

MAY 25 1964

# The INDIAN NEWS

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## Increasing Emphasis on Housing Projects

### At Hobbema



Shown above is one of the 427 new homes which have been constructed at Hobbema since a housing program began

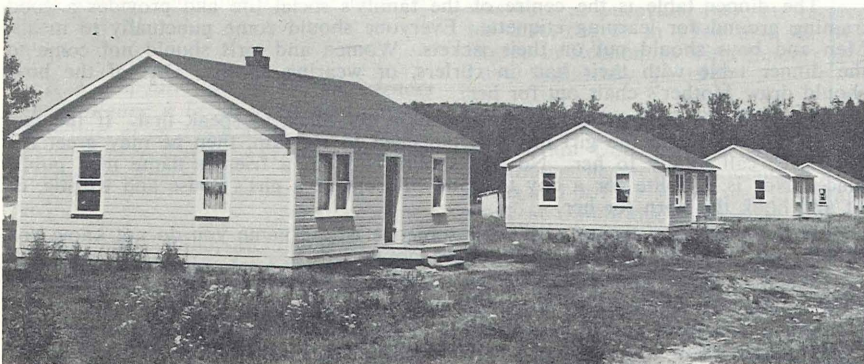
in 1955. The program is financed from the capital funds of four bands. Houses have gas furnaces and electricity.

### At Fort Simpson



Foreman supervisor, Stan Dutchyshen, (left) is shown with Russel Barker and Antoine Antoine precutting rafters for a new log house at Fort Simpson.

### At Whitefish Lake



The Whitefish Lake Band near Sudbury used Band funds to provide members with new homes. Seen above are some of the two-bedroom homes which were constructed.

Almost 10,000 homes already have been constructed for Indians since World War II; hundreds of others are now under construction. They have appeared in widely-separated areas of Canada and have been built with funds from several sources.

#### Building Assistance

Indians have contributed money, materials or labour; Bands have entered into partnership with individuals or with the Indian Affairs Branch to encourage house-building; the Department and various Bands have constructed homes at their own expense for those unable to provide either down payments or labour.

A great deal of housing is still required. A survey undertaken in the spring of 1963 showed that 16.4 per cent of homes had only one room; 18.2 per cent had four rooms and 5.7 per cent, six rooms. 74.8 per cent of Indian homes were of frame construction; 25.2 per cent, of logs.

One great difficulty in improving Indian housing has been the increasing need for homes because of additional family formations. Between 1959 and 1961, 2,813 new family units were formed; between 1961 and 1963, 2,725. The results are evident in the continued need for new dwellings.

#### Units Needed

Estimated new housing required in the province of Quebec was 732 in 1958-59; in 1962-63 the need was estimated to be 769. In the Maritimes the 75 units estimated in 1958-59 to be necessary had risen in 1960-61 to 108 but fell in 1962-63 to 95. The total units needed throughout Canada dropped from 7,213 in 1958-59 to 6,048 in 1962-63.

Another problem has been the difficulty in designing a programme to suit the needs of Indians living in some 600 communities across Canada and in a variety of circumstances. A greater emphasis has been placed on community planning to facilitate the provision of such services as water, sewage, roads, etc.

To assist Bands or individuals in planning new homes, the Indian Affairs Branch has made fifteen subsidy housing plans available. These are designed for families with net incomes of \$2,500 a year or less. An applicant for a housing subsidy is expected to make a minimum cash contribution of \$25, to supply most of the labour and, if possible, some of the building materials.

#### Fort Simpson...

Various housing projects have been carried out in different areas. One of the most recent is at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River where a flood in 1963 caused great destruction. New housing had to be provided quickly. Indians in Fort Simpson contributed substantially to the building of the new homes and the repair of the damaged buildings. Cash contributions amounted to \$2,400, and labour was valued at \$3,000.

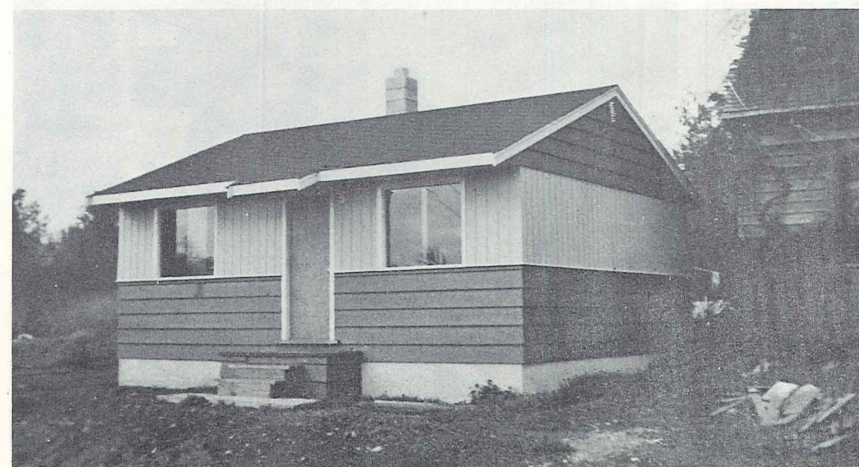
Thirteen new houses, based on two house plans, with some slight alterations in roof and interior layout, were constructed in a new sub-division.

In addition, eleven frame houses and two log houses were moved to the site and repaired.

The work required long hours of overtime from builders and supervisors alike. Occupants of homes undamaged by the floods were so impressed with the

(continued, page 2)

### On Cowichan Reserve



This three-room home was built on the Cowichan reserve and was valued at \$2,630. Of this amount, \$400 was paid

by the householder, \$800 came from welfare funds and \$1,430 from Band funds.

## (Increasing Emphasis)

results that they sought similar renovations for their own houses.

### Brocket ...

Some 125 new homes have been constructed on the Piegan Reserve at Brocket, Alberta, in the last 10 years. The houses vary in value from \$4,000 to \$5,000, depending on size, and are painted in attractive colours. All homes on the reserve were electrified in 1961.

Band members repay the cost of their new homes over a period of ten years. Those unable to pay are allocated homes by council on a non-repayable basis.

### MacGregor ...

New homes for Indian families who were living on the fringe of MacGregor, Manitoba, were provided through the co-operative efforts of the province, the municipality, the Indian Affairs Branch — and the Indians themselves.

Direction of the project was assigned to Community Development Service, an agency created by the Manitoba government to promote the welfare of Indians and Metis. The heads of each household agreed to provide the labour and to pay 10 per cent of their monthly income over a five-year period. The Rural Municipality of North Norfolk purchased the site, 30 acres of land, for the housing development.

