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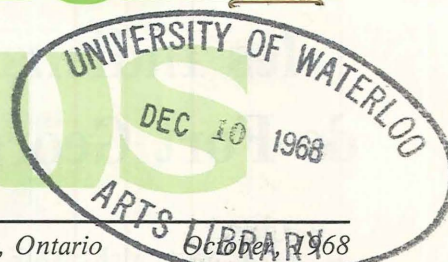
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canadien

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# THE Indian NEWS



Vol. Eleven, No. Three Ottawa, Ontario

## FIRST INDIAN ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

Leonard Marchand, a member of the Okanagan Indian Band is the new Member of Parliament for the Kamloops-Cariboo Riding in British Columbia. The first Indian ever to be elected to the House of Commons, Mr. Marchand will sit as a Liberal.

The only one of three Indian candidates to be elected will represent a huge area which includes the Thompson River Valley from Salmon Arm to Savona, B.C. The riding is shaped like a giant hook and runs North to take in the city of Quesnel. While there are many Indian people in the area, they do not make up a large part of the population.

Mr. Marchand was born in 1933 at Vernon, went to the Okanagan Indian Day School, the Kamloops Residential School and Vernon High School. In 1959 he won his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia and in 1964 was awarded his Master of Science in Forestry from the University of Idaho.

Working first for the Department

of Agriculture as a research officer, Mr. Marchand went to Ottawa in 1965 to act as Special Assistant to the Hon. John Nicholson, then Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Minister responsible for Indian Affairs. When the Indian Affairs Branch was transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Marchand became Special Assistant to the Honourable Arthur Laing.

Mr. Marchand married Donna Parr of North Bay, Ontario in 1960 and they now have two children, Lorrie Ann, 6, and Leonard Jr., 4. He is a member of the North American Indian Brotherhood.

Mr. Marchand told THE INDIAN NEWS that he will continue to work for the Indian people in Canada as he has done in the past. "I am keenly aware of the responsibility which has fallen on me as the first Indian in the House", he said, "I have responsibilities to all the people of Kamloops-Cariboo Constituency and I know I can count on the support of those who helped in my campaign."

## Children Exercise Artistic Talents

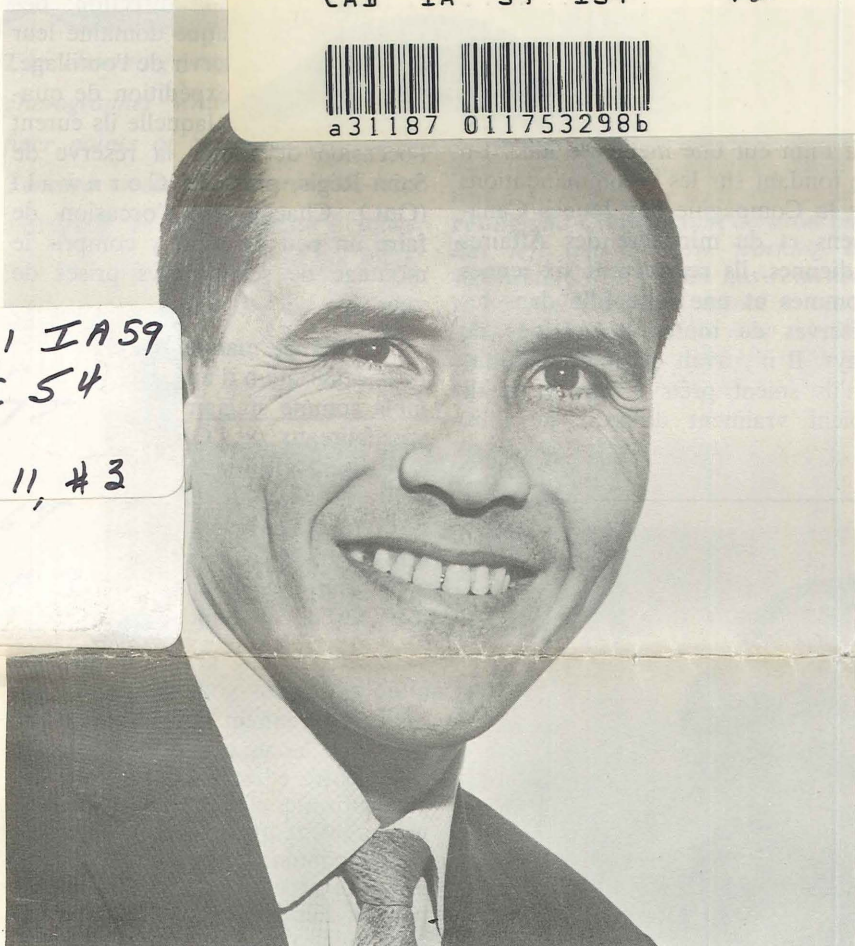
By Art Irwin

Children of the Oromocto Band near Fredericton, New Brunswick, are enthusiastic about attending a class on Saturday mornings in the old school house on their Reserve. Approximately 15 boys and girls from the ages of 6 to 10 are learning to build paper airplanes, paint pictures and make paper flowers. The instructors, Keith and Janet Eldridge, are donating their Saturday mornings.

At one stage, the class was faced

with closing down because of the lack of money for art materials. Funds were not available from the government agencies approached. The St. Mary's Band Council of the nearby Devon Reserve filled the need by generously voting money from their Band funds to keep the project going. Let us hope that the gift from the Devon Indians will bear fruit in developing a young artist or two from amongst the children of the Oromocto Reserve.

FOR CIRCULATION



L. S. Marchand, MP

## Couple Enjoy Hawaii Contest Trip

By G. F. Kelly

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Peters, a very happy couple, have recently returned from a trip to Hawaii. These lucky people won their trip in a contest sponsored by a manufacturer of electrical appliances, and planned by the Provincial Hydro. Mr. and Mrs. Peters, residents of the Long Plain Reserve in Manitoba, purchased a dryer in the competition and were very fortunate to be winners of the Hawaiian holiday. This must have been like a dream to them because we all dream of taking a trip to the beautiful and romantic Island of Hawaii.

