

The INDIAN NEWS

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World's lacrosse sticks made near St. Regis

The world's supply of lacrosse sticks comes from the immediate vicinity of the St. Regis Mohawk Reserve near Cornwall, Ontario, where skilled band members make 18,000 lacrosse sticks a year.

Of these about 8,500 go to the United States and another 2,500 go to England. The remainder stays in Canada.

Canada could send up to 300 dozen lacrosse sticks a year to Australia where the game is immensely popular, but dollars have not yet been made available to Australian importers for their purchase.

Makers of the sticks are men and women whose rare craft has been handed down from generation to generation. The men fashion the wooden framework and the women do the lacing

The Cornwall Island factory is operated by Frank Roundpoint, councillor of the St. Regis Band, and his non-Indian partner Colin Chisholm, who used to teach school on the reserve.

Mr. Roundpoint supervises work in the shop and Mr. Chisholm handles sales and management. They are both officials of the St. Regis Indian Lacrosse club, many of whose members work in the factory where their sticks are made.

Year-long process

It takes a year to make a lacrosse stick. The sticks are made from hickory which is becoming scarcer and harder to find each year. Supplies come from both sides of the border, within a range of 100 miles.

Experienced splitters cut the seven-foot logs into billets, from five to seven from each log. The billets then are trimmed of their roughness on a band saw, steamed, gouged and shaped into a curve at one end, wired in that position and left to dry outside for five months.



SKILLED WORKMEN: *Walter Delorme, goalkeeper of St. Regis Lacrosse Team, is a "stick man" or "knife man," one of the most important workers in the lacrosse factory. He is shown above as he uses a razor-sharp draw knife to whittle a hickory billet into the familiar shape of a lacrosse stick.*

Household study real to students

Home economics is taught in a very realistic way at Onion Lake Residential School, where girl students carry on all the normal activities of a household in a three-room house built especially for the purpose.

Model home

Homemaking skills such as cooking, sewing and clothing care must be taught in a practical way. The school's model "home", where the girls must take turns at being "housewife", is equipped with a wood and coal stove, hot water reservoir, gasoline-operated washing machine, sewing machine, ironing boards and hand irons, all of the type which can be purchased easily by a young couple on a budget suited to their means.

The girls taking the courses are grouped by grades. Subjects they are taught include cleanliness, laundry, sewing (including Indian handicrafts), and cooking (family-size meals).

Other projects which the school later will add to its system of training for family life include a flower garden, a vegetable plot, a small barn for one milch cow and her calf, and a chicken coop. It is hoped that some day these projects will develop along national 4-H Club lines.

More praises for Wapiti

In an editorial, The Ottawa Journal paid the following tribute to the attractive young Indian girl who presided as Queen of the Calgary Stampede last year:

We stretch back into 1954 for a moment to announce our woman of the year—Princess Wapiti.

We select her because she kept her head while all the other princesses were losing theirs and moaning for Hollywood contracts. Miss Evelyn Eagle Speaker, a pretty Alberta girl, was named Princess Wapiti by a council of Indian bands when she was chosen Queen of the Calgary Stampede. She had her moments of glory riding in the Stampede Parade and welcoming distinguished guests. But, we think, any princess could do that.

Princess Wapiti is our princess because she worked for her room and board while attending business school—she was a princess only during the vacation—and graduated with honours. She completed the year with a general average of 90 per cent and won medals for typing proficiency and one of the highest marks ever given by the school for shorthand.

Now she is employed by a Calgary business firm and proves every day that beauty and brains and Indian dignity have restored the sheen to the title she was given.

Sales manager found life varied, never dull in successful career

Life has held many interests for Harry Beauvais of Caughnawaga, an amiable, efficient senior executive of a large automobile sales and service company in Montreal. In 52 years of living he has had experience as a prospector, trapper, professional hockey player, high steel worker, automobile mechanic, and service garage proprietor.

Mr. Beauvais is general sales manager for Robitaille Motor Sales, where he has been employed since 1948. As an Indian, he always has shown considerable interest in the welfare of his race and has served on the Caughnawaga council for the past three years. He held the post of chief councillor in 1949.

Lived at game club

Although born in Caughnawaga, Mr. Beauvais spent most of his childhood near La Tuque, where his father was employed as a guardian of a fish and game club. In these surroundings he gained knowledge of the outdoors and the wild creatures of the hunt. In addition, he made much headway toward his present skill as a mechanic.

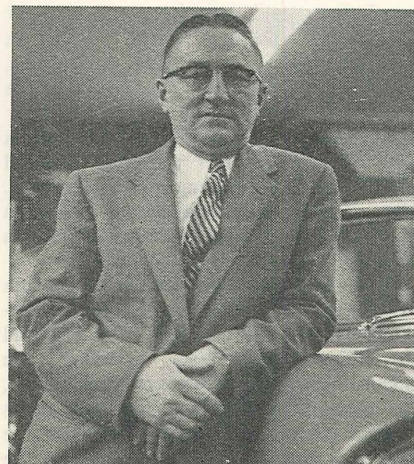
"I always enjoyed tinkering with motors," he explains, "and it was my job to see that all outboard motors and

other engines on the club property were in working order. Nobody taught me how to do it, I just picked it up."

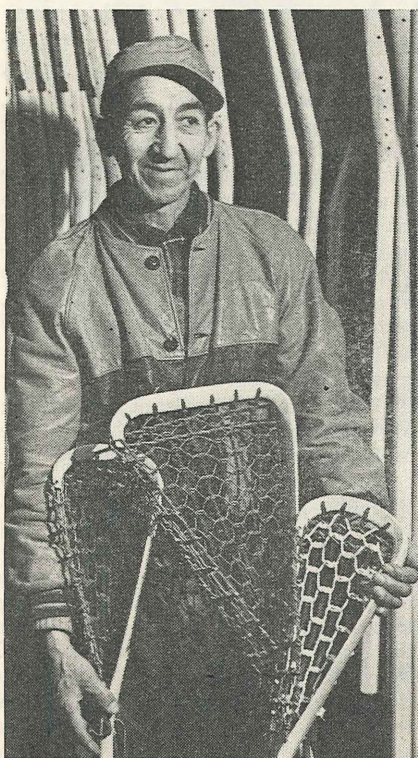
Mr. Beauvais completed his formal education at the Freres Maristes College at La Tuque, and returned to the reserve at 17.

Steel working was his next occupation

See CAR SALES, page two



Mr. HARRY BEAUVAIS



Mr. FRANK ROUNDPOINT

See LACROSSE, page two

Much fine construction work is continuing on reserves

Considerable construction has taken place recently on Canadian reserves as bands made special arrangements to finance housing projects and individual Indians used their own funds to improve their homes or build new ones.

A fine illustration of the care with which Indians generally look after the

interests of their old people was provided by members of the Peigan Band in Alberta, who built six small cabins for the use of aged band members.

Services reached easily

The location of the cabins was chosen carefully to make sure that the old people would have easy access to hospital facilities and other services they might require.

The cabins are not to be purchased by the residents, but will remain the property of the band.

In addition to the cabins, eight new houses were built on the Peigan Reserve during 1954. This makes a total of 20 new dwellings built on the reserve in the past two years.

At the Hobbema Reserve in Alberta, the band also built recently two houses for elderly band members.

Ten new houses

Ten new houses were built recently on the Betsiamites Reserve in Quebec. In addition, three old homes were repaired. The new houses were wired for electricity and the residents joined the electric co-operative so that they all enjoy the electrical facilities.

Numerous indoor games are played by children in the basement of the new Betsiamites school, which has a new floor covering for the purpose. The children also play hockey on the nearby skating rink.

At the Lower French River Reserve in Ontario, construction work included the recent completion of nine houses. Wells were dug where water could be located near the homes, and some of the houses were wired for electricity. Major repairs, which included a new roof, were made at the Shawanaga Community Hall.