The 13 houses were constructed in the fall of 1961, and were wired for hydro service.

### Walpole Island ...

Under construction on Walpole Island is a 44-home community housing project. The development, commenced two years ago, is financed by payments from prospective homeowners, band funds and the Indian Affairs Branch.

The homes are of two- or three-bedroom design. They cost approximately \$4,000 and are located near such community facilities as school, fire hall and church. Water is supplied by a central system. Plans also include a large playground area as well as a community centre with recreational and Council facilities.

The new project is a vast improvement over the old community. Formerly, fam-

ilies were scattered across fifteen square miles, many homes being accessible only on foot. That arrangement ruled out fire protection, service facilities and emergency medical assistance. Now, however, centralized services and better housing are providing healthier and happier living conditions for an enterprising body of Indian citizens.

### Blood Reserve ...

One of the largest housing redevelopments has been in progress on the Blood Indian Reserve in Southern Alberta for the last 14 years.

The programme began in 1950 with the building of five houses of simple frame construction. Since that date more than 400 homes have been built at an average cost of approximately \$5,000 per house. Electricity is installed in all the new buildings.

Band members repay the cost of their housing over a ten-year period on interest-free loans. The indigent are allocated houses on a non-repayable basis.

The Blood Band has an economical way of building. Members of the Band are employed to do the work under the direction of Indian foremen who for a number of years were trained under the direction of non-Indian supervisors. In this way Indians utilize their own funds to create employment on the reserve and provide happier living conditions.

### Hobbema ...

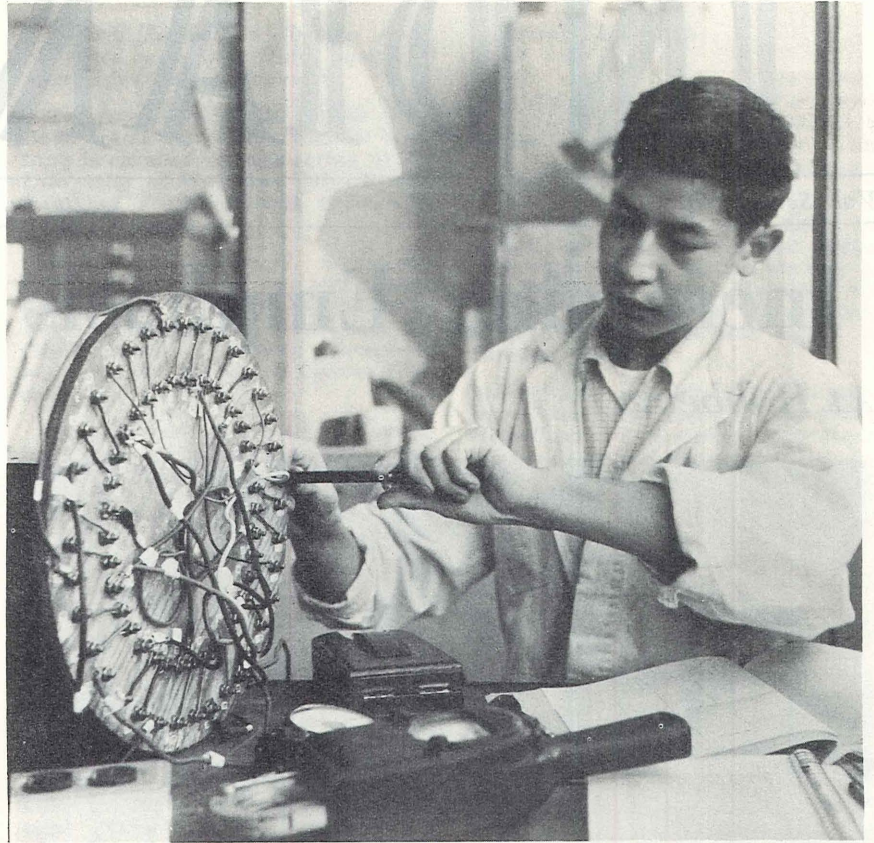
Since a housing program began at Hobbema in 1955, 427 homes have been constructed at a cost of \$1,498,355.26. Of these, 232 were built on the Samson Reserve, 101 on the Erminskin Reserve, 53 on the Louis Bull Reserve, and 41 on the Montana Reserve.

Forty-seven of these homes were for the aged. They were built on a non-repayable basis at a total cost of \$56,400.

The program was financed from the capital funds of the respective bands.

Other housing programs throughout Canada are improving the living conditions of many individuals and Bands. They are inspiring examples of what can be achieved through co-operative effort.

## Works As Instrument Checker



Sidney Bent, Lower Nicola Band, Nicola Agency, has been engaged by Canadian Pacific Airlines to work as an instrument checker servicing planes at Vancouver airport. His starting wage

was \$240 a month. His scale rises to approximately \$450 a month.

Mr. Bent recently completed an electricity course at the Vancouver Vocational Institute where his work was termed "superior".

## Speech Wins Award

### Manners Are Important

Gloria Muskeko, Cold Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, won a public speaking contest held in St. Paul, Alberta, last summer.

Four-H members from nine clubs competed. Gloria represented the Blue Quills club and received the L. R. Manning award. Her talk on "Good Manners" follows:

Good manners are just as important today as they were two or three hundred years ago.

They are part of our daily life. All those little things that show you are thoughtful about others are called "etiquette" or good manners.

Being tall, dark and handsome, does not count half as much as knowing the correct thing to do and the right time at which to do it. There isn't any place in life where good manners are not important.

You may ask yourself these important questions: "Who makes the rules? How do they get to be rules? What is etiquette, anyhow?"

We make the rules ourselves.

Do you want an illustration? A man tips his hat when he meets a woman or another man on the street. Do you know why? Back in olden days a man never appeared in public without wearing a full dress suit of armour. Even his own mother wouldn't have known him unless he raised the front, or visor, of his helmet. When hats were adopted people kept right on with the custom.

Those with charming manners have acquired them by practicing them in their homes or in their schools. They reply politely, "Yes, Mother", or "No, Father", not peevishly, "What?" or "How?" When someone does something for you, you should say, "Thank you".

The dinner table is the centre of the family's social life and provides a good training ground for learning etiquette. Everyone should come punctually to meals. Men and boys should put on their jackets. Women and girls should not come to the dinner table with their hair in curlers, or wearing aprons. One of the boys should draw Mother's chair out for her.