They travelled by air from Winnipeg to Vancouver, then on to the Island of Hawaii. Their stay in Hawaii lasted ten days. In this enjoyable atmosphere they went on guided tours all over the Island, walked the beaches, purchased souvenirs and had a lot of free time to do as they pleased. They thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful sights and the balmy 85 degree weather, found the people to be very friendly, and food prices very high.

Mr. Peters is employed by Campbell Soups and arranged to take his holidays during the last of the cold winter snap. Now that they have returned from their first trip out of the province, they say they would like to return to that enchanted island again.

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## Mon Séjour chez les Indiens de Fort George

par Lauretta McKENZIE

Je viens de terminer ma première année d'enseignement dans le Nord. J'habitais à Fort George et c'est à cet endroit que je fis connaissance avec l'isolement et les enfants indiens. Fort George est situé sur la côte est de la baie James et le seul moyen de s'y rendre c'est par avion

J'appartiens aux Algonquins de la bande Kipawa du Témiscamingue, dans la province de Québec. Mon père est le chef de la bande.

L'année dernière, le surintendant de l'agence indienne de l'Abitibi m'a offert d'enseigner la troisième année à 26 élèves dans la région de la baie James. J'ai accepté sans hésiter. Mes parents hésitaient à me laisser partir parce que je n'avais jamais encore voyagé seule. Ils étaient certains qu'il arriverait quelque malheur à leur fille.

Mais je persistai et finalement, j'étais en route vers la petite localité du Grand Nord. Le voyage en avion fut une expérience en soi, vu que c'était la première fois que je prenais l'avion.

Il y a, à Fort George, une école avec résidence pour les enfants indiens de Paint Hills, d'Eastmain et de Rupert House. On y enseigne aux enfants jusqu'à la huitième année. Ceux qui désirent poursuivre leurs études, doivent quitter la région et fréquenter une école secondaire du Sud.

Je suis heureuse d'être allée à Fort George, parce que j'y ai beaucoup appris au sujet des enfants indiens et à mon propre sujet. J'ai beaucoup aimé l'enseignement et je suis devenue une adepte de la moto-neige. J'avais ma propre moto-neige et comme les hivers sont longs et froids, la température convient tout à fait à ce genre de sport. J'ai toutefois dû vendre la moto-neige parce que j'habite maintenant en ville et que je ne puis m'en servir ici.

L'année que j'ai passée à Fort George, a été remplie de joie et d'aventures; j'y ai acquis le sens des responsabilités. J'apprécie surtout l'expérience que j'en ai retirée.

Je fréquente maintenant l'école normale et je travaille en vue d'obtenir mon certificat d'enseignement. Ce sont ces souvenirs très chers qui m'incitent à atteindre mon but. Je vous sais gré d'avoir partagé ces réflexions avec moi.

## Un nouveau programme de l'O.N.F. pour aider les jeunes

"C'est la semaine d'invitation d'un Indien à déjeuner", dit en souriant un aimable jeune homme de haute taille. "Les Indiens sont la marotte de l'heure" et le jovial Morris Isaac sait certainement de quoi il parle. C'est un authentique Indien du Canada, venu de la réserve de Restigouche, à Gaspé et il fait partie d'un groupe de sept jeunes Indiens délégués de 20 à 27 ans. Ces jeunes sont en train de former la première équipe de production complètement indienne, à l'Office national du Film.

Ce programme expérimental est sous les auspices du programme cinématographique de l'ONF, intitulé Challenge for Change. Selon ce programme, le cinéma servira de catalyseur en vue d'amorcer des changements d'ordre social et les organisateurs considèrent que la situa-

tion de l'Indien dans la vie contemporaine du Canada est une de leurs plus importantes préoccupations. Depuis 1944 jusqu'à nos jours, l'ONF a produit environ dix-huit films sur les Indiens du Canada, mais il s'agissait toujours d'un regard de l'extérieur. Les films étaient conçus et réalisés par des équipes qui ne faisaient que des visites rapides dans les réserves indiennes.

Un employé de l'Office national du Film eut une meilleure idée. En se fondant sur les recommandations de la Compagnie des Jeunes Canadiens et du ministère des Affaires indiennes, ils recrutèrent six jeunes hommes et une jolie fille dans les réserves de toutes les régions du pays. Il n'y avait qu'une condition: qu'ils soient prêts à agir et qu'ils soient vraiment désireux de faire

quelque chose pour leur peuple. Aucun de ces jeunes gens ne connaît quoi que ce soit à la cinématographie.

L'Office du Film fit suivre aux sept jeunes gens un cours de six semaines sur le film, le son, le montage, la caméra, la direction; des spécialistes de chaque domaine leur apprenaient à se servir de l'outillage. Il s'ensuivit une expédition de quatre jours, pendant laquelle ils eurent l'occasion de filmer la réserve de Saint-Régis, près de Cornwall (Ont.). Chacun eut l'occasion de faire un peu de tout, y compris le montage de ses propres prises de vues.

Ils suivent maintenant un cours de spécialisation d'une durée de trois mois comme stagiaires dans les divers bureaux de l'ONF. Le groupe se divisera ensuite en deux équipes et ils se rendront dans les diverses réserves du pays; ils resteront peut-être un mois dans chacune et apprendront à en connaître les chefs, les conseils de bande et les gens.

Selon Tom O'Connor, de l'île Manitoulin: "Nous voulons que les réserves apprennent pour la première fois à se connaître et à se sentir unies entre elles." Roy Daniels, ancien infirmier d'une réserve du Manitoba, veut que "les gens apprennent à connaître la véritable culture indienne et non le genre de Hollywood". Les jeunes gens qui participent au programme, veulent sérieusement conserver la culture et l'individualité de l'indien dans une société où les valeurs de l'homme blanc prédominent.

"L'Indien vit parce qu'il vit", dit Morris Isaac. "Il jouit de sa liberté, de la nature, et il préfère son genre de vie plutôt nomade. Il vit dans une société communautaire en face d'une société où prime la concurrence, et comme la différence est grande, il a de la difficulté à survivre. Nous voulons nous joindre à la société en posant nos conditions."