Carpenters from the Saugeen Reserve brought their skill and industry to assist the Lower French River band members in their housing project.

Good business deal

Wisdom and business enterprise recently was combined by the council of the Cowichan Band, British Columbia, which made a deal to sell a large timber stand on the reserve for the highest price ever paid in the area. Council decided that, instead of casual sales such as had been made in the past, tenders would be called for. The contract was awarded to the highest bidder, who offered \$33 per thousand board feet.

called it "la crosse," because the stick was shaped like the crooked staff (in early French, *croisse*) carried by bishops. The game was adopted and altered by non-Indians, and soon it spread all over the English-speaking world. It is an optional sport in many U.S. universities, colleges, military and naval academies and collegiates.

The modern game began in Canada with 12 men, but this was later reduced to six men for the game of box lacrosse. However, 12-man teams are used in every other country where the game is played.

The game is not so popular in Canada as it once was. It now is played extensively only in western Ontario and in British Columbia. Whatever the popularity of this fast, exciting sport, the manufacture of the lacrosse sticks appear safe in the expert hands of the race that first presented the game to the world.



SKILLED WORKERS IN TRAINING: In the large Trades Apprenticeship Centre at Montreal where young men receive preliminary training in building trades, nine young Quebec Indians are excellent students whom the teaching staff expects to be skilled, successful workers just like other Indians who have passed through the centre and prospered at their trades. The centre is sponsored jointly by the provincial government and the building trade unions. It offers a six-months' practical course, in which the students work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and are graduated ready to begin apprenticeship with some knowledge of their trades. The two bricklayers at work in the top picture are 18-year-old Louis Jacobs and 16-year-old James Cando. The carpenters are Robert Snow, 17; Simon Martin, 16; John Martin, 17, and Morley Sook, 16. Also attending the school is a plumbing student, 16-year-old Morley Sook.

Alnwick play host in community hall

Members of the Alnwick Band recently played hosts in their fine new community hall to the Northumberland County Historical Society depicting scenes of the past, as their ancestors knew it, in a program of dancing and pageantry.

Presentations included the singing of Indian-language songs in a wigwam scene, an authentic war dance, and the "paddling" of a birchbark canoe across

the stage to the words of "The Song My Paddle Sings", written by the Mohawk poetess, Pauline Johnson.

Mrs. Al Simpson, a band member who also belongs to the historical society, gave a synopsis of the history of her band.

"Our men were princes, noble men of the forests," she said. "In paying tribute to their past, I am proud that they were men of morals and character. They had principles in their attitudes to each other, remembering the advice of the Great Spirit, 'May I not judge another until I've walked two miles in these moccasins.'"

Continued from page one . . .

Car sales manager found life varied

and as he soon was able to read construction blueprints, he seldom found difficulty in getting work.

In 1921, he started work in a Montreal service garage and soon became so skilled a mechanic that he and his brother opened their own garage on Caughnawaga. The garage did well for five or six years but in the depression of the early thirties they had to close up.

A period of steel working followed, during which he also played hockey in a commercial league at Three Rivers, Quebec.

In 1933 he was back in the automobile business, where he stayed until 1941. This time he was a mechanic until 1936, then he became service manager.

In 1941 he worked in many parts of the continent, even operating his own garage in Brooklyn, U.S.A., for a short period. He returned to Canada in 1947 and in 1948 he joined his present employers. They made him their general sales manager in 1950.

Mr. Beauvais has five children, of whom two sons are engaged in steel-working. His eldest son Louis has travelled as far as Turkey to work in high steel construction, and a younger son, Walton, entered the trade more recently.

"Life is good," said this prominent citizen of Caughnawaga. "I am very proud to be an Indian and certainly my race never has proved a handicap in my career. It is only a handicap when an Indian permits it to be one."

Continued from page one . . .

Lacrosse sticks made at St. Regis

The dried billets then are given to the stick makers who sit astride a bench with a device that grips the billet and holds it while the craftsman with a razor-sharp drawknife shaves the stick into its familiar shape.

The stick is hung up in the shop to dry for a further five months after which it is drilled with holes for the laces, sanded smooth and one end dipped in a pot of lacquer. The sticks next are sent with a supply of laces to the homes of Indian women who lace them expertly with rawhide, leather, clock cord, cross-text and nylon, according to the order.

Cowhide laces are made by one Indian who scrapes the brine-soaked hide clean of hair and flesh, and then draws it across a sharp knife until it makes one continuous lace, 400 feet long. The lace is twisted and dried, then wound in rolls.

National game

Lacrosse, often called "Canada's National Game," came from the Indian game of bagatawayo (meaning ball game), in which as many as 500 players would chase a rawhide-covered ball, carrying a three-foot stick with a hoop and a pocket of crossed thongs. The French

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Indian Affairs superintendents provide community services

By JULES D'ASTOUS
Superintendent of Agencies
Indian Affairs Branch

Every community council, whether it represents a city, town, village, or rural municipality, has to engage a staff to help run its affairs.

In many ways, the agency superintendent and his staff perform the same services for your band councils as the official clerk and his staff do for any other communities. Both superintendent and clerk keep the official community records; both are qualified to advise their councils on the numerous technicalities involved in operating a community. In addition, the superintendent is required to carry out the policies and regulations established by the Branch under the Indian Act in promoting the welfare of the Indians under his jurisdiction.

At one time, the Indian superintendent was responsible for much of the government of a reserve, but times are changing. Indians show an ever-increasing

Mr. Jules D'Astous was appointed Superintendent of Agencies for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in 1954.



Mr. J. D'ASTOUS

He had served as Supervisor of Indian Affairs for Quebec and New Brunswick since 1951.

Mr. D'Astous received a diploma in Commerce in 1943 and worked four years with the Provincial Bank of Canada and a lumber manufacturing firm before returning to college. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1942.

On his graduation, he worked as an inspector of co-operatives for the Rural Economics Section of Quebec's Department of Agriculture. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in the same year, returning from overseas service with the rank of staff captain.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs employed him as a regional counsellor, later promoting him to the position of supervisor, first at Rimouski and then at Montreal, where he served until his appointment by the Indian Affairs Branch.

interest in the management of their own affairs and are taking greater advantage of provisions for self-government contained in the Indian Act.

A total of 325 band councils now are chosen in democratic band elections. In their energy and wise approach to problems, many of these councils operate just as capably as any well-run municipal or town council. The competence of band councils in managing their affairs last year was largely responsible for the growth of more than \$490,000 in the Indian Trust Fund, where bands store a portion of their profits for future needs. The same competence was shown in bringing electric power to reserves, placing a substantial acreage of new land under cultivation, increasing the number of cattle herds, installing irrigation systems, and in developing various communal activities.

Under existing legislation, many services are available through the Indian Affairs Branch. For example, a band or group of Indians, after having exhausted the possibilities of individual effort and enterprise, may need help to get a new road, to repair a bridge or to finance any worthy project. The Branch always is interested in projects affecting the welfare of Indians and on occasion may be able to extend assistance in such projects if they appear desirable. This assistance may be through a monetary loan or grant, guidance and advice from technical experts, or both. In all such cases, the superintendent is ready to advise the band council on how its needs can be met and to discuss the council's request for aid with other officials of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Of course, the superintendent does not deal with the band council exclusively. He is concerned with every detail of Indian welfare and often is called upon to solve personal problems for band members. Types of personal aid which the superintendent may arrange include tuition grants to help talented young Indians continue their education, loans to private enterprise in some cases, temporary relief assistance to the sick and destitute, liaison with various agencies regarding employment, advice on farming and gardening methods in general and on various other types of industry, property management and settlement of estates.

I am very gratified to see how band councils and individual Indians are making use of the various services which are available through the Indian Affairs superintendents to assist their own efforts toward better conditions and greater happiness for their race.