When a girl sees a boy she knows, it is her place to speak first. If the two are good friends and the girl has not happened to see him, then he may greet her but never call loudly to her. No one should call out a friend's name in a public place. Nor is it polite for a boy to stand in front of a girl's house and whistle, or sit and honk the horn for her.

If it is necessary to use a title for someone whose name you do not know you should say "madam" or "sir". It is more polite.

When a visitor goes calling he should choose suitable hours and should leave before mealtime unless he is invited to stay.

When you have guests, your wish is to give them pleasure and to make them feel at home. You will see that they have comfortable seats and anything that they may need. You will also lead into conversation topics that are of interest to all.

Chewing gum in a public place or when you are talking to anyone is impolite.

Manners aren't so much a matter of what you do as how you do it. Remember, to be polite you should do and say the kindest thing in the kindest way.

## FRIENDSHIP CENTRE



The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, The Pas, is popular with young people of the area. There they enjoy both recreation and education. Above is

shown a group which is receiving instruction from the Community Development Services Officer.

# The INDIAN NEWS

A quarterly newspaper published by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for free distribution to Canadian Indians.

**HON. RENÉ TREMBLAY**

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

**C. M. ISBISTER**

Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

**R. F. BATTLE**

Director of Indian Affairs

## Cree Hero

### Receives Medal For Bravery

Robbie Head, a Cree Indian student from Fort George on the east shore of James Bay came to Montreal in January to receive the Meritorious Award of the Boy Scout Association.

Robbie received the medal for his

rescue of four children from a burning home two years ago.

While in Montreal he was a guest of the Forum management at a hockey game, Montreal vs Detroit.

### Named Director of Branch

M. R. F. Battle, qui a succédé au Colonel H. M. Jones à la direction de la Division des Affaires indiennes, au ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration, est originaire de Delia, Alberta.

M. Battle a fait ses études au Mount Royal College, de Calgary, et, à l'Université d'Alberta, et a fait partie des forces armées au cours de la seconde Grande Guerre.

A son retour d'outre-mer en 1945, il fut attaché au bureau des Affaires indiennes à Calgary. En 1948, il était nommé agent régional aux quartiers généraux de cette ville et deux ans plus tard, devenait le surintendant de l'Agence Stony-Sarcee.

En 1954, il était désigné au poste de surveillant des agences indiennes pour l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. En 1960, il fut appelé à Ottawa pour assumer la direction de la section du Développement économique de la Division des Affaires indiennes. Il a été nommé Directeur adjoint des opérations,

en 1962 et il occupa ce poste jusqu'au moment de sa récente nomination.

*Mr. R. F. Battle who succeeded Colonel H. M. Jones as Director of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration is a native of Delia, Alberta.*

*Mr. Battle studied at Mount Royal College, Calgary and the University of Alberta before enlisting in the Armed Forces at the outbreak of World War II.*

*On his return from overseas in 1945, he joined the Indian Affairs Branch in Calgary. In 1948 he was appointed Field Agent and two years later became Superintendent of the Stony-Sarcee Agency.*

*In 1954 Mr. Battle was named Regional Supervisor of Indian Agencies for Alberta and the Northwest Territories. In 1960 he was transferred to Ottawa as Chief of the Economic Development Division of Indian Affairs. In 1962 he was made Assistant Director of Operations, a post he held until his recent appointment as Director.*



Hon. René Tremblay

## Le nouveau ministre

Le nouveau ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration, l'honorable René Tremblay, est né à Luceville, P.Q. Il a obtenu son baccalauréat ès arts en 1944 et une maîtrise en sciences économiques avec grande distinction à l'Université Laval, en 1947.

Il a poursuivi ses études en sciences économiques à l'Université de Louvain, Belgique, et en 1949-50, il a effectué des travaux de recherches à l'Université Cambridge, en Angleterre.

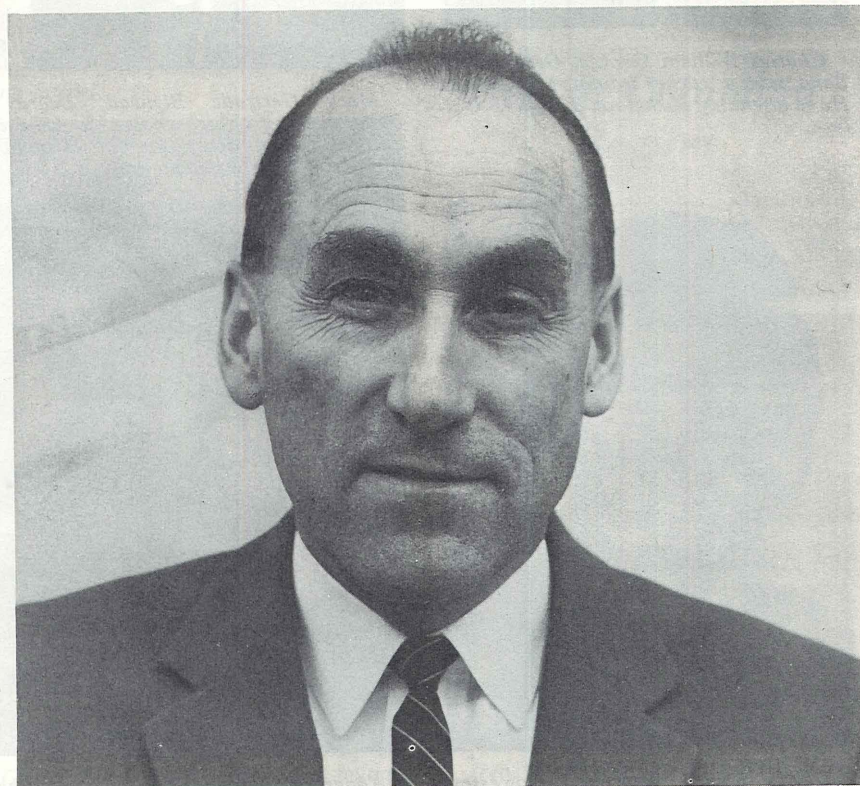
De 1950 à 1960, M. Tremblay a enseigné à la Faculté des Sciences sociales de l'Université Laval et en 1960, il devenait sous-ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce dans la province de Québec, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à son élection comme représentant de la circonscription Matapédia-Matane dans le gouvernement fédéral, le 3 avril 1963. Le 22 avril suivant, il était nommé ministre sans portefeuille, dans le cabinet Pearson, poste qu'il conserva jusqu'à ce qu'il de-

vint ministre de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration, le 3 février 1964.