Voilà les attitudes et les problèmes que devront affronter les jeunes cinéastes lorsqu'ils retourneront chez les leurs. Il n'y aura pas de scénario pour ces films, ils se serviront d'une méthode instinctive et ils espèrent que cette spontanéité contribuera à amener une plus grande compréhension et plus de communication chez les Indiens eux-mêmes et avec le reste de la société canadienne.

L'Office national du Film espère créer une situation permanente pour cette équipe, de sorte qu'elle puisse continuer à faire profiter de son talent et de son expérience non seulement les Indiens, mais toute l'industrie du cinéma.



*GARNET ANGECONEB, étudiant de 6<sup>e</sup> année de Lac Seul (Ontario), faisant partie d'un groupe de plusieurs enfants qui ont visité Hémisphère '68 à San Antonio au cours de l'été dernier. En tant que représentant d'une tribu indienne du Canada, il a participé à un échange d'idées avec nombre d'autres enfants de différentes races.*

# THE Indian news

A monthly newspaper published by the Indian Affairs Branch for free distribution to Canadian Indians and interested people.

Roving Editor — KEITH R. MILLER

Co-Editor — (Mrs.) JEAN GOODWILL

## EDITOR'S COMMENT

As page one suggests, we now have a member of the Indian Nation within the House of Commons. I wish to take this opportunity of wishing Mr. Marchand every future success in his new task of representing the people of Kamloops-Cariboo.

I once attended a meeting where Miss Horn, the controversial Mohawk model, was one of the panelists. After the usual tirade against the Department, the French, the Church and her own Band Council, the floor was open to questions.

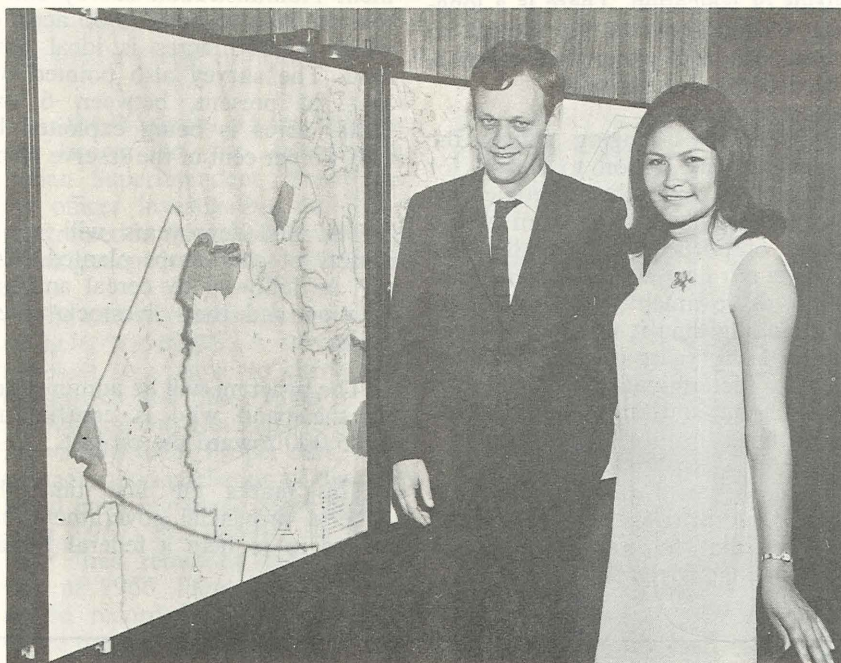
Miss Audrey Greyeyes, a Cree from Saskatchewan, seemed to put into words the future concept of the young Indians. She said it was all right to stand outside Indian Affairs Branch and throw stones at the building, expecting it to collapse. But the best way to accomplish something constructive was to get on the inside and work out. By this she meant working up to a responsible position where the Indian person could develop a constructive policy and thereby help his own people.

I think Mr. Marchand has reached that position now. I don't ever remember Mr. Marchand taking a negative view of the Department. He has simply gone about his work with dedication and sincerity and this has prepared him for one of the highest honours the Canadian public can bestow on one of its own—that of representing them in Parliament.

Mr. Marchand has made history by being the first Indian in the House of Commons. Let's not push him too much at this point. Because he's there, let's remember he does not represent all the Indians of Canada but only those who elected him.

Let's be a little more optimistic and say we are waiting for him to take over the Leadership (with all due respect to the present leader) of this vast and beautiful country at some future date.

I also think because the Indian race has a history of wise and capable leadership, Mr. Marchand has given us a real tough goal to strive for.



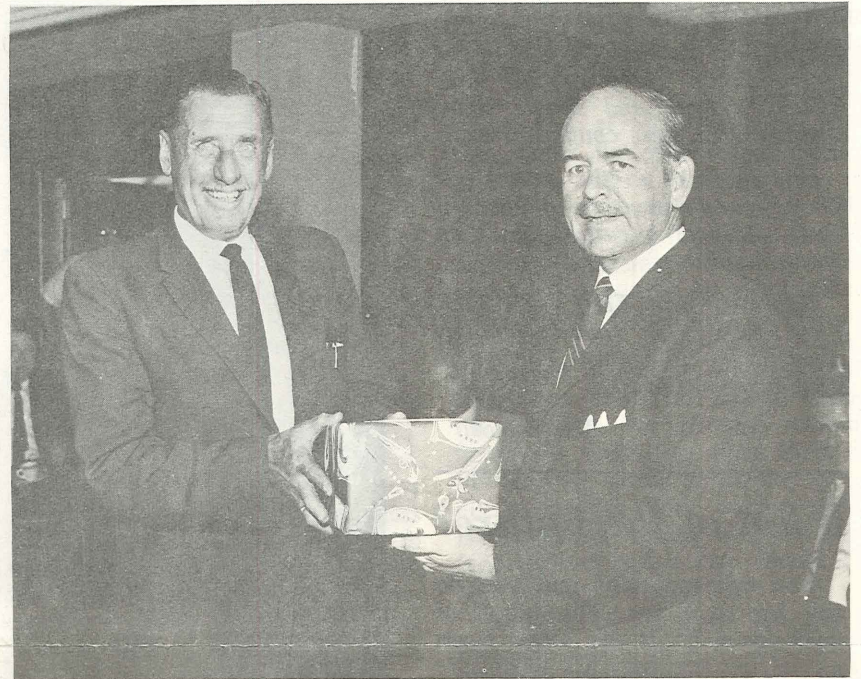
**PRINCESS MEETS THE MINISTER.** Vivian Ayoungman, Miss Indian Princess Canada for 1968 and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Jean Chrétien, pause from their chat to pose for the photographer. Miss Ayoungman is a Blood from the Blood Indian Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta. A third year University student, she is looking forward to her winter trip to Miami as part of the prize for winning the title.

