coveted award.

Sixteen-year-old Eddy is a Musqueam Band member who is a graduate of St. Paul's Residential School, North Vancouver. He lives on the reserve and works as a casual labourer.



EDDY CAMPBELL



CONGRATULATIONS: Ernest Jebb, top musher in the Canadian Open championship race, is congratulated by H. M. Jones, Director of Indian Affairs.

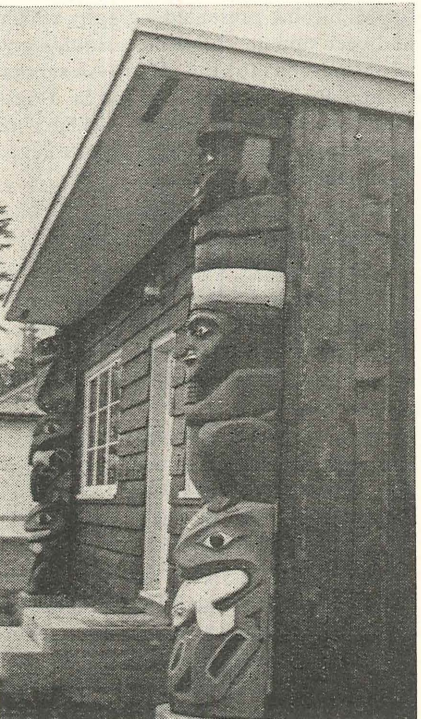
Retired sea captain creates beauty in slate carving

The days when 85-year-old Captain Andrew Brown of the Masset Band, in British Columbia, built schooners and sailed them on the sea are past. But he is not idle.

His skillful hands and his designer's mind still are active as he carves slate in-



TALENTED CARVER: Among the talented carvers of Masset is Mr. Eli Bell, shown roughing out a block of yellow cedar in the early stages of carving one of his fine wooden totem poles. Mr. Bell first learned carving as a school-boy at Coqualeetza Institute but gave it up in order to become a fisherman. When ill health forced him to stop fishing, he resumed his interest in totem carving. With returning good health he has become established as a fisherman again, but devotes as much as possible of his spare time to wood carving which displays fine artistic expression, great care for detail, and faithful reproduction of the traditional designs of his people.



FINE TOTEMS: Samples of the craftsmanship of Mr. Edmund Calder are the totems which stand in front of the Indian Agency office at Masset. These fine examples of traditional Indian design are 12 feet tall, carved of red cedar. Mr. Calder, who is a carpenter and fisherman by trade, also carves slate totems, of which he sells a large number, and recently began to learn silver carving.

to objects of original design and beauty. On a recent holiday, he and his wife took 100 of his carvings to Prince Rupert and sold them all.

Captain Brown was born at Port Simpson. His father was Kingewegwoe chief of Nesta Island. As a youth, he attended school at the Anglican mission in Masset and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner.



He was engaged in furniture-making for some time, during which he built a sixteen-foot rowboat. His success with the rowboat led him to the huge task of building a seven ton sailing schooner.

With this vessel, he commenced a regular mail, freight and passenger service between Port Simpson and the Queen Charlotte Islands. He received his title of "captain" from the Hudson's Bay Company, which chartered his vessels for long periods.

Ship-building remained one of his interests, and during his career he built and operated five sailing schooners and two power vessels. The last one, built in 1920, was a 46 foot seine fishing boat.

Another successful career was as the operator of a trading store for a number of years in Masset.

Among his many adventures were sealing expeditions, in which he followed the herds of Pacific fur seal to their rookeries on the far-off Pribiloff Islands in the Bering Sea. He still is interested in travel and has spent several holidays travelling in North America.

He and his wife have three children, 13 grandchildren and 30 great grandchildren.

Full-size football field being readied

Members of the Sliammon Band in Vancouver soon will have a full-size football field for their starry team if a work-project begun by their council in 1955 keeps up to schedule.

A fine field that had been cleared gradually to give work for members of the band became too small with the construction of a school in one corner, and it became necessary to find another site for a full-sized field.

Work on the new area began early in 1955 but came to a halt when members scattered to their regular summer employments.

Council, which had set aside \$5,000 for clearing and grading, intended that the work would be completed in the winter as a relief project. No relief project was necessary, however, as every available worker in the band was employed in clearing operations on a new B.C. Electric transmission line.

At present, approximately five acres have been cleared and rough graded. There still are a few trees and large rocks to be removed, but it is hoped that the job can be completed this year.



MRS. BRASS AND PUPPETS

Talented couple tell Indian legends through lifelike puppet performances

One of the happier gatherings at the Provincial Exhibition in Regina, Saskatchewan last year was at one end of the large display of Indian arts and crafts, where Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brass of Peepeekisis Reserve were producing what is thought to be the only wholly Indian-operated marionette show in Canada.

Lively interest was shown by children and adults alike as the lifelike little figures of people and animals moved across the tiny stage to act out age-old Indian legends and bring bright touches of comedy to the program.

"Mysterious Little People"

The couple call their show the "May-May-Qwaih-Shi-Wuk Marionettes," using a Cree expression which means "Mysterious Little People."

Since they began early in 1955, the "little people" have performed in several towns in south-eastern Saskatchewan, in Regina, and on television. Before the Second World War, Mr. and Mrs. Brass had a cast of five people helping manipulate a set of puppets for a show produced many times on their reserve and in schools and hospitals.

Now, they do everything themselves.

Mrs. Brass makes all the puppets, of which there are 45 at present. The faces are moulded paper pulp, the bodies are cloth, and the costumes are buckskin worked with beads in authentic designs. Mrs. Brass also makes feathered head-dresses, Sioux caps, and whatever else seems required for her puppets.

Musical background is provided by

authentic Indian recorded music and by Mr. Brass and his violin.

Most of the stories are the traditional legends of their people which Mrs. Brass learned from her parents and others, and wrote for the show in dialogue form.

The legends include accounts of how Indians first got horses, why the weasel changes colour, and how wild flowers first came to the earth. There also are a dramatization of an Indian treaty-signing and a pow-wow showing the round dance, the prairie chicken and war dances.

Mrs. Brass is an experienced writer who was, for a number of years, correspondent on her reserve for The Regina Leader-Post and The Melville Advance. She wrote a regular column on Indian life and lore which the Advance published under the title of "Tee-pee Tidings," has written magazine articles, and still works as a freelance writer.

Mrs. Brass first became interested in puppets during the thirties, when she and her husband attended a marionette show in northern Saskatchewan.

"I laughed so hard at their actions that my husband just sat and laughed at me," says Mrs. Brass. "That was the first marionette I ever saw and from there my interest grew."

The Brasses, now in their early fifties, live in Regina and maintain a small farm on their reserve. On more than one occasion, they were chosen by their band to attend various conventions and both are occasionally engaged to address non-Indian groups to speak on Indian customs and problems.