The new minister of Citizenship and Immigration, the Hon. René Tremblay, was born at Luceville, P.Q. He received his B.A. degree in 1944 and his M.A. degree in Economics with honours from Laval University, in 1947.

He continued his study of Economics at Louvain University, Belgium, receiving another degree with honours in Economics and in 1949-50 engaged in research work at Cambridge University.

From 1950 to 1960 Mr. Tremblay was on the staff of Laval University. In 1960 he was named Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce of the province of Québec, a post he held until he was elected to Parliament for the constituency of Matapédia-Matane, on April 3, 1963. He was appointed Minister without portfolio the same month, and on February 3, 1964, became Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.



R. F. Battle

# Twenty-Two Students Win Scholarships

## Maritime Region



Joan Johnson, Eskasoni Band, won a vocational training scholarship. She is taking a medical secretarial course at Mount Saint Bernard College, Antigonish.



Theresa Stevens, Chapel Island Band, was awarded a nursing scholarship. She is in the second year of her course at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, North Sydney.

Twenty-two scholarships, ranging in value from \$250 to \$1,750, were awarded to Indian students for the 1963-64 scholastic year. This is the seventh successive year that scholarships, based on academic ability, leadership qualities and character, have been made available.

Indians from Ontario and Quebec shared 15 scholarships; two awards were made in the Maritimes; four in Saskatchewan, and one in British Columbia.

Seven scholarships were for university courses, three for nursing, two for teacher training, seven for vocational training; and three for cultural pursuits — art and music.

A survey made of those who had received scholarships during the first five years showed that of 79 recipients, 62 had either completed their courses satisfactorily, or were still in training and doing satisfactory work. Only 15 had either failed or abandoned their studies. The number of those who completed their courses and took employment in keeping with their training numbered 41.

The students studied in schools and universities from coast to coast. They enrolled in a variety of courses. Graduates are now teachers, nurses, technicians and draftsmen, or are in such other occupations as welding or electrical work. A few operate repair shops, others are employed by various companies.

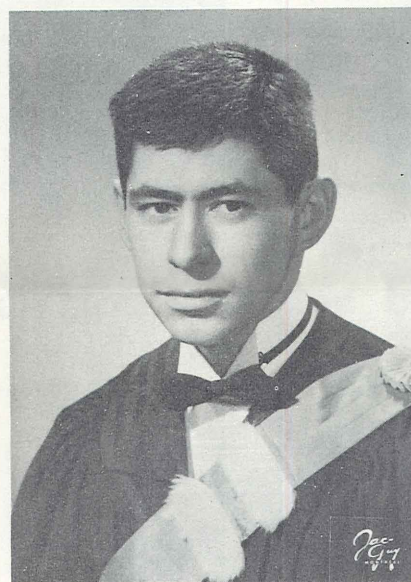
## Saskatchewan Region



Charles William George, Ochapowace Band, won a teacher training scholarship. He is attending Saskatoon Teachers' College.



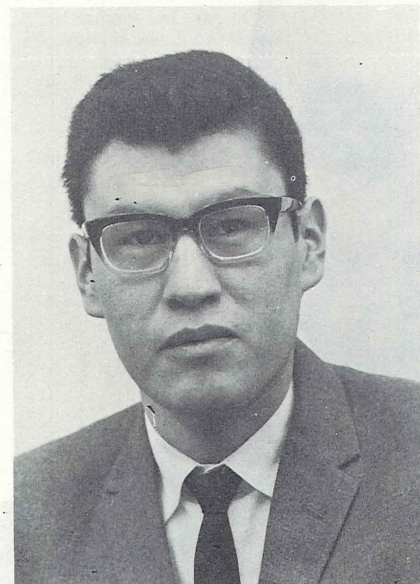
Mary Gertrude Bighead, Beardy's Band, has a nursing scholarship. She is in training at Holy Family Hospital, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.



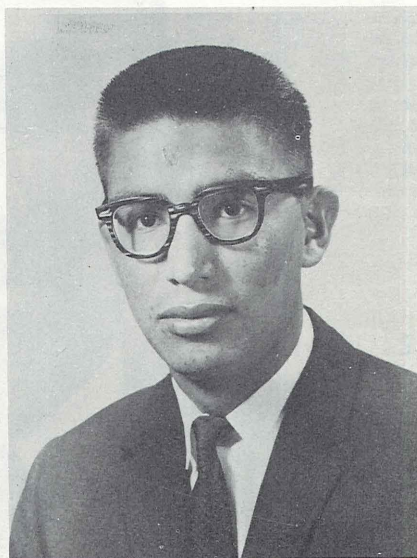
Dr. Edouard Cree, Iroquois of Oka Band, received his degree in Dental Surgery from the University of Montreal last year. He was awarded a university scholarship to take a specialist course in oral surgery at Queen's General Hospital, New York.



Doris Robertson, Montagnais of Lake St. John Band, has a teacher training scholarship and is studying at Ecole Normale Notre-Dame, Montreal.



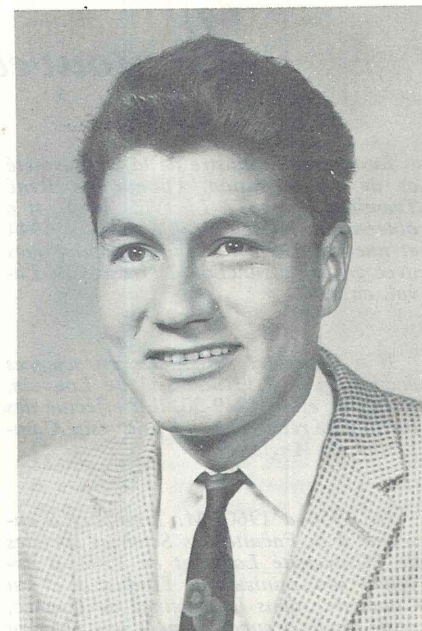
David Lucien Sparvier, Cowessess Band, has a university scholarship. He is in his third year of an Arts and Science course at the University of Ottawa.



Anderson Joseph Pete, Little Pine Band, is in his second year of an Arts course at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.



Margaret Picard, Hurons of Lorette Band, won a nursing scholarship to continue her training at Jeffery Hale's Hospital, Quebec.