## Notice

We have recently been contacted by the Post Office Department about the mailing of this newspaper. It seems that many of the Indian readers leave their areas and give no forwarding address. In order for you to receive the INDIAN NEWS regularly, please contact your post office and tell them where you can be reached.

If your address is incorrect or if you may be receiving more than one copy of this paper in your family, please write and tell us so we can aid the postal authorities in providing faster mail service to you.

Thank you for your cooperation,  
The Editor.



**HUGH CONN RETIRES.** Mr. Jules D'Astous, Director of Administration (right) gives one of several gifts at the retirement party held for Mr. Conn at H.Q. Mr. Conn was a specialist on treaties and as such made many friends among the Indian people. His work and study earned him much respect among his Indian and non-Indian friends. He has now entered the field as consultant to the Indians on their hunting and fishing rights with regards to treaties.

Authentic  
Craft  
Label

CERTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN



AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT/CANADA

A distinctive new Indian craft label is now being put into general use by Indian craft producers and retailers.

The symbol is that of a beaver pelt on a stretching frame and the wording "Authentic Canadian Indian Fine Craft" further identifies the genuine Indian made product.

The new craft label came into being as a result of a competition sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch in which Indian students from all parts of Canada submitted designs.

The use of a registered design for Indian crafts will help to publicize genuine Indian craft and also protect the craft producer from imitations. Indian craft producers can obtain the new craft labels by contacting their local Indian Affairs Agency.

# THE VOICE OF A STRONG MAN

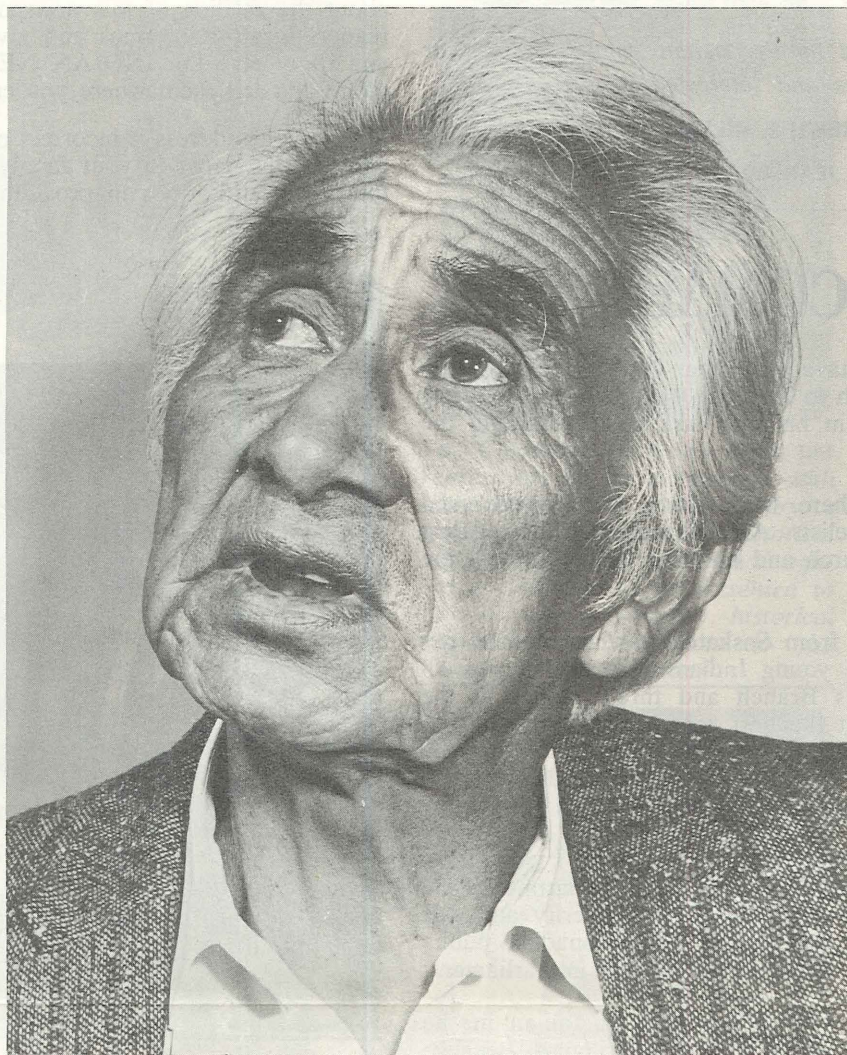
Chief Dan George is a hereditary Chief of the Coast Salish Tribe from North Vancouver. He is perhaps best known for the roles he played in the CBC Cariboo series as "Old Antoine" and as the grandfather in the NFB's production "The Education of Phillistine".

Many tributes have been paid to Chief George for his dignity and eloquence of speech. The Indian character, being what it is, is revived in his many talks about the Indians and their present day conflicts. He is perhaps the last of his generation to carry to the non-Indians a clear and simple statement of what these conflicts are.

Had he lived in the golden age of our past heritage, we might well be in different circumstances than we are today.

Reprinted from THE VANCOUVER PROVINCE from a soliloquy given at the Playhouse Theatre in Vancouver last March.

The Editor.



ACTOR, CHIEF DAN GEORGE

## What of the Future?

You call me chief and you do well for so I am. The blood of chieftains flows in my veins. I am a chief but you may ask where are my warriors, their feathered heads, their painted faces.