Community leadership course held on Six Nations Reserve

Leadership in community activities was the general subject of a conference held from February 28 to March 4 on the Six Nations Reserve and attended by representatives of 11 reserves in southern Ontario.

Needs discussed

The conference followed the general pattern of last year's successful meetings held in various parts of Canada, in which delegates discussed the varied needs of their communities and received expert advice on how to lead community activity toward filling these needs. It is expected that similar conferences will be held in each province during 1955.

Officials of the Indian Affairs Branch assisted and experts in community planning employed by the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education gave lectures and demonstrations.

Through lectures, group discussion and active participation, the delegates learned how to lead their communities in using available facilities to fill their needs for recreation, social service, physical education, and handicrafts. Parts of the conference were enlivened by square dancing and group games, both of which are useful in community programmes.

The 18 delegates, of whom 11 were men, lived as guests in various homes on the reserve during the conference and meals were prepared by the ladies' guild of a local church organization.

Delegates were guests at one of the regular meetings of the Six Nations

council. Afterward, they heard a lecture on the history of the Six Nations' system of government by Mr. James Powless, a former chief of the reserve.

Youths trained for skilled jobs

Adult members of the Six Nations and Caradoc bands in southern Ontario are preparing themselves for profitable jobs in industry at special evening classes held off the reserves.

A total of 23 young people from the Six Nations Reserve attend evening classes at the Brantford Collegiate Institute. Ten of them are studying motor mechanics, five oil burner maintenance, three are learning sheet metal work, and two are taking sewing lessons.

Typing favoured

Another favourite is a special course in typewriting, in which some 20 pupils from the Six Nations Reserve are being trained as typists for general office work.

Young people of the Caradoc Reserve also showed interest in this type of training and arrangements were made for them to study in London. Approximately 40 pupils have registered for courses in all phases of industrial and commercial work offered by the evening classes at this school.

Both schools report great enthusiasm on the part of these pupils and it is expected that a growing number of young men and women from the above reserves will take advantage of the opportunity for specialized training.



NURSE-IN-TRAINING: It was a proud moment, one night late last February in Winnipeg General Hospital, when 20-year-old Betty Bunn, a member of the Bird Tail Sioux Band near Birtle, Manitoba, received the cap that signifies the successful completion of six months' rigorous probation and the start of two-and-a-half years of hard training to become a registered nurse. Miss Bunn is shown above as, in accordance with tradition, a senior nurse affixes the pin she may now wear. She hopes to work among other Indians after she is graduated.



SIX FEET, THREE INCHES OF SAFETY: Special Constable Thomas Lahache of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the tall and friendly protector who always finds time from his many duties as constable of his native Caughnawaga Reserve to help children safely across the busy streets. The young children of the reserve shown looking up at their tall friend are Patsy Stacey, age eight; Sandra LeClair, age seven; Marion Deer, age eight, and Geraldine Diabo, age nine. Mr. Lahache, age 51, became special constable two years ago after a career in high-steel construction work that began in 1923. He worked on a total of more than 300 construction jobs, including such huge projects as the Empire State Building, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and the United Nations Building. He had some narrow escapes in his career, and once fell six storeys without injury. He says that steel workers from Caughnawaga always are in demand because construction companies know they are experienced and dependable.

Actor saves for the future

Jonas Applegarth, the young Cree farmer of the Hobbema Reserve in Alberta who answered a sudden call from Hollywood to act in a motion picture, is doing very well in the motion picture industry but remains very much a Canadian farmer at heart.

Mr. Applegarth left for Hollywood last winter to appear in the motion picture "Battle Cry," and his excellent performance led to his assignment to another film entitled "Drum Beat."

Back in Canada to help publicize the recently-released "Battle Cry," Mr.

PLENTY OF MEAT

Indians in the Brochet and South Indian Lake areas of northwestern Manitoba had plenty of caribou meat last winter. The annual caribou migration halted in that area some 350 miles north of Dauphin, instead of the usual winter yarding area at Oxford House and God's Lake.

Applegarth had a commonsense answer to the question of how sudden fame had affected his life.

"I like it," he said with a shrug of his shoulders. "The people in Hollywood are very friendly. But I'm not Hollywood rich and I'm putting all my money into the farm."

Young students display talent in carving jewelry from local jade

Boys of St. George's Residential School at Lytton, British Columbia, have an interesting hobby that may lead to profitable adult careers for some of them.

The hobby is the carving of attractive jewelry from local species of jade, a semi-precious stone which long has been valued highly for artistic jewels and ornaments.

Two young members of the Lytton Band have shown unusual skill in fashioning the stone. They are Jerry McKay, age 16, and Tim Spinks, age 17. Both have made brooches, rings, cuff links and pendants of beautiful design and mature taste. It may be that these talented young men, as well as some other students, one day will enter the jewelry trade as fully-qualified gem cutters.

It began in 1951

The students' interest in jade began in 1951 when some of them found several pieces of good quality stone. Mr. Ron Purvis, of the school faculty, helped them to get some gem-cutting tools and, after some experiments, a few brooches were made.

Since then, both children and adults have shared in the activity. Early in March Mr. Harry Sam, a member of

the Lytton Band, discovered and hauled in a 500-pound rock of gem quality. Many of the younger pupils search carefully along the banks of the Fraser River and earn pocket money by bringing in stones for the senior boys to shape.

The market value of the type of jade found in the Lytton area varies from one to four dollars a pound, depending on the intensity of the colour qualities. Many people from all parts of Canada and the United States have gone there in search of jade. The area also contains other semi-precious stones such as agate, Jasper, onyx, and opal.

Used long ago

Jade was well known to the ancestors of the Lytton Band, for hundreds of years ago the stone was used to make knives, scrapers, axes, and other tools. Shaping jade was difficult and tedious in those days, for the rock had to be cut into wedges and sliced by means of a hide thong coated with abrasives, or by using sandstone sections. Yet, by these simple means the Indians of long ago were able to make beautiful and useful tools.

After the traders came with their iron and steel tools, the jade tools were considered inefficient and the ancient art of working this semi-precious stone was lost.

The jade in the area next gained prominence when Chinese miners who joined the Cariboo gold rush toward the end of the last century located many tons of the stone and shipped it all back to China, where jade had been valued highly for many centuries. It is recorded that in one year, near the end of the last century, 26 tons of jade were shipped to China from the Lytton area.

There seems to have been no particular interest in the area's jade in the present century until the boys of St. George's Residential School began to make use of this natural resource that once was so important to the livelihood of their ancestors.

Legion branch gets colours

The Canadian Legion's Cape Croker Branch, composed of war-veteran members of the Cape Croker Band, was honoured recently by presentation of the colours at the Legion's annual zone rally held in the arena at Meaford, Ontario.

More than 350 legionnaires from several parts of the zone took part in the parade, which was led by the Cape Croker Band, the Meaford Citizens' Band, and the Meaford Pipe Band.

Following a brief service and laying of wreaths at the cenotaph, the parade moved off to the market square. Here the colours were dedicated by the chaplain and presented to the Cape Croker Branch by the Legion's district commander. The Cape Croker Branch also received a framed portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, presented by the Thornbury Branch.

Mr. Orville K. Johnston, president of the Cape Croker Branch, thanked the branches for the colours, and said they would be an inspiration, not only to his branch, but to all the people at Cape Croker.

More joint school plans

Increasing school accommodation and agreements with a number of Ontario public school boards will mean that, next fall, a larger number of Indian children will attend school along with other children in their area.

The most recent school to near completion is the \$80,000 Hiawatha school at Keene, Ontario, which will be attended by approximately 16 pupils of the Rice Lake Band. It is a four-room school with facilities for instruction in manual training and home economics.

Too far for youngsters

At Orillia, Ontario, about 45 children from Rama Reserve will attend a new eight-room school valued at almost \$200,000. These children will be from grades three to eight only, for the six-and-a-half-mile bus trip from the reserve to school is considered too far for the younger ones. Primary students will continue to attend classes in the reserve's two-room school.