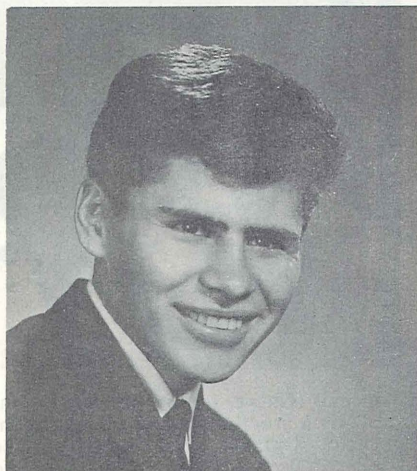


Abel Sinclair Kitchen, Waswanipi Band, won a vocational training scholarship and is studying at the Northern Ontario Institute of Technology, Kirkland Lake.

## Quebec Region

# Eleven Award Winners Are From Ontario

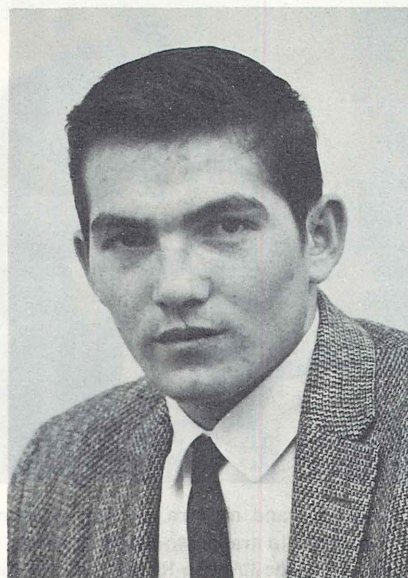
## Ontario Region



Lawrence Baxter, Martin Falls Band, received a vocational training scholarship. He is studying at Sault Ste. Marie Technical School.



Irene Louttit, Albany Band, is studying at Chippewa Secondary School, North Bay. She has a vocational training scholarship.



Alex William Nahwegahbow, Whitefish River Band, won a university scholarship. He is attending St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.



Gertie Diamond, Ruperts House Band, won a vocational training scholarship. She is taking a commercial course at Sir James Dunn Collegiate and Vocational School, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.



Lorraine M. Shilling, Chippewas of Rama Band, was awarded a cultural scholarship. In addition to her academic course, she is taking private lessons in music in Orillia.



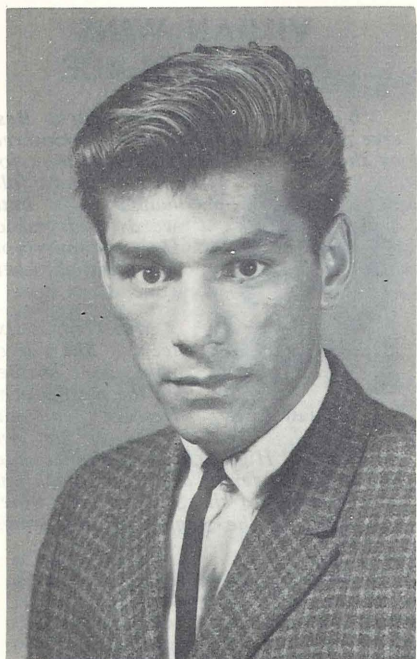
Allan David Porter, Oneidas of the Thames Band, was awarded a university scholarship. He is studying at McMaster University, Hamilton.



Victoria Day, Iroquois of St. Regis Band, was awarded a cultural scholarship. She is in grade eleven and is studying music.



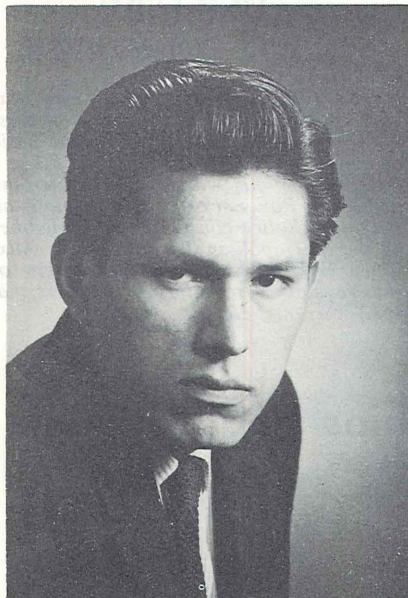
Howard E. Staats, Six Nations of the Grand River Band, who completed his Bachelor of Arts Course at the University of Toronto in 1961, was awarded a university scholarship to take his third year in law at Osgoode Hall.



Henry Jocko, Iroquois of St. Regis Band, was awarded a vocational training scholarship and is studying at St. Lawrence High School, Cornwall.



Nicholas Wheesk, Attawapiskat Band, won a vocational training scholarship. He is attending Kirkland Lake Collegiate and Vocational Institute.



Arnold Jacobs, Six Nations of the Grand River Band, received a cultural scholarship and is in the third year of his Art course at Central Technical School, Toronto.

## British Columbia Region



Irene Daisy Milton, Kitsegukla Band, was awarded a university scholarship. She is enrolled in a pre-medical course at the University of Alberta.

## Indian Interviews Indian



Bella Sembele (left) is shown interviewing Harriette Landry, a fellow student at Sir John Franklin School, Yellowknife. Miss Sembele speaks the Slave Indian language and is from Fort Providence, N.W.T. Her guest, from Rae, N.W.T., speaks Dog Rib.

Miss Sembele is co-host with Eddie Koyina on the "On the Trail" program which went on the air for the first time December 17, 1963. Mr. Koyina, also a student at Sir John Franklin school, speaks Dog Rib.

The program includes music, both

traditional and modern, as well as items of interest to trappers. Popular music is played by the "Arctic Ramblers" a guitar group composed of students living at Akaitche Hall, the hostel attached to the Sir John Franklin school.

CFYK announcer is Walter Firth who is of Loucheux origin. The program which is heard Tuesday evening at seven-thirty, originates at CFYK, Yellowknife, program centre of the Mackenzie network. To it are connected low-powered automatic relay transmitters at Fort Smith and Hay River, N.W.T., and Uranium City, Sask.

## Twelve Indians Complete Special Mechanical Course

Twelve young Indians recently completed a special mechanical course at Peterborough, Ontario, in repair and maintenance of outboard motors, and hope to set up repair services in their home communities of northern Ontario and Quebec.

Expenses were met by the Indian Affairs Branch, which also assisted each graduate to purchase a set of tools. Outboard Marine Corporation, makers of Johnson and Evinrude outboard motors, provided instruction and training facilities.