I am a chief but my quiver has no arrows and my bow is slack. My warriors have been lost among the white man's cities, they have melted away into the crowds as once they did into the forests, but this time they will not return. Yes, my quiver is empty and my bow is slack.

Yes, I could make new arrows and I could tighten my bow but what little use it would be for my arrow would not carry very far as once it did. The bow has been reduced to a plaything. What was once a man's weapon is now a children's toy.

I am a chief but my power to make war is gone and the only weapon left me is my speech. It is only with tongue and speech that I can fight my people's war.

Today my people are tempted to look into the past and say "Behold our noble forebearers".

Perhaps it is pleasant to look to the ages gone by and speak of the virility that once was ours. But the red man can never return to his camp fire and forest. His campfire no longer exists outside of his own dreams.

He will wear out many moccasins walking, searching, searching and he will never return from the journey when that which he seeks is no longer there.

It was during the first hundred years of Canada's nationhood that we met defeat. Broken by wars and disease we huddled on our reserves and nursed our wounds.

But our greatest wound was not of the flesh but in our spirit and in our souls. We were demoralized, confused and frightened. We were left without weapons to defend ourselves, medicine to heal us, and leaders to guide us.

How easily despair comes when hope dies. How easily ambitions alter when goals slip from one's reach like the end of the rainbow.

How easily one says Oh, hell, what's the use, and then he dies within himself. How easily drink, drug, and vice come when pride and personal worth are gone.

But after the winter cold and icy winds life again flows up from the bosom of mother earth and mother earth throws off her dead stalks and the withered ends for they are useless and in their place new and strong saplings arise.

Already signs of new life are rising among my people after our sad winter has passed. We have discarded our broken arrows and our empty quivers for we know what

served us in the past can never serve us again.

In unprecedented numbers our young men and women are entering fields of education. There is a longing in the heart of my people to reach out and grasp that which is needed for our survival.

There is a longing among the young of my nation to secure for themselves and their people the skills that will provide them with a sense of purpose and worth. They will be our new warriors, their training will be much longer and more demanding than it was in the olden days. Long years of study will demand determination. Separation from home and family will demand endurance.

But they will emerge with their hand held forward not to receive welfare but to grasp a place in society that is rightly ours.

The signs of this rebirth are all around us. There are more and more of our young men and women graduating from high school and their numbers will grow and grow within the next hundred years until the red man of Canada will once again stand firm and secure on his own two feet.

## Reserve Development Will Earn \$1 Million

A \$715,000 farm development program was recently approved for the Saddle Lake Reserve in Alberta. According to statistics, a profit of one million dollars can be realized over a period of eight years.

The agreement was signed by Provincial Minister of Agriculture, H. Strom and Federal Minister of Resources M. Sauve.

The program is designed to develop a new sense of responsibility for the Indian farmer as well as provide training in construction, horticulture, handicraft, home management, budgeting and farm analysis.

The project is to break, clear and sow 15,000 acres of prime farm land on the reserve by 1970. An Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration survey shows that the reserve has 77,000 acres of which 45,000 acres is ideal farm land. The survey also pointed out that, at present, between 6 and 7,000 acres is being exploited by only 10 per cent of the reserve farmers.

The first few years will see a variety of cash crops planted. This will be followed by cereal and hay rotation and then livestock enterprises.

The program will be administered by the band who is contributing \$195,000 toward the project.

This marks the first time the Alberta provincial government has moved in to help a federal Indian Reserve.

## DID YOU KNOW...

Great Slave Lake in the North West Territories was originally called 'Atha-puscow'. The Dog Rib Indians were driven this far north by the Crees who contemptuously called them 'Slaves'. Hence the translation into English of the lake and river.

# FIRE — The Cost is Great In Lives and Property Damage

Former Indian Affairs Minister, Arthur Laing and the present Minister Jean Chétien have repeatedly expressed concern over efforts to reduce fires and fire deaths on reserves across Canada. The records of fires during 1967 have laid bare some of the main causes of fires.

Here are the reasons for fires which took such an exacting toll of Indian lives and property;

as they grow older. The parents and the grandparents can do this best, but every adult should set the children an example to follow.

In 1966, Band Councils were encouraged to form fire protection committees which would serve to make Indian people more aware of the tragedy of fire. These committees were also to function as fire inspectors, and were to make periodic

checks of homes and band buildings to ensure safety measures were being taken. It is sad to state that in many instances there was a lack of communication between the agency level and the leaders of the reserves to implement these fire protection committees.

However, three areas are worthy of recognition. The Sydney Reserve in Nova Scotia, through its Chief Councillor, established contact with the Provincial Fire Marshall and received help and instructions on fire safety. The Saddle Lake District in Alberta has initiated a fire protection seminar. The Provincial and Federal Fire Commissioners were invited to stress the importance of such safety measures. The Shellbrook Agency in Saskatchewan, early in the program, arranged for the Provincial Fire Marshall to demonstrate the hazards of fire. The idea spawned by this particular agency has spread to other Indian communities throughout the Province.

It is only fair to state that where bands have the funds, the suggestions made by the fire committees, are usually carried out. In many cases the suggestions are useless when the band is not prepared to make the homeowner comply with any regulations made. In other cases, to implement the changes suggested, a complete renovation of the house was the only solution but because of the lack of money, it was impossible to do this.

What can the average head of household do to insure that if fire does strike, death will have slim pickings? Look around the room and visualize a fire occurring and you having to leave in a hurry. Which way would you go? Is one of the doors blocked by chairs, boxes or other household items? As an alternative, can the nearest window be

broken easily and used as a secondary exit? There should be two ways out of every house or room. These are ideas that you should consider if an emergency ever strikes your home.

Every home should have a Family Escape Plan. Make a game of it with your children. There are certain places in the home where fires are most likely to start such as the stove, oil lamp, cigarette dropped on chesterfield or bed. Whenever fire starts, get the family out fast, raise the alarm, then try to put the fire out. But how will the family get out? Make sure each one knows what to do. In British Columbia, where it is possible to install running water, the cold water taps are threaded and a short length of garden hose can be attached quickly to extinguish any small fire. But it should be remembered that gasoline and oil fires cannot be extinguished with water. Never pour water on electrical fires as water is a conductor of electricity and fatal injuries can come to anyone using this method. An efficient way of fighting a small fire when there is no running water available, is to douse the fire with baking soda. Baking soda works well on any type of fire and a can should be kept handy to the stove.