At Wallaceburg, Ontario, approximately 35 pupils from Walpole Island Reserve will attend grades seven and eight with other senior students in a new eight-room school building which will cost approximately \$200,000.

Arrangements for Indian children to study with others are also being made in Quebec, where the Maniwaki school board is including room for about 120 children of the Maniwaki Reserve in a \$340,000, 12-room addition to their school.

It is hoped that Indian children will be able to take full advantage of these added opportunities to attend school and mingle on friendly terms with other children of their neighbourhood.

Nolet rates high among French CBC announcers

One of the busiest French-speaking radio and television announcers of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is a handsome, well-dressed young man named Jean-Paul Nolet. Mr. Nolet is a member of the Abenakis of St. Francis Band at Odanak, near Pierreville, Quebec.

Senior officials of the C.B.C. are the best proof of how successful this 30-year-old Canadian Indian announcer has become. They declare that he is undoubtedly one of their best French-language announcers.

Wonderful life

"It's a wonderful life," says Mr. Nolet. "I work irregular hours, but the work always is interesting and gives a sense of freedom that I enjoy."

Mr. Nolet's Thursday schedule may give an indication of his activities. At 10:15, he begins rehearsing for the dramatic program, "Francine Louvain." He rushes from the rehearsal to another studio to rehearse and broadcast "Jeunesse Doree," which goes on the air at 12:00. At 12:15 p.m. he rehearses the program "Sur Nos Ondes," which is recorded between 12:30 p.m. and 12:45 p.m. After lunch, he begins "Lettre à une Canadienne" at 2:15 p.m. From 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. he rehearses for "Theatre Ford". At 6:45 p.m. he begins rehearsing for "La Revue de l'Actualité," which is broadcast from 7:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. From 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., "Theatre Ford" is broadcast.

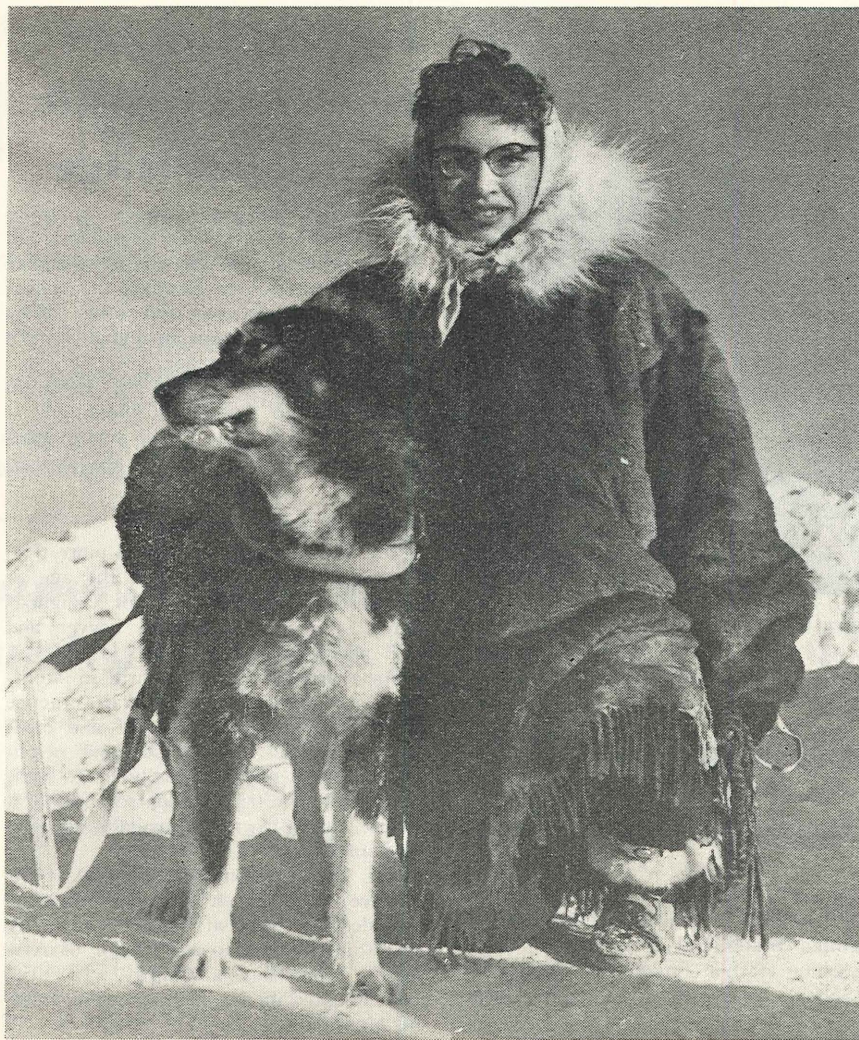
Besides his work as announcer on these and other programs, Mr. Nolet conducts numerous radio interviews with a variety of interesting people. In addition, he performs on some television shows for the C.B.C. and does a variety of announcements for commercial television advertisements.

Singer and actor

Education began for Mr. Nolet at the day school on the reserve and continued at the Nicolet seminary. He studied there for six years and, besides making steady progress in his studies, he proved very successful as a singer and actor. He particularly enjoyed performing in various operettas. Mr. Nolet feels that much of his proficiency as an announcer stems from the careful training in proper speech which he received at the seminary. He completed his senior matriculation and planned to go farther, but illness interrupted his studies and kept him idle for a year.

He was interested in radio announcing while still quite young, and made a test recording at the radio station in Three Rivers. A year-and-a-half later, he was offered a job as a radio announcer there, and joined the staff in January, 1944. That was a busy time in his career. The radio station had only a small staff and everyone had to handle a great number of jobs. He worked there until December of the same year, when he joined the staff of the C.B.C.

He enjoys his work and is popular among his fellow employees, many of whom express interest in the fact that he is an Indian, and ask many questions about himself and his ancestors. He lives very comfortably in Montreal with his wife and six-year-old daughter, but still maintains contact with his reserve. He frequently visits Odanak, where for many years, until recently, his father, Charles, was chief of the Abenakis.



TWO STAR ATHLETES: Thirteen-year-old Cecile Jebb poses with the lead dog of the team with which she won the Ladies' 10-mile dog race at the Trappers' Festival at The Pas, Manitoba. She placed second in the Ladies' snowshoe race. In doing so well in competition, Miss Jebb followed honourably in the footsteps of other members of this athletic family, which lives on The Pas Reserve. Her father, Ernest Jebb, won the 20-mile freight race four years in succession, from 1951 to 1954, but was disqualified in this year's race when his sled pulled away without him as he readjusted his freight. He also won the men's snowshoe race in 1953 and 1954. Cecile's elder sister, Therese, won the Ladies' 10-mile dog race in 1953 and 1954.

Serpent River Band builds rink for recreation of community

Members of the Serpent River Band at Cutler, Ontario, were very proud on March 4, when visitors from Blind River, Garden River, Mississauga, Garnier, Spanish, and other points crowded to the reserve for the official opening of the Cutler Arena, a large, well-appointed rink which band members had financed and built for themselves.

The entertainment began with a figure skating exhibition by Millie Commanda,



Mr. JEAN-PAUL NOLET

Elsie Meawasige and Patsy McLeod. Next, the Serpent River boys' hockey team upheld the community's pride by winning a spirited game against the visiting Mississauga team, 11-3. Not to be outdone by the boys, the girls of Serpent River defeated a team from Mississauga in a broomball game by a score of 7-3.

Canteen, dressing rooms

The ice surface of the rink is 150 feet long and 60 feet wide. The rink house is 14 feet by 35 feet, with a canteen in the centre and a dressing room at each end.

The band considers this only one of many fine projects that eventually will result from the attendance at a leadership course in North Bay last year by Mrs. William Meawasige, secretary-treasurer of the Homemakers' Club. On her return from the course last year, Mrs. Meawasige organized the Boys' Club and they started planning for the rink.