The course included instruction in the care and repair of chain saws and lawnmowers.

Instructor Dennis Chura was delighted with his students.

"They all did well, and some of them will be exceptionally good mechanics," he said.

In their home areas, where at present an ailing motor may have to be shipped 200 miles by air to the nearest repair centre, the young mechanics doubtless will be welcomed eagerly.

The young men thoroughly enjoyed their six-weeks stay in Peterborough where they were entertained by local citizens and attended celebrations on neighbouring reserves.



Dennis Chura (above) is shown instructing a group of Indian students from northern Ontario and Quebec in the repair and maintenance of outboard motors.

The graduates are: (from Ontario): Elizier Anderson, Big Trout Lake; James Cheezo, Moose Factory; Duncan Desmoulin, Mobert; Walter Kakepetum, Sandy Lake; Herbert Redsky Jr., Kejick; Joseph Wabano, Moosonee; Donald Wesley, Pagwa River; Donald Wesley, Calstock; (from Quebec): Abel Longchap, Mistassini; Abel Otter, Waswanipi Post; Harry Otter, near Mattagami; Norman Pettawabano, Mistassini.



### RECORD AVAILABLE

Members of the Curve Lake Band recently made a recording in Ojibway of a number of well-known hymns and a talk by Chief North Star.

The record was made in Pembroke, Ontario, by Montaigne Limited.

Above is shown a picture of Allan Taylor, Peterborough, which appears on the disc.

## Number of Scholarships Awarded by Year and Region

Region	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
B.C.	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	13
Alta.	—	1	3	1	—	3	—	8
Sask.	2	1	2	4	6	3	4	22
Man.	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
N. Ont.	1	—	2	1	2	4	5	15
S. Ont.	2	4	3	2	5	5	6	27
Que.	2	3	3	4	7	6	4	29
Mar.	2	3	3	2	3	5	2	20
N.W.T.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	14	15	17	18	26	29	22	141

### AUXILIARY POLICE CONSTABLE

Henry John Wesley, Cree, who was born at English River, Ontario, successfully completed Auxiliary Police basic training.

Last year he was appointed to the Auxiliary Police Force. He is now an Auxiliary Police constable and a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Auxiliary Force which assists members of the regular Force during disasters, at special events, etc.

### INCREASING INTEREST

In the Quebec region, Indian parents are showing an increasing interest in advanced and specialized training for their children.

The region has 13 students at university level; 72 in classical colleges and high schools; three in normal schools; seven in nursing schools; 83 in technical and trade schools.

### VIVIAN WINS SECOND PLACE

Vivian Gray of the Restigouche Reserve placed second in a contest sponsored by the Quebec Teachers' Association for an original folk ballad — both words and music. Her composition was entitled "Listigouche".



Vivian Gray

Miss Gray is sixteen. She lives with her brother on the Restigouche Reserve and attends the Ste. Anne Regional High School in Restigouche. She is the leader of a Brownie pack and is a member of the Student Trio which specializes in the singing of folk songs.

## Types of Scholarships and Amounts Awarded by Year

Year	Univ.	Nurs.	Tech. Tr.	Voc. Tr.	Cult.	Total per Year	Amount
1957-58	4	3	2	5	—	14	\$ 9,575
1958-59	2	4	3	6	—	15	10,430
1959-60	5	2	3	3	4	17	14,375
1960-61	5	4	3	4	2	18	17,910
1961-62	8	4	3	7	4	26	26,650
1962-63	9	4	3	8	5	29	31,625
1963-64	7	3	2	7	3	22	23,065
Total for 7 years	40	24	19	40	18	141	\$133,620

### TORONTO CENTRE

The Canadian Indian Centre, Toronto, is located at 603 Church Street. It has a ready welcome for all Indians working and visiting in the area.

# Meilleures conditions d'habitation pour les Indiens des réserves

Des centaines de maisons ont été construites depuis la fin de la dernière Grande Guerre en vue d'améliorer les conditions d'habitation des Indiens. Des centaines d'autres sont en voie d'être achevées. Elles ont été érigées un peu partout à travers le Canada et ont bénéficié de l'aide de plusieurs agences.

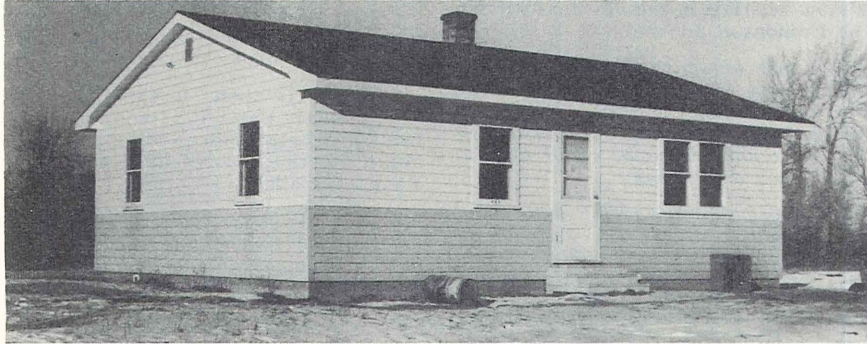
### Contribution des Indiens

Les Indiens ont fourni une contribution en argent, en matériaux et en main d'oeuvre. Les bandes se sont associées

d'une allocation de construction de logement doit verser un montant comptant de \$25., fournir la plus grande partie de la main d'oeuvre et, si possible, les matériaux.

### Projets de construction

Divers projets de construction ont été mis en chantier dans différentes régions du pays. L'un des plus récents a été réalisé à Fort Simpson, sur la rivière Mackenzie, où les inondations ont causé de graves dégâts en 1963. Treize nou-



Voici l'une des dix maisons dont la construction a été complétée sur la réserve Peigan, en Alberta, au cours de 1960-1961. Le coût de chacune d'elles s'est élevé à \$5,000. et a été acquitté d'une part, par les Fonds des Bandes et, d'autre part, par la Direction des Affaires indiennes.

avec des particuliers ou avec la Direction des Affaires indiennes dans le but d'encourager la construction de maisons. La Direction et certaines bandes ont bâti des maisons à leurs propres frais pour le bénéfice de ceux-là qui sont incapables de verser des paiements initiaux ou de fournir de la main d'oeuvre.

Il existe encore cependant, un bon nombre de logis de conditions médiocres. Une enquête effectuée en 1962 a révélé que 16,4 des habitations n'ont qu'une chambre; que 18,2 d'entre elles ont quatre pièces et que 5,7 sont divisées en six chambres. On estime que 74,8 des logis des Indiens sont en bois de charpente et 25,2 en bois rond.