But best of all, don't give fire a place to start. You see from the list of causes that children are next after faulty stovepipes. So if the stove-

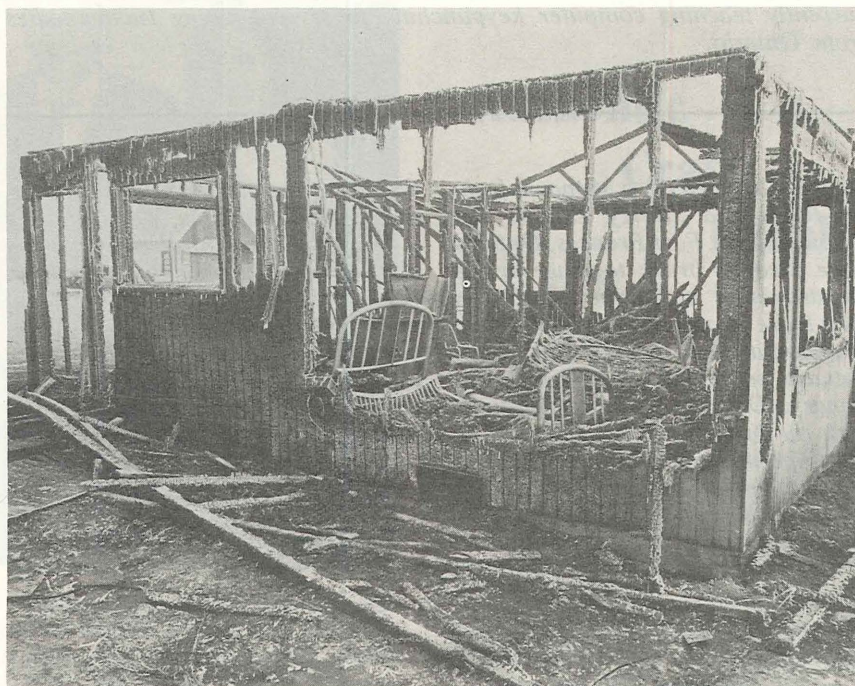
(Continued on page 8)

CAUSE	TOTAL	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.
Not known	31	—	—	5	9	9	2	6
Overheated stoves-stovepipes	17	—	—	2	4	3	2	6
Children	14	—	—	—	2	3	1	8
Arson	7	—	—	2	3	2	—	—
Cigarettes	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Grass fires	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Alcohol	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Vandalism	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Chimney sparks	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Spilled oil	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Defective stovepipes	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
Explosion	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Electrical	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Candle unattended	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lightning	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Materials beside space heater	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Overturned lamp	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gasoline instead of kerosene	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fighting	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kerosene in plastic container	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Defective stove	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wind-driven flames	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
No details given in report	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

As the list shows, 31 are of origins not known to the investigating Indian Superintendent. Remember, the officer investigating the fire is not trained in this type of work. Fire investigation is a very specialized art.

The most common factor is due to faulty stovepipes. A stovepipe is attached to a stove to carry away the smoke and other toxic or poisonous elements resulting from burning various fuels. Proper care, maintenance, and installation of the pipes could have prevented most fires.

In 1967, the number of deaths from fires remained the same as that of 1966. However, of the 42 deaths recorded, 24 were children under the age of 12. We are all concerned with the health and safety of everyone. No one likes the loss of a loved one and when it happens to children, then the burden becomes twice as hard to bear. Fire safety rules should be stressed with the young ones so that they may pass on the lessons they have learned



TRAGEDY STRUCK this modern \$7,000.00 home when seven children perished through neglect. An exit which might have been used was blocked.

## Logging Operations Boost Economy

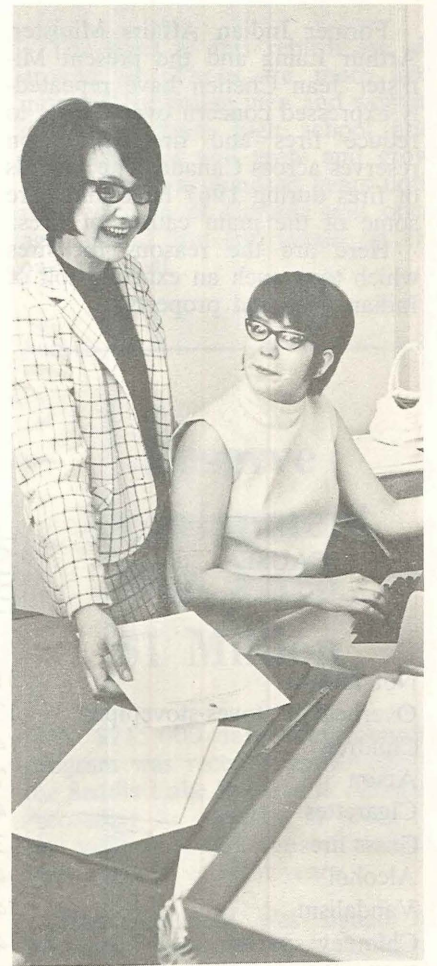
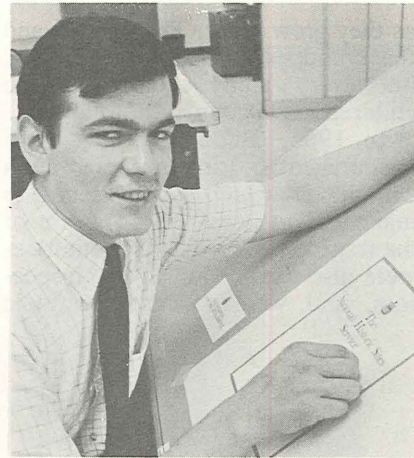
Kenora, the scene of much unrest between Indians and non-Indians in the past, has at least one aspect which is aiding the Indian population as well as contributing to the economy of the town.