Under their president, Wilfred Commanda, they started cutting and hauling 150 logs. They obtained the use of a portable sawmill and produced 6,000 feet of lumber for building material.

Construction of the building and rink began late in September. The boys and men of the reserve worked without pay.

Young athlete is honoured

Charles Ross Smallface, the talented young athlete who won the Tom Longboat Trophy and recognition as Canada's outstanding amateur athlete for 1954, was honoured recently at a parade of sports stars held in Lethbridge, Alberta.

Mr. Smallface, a 16-year-old member of the Blood Band, had been regional winner of the Longboat medal ever since the award's inauguration four years ago and in 1954 he topped all medal winners to win the coveted trophy.

The trophy was presented to him by another fine athlete—Sam Etcheverry, forward-pass specialist of the Montreal Alouettes football team. President E. R. McFarland of the Kainai Chieftainship Organization presented Mr. Smallface with an engraved wristwatch from his organization.

The Lethbridge Flying Club also recognized the achievement of the young man, who has distinguished himself in both boxing and track-and-field sports, by offering him one year's free flying lessons. This is sufficient to qualify him as a pilot.

Homemakers' Club active

A very active Homemakers' club is in operation at Canoe Lake, Saskatchewan. In the last three months of 1954, this group deposited over \$120, raised through club activities, in the agency trust account; made donations to members of the band who were patients in the sanatorium and gave gifts of clothing to less fortunate families on the reserve.

Their meetings are always well attended and conducted in a proper, business-like way.

Ploughing match held

David Page, Sr., of the Cowichan Band in British Columbia, won the honours recently in competition with more than 40 competitors in a revival of a plowing match that had been sponsored for many years by the Cowichan Agricultural Society. Mr. Page won first prize in his class and was declared to have done the best plowing of the day among all competitors.

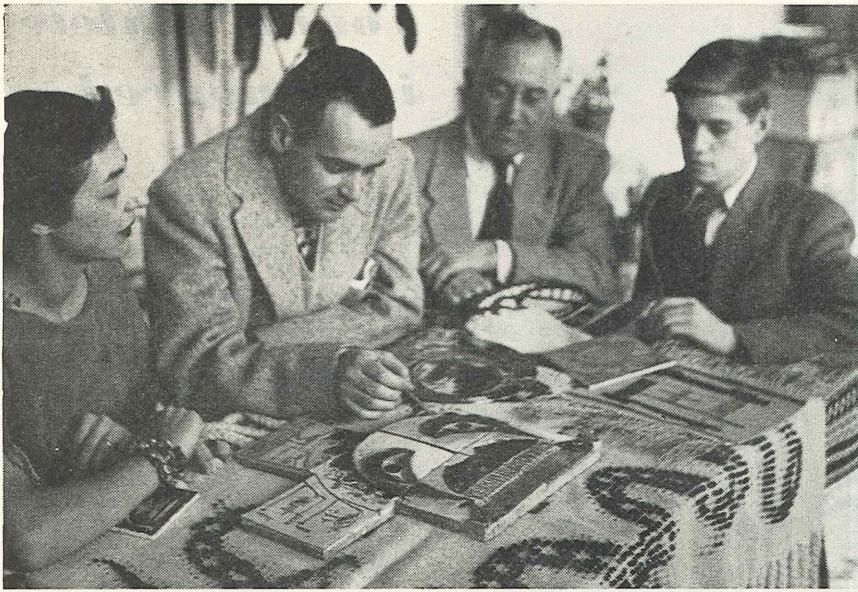
The Homemakers' Club assisted also, and under Mrs. Meawasige's supervision served two meals a day to the workers. The entire cost of the project was \$813, which was paid from band funds.

Speakers at the opening ceremonies included Mrs. Meawasige; Mr. Commanda; James Pine, vice-president of the Boys' Club; Councillor Frank Lewis; Councillor William Meawasige; Mrs. Joseph Commanda, president of the Homemakers' Club, and several official guests.

Project accomplished

"Now one year less two weeks after we began," said Mrs. Meawasige, "we have accomplished our first project. This official opening of the rink for us is indeed a memorable occasion and the whole community rejoices with the happy boys and girls.

"Every reserve should have a community centre in which all can participate in recreation. The girls of the Serpent River Reserve have given a splendid demonstration of figure-skating and our boys have become champions on skates overnight."



INDIAN TILE DESIGN: Mr. Jean Bastien discusses a portion of his tile work depicting an old Indian deity with part of his art class. Shown with him are Mrs. George A. Sioui, Mr. Arthur Vincent, and Mr. Patrick Dumont.

Talented Indian artist holds art classes for fellow band members

When members of Jeune Lorraine Band at Village des Hurons, Quebec, wanted to attend art classes, there was no need to leave the reserve in search of a well-qualified teacher. They had only to call on a quiet-spoken young artist and tapestry-weaver, Mr. Jean Bastien. He was delighted to help his fellow band-members, and early in February he began a course of weekly lectures and instruction.

This 29-year-old artist is well-quali-

Samson band builds fine hall

There should never be a problem of where to hold community activities on the Samson Reserve at Hobbema, Alberta, for band members have just finished building a completely modern hall at a cost of approximately \$38,000. The entire project was financed by band funds.

The building, which would be an asset to any community, will be used for suppers, dances, picture shows, public meetings, and gatherings of different band organizations.

The hall was completed in March and opened amid impressive ceremonies attended by residents of many reserves in the province.

The upper storey of the hall has a stage, a hardwood dance floor, and a projection room for showing motion pictures. The full-size basement is suitable for holding banquets. It has a kitchen, tables and chairs, with enough room to set about 250 places.

This fine structure promises many years of happy social activity, thanks to the far-sighted wisdom of the Samson Council and the willing co-operation of band members.

INDIANS JOIN RUSH

Indians around Geraldton, northwestern Ontario, hitched up their dog teams during the Christmas week-end and participated in the nickel ore staking rush.

fied as an instructor in art. He has worked and studied in France and the United States and is a member of the teaching staff at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts (School of Fine Arts) in nearby Quebec City.

"I want to teach them something about Indian traditional design as well as basic things such as the proper use of colour and the principles of good design," said Mr. Bastien. "Various members of the class have different ideas of how they will use their training. Some just want to draw and paint, some prefer to do different types of weaving, and others are interested in clay work. We'll have to consider all the possibilities after we have studied together for a while."

Mr. Bastien attended day school on the reserve and matriculated from Lorraineville College. After that, he followed his artistic inclinations in the study of painting, weaving, and ceramics for five years at the school where he now teaches.

After graduation from the arts school, he spent two years in Paris, where he was fortunate enough to get a position in l'Ecole des Gobelins, world-renowned training centre for the production of fine tapestry.

He returned to Canada four years ago and joined the staff of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts. Further study included summer courses at the Penland School of Handicrafts in North Carolina, and at San Francisco, California.

Tapestry preferred

His own preference is tapestry work and he has created some attractive modern tapestry pieces, as well as other types of weaving. Another interest of this young artist is modelling and painting decorative tile. One of his most impressive creations in this line is the representation of an ancient Indian deity in bold lines and effective, primitive colour.

His class on the reserve contains both teen-agers and middle-aged persons, but they are all united in their artistic interest. Among members are Mrs. George A. Sioui, who first suggested that the class be formed; Miss Camelia Dumont, Rene Sioui, Romeo Sioui, Mrs. Alexander GrosLouis, Armand GrosLouis, Miss Helene GrosLouis, Jean-Marie Gros, Patrick Dumont, Miss Francoise Gros, and Mr. Arthur Vincent.

Indian lawyer remains proud of his heritage

A young Montreal lawyer, handling his first court case, was questioning an Indian witness. At the end of a rather involved question in English, the Indian looked at the lawyer and said, "Why don't you ask me that in Indian? We both speak that language."