### Nouvelles familles

L'amélioration des conditions d'habitation des Indiens est rendue plus difficile en raison du nombre accru de familles nouvelles. De 1959 à 1961, on a compté 2,813 nouvelles familles et de 1961 à 1963, ce nombre a été de 2,725. Il en est résulté un besoin croissant de nouvelles demeures.

En 1958-59, on avait besoin dans la Province de Québec de 732 nouvelles habitations et ce nombre est passé à 769 en 1962-63. Dans les Maritimes, en 1958-59, on avait besoin de 75 logis additionnels pour les Indiens, en 1960-61 ce nombre était de 108, et en 1962-63, il est descendu à 95. Dans l'ensemble du Canada, on estimait à 7,213 le nombre des maisons requises pour les Indiens en 1958-59, et ce nombre a baissé à 6,048 en 1962-63.

### Planification nécessaire

Un autre problème difficile à résoudre est celui de préparer un programme planifié de construction d'habitations pour répondre aux besoins des Indiens disséminés dans quelque 600 collectivités différentes à travers le Canada. Dans l'élaboration des projets communautaires, on insiste sur les mesures prévoyant les services d'égout et d'aqueduc, la construction des routes, etc.

Afin d'aider les bandes ou les Indiens qui sont intéressés à la construction de nouvelles habitations, la Direction a préparé pas moins d'une quinzaine de projets sur une base de subvention. Ces projets sont destinés tout particulièrement aux familles dont le revenu annuel net est de \$2,500, ou moins. Un Indien qui présente une requête pour l'obtention

de nouvelles habitations ont été érigées dans une nouvelle localité. De plus, onze maisons en bois de charpente et deux autres en bois rond ont été démenagées et réparées.

A Brocket, en Alberta, quelque 125 nouvelles maisons ont été construites sur la réserve Piégan au cours des dix dernières années. Les membres des Bandes en remboursent le coût sur une certaine période de temps et ceux qui sont dans l'impossibilité de payer pour ces logis les reçoivent sur une base de non-remboursement.

De nouvelles maisons destinées à des familles indiennes demeurant aux limites de MacGregor, en Alberta, ont pu être érigées grâce aux efforts conjugués de la province, de la municipalité, de la Direction des Affaires indiennes et des Indiens eux-mêmes.

### Autres projets

La construction d'une maison de quatre appartements est actuellement en marche sur l'île Walpole. Les travaux, commencés il y a deux ans environ, sont financés par des argentés versés par les futurs propriétaires, par les Bandes et par la Direction des Affaires indiennes.

L'un des projets de construction les plus considérables réalisés au cours des quinze dernières années a été poursuivi sur la réserve indienne Blood, dans le sud de l'Alberta, où quelque 400 maisons ont été érigées. Les membres des Bandes sont employés aux travaux dont la direction générale est sous la surveillance de non-Indiens. En vertu de ce système, les Indiens utilisent leurs propres fonds pour créer de l'emploi sur la réserve.

### Réalisations prometteuses

Depuis qu'un programme de construction a été mis en oeuvre à Hobbema, en 1955, 427 nouvelles maisons ont été érigées au coût de \$1,498,355.26. Ce programme est financé grâce aux fonds de quatre bandes qui vivent dans cette région.

D'autres programmes de construction de maisons en voie d'exécution à travers le Canada ne peuvent qu'améliorer les conditions de plusieurs bandes et de beaucoup d'Indiens en particulier. Ils illustrent bien tout ce qu'il est possible de réaliser en pratiquant l'effort et la coopération.

# Domestic Service Proves Useful First Step

During the past year 54 Indian girls from southern Alberta were placed in Calgary homes as domestics, babysitters and housekeepers. The length of service ranged from a few days to over a year. In some cases the girls have gone on to other jobs or training positions but have remained to board with the family.

Arrangements are now being made for employment of a project supervisor to work with Indians who are being placed in domestic work in Calgary. It is hoped that arrangements may be made to coun-

sel placement candidates through an established agency.

Domestic work for many girls is a useful "first step" to the broader experience of living and working in today's changing society. Non-Indian families and neighbours develop a deeper appreciation, and understanding, of Indian young people; the girls, in turn, obtain first-hand living and working experience with a family which will prove invaluable in years to come.

# Wood Carving Proves Interesting Hobby

George Couchi of the Nipissing Band has an interesting — and profitable hobby: wood carving.

Mr. Couchi has been carving since he was ten years old. During the depression he turned his pastime into a business venture. He shipped his wooden figures by the case lot of 100 items to an Ottawa company with which he had a supply contract, to a firm in Bathurst, New Brunswick, and to a third in Ogdensburg, New York state.

The talented sculptor served for three years in the Canadian Artillery and, following the war, returned to his work. Although the public still finds his carving interesting, says Mr. Couchi, and would like to purchase pieces, many are not willing to pay the higher prices which must be set on more intricate pieces. Mr. Couchi has worked for the past four years as a cabinet maker for a firm in North Bay and carves in his spare time.

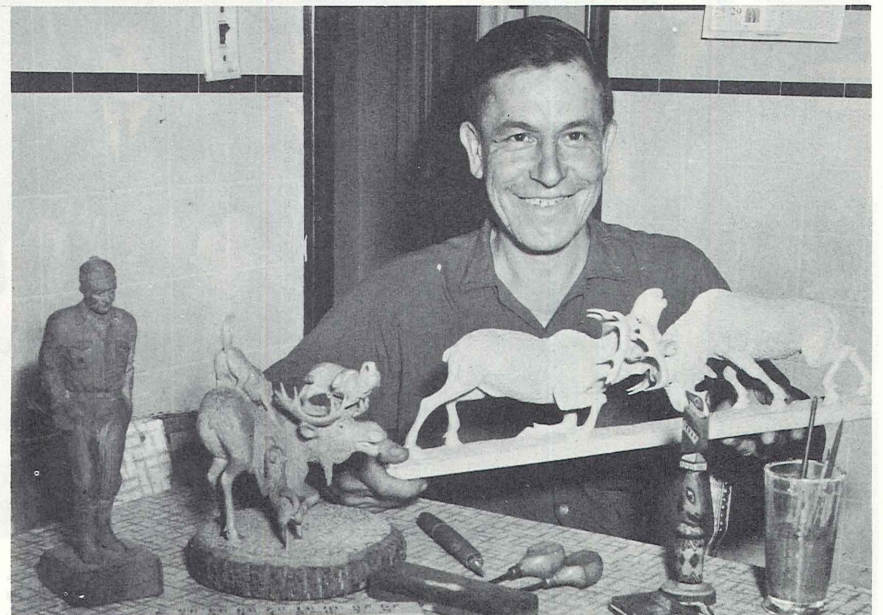
His materials are primarily basswood and cedar. Mr. Couchi prefers basswood because there is practically no "grain"

in it. The wood, he says, must be "green". If it is too dry, it is brittle and difficult to work with.