Logging operations have given the economy a boost to the tune of \$555,000. The Indian people have always expressed a desire to work with the natural resources of the area. Their chief occupation has been logging.

This vast amount of money was obtained through felling, skidding, bucking and piling of pulpwood. A total of 13,506 man-days were worked by 266 Indians. Of this amount, 3,000 man-days were worked on reserve operations. 2,955 man-days were worked on Crown land by Indians holding licenses and permits. Other timber operators engaged 116 Indian men for a total of 7,551 man-days.

If next year is as good as this past season has been, then it is conceivable the economy of the Indians will improve as well as provide an equal basis on which to improve race relations within the town.

# Indian Youth Now Employed at H. Q.



(left to right) Jeanette Vollant, Montagnais of Shefferville, Quebec; Leo Yerxa, an Ojibway from Fort Frances, Ontario; Doreen King, Mohawk of St. Regis, Ontario and Delores Brookes, a Micmac from the Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia display an avid interest in Leo's work, Delores and Jeanette both work for the Education Directorate as Clerk councillor and typist respectively. Leo is a graphic artist with Industrial division and is responsible for brochures and other literature on industrial development. Doreen is a typist trainee with the Engineering division of Indian Affairs.

The Chippewas of Kettle Point are represented in the department with their contribution of Ken Henry, a graphic designer with the Historical Sites Branch. Ken is shown designing a certificate to be presented to people who contribute historical documents and artifacts to the branch for preservation.



Laura Francis (left) and Sandra Phillips are the only two Mohawk girls in the Lands, Membership and Estates Division of the Branch. Both hail from the St. Regis Reserve at Cornwall, Ontario. They are both qualified typists and have been with the Branch for over a year.

Janet Morris is a secretary in the Industrial division of the branch. She was one of the hostesses at the Indians of Canada Pavilion last year. She is one of two Micmac ladies from the Eskasoni Reserve in Nova Scotia. Seated behind her is the Editor of this Paper who, quite by accident, got into the picture.

Laura Wasacase is from the Kahewistahaw Reserve in Saskatchewan. She is an IBM computer operator with the Department. Miss Wasacase received her training in Winnipeg and has worked for Ray-O-Vac of Winnipeg, and Shell Oil Co. (Canada) Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. She is currently teaching computer keypunching to several young Indian ladies from Ontario.

Debbie Caldwell (l), a Mohawk from St. Regis and Shirley Daniels, an Ojibway from Fort Frances, Ontario have a coffee break together in the Departmental cafeteria. Shirley is on a leave of absence to the National Museum and is working in Northern Ontario compiling an Ojibway dictionary. Debbie was a typist trainee with the branch but has left to take up a permanent position with the Department of National Defence.

Gilbert Simeon (left) is a Montagnais from Bersimis, Quebec. He is employed in central registry as a clerk 1, Xerox machine operator. With Gilbert is Romeo Commanda, an Algonquin from Maniwaki, Quebec. Romeo started with the branch as a clerk 2 in the file room and is now a clerk 4 with the oil and gas section of the Industrial division.



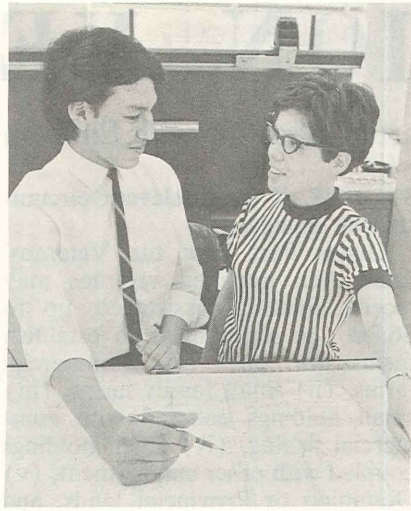
## DID YOU KNOW...

It was the custom among western Indians for a son-in-law and mother-in-law never to speak to each other and the same applied to daughters-in-law and fathers-in-law. Not that there was any unkind feeling towards each other but it was a form of etiquette, a method of showing mutual respect.

Photos by  
Rod McIvor  
Andrews-Hunt  
Studio, Ottawa,  
Ontario.



Two charming young ladies eye the photographer while discussing the finer points of Stenography. Pearl Tenasco (seated) of Maniwaki, was employed in the Director's office and has since returned to the Pool; while Nona Tennisco, an Ojibway of Golden Lake, has left the pool for a short period of time.



The Crees of Misstassini Post, Quebec are represented through Johnny Jolly, a student architect with the branch and Shirley Maracle a Mohawk of Deseronto, Ontario. Shirley was a stenographer with the Engineering and Construction division but has left and is now working in Rochester, N.Y. John has returned to Ottawa Technical school to complete his education. He also participated in last years walk for millions and raised over \$300. for OXFAM.



Three young ladies from the typing pool tour branch headquarters and part of it included a visit to the 14th floor conference area where these glassed-in wall artifacts offer competition to a mural on the opposite wall. (L-R) Julia Anne Tenasco, Algonquin of Maniwaki; Jackie St. Denis of Hunter's Point, Quebec; Anne-Marie Volland, a Montagnais from Bersimis, Quebec.



(left to right) Alice Tolley of Maniwaki; Sylvia Watso of the Abenaki tribe from Odanak, Quebec; Josephine Bacon of Bersimis; and Julia King of St. Regis, Ontario, pose in Mr. R. F. Battle's office while touring the building in which they work. All worked in the pool as typists. Julia has since returned to school to finish her education.

## CONTEST

Are you between the ages of 15 and 18? If so, THE INDIAN NEWS is sponsoring an essay contest on the subject of "What I am looking for in my future". All submissions must be 500 words or less. All manuscripts become the property of THE INDIAN NEWS.

1st prize — \$35.00

2nd prize — \$30.00

3rd prize — \$25.00

Interested in winning some money?

THE INDIAN NEWS is sponsoring an essay contest open to Indian children under 14 years of age. The topic, "What the future holds for me" or "The Future and Me".