"What's that?" cried the judge in surprise. "Do you speak Indian?"

"Yes, your honour," said young Norman Saylor with pride, "I also am an Indian."

Successful lawyer

The above incident occurred more than 20 years ago and today, at the age of 47, Norman Saylor, Q.C., of Caughnawaga is a very successful lawyer and still proud to be an Indian.

As a member of a law firm in Montreal, he operates a general practice which includes criminal, civil and commercial cases. His friends and neighbours on the reserve usually don't bother to make the trip to Montreal for legal advice, for he always is available to them at home.

Mr. Saylor began his education at the reserve's day school. Further education included one year at McGill University and study leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree from Loyola College. In 1953, he graduated in law from the University of Montreal.

Worked on high steel

Besides formal education, the young student had ample education in earning a living. Between classes, he followed the occupation that has made Caughnawaga Indians famous throughout the continent — high steel construction.

As a young law student, Mr. Saylor worked in the office of the late John E.

More success for Cree flier

The long training period and financial hardships that Elijah Bradburn of the Norway House Band undertook to become a qualified airplane pilot finally paid off this year when he bought a plane and began flying his family's fish catch to the nearest fish company station 40 miles away.

The young man, who received a private flying licence from the Department of Transport last year, already has made two mercy flights in his newly-acquired plane. He flew his seriously ill sister-in-law 100 miles to Norway House from Guniaso Lake and on another occasion rushed a woman with a fishbone stuck in her throat to hospital.

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

The importance of air travel in the north was illustrated for him when he raced 100 miles in 36 hours by canoe to fetch a doctor for a younger brother who was dying of blood poisoning. The doctor made the return trip by plane in 40 minutes.

That convinced him he would be a flier and he went to Winnipeg for training, working as a construction labourer during the week and taking flying lessons on weekends.

Next step for the Flying Cree is to get a commercial flying licence and start his own bush airline.



Mr. NORMAN SAYLOR

Crankshaw, Q.C., author of the Annotated Criminal Code which is one of the most important books on criminal law in Canada. Mr. Saylor did much of the research required for the preparation of this book. After his graduation and admission to the Quebec bar, he joined the law firm of which Mr. Crankshaw was head.

He has never found that being an Indian was a handicap in his profession—in fact, the subject of his race seldom was raised. He is busy with a large and varied clientele, and he and his wife live comfortably on the reserve among their fellow Indians.

Huge buffalo herd roams game preserve

The buffalo no longer thunders across the plain in his millions but there are plenty of these huge animals in the Wood Buffalo Park, Northwest Territories, where 15,000 of them roam in North America's largest wildlife preserve.

The herd increases by about eight per cent each year and, in order to keep the number down to a point where proper care can be taken for the animals' welfare, a certain number are killed each year.

This year, 600 buffalo were killed. They provided steaks for city meat markets, wolf bait for northern trappers and clothing and food for Indians and Eskimos.



OLD AND NEW: Mrs. Michel Willier, aged 90, mother of Chief Xavier (Scotty) Willier of the Sucker Creek Reserve in Alberta, is shown outside the teepee which she occupies in summer, holding one of her great-grandchildren on her knee. Mrs. Willier is proud of the fact that she has 36 grandchildren, 61 great-grandchildren and 33 great-great-grandchildren.

More bands use electoral provisions of Indian Act

An increasing number of Indian bands are electing their chiefs and members of the council in the same way as other Canadian communities and the number which operate under the electoral provisions of the Indian Act reached a total of 325 last January 26 with the inclusion of the Turnour Band of Kwawkwalth Agency, British Columbia. Other bands recently added to the total were the Moosomin, Red Pheasant and Thunderchild bands of Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan, and Talton Band in Yukon Agency.

Bands under the new system include 103 in the British Columbia region; one in the Yukon; 24 in Alberta; 38 in Saskatchewan; 44 in Manitoba; 85 in Ontario; 13 in Quebec; 14 in New Brunswick; two in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island.

Voting taken seriously

Band members take their voting duties seriously and a large percentage of qualified voters cast their ballots in the 68 band elections which have been held since last October.

Chiefs chosen in these elections are as follows:

British Columbia—Herbert Russell, Kitsegukla Band; Joseph R. Daniels, Kitwanga Band; Thomas Walkus, Bella Coola Band; Arthur Albany, Songhees Band; Michel Anthony, Adams Lake Band; Johnny Pierre, Bonaparte Band; Charlie Draine, Deadman's Creek Band; George Leonard, Kamloops Band; William J. Arnouse, Little Shuswap Band; Anthony August, Neskainlith Band; Wilfred Matthew, North Thompson Band; Camille Joseph, Columbia Lake Band; Lazarus Louie, Lower Kootenay Band; Joseph Whitehead, St. Mary's Band; Nicholas Gravelle, Tobacco Plains Band; William Raymond Duncan, Tanakteuk Band; David Dawson, Tsawataineuk Band; Nelson Terry, Bridge River Band; Charles R. Brown, Lytton Band; Norman Francis, Chehalis Band; Oscar Dennis Peters, Hope Band; Leonard Hall, Scowlitz Band; Alfred Hope, Seabird Island Band; William Charles, Semiahmoo Band; Albert George, Skwah Band; Isaac Williams, Tsawwassen Band; Manuel Louie, Osoyoos Band; Jack Alec, Pentiction Band; William Terbasket, Similkameen (Lower) Band; John Clifton, Hartley Bay Band; Russell Gamble, Kitkatla Band; Cecil Ryan, Metlakatla Band; Daniel George, Burrard Band; Dominic Point, Musqueam Band; William Pascal, Pemberton Band; Charles Craignon, Sechelt Band; Jimmy Peters, Sliammon Band.

Alberta—Edward Cardinal, Beaver Lake Band; David Bird, Paul's (Wabamun) Band; Alfred Giroux, Driitpile (Kinnosayo) Band; James Starlight, Sarcee Band; Mike Frencheater, Sunchild Cree Band.

Saskatchewan—Lawrence Thompson, Carry the Kettle Band; Wilfred Bellegarde, Little Black Bear Band; James Tuckanow, Okanese Band; Noel John Piney, Peepeekeesis Band; Wilfred Carrier, Piapot Band; Victor Starr, Starblanket Band; Arsene Piche, Portage la Loche Band; Allan Fiddler, Cote Band; Ray Musqua, Keeseekooseland Band; Miss Gwen O'Soup, Key Band; Norman Scott, Kinistino Band; Hebron Moar, Crane River Band; Theodore Flatfoot, Pine Creek Band; Moise Catcheway, Waterhen Band; Edward Woodhouse, Fairford Band; Alex Sumner, Lake St. Martin Band; Henry George Thompson, Little Saskatchewan Band; John Jim, Rosseau River Band; Lynn McKay, Waywayseecappo Band.

Ontario—Andrew Saunders, Brunswick House Band; James Luke, Mattagami Band; Norman Marsden, Missisagus of Alnwick Band; Lawrence Syrette, Baechewana Band; William Erskine Pine, Garden River Band.

Quebec—Michel Clement, Restigouche Band.

New Brunswick—Oliver Polchies, Woodstock Band.

Near-perfect election held at Pemberton

The great interest shown in band elections on reserves all across Canada was well illustrated at the recent elections held in British Columbia by the Pemberton Band.

"I was amazed at the number of old people who were brought in cars and wagons, some actually carried in, to the polling place," the writer of the official election report states. "One old woman over 100 years of age voted, with assistance, and was quite emphatic as to her wishes."

"A careful analysis of those resident on the reserves showed that apart from the sick and bedridden only one man did not appear to vote. He arrived at five minutes after six p.m., and regretfully was refused a ballot."

"He stayed for the counting of votes at which the 26-piece Convent Band was present and provided music for the large turnout of villagers (over 300) who had packed the hall by that time. After the results were announced there was a happy Band meeting lasting until 10 p.m."