The larger pieces of his work take about three days to complete. He finds that the larger carvings are easier to produce than the smaller pieces although the former require a longer time to finish. The small pieces require more detail if they are to have an authentic effect.

Mr. Couchi is the son of Ernest and Mary Anne Couchi. His wife was the late Winifred Agnes Mills. He has five children: Victoria who is taking a hair-dressing course in North Bay; Constance, a student at Algonquin Composite School, North Bay; Jean, a sales clerk in Toronto; and two younger children, nine-year-old Judith and 11-year-old, Gordon.

Mr. Couchi does not find many spare minutes now for his favorite pastime. However, when he receives a special order for his work, he takes up his carving tools most happily.



Two outstanding examples of George Couchi's work are these carvings. One depicts a moose being attacked by three wolves. It is in perfect proportion and detail, even to the etched lines of the fur and the expressions on the faces of the animals. The other animal carving depicts a life and death struggle between two bull moose.

**In British Columbia**

**Fisherman Builds His Own Seiner**



Above is shown the "Gail Delores", the seiner which James Nelson built for himself. He hopes to build another vessel of this type.

Though James Nelson had built small fishing boats, the "Gail Delores" was his first seiner type vessel. The latter has proved so successful, however, that he intends to build at least one additional vessel of this type.

Mr. Nelson had planned the construction of a seiner type boat for some years and had collected some of the lumber and hardwood that he would need. The stem, a naturally bent piece of fir, he found after years of searching in the

woods. "A naturally bent piece of wood is preferable for the stem," he says, "as it takes the stresses and strains better than does a manufactured stem."

Mr. Nelson obtained a \$600 Revolving Fund Loan and worked on the boat at Kitkatla Indian Village. He launched the hull in March, 1962. Later, he obtained a further loan of \$7,500 and equipped his boat with engine, tanks winch, galley equipment, radio and sein-

**Here and There**

William Sake, Fort Simpson Band, completed a Heavy Duty Equipment Operator's course at Edmonton.

Two members of the Curve Lake Band are at university. Michael Whetung is enrolled in engineering at the University of Waterloo. Miss Evelyn Whetung at MacDonald College in home economics.

Mrs. Raymond Goupil, the former Catherine Terry, R.N., who was a member of Bridge River Band, a graduate of Kamloops Residential School, and St. Paul's School of Nursing, Vancouver, was appointed Matron of Lillooet General Hospital, in 1963.

Edith Josie of Old Crow whose column appeared in the Whitehorse Star is now writing a regular feature for the Edmonton Journal.

A credit union to serve the Pasqua Indian band who live on a reserve near Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, was organized recently. Decision to establish the credit union was the result of education class discussions.

All officials of the credit union, with one exception, are Indians residing on the reserve.

Dorothy Johnson, Alkali Lake Indian Band, and Nancy Joseph, Burns Lake, graduated in December as Practical Nurses from the Vocation School, Victoria, B.C. Miss Johnson, who won top honours in her class, has taken up nursing duties at Williams Lake Hospital. Miss Joseph is at Burns Lake Hospital.

Several Chilcotin Indians are playing major roles in CBC Television's "The Serial". Nancy Sandy, a ten-year-old from the Sugar Cane Reserve is a newcomer to the program. In addition to Nancy, leading players include Chief Dan George, his son Bob, and Chief George Abby.

Seraphine Ned, Douglas Lake Indian Reserve, is taking a post-graduate course in psychiatric nursing at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Esmondale, B.C. Miss Ned is a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Victoria.

Dow Selby, an Ojibway of Georgina Island, has been named liaison officer. He will act as liaison between the Indian bands and the Ontario government. The decision to create the post was made following a meeting of provincial officials with Indian chiefs last spring.

Richard Bannon, a Councillor of Fort William Band, is attending Lakehead Teachers' College and Mrs. Elizabeth Morriveau is enrolled at King's Business College.

W.I.C. Wuttunee, chief of the National Indian Council, was elected president of the new Foundation of North American Indian Culture in Bismark, North Dakota, in December.

The foundation was formed to preserve the culture of the North American Indian. It has a 30-member board.

Mr. Wuttunee was also a guest speaker at the Canadian Anniversary Conference on Human Rights, held at Ottawa in December.

**PROVIDE INCOME**

Lake Couchiching leeches are providing a good income for many of the unemployed of Rama Reserve. Picking sometimes lasts as long as three months.

It is not uncommon for husband and wife to pick from 60-70 dozen a day. For these they receive 40 cents a dozen.

**APPOINTED TO POLICE FORCE**



Constable John Hill

John Hill, Onieda Indian Reserve, was appointed to the Ontario Provincial Police Force in October, 1963.

Mr. Hill, a native of London, attended school in St. Thomas and, after a course at the Ontario Provincial Police College in Toronto, was posted to the Woodstock detachment where he is successfully carrying out general law enforcement duties.

Mr. Hill is married and has two children.

**Indian Students At University of British Columbia**



Shown above are members of an Indian Club who are attending the University of British Columbia. In the front row, (left to right) are: Ida Wasacase, Crooked Lake, Brogview, Sask., who is studying Education; Louise Edzertza (a guest); Rosalie Burnham, Six Nations Reserve, Brantford, Ont., who is doing graduate work in Nursing Admin-

istration; Alice Marchand, Okanagan, who is taking an Arts course; Deanna Derickson, Okanagan, who is studying Physical Education; and Mrs. Shirley Tait, Terrace, who is taking a course in Education.

In the back row are: Richard Band, Vancouver, who is studying Arts; Alvin

McKay, Terrace, and Lawrence McKay, Skeena, who are taking a course in Education; Clifford Atleo, West Coast, who is in an Arts course; Barney Shackelly, Nicola, who is taking Physical Education; Ernie Hill, Skeena, who is studying Education, and Richard Atleo, West Coast, who is taking Arts.