1st prize — \$30.00

2nd prize — \$25.00

3rd prize — \$20.00

All submissions become the property of THE INDIAN NEWS. Word limit is 300 words.

Do you like to write poetry? If so, why not enter a contest for kids 13 and younger. Any subject accepted.

1st prize — \$10.00

2nd prize — \$ 5.00

3rd prize — \$ 5.00

4th prize — \$ 5.00

All submissions become the property of THE INDIAN NEWS. No word limit. All contests close on December 31, 1968. So have your entry in before the deadline.

FIRES ON INDIAN RESERVES  
(Continued from page 5)

# ATTENTION VETERANS

### Four Veterans Charter Benefits will End on October 31, 1968



A front view of the home where seven children died. This door was blocked and what could have served as an exit became a death trap.

pipes are fixed and the children taught not to play with matches or anything that could start a fire, nearly a quarter of all the fires in Indian homes would never happen.

A tragedy occurred recently which took the lives of seven children, ages 1 to 5 in a fire where nearly everything was wrong.

- (1) The parents went to a party and left the children with a young girl of ten. (too young to babysit alone).
- (2) From 1 to 8 p.m., before the fire occurred, the parents passed the home twice, without checking to see how the children were.
- (3) The babysitter wiped up spilled coal-oil and put the rag in a garbage box behind the stove. (Better outside where the fumes would be blown away or could burn safely)
- (4) The stove had gone out and the house was getting cold (February) so the babysitter went to the beer parlour and pleaded with the parents to go home. The children were alone for two or three hours. (Young children should never be left alone)
- (5) The first anyone knew about it, the house was ablaze. No one knows how it happened, but it is thought one of the children tried to light the fire. (Children should be taught not to play with matches or fire).
- (6) No one could reach the children. The fire was between them and the only exit. A door that would have helped was sealed-up and had a bed across it on

After being available to veterans for a quarter of a century, four benefits of the Veterans Charter are being phased out on October 31, 1968. For eligible veterans (and a few others), that is the final date for:

- Establishing eligibility under the Veterans' Land Act,
- Purchasing Veterans Insurance,
- Using Re-establishment Credit, and
- Claiming Overseas War Service Gratuity,

For Veterans Insurance, Re-establishment Credit and Overseas War Service Gratuity, new business will cease as of that date; but veterans, who have established their eligibility for the benefits of the Veterans' Land Act, have until March 31, 1974—5½ years for the last veterans qualified—in which to obtain new loans.

Under the Veterans Insurance Act, veterans, qualified merchant seamen or their widows may purchase up to \$10,000 life insurance, usually without a medical examination.

The War Service Grants Act provided gratuities and re-establishment credits to veterans on the basis of their war service and their pay and allowances. The dead-line for applying for gratuities was in 1954, except for veterans with overseas service who had good reasons for not applying before.

Re-establishment credit — an amount equal to a veteran's basic gratuity — was not paid direct to the veteran (as were his gratuities) but on his behalf for certain purposes, relating to his re-establishment in civil life.

Veterans residing outside Canada may use their credits only for the payment of premiums on insurance and retirement plans sponsored by the Government of Canada, such as Veterans Insurance. Widows, children and dependent mothers of deceased veterans may apply for credits not used by the veterans before they died. Veterans who are unable to apply for the credits for medical reasons, and those whose credits are "frozen" because of assistance under the Veterans' Land Act, may claim their credits after October

the inside. A window that may have been entered was boarded up. (Every house should have two exits without obstructions).

Could anything like that happen on your reserve? In your home? Fire safety cannot be stressed enough. We all have an obligation to protect our young and to see that they grow and develop into fine outstanding Canadians. They cannot have that chance if they live in fire traps. Remember, *only you can prevent fires and save lives.*

31, 1968, if their relevant circumstances change.

Under Part I of the Veterans' Land Act, qualified veterans may receive financial assistance, up to \$6,000, to assist them to establish themselves on: (i) commercial farms, (ii) small family farms, (iii) small holdings coupled with commercial fishing, (iv) small holdings coupled with other employment, (v) Dominion or Provincial lands, and (vi) on Indian Reserve lands if they are Indians.

Of the assistance approved in the first four categories, 10% must be paid in cash and the veteran agrees to repay two-thirds of the amount approved for the purchase of real property. The difference, plus any amount authorized for the purchase of livestock and equipment, becomes a conditional grant, which the settler earns when he has satisfactorily fulfilled the terms of his contract for 10 years.

Veterans settled on Dominion and Provincial lands, and Indian veterans settling on Indian Reserve lands, may obtain non-repayable grants of up to \$2,320—which is equal to the maximum conditional grant available under the act.

Part III of the Veterans' Land Act provides for additional loans to veterans who are receiving assistance under Part I, or who are still indebted to the VLA Director. The loan ceilings under this Part are \$40,000 for commercial farmers, \$18,000 for veterans on small family farms and \$10,000 for small holders.

Part II of the Act provides for home construction assistance on lots suitable for single-family dwellings, with the construction advances subsequently consolidated into National Housing Act Mortgages. This Part is not affected by the October deadline.

To obtain additional information about these benefits, or to apply for them, veterans should write or otherwise contact the DVA district offices serving their respective areas, or the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa 4, Canada. The point of contact for Indian veterans is the superintendent of their Indian agencies.

Published Under the Authority of  
The Honorable J. E. DUBÉ,  
Minister of Veterans Affairs.



UP AND COMING country and western singer Harry Rusk, has just had a new album release on the Apex label entitled "My Rose of Mexico". Harry is a Slavey Indian from Fort St. John, B.C. He has made regular appearances on CFRN-TV in Edmonton and has been a guest on CTV's "The Carl Smith Country Music Hall". He is slated to appear twice more on the program this fall. Harry has two records available on the Point label entitled, "The Country of Favourites of Harry Rusk" and "My Northern Memories".

Do you have any friends or relations that might be interested in receiving this paper? If so, we'd be glad to place their name on our mailing list. All you have to do is place their name and address on the request card below and send it to: The Editor, THE INDIAN NEWS, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 400 Laurier Avenue west, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Mr.  
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