First woman plains chief

The first woman to be elected head of any band in the three prairie provinces is Chief Gwen O'Soup of the Key Band, who achieved that honour in an election held last December.



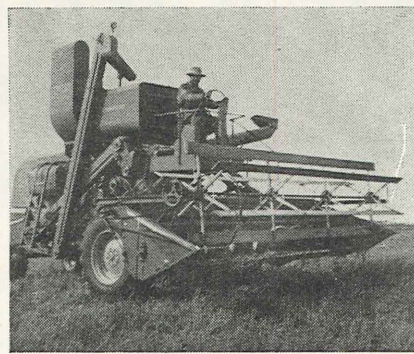
CHIEF O'SOUP

Mrs. O'Soup, who is 25 years old and has five children, always has taken a keen interest in band affairs. One of her accomplishments since she was elected is the organization of a Homemakers' Club on the reserve.

Band gives blood

Members of the Micmac Big Cove Band in New Brunswick recently showed their interest in the welfare of other Canadians by responding to a request by the Red Cross for blood donors.

Led by Chief Andrew Francis, 34 band members donated their blood at the Richibucto clinic. The blood will be used for transfusions where needed and for research.



BAND-OWNED COMBINE: Councillor Noel Crowe is shown harvesting the crop of the Piapot Band's co-operative farm project on its reserve in the Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan.

Popular couple 60 years wedded

It was a proud and happy day, recently, for two popular old members of the Goodfish Reserve, in Alberta, when Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bull, parents of Chief William Bull, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary.

Mr. Bull, aged 80, and his 81-year-old wife were born at Whitefish Lake and have lived there all their lives. Neatly dressed, dignified and courteous, Mr. Bull still stands erect and is surprisingly agile for a man of his age.

Prominent business man

In his younger days, Mr. Bull was one of the most prominent business men in the district, with a store and fur marketing business valued at \$25,000. His entry into business was made possible by a rare silver fox, valued at \$1,200, which he trapped.

A crash in the fur market put an end to his trading operations, but that did not stop him. He turned his energies to farming and using horse drawn equipment converted acres of bleak land into arable soil.

He served his people as band councillor for many years, occasionally serving as acting chief. He also was a lay preacher, taking the place of a minister, because ministers were not numerous in pioneer days. Although retired, he still is active and his counsel is much appreciated by his children and fellow band members.

He and his wife had six children, of whom three are still living. There are 24 grandchildren and 34 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Bull, who found he needed glasses only this year, spends many hours reading and now is writing a history of the Goodfish Lake Reserve. In the making of the reserve he played a considerable part.

Peigans halt cattle sales to increase herds

Members of the Peigan Band in Alberta recently turned a wise eye to the future, refusing to auction any more of their cattle until the size of their valuable cattle herds had been built up.

Their healthy, sturdy livestock has proved very popular among cattle buyers. At two Pincher Creek community auctions held recently, band members sold a total of 121 head of cattle.

Buyers for more cattle easily could be found, but the band wisely decided that the safe limit for sales had been reached. They now are intent on keeping their cattle and increasing their herds to ensure future prosperity.

Group is saving old totem pole art forms of B.C.

The handsome totem poles of British Columbia, rich in art value and closely linked with the history and traditions of the coastal tribes, would be in danger of disappearing altogether if it were not for the efforts of the British Columbia Totem Pole Preservation Committee and the expert work of Mr. Mungo Martin, of the Kwakiutl band, one of the last artists raised in the tradition of totem pole carving. His son David works with him.

The Totem Pole Preservation Committee was formed in 1947 when it was discovered that many magnificent totem poles were rotting away and with them part of Canada's cultural heritage was disappearing.

Six poles salvaged

Among the most recent achievements of the committee was the salvaging of six totem poles from the villages of Skedans and Tanoo on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Operations were conducted by Provincial Museum Anthropologist Wilson Duff while Dr. Peter Kelly, well known Haida clergyman, made arrangements with the villagers to relinquish their rights to the poles so that they could be preserved for the nation. Three of the six now are in storage at the Provincial Museum and the others are stored at the University of British Columbia.

In addition to renovation of the totem poles the committee hopes to interest bandsmen in preserving them in such totem-rich areas as Alert Bay and Upper Skeena.

When poles are found to be rotted beyond repair Mr. Martin is called in. In Thunderbird Park, Victoria, surrounded by his own and older work, he lays the decaying works of art alongside fresh red cedar logs and carves out exact copies.

Careful painter

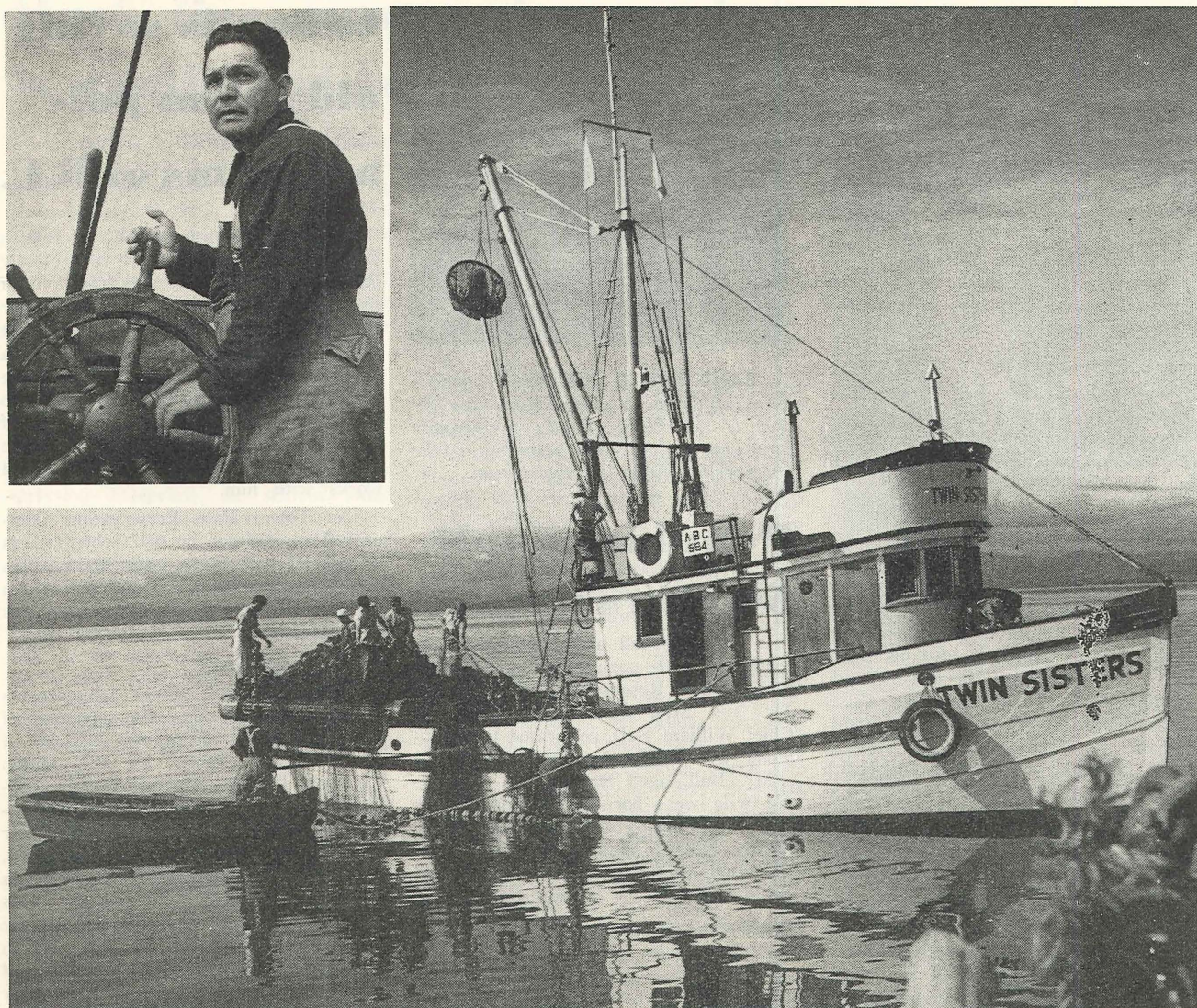
When the 40-foot carving is completed, Mr. Martin mixes his paints and carefully paints in eyes and teeth and toenails. Not much paint is needed when the work is well done; it only serves to accent the carving.

Mr. Martin first came in contact with totem pole carving when he was a baby. His uncle, a famous totem pole carver, agreed to teach the youngster his craft and as a part of the apprenticeship ceremony plucked lashes from his nephew's eyebrows and used them in a brush with other hairs. This was the brush Mr. Martin used when he first started his training. Today he still uses the traditional tools of his ancestors, although tempered steel now replaces the old stone blades.

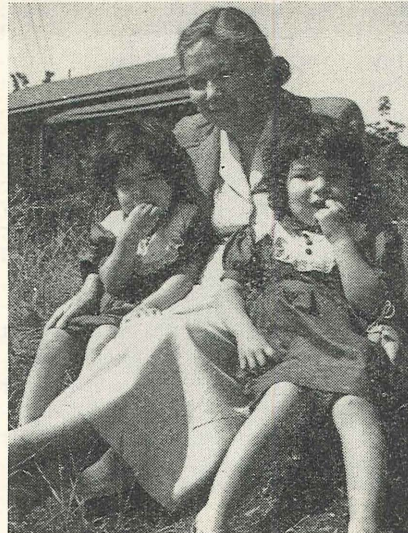
At the small park where he works, two gigantic figures stand with arms outstretched. These ancient works of art once were used by his Kwakiutl people to welcome friends to their social functions. Now, well preserved against decay, they stand to welcome the large number of people who pass every day to watch Mr. Martin as he works to keep for future generations the great art heritage of his people.

MANY RESERVES

There are more than 2,000 Indian reserves in Canada, varying in size from a few acres to 500 square miles.



LUCKY TWINS: In some Indian tribes, long ago, the birth of twins was considered unlucky. But that is not the case with Mr. Jim Sewid, former chief of the Nimkish Band at Alert Bay, B.C., who named the pride of his fishing fleet the "Twin Sisters" because it was launched the same year as his twin daughters were born. Mr. Sewid, who is captain and joint owner of the three-boat seiner fleet, is shown at upper left standing at the wheel of the "Three Sisters", scanning the smooth water for the slight ripple that will indicate a school of salmon and give the signal to "set" the great purse-net. The boat is shown above with its purse-net pulled in, as the brailer is being lowered to lift the netted fish into the hold. The happy group at the right consists of Mrs. Sewid and Emma and Mable, the three-year-old twins for whom the craft is named. Mr. and Mrs. Sewid have eight other children. The fleet uses modern devices and fishing methods; the boats range the sea in search of salmon while they maintain contact—sometimes at hundreds of miles distance—by means of radio-telephone. In addition to his fishing investment, Mr. Sewid is joint owner of a sawmill and a boat repair shop. An outstanding member of his community who was honoured by Her Majesty The Queen through presentation of a Coronation Medal, he has been a great leader for the improved welfare of his fellow band members and a fine example of industry and initiative. He also is a strong church supporter, sings in the choir, and has been responsible for the translation of several hymns into the Kwakwewlth tongue.



Group builds lovely village in isolated north

No town booster ever worked harder for his community than the residents of Kassabanaka, who in less than three years transformed their isolated little village in northwestern Ontario from a collection of wigwams and mud-and-pole huts into a neat little community of well-built houses and public buildings.

Well-stocked lakes

Kassabanaka stands at the headwaters of the Weenisk River, on a chain of lakes in one of the most remote portions of the province. It is in excellent beaver country and the lakes abound with sturgeon and other fish.

The 200-odd villagers are members of the Trout Lake Band, but live nearly 100 miles from their band headquarters and are able to meet other band members only after a long and arduous trip by canoe or dog team. Their infrequent trips to band headquarters have become even more seldom since 1952, when the treaty party began to make annual visits

with a doctor and x-ray unit. Some of the older residents had never seen a doctor before these visits began.

The great reconstruction of the village began in 1953, when the residents got together and bought a small, portable sawmill and planer. The mill was hauled about 550 miles by tractor from Ilford, Manitoba, to Trout Lake. It was then carried by air to its present location.

How they worked!

With a little supervision and instruction in sawing and maintaining the equipment, the men began to operate their mill. And how they worked! In just one year, the old, scattered settlement of wigwams and mud huts was almost gone. A new church and council hall had been built, new houses were in evidence, and cupboards and other home-made fixtures had been installed in the homes.

Now, the village is surrounded entirely

by a palisade wall of logs. It consists of a single street, with well-constructed homes and gardens bordering on either side.

Civic pride flames high in this energetic little settlement which stands as such a fine example of what can be accomplished by wise planning, co-operation and hard work. The flag flutters from the flagstaff above the council hall on all holidays and also is raised to welcome any of the village's infrequent visitors.

The main entrance to the village from the landing dock is through an archway bearing an artistic sign with the message, "Kassabanaka Village—Welcome," in both English letters and Cree syllabics.

The villagers usually line up on both sides of the road leading to the archway and all participate in greeting the visitor with hearty handshakes, welcoming him to the lovely village of which they have so much right to be proud.

Patients send radio greetings to far north

There often is much eager excitement in the wards of Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton, Alberta, when the Anglican and Roman Catholic chaplains make their rounds, each with his portable tape-recording machine. It is almost like a visit home for the patients, who are given an opportunity to talk to far-away relatives and friends. Into the microphone they speak the words of love and cheer that will travel by radio to destinations far off in isolated northern settlements and campsites.

The chaplains are Rev. Fr. E. Rheume, O.M.I., and Archdeacon C. F. A. Clough, O.B.E. Both of them broadcast messages from the patients in weekly programs on radio station CHFA.

Father Rheume, who initiated the radio program of his church, plays recorded messages from children attending Ermineskin, Chipewyan and St. Paul Indian Residential schools in addition to the messages of patients. Children's choirs from the schools often provide hymns in Cree for radio presentation.

Eleven dialects used

Other portions of the program, which Father Rheume conducts in Cree, include religious instruction, religious news, and sacred music. Eleven different languages or dialects are used in these broadcasts.

Archdeacon Clough produces a similar radio program. At the Moose Factory Hospital, Bishop N. R. Clarke records the messages of patients for use in another radio program. The Roman Catholic church also broadcasts in Cree from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Other centres also figure in these messages which are beamed to isolated people in their own languages. At Flin Flon, Manitoba, Archdeacon R. B. Horsefield speaks in Cree over radio station CFAR, giving a regular news program of special interest to people of the northland. He also broadcasts a radio Sunday school program, which often includes recordings of church services held at various missions. Rev. D. C. Wickenden also broadcasts news in Cree from Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Through the efforts of these clergymen and the generosity of the radio stations concerned, both patients and their faraway loved ones are able to maintain affectionate contact and, perhaps, feel less alone than otherwise would be the case.

Last treaty witness dies

Pat Grasshopper, aged 89, believed to be the last surviving Sarcee Indian to witness the signing of the treaty at Blackfoot Crossing in 1877, died March 7 at his home on the Sarcee Indian Reserve, Alberta.

He was a boy of 12 when he sat astride his pony on the outer circle of the council ring when the Blackfoot, Bloods, Peigans and Sarcees signed the historic treaty in the summer of 1877.

He was proud of his people's culture, speaking the Sarcee language at all formal occasions and continuing to wear his hair in long braids. He was the only member of the tribe to wear the Coronation medal.

Surviving are his widow, a son and two daughters, 15 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren.