

# The INDIAN NEWS

Vol. Four, No. Four

April, 1961

## LEARNING and PLAYING ... TOGETHER

Two Stories of School Integration

(From the Winnipeg Free Press)

**KENORA** — The school trustees of Northern Ontario's Jaffray-Melick township these past four years have battled out a racial integration problem to a solution so successful that it astonishes even themselves.

The solution came into being this fall when 50 Indian children from the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian school at Kenora began attending classes in the Rabbit Lake Public School along with the non-Indian children there.

At the same time about 75 Jaffray-Melick non-Indian students began taking classes in the Indian institution.

The integration has worked without incident and was so successful that parents of the non-Indian students began taking a paternal interest in the Indian youngsters. They took 50 of them into their homes for Thanksgiving dinners and more for Christmas.

The story of Jaffray-Melick's integration programme goes back to a decision made about 1956 by the Indian Affairs Branch.

The Cecilia Jeffrey school, home most of the year to about 150 Ojibway youngsters from remote parts of North-western Ontario, is administered by the Presbyterian Church on behalf of the Indian Affairs Branch.

The school is located within Jaffray-Melick township and the Branch suggested to the Jaffray-Melick school area board that whenever it was building new classrooms it consider taking some of the Indian students as well. The government would pay 100 per cent of the cost.

At the time the township area board was considering no new accommodation

so it set the idea aside. One new trustee however — board chairman Jack Doner, a Kenora Lawyer — thought that the plan must seriously be considered.

For four years, the board held little meetings throughout the township, placing the idea before the people.

There were definite pockets of opposition, says Mr. Doner.

Gradually, however, the opposition moderated and this fall the 50 youngsters from Cecilia Jeffrey came to classes in Rabbit Lake.

However the accommodation problem had by this time emerged. Rabbit Lake school was overcrowded and couldn't accommodate even the non-Indian children. Consequently 75 non-Indian children in the older grades began attending classes at the Indian institution thus integrating the children in two schools.

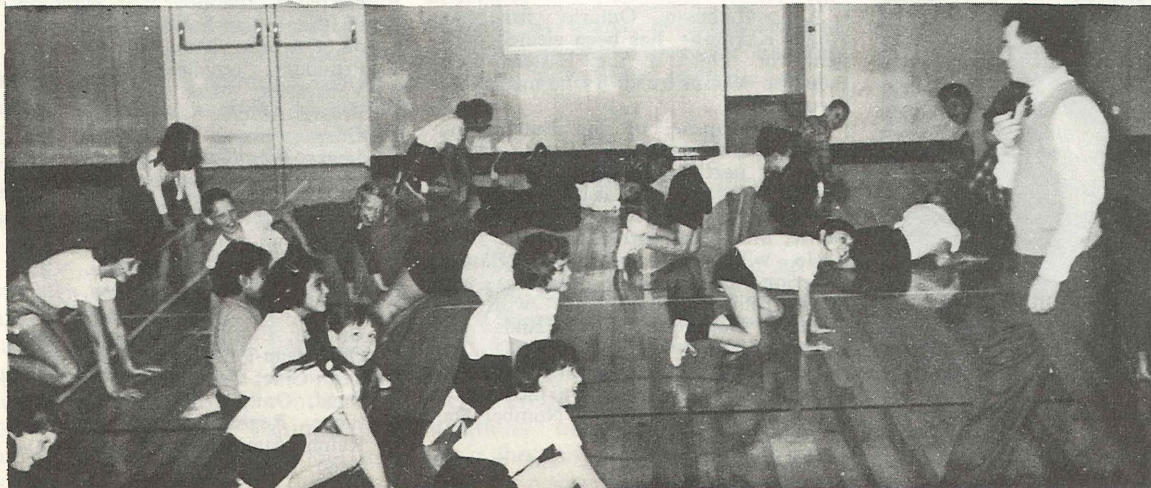
Robert Wilson, principal at Rabbit Lake, is in charge of the operation. Integration was initially most apparent in the younger grades, he says. The little children very rapidly lost the distinction between the Indian and non-Indian.

With the older children, it took several months. The Indians were very shy at first, and tended to collect together in their own groups. Now, however, this distinction is breaking down there too.

There is little or no difference in the intellectual level of the two races, says Mr. Wilson. A slow Indian child may be slightly slower than a slow non-Indian child but environmental factors would probably explain that. And bright Indian children are equal to bright non-Indian children.

"The Indians," says Mr. Doner, "have wonderful children. We want everybody to know that."

### In PRINCE RUPERT . . .



(From the Prince Rupert Daily News)

**PRINCE RUPERT** — Principals of Prince Rupert schools who have Indian children from Metlakatla among their pupils consider the move a good one in that it broadens their viewpoint, gives them improved teaching, greater facilities and the chance to mix with more varied groups than is possible in their own schools.

Wilfred Lessard, principal of Seal Cove school, where the majority of the Metlakatla children are, said:

"We are trying to make them forget where they come from as a Metlakatla group and to make them conscious of being pupils only of Seal Cove school.

"We want for them the best possible development — as one would want for any child, really. Their problems are handled as they come up. They have shown themselves to be good workers here, and they are conscientious and get their work done."

R. G. Moore, principal of King Edward elementary school where there are five children from Metlakatla, said the move into town was a good one.

"It is a good thing for the children to come into a big school like this. It broadens their viewpoint and does them good to mix with other children."

He said the Metlakatla youngsters were "fitting in quite nicely" at King Edward. "They're becoming 'one' with the school," he added.

One of the main problems facing the children, thought F. A. Dunford, principal of Booth Memorial School, was the lack of reading done at home, even of magazines. "I know of no discipline trouble with these children and they are integrating well," he said.

"They don't appear to mix as well as other children but this may be due to their natural shyness among so many non-Indian children and the change of environment. Academically, they do not do as well as other children. At present discussions are underway for additional English classes with the aim of increasing their understanding of the society around them.

"They could shine, but they need help," Mr. Dunford concluded. T. G. Bateman, principal of Conrad Street School, commented:

"They are fitting in very well. We like having them and they are fitting in just like anyone else. They are a nice, mannerly group. As well, they are doing good work in their classes."





Scout Franklin Johnson from Whitehorse points to totem in scout headquarters' mural. Left to right are: Graham Carr, Toronto, Richard Pelletier, Cyrville and Gordon Higgins, St. John's, Newfoundland.

## INDIAN BOY REPRESENTS ALL CANADIAN SCOUTS AT NATIONAL CEREMONY

On a bleak January day 16-year-old Franklin Johnson flew out of Whitehorse, in the Yukon, and headed south for Edmonton and then east to Canada's capital, Ottawa.

There, in a colourful ceremony, he represented the Boy Scouts of Canada at the opening of the new Scout headquarters by Governor-General Georges P. Vanier, Canada's Chief Scout.

He stayed with an Ottawa scout leader and his family, toured Parliament buildings and the capital, attended a press luncheon where he was quizzed by newsmen, and was present at an open house reception attended by hundreds of scouters from Ottawa district.

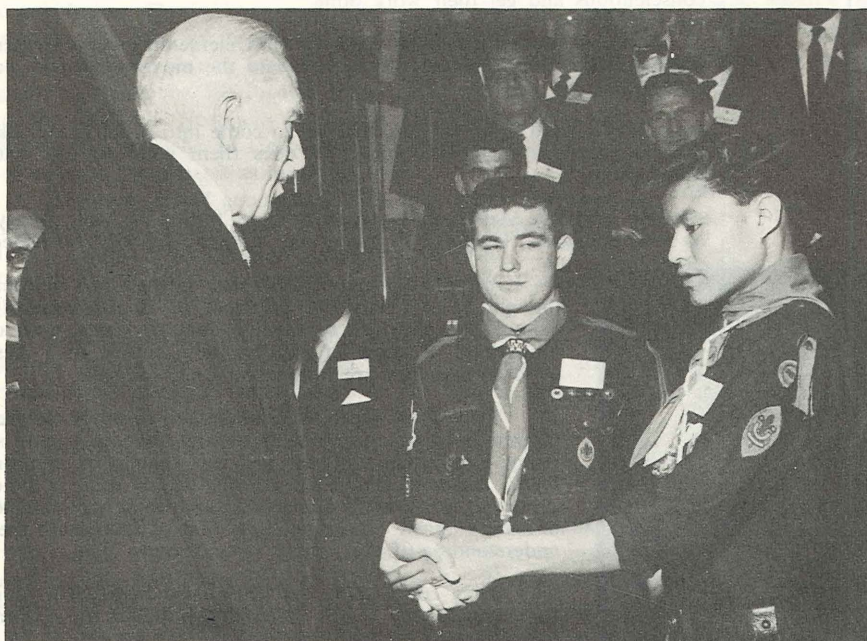
When the new headquarters was nearing completion, it was decided that boys in the scouting movement should be the chief guests. Four boys were chosen; Franklin to represent the scouts; Richard Pelletier of Cyrville (near Ottawa) to represent French-speaking scouts; Gordon Higgins of St. John's, Newfoundland, to represent Wolf Cubs; and Graham Carr of Toronto to represent Rover Scouts.

Franklin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Johnson who live at Dawson City. They are members of the Selkirk band.

Franklin attended Carcross Residential School, where despite an absence of 18 months due to tuberculosis, he graduated last year from grade eight. He is now in grade nine at Whitehorse High School and lives at St. Agnes Hostel. "I haven't decided what to do when I leave school" he laughs. "There are many things to do. Maybe I would like to join my brother Stanley in Edmonton." Stanley is a technician at the Charles Camsell Hospital.

Franklin became a wolf cub while at Carcross and then moved up into scouts. When he moved from Carcross he transferred into a scout troop at Whitehorse.

He has five brothers and three sisters. They are: Stanley; Ronald, (also a scout) Ben and Ray, all at Carcross school; John, at home; Majorie, at home; Audrey, a Girl Guide attending Whitehorse High School; and Dorothy, at Carcross school.



Franklin and the Chief Scout for Canada, Governor-General Vanier, exchange the friendly left-handed welcome during the opening of the national scout headquarters in January. Franklin, flown from Whitehorse to Ottawa for the occasion, represented boy scouts all across the nation.

## Manitoba Indians Attend Courses in Prospecting

### Couchiching Chief Is Elected Director Of Children's Aid

Chief Ralph Bruyere of the Couchiching Band has been elected a director of the Rainy River District Children's Aid Society.

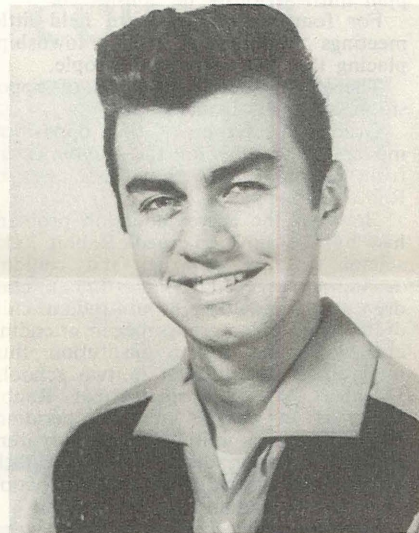
The 34-year-old chief has taken an active interest in the affairs of his band and his new position is expected to improve working arrangements between the Society and the Indians of Rainy River.

Chief Bruyere attended Fort Frances Residential School and for the past 12 years has worked for the Minnesota and Ontario Pulp and Paper Company.

He is married and has seven children, including twins Joan and Julie. His four children of school age attend St. Francis Separate School in Fort Frances, which is an integrated school for Indians and non-Indians.

His hobbies include hunting, fishing and building household furniture.

### CHOSEN FOR COURSE



Frank Lorne Miskokomon, an Algonac High School senior, won a scholarship to attend the summer science training programme at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Thousands of students in the U.S. Mid-west competed. Frank was one of 60 chosen. He plans to enter Michigan State University in September for a pre-medical course. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Miskokomon, of Algonac, Mich., are former residents of Walpole Island Reserve.

### Fishermen Choose Indian President From Batchewana

A well-known Ontario fisherman, Angus Kakapshe, has been elected president for 1961 of the Eastern Lake Superior Commercial Fishermen's Association.

Mr. Kakapshe, of the Batchewana-Agawa Band, has a prosperous fishing business north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He takes his fish to market in his own truck and sells it in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

He will now speak for Eastern Superior fishermen at meetings with other fishing groups and with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

He has always taken an active interest in community life and is a member of the Separate School Board Number One in Fisher Township.

He is married and has one married daughter.

School rooms at several Indian settlements in Northern Manitoba were filled during January and February with enthusiastic prospectors learning more about how to discover minerals. A few of the Cree and Saulteaux attending had never before had an opportunity for vocational training.

The week long classes held at Split Lake, Nelson House, Cross Lake, Norway House, Island Lake, God's Lake and Oxford House, were sponsored jointly by the Indian Affairs Branch and the Manitoba Departments of Health and Public Welfare and of Mines and Natural Resources.

The success of the courses was demonstrated by the enthusiasm and good attendance of the students. Altogether, 150 adult Indians, 42 Indian schoolboys and 25 non-Indians completed the courses. Subjects taught included the recognition of minerals and rocks, origin and changes of the earth, rock structures, clues to finding minerals, staking and recording claims, developing the finds, taking samples, preparing sketch maps and selling claims.

In the opinion of Dr. Arthur B. Irwin, Supervisor of Mineral Resources for Indian Affairs Branch, Indians are naturally well-qualified for the vocation of prospecting for minerals: they are accustomed to the rigours of bush life; they are highly observant; their hunting, trapping and fishing vocations often lead them to localities where valuable minerals may occur. The history of mining in Canada shows that many important mines were first discovered by Indians. As mines are now harder to find, prospectors must be better trained.

The discovery of large bodies of nickel ore in Northern Manitoba in recent years has stimulated prospecting activity.

While the primary objective was to provide Indians with a remunerative skill that can be put into use as they travel about the country hunting, fishing and trapping, a secondary aim was to train them so that they can find work with survey parties.

Joseph I. Keeper, liaison officer of the Public Welfare Division for Manitoba, shared the instruction with Dr. Irwin, with assistance from Roy Bennett and W. C. Slade of the Island Lake Indian Agency. Mr. Keeper, also interpreter, has completed third-year science studies at the University of Manitoba.

### National Group Picks 15 Indian Directors

The following Indians have been elected to the Board of Directors of the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada: Mrs. M. Cantryn, President, Coqualeetza Fellowship, Vancouver; Miss Jean Cuthand, Prince Albert, Sask.; Chief Fred Greene, Shoal Lake Band, Ont.; James Wemigwans, Ottawa; Miss Maryan Oskaboose, Montreal; James Turner, Mimico, Ont.; Senator James Gladstone, Cardston, Alta.; Chief Lorenza Big Canoe, Georgina Island Reserve, Ont.; Robert Clifton, Courtney, B.C.; Dr. Gilbert C. Monture, O.B.E., Ottawa; Elliott Moses, Ohsweken, Ont.; Jean-Paul Nolet, CBC, Montreal; Chief Omer Peters, Moravian Band, Ont.; William I. C. Wuttunee, Regina, Sask.; Councillor Ralph Steinhauer, Saddle Lake Band, Brosseau, Alta.



# The INDIAN NEWS

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

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## Compulsory Enfranchisement Now No Longer Possible

No Indian, or band of Indians, can now be enfranchised without their consent.

On March 9, 1961, Royal assent was given to Bill C-61 which removed the compulsory enfranchisement section from the Indian Act.

Although the compulsory nature of Section 112 of the Act was never used, and no Indian, or band, ever enfranchised without their consent, Indian bands and organizations have been increasingly pressing for the removal of the compulsory enfranchisement provisions from the Act. It had become apparent that the continued retention of this section created, in the minds of Indians, a fear that if they improved their economic conditions on their reserves, left their reserves or co-operated with the government, they were likely to be compulsorily enfranchised.

The subject of compulsory enfranchisement had been considered by the Joint Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs and in its second report to Parliament, dated July 5, 1960, it recommended the removal of this section of the Indian Act. It was considered to be a barrier of distrust and, in the Committee's opinion, the removal of this barrier would go a long way towards convincing Indians of the genuine desire of Parliament to further their advancement on the basis of mutual co-operation and trust.

It was not widely understood that Section 112 had a dual purpose. Apart from its possible use for compulsory enfranchisement, it could be and, in fact, on two occasions was used in recent years, to assess the merits of voluntary applications for enfranchisement from Indian bands.

Instead of the old Section 112, the new section reads as follows:

"112. (1) Where a band has applied for enfranchisement within the meaning of this Act and has submitted a plan for the disposal or division of the funds of the band and the lands in the reserve, the Minister may appoint a committee to inquire into the report upon any or all of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the desirability of enfranchising the band;
  - (b) the adequacy of the plan submitted by it; and
  - (c) any other matter relating to the application for enfranchisement or to the disposition thereof.
- (2) A committee appointed under subsection (1) shall consist of
- (a) a judge or retired judge of a superior, surrogate, district or county court,
  - (b) an officer of the Department, and
  - (c) a member of the band to be designated by the council of the band."

## Jack Bear's Train of Goodwill To Help Children in Greece

Jack Bear, aged 12, built a model train with his left hand. His right is paralyzed from polio.

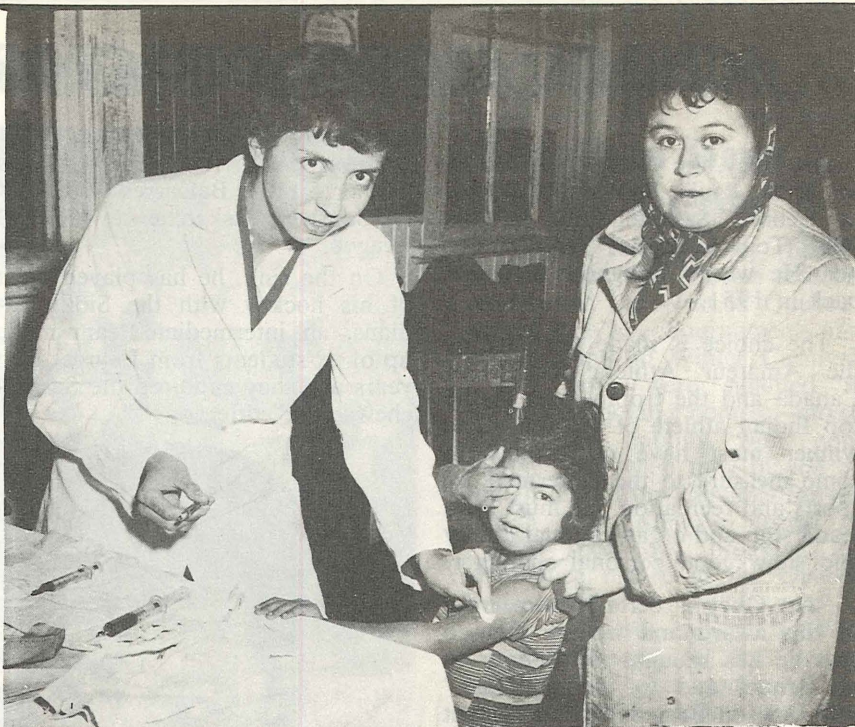
He gave it to his teacher, Miss Winnifred Woods, at Prince Albert Anglican Residential School. Miss Woods auctioned it for \$22, and added \$22 of her own. The buyer gave the train to a Junior Red Cross Hospital.

Another pupil painted and sold Christ-

mas cards. Girls in the home economics class baked cookies and pies and sold them to teachers.

The money is to buy first-aid and sports equipment for an elementary school in Greece, "adopted" by the Indian school under a Saskatchewan Junior Red Cross programme.

The school has almost reached its goal of \$100.



## Mohawk Girl is Nurse In Charge at Nipissing

Miss Edith Green is a Mohawk with a driving ambition to serve other people of Indian ancestry.

For the past nine months she has been working as a nurse in charge of the Nipissing Agency at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

"She is doing a splendid job in a quiet and efficient way," says Henry Gauthier, superintendent at Nipissing. "If the work performed by Miss Green over the past few months is indicative of what is to come, the Indians of this Agency are certainly fortunate in having such a person to care for them."

Daughter of Mrs. Percy Green of Tyendinaga, Edith went to Deseronto High School, then took a special Commercial course in Belleville where she

passed with honours. This enabled her to take employment in Toronto and she continued her education in night school. After years of saving, she enrolled in the Toronto General School of Nursing. After her graduation, she nursed in Belleville Hospital for a year, then left to take a post at the hospital at Moose Factory on James Bay. She stayed for three years before deciding to continue her education.

She enrolled at the University of Toronto for advanced training as a public health nurse. She completed her course in the spring of 1960, went to work for a few weeks at Manitowaning Indian Hospital on Manitoulin Island, and on July 25 was appointed public health nurse in charge of the Nipissing Agency.

## WOMEN LEARN SEWING AT NIGHT CLASSES



For the first time in British Columbia — perhaps in all Canada — a non-Indian school board has offered night classes on an Indian reserve. It happened in Vancouver where the education authorities sponsored a dress-making course for residents of the Musqueam reserve. Enthusiasm for the course was sparked by the Homemakers' Club under the presidency of Mrs. Norma Point. Here some of the pupils of instructor Mrs. Viola Smith model their handiwork. Left to right are: Mrs. Barbara Grant, Mrs. Smith, Beryl Guerin, Mrs. Bernadette Louie, Cindy Sparrow, Audrey May Louie and Diane Guerin.



# SCHOOL SPORTS DIRECTOR WINS LONGBOAT TROPHY

Art Obey, the young sports director at St. Paul's Residential School at Lebret, Saskatchewan, is the 1960 Tom Longboat Trophy winner. He was a Longboat medallist back in 1951.

The choice is made annually by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the trophy goes to the top Indian athlete of the year. The winner must have contributed in some measure to the betterment of sports and recreation. He must have leadership and organizational ability and show good personal character.

"Art Obey is certainly deserving of this award and we are pleased that he has brought the honour to his school and to the province," said Orrison Burgess, past president of the Saskatchewan branch of the AAU.

Art was a short distance track runner, but as a team player he was best at hockey and baseball. He is highly regarded by his fellow staff as a good teacher of athletics.

Born in Fort Qu'Appelle, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Obey of the Piapot Reserve, he attended residential school at Lebret and returned in 1950 to become sports director. It was through his efforts that the Lebret school gained prominence in sports, winning many provincial championships.

From 1954 to 59, for example, Lebret held the provincial junior "B" title. Its juvenile "B" team won the title in 1956, 58 and 59. In 1959 the school's midget and juvenile "C" teams also won provincial championships.

From 1954 to 1959 Art was pitcher for the Balcarres Braves of the Southern Saskatchewan Baseball League.

On the rink, he has played most of his hockey with the Sioux Indians, an intermediate team made up of ex-students from Lebret. Two years ago they captured the Saskatchewan "C" title.



Art Obey

"Sports", he says, "is the kind of life I have always known and loved. I am very proud of the honour."

As to the young people in his care, he has this to say about the future:

"Opportunities are opening up year after year and I have found that more and more Indian boys and girls are completing high school grades, and many continuing their education.

"Sports can play a great part in furthering the betterment of the way of life for my people, and I am glad to be a part of it."

Last summer he attended the Alberta Department of Education Recreational Leadership course where his natural abilities made him one of the student leaders. The faculty were impressed by his personality and his efforts on behalf of the welfare of the other students.

Regional winners of the Longboat medals are:

**Charles H. Sark**, Lennox Island Band, Prince Edward Island, former student at St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, football and hockey player and star of the Kinkora Baseball Team.

**Thadee Andre**, Seven Islands Reserve. He is attending residential school this year and plays with the school's hockey team. In the fall he travelled with several non-Indian friends to Chicoutimi for a try-out under the supervision of the Montreal Canadiens' scout.

**John Lee Stonefish** of Moravian Reserve, Ontario. He attends Ridgetown High School where he has scored many firsts in track and field meets. In the school's fall meet, he was first in the hop-step and jump, the shot put and the 100 yards dash; and second in the 440 yards, the high jump and broad jump, and was runner-up for the junior championship. Competing in the Western Ontario Secondary Schools Association Chatham District meet in October he was crowned junior champion.

**Leonard Good Eagle** of Cluny, Alberta, is from the Blackfoot Band, and is an outstanding hockey and basketball player.

**Donald Edwards** attends St. Mary's School in the New Westminster Agency at Mission City, British Columbia. He is the British Columbia Junior 119 lb boxing champion, the Senior Buckskin champion in the 119 lb class and the Western Canada Senior 112 lb champion. He is a member of the St. Mary's School juvenile football team and the Fraser Valley juvenile team. He plays basketball and baseball for his school.

**Walter Noel**, Manitoba, was last year's Longboat Trophy winner. He is continuing to do outstanding work among the young people of his reserve at Oak River. He is the band's sports director and spends most of his spare time coaching hockey, baseball and basketball. He is a former army boxing champion.

## FOUR AT N. B. CONFERENCE

Indian delegates to the New Brunswick Youth Minister's Conference in February were Constable Herman Saulis, Tobique; Chief Anthony Francis, Big Cove; Mrs. Walter Gabriel and Mrs. Andy Paul of the Home and School Association of St. Mary's Reserve.

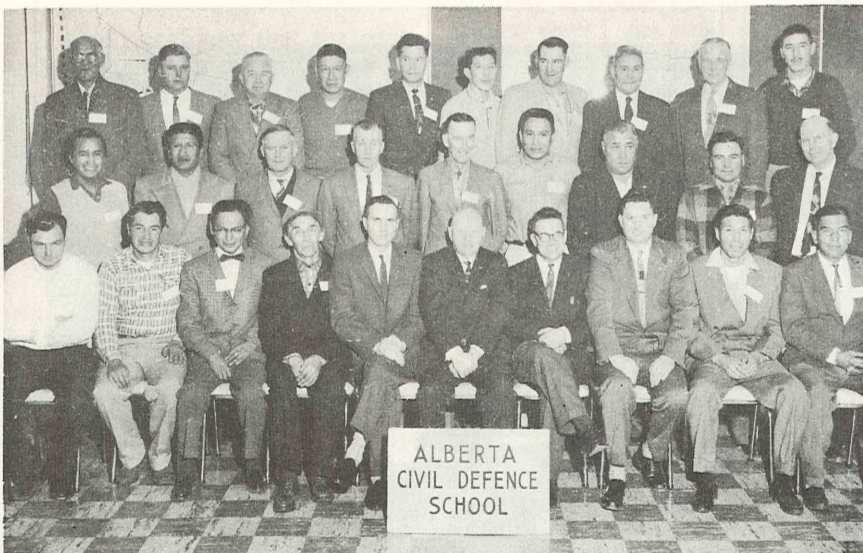
## Twenty-six Earn \$37,000

During 1960 26 Indians were employed on the hostel-school construction at Fort Simpson Northwest Territories. They earned \$37,745. When the buildings were opened, 10 men secured permanent jobs.



**LORETTA MCPHERSON**, the first Indian girl of the Fort Frances Agency to become a registered nurse, began her duties at La Verendrye Hospital, Fort Frances, Ontario, in January. A member of the Couchiching Band, she attended elementary and high schools in Fort Frances before enrolling for a three-year nursing course at St. Boniface Hospital, Manitoba.

## ATTEND EDMONTON CIVIL DEFENCE COURSE



Twenty-six Indians from reserves in Alberta attended a week-long orientation course in civil defence at Edmonton. They were: Front row, left to right: George Arcand, Alexander Band; Albert Houle, Saddle Lake Band; Eddie Hunter, Wesley Band, Stony/Sarcee; Cyprien Larocque, Ermineskin Band, Hobbema; L. C. Hunter, Regional Supervisor Indian Affairs; F. G. Jamieson, School Commandant; E. W. Cousineau, Indian Affairs; T. Sherman, Instructor; George Yellowknee, Bigston Band, Wabasca; Emile Badger, Sucker Creek Band, Lesser Slave Lake. Middle row, left to right: Jerry Kootenay, Alexis Band, Edmonton; Bill McLean, Bears paw Band, Stony/Sarcee; J. Hardy, Indian Affairs; F. Morcom, Indian Affairs; P. G. Conrad, Indian Affairs; Amos Manywounds, Sarcee Band; Maurice McDougall, Peigan Band; Walter Bastien, Peigan Band; A. B. Gibson, Indian Affairs. Back row, left to right: Mark Steinhauer, Saddle Lake Band; A. George, Indian Affairs; F. Kjenner, Indian Affairs; Louis Potts, Samson Band, Hobbema; Horace Gladstone, Blood Band, also Indian Affairs; Harley Crowchild, Sarcee Band; Fred Righthand, Blackfoot; Walter Bearchief, Blackfoot, also Indian Affairs; R. McKinnon, Indian Affairs; Bert Crane, Louis Bull Band, Hobbema.

## OKANAGAN GIRL LEADS CLASS



Three Indian girls from the Okanagan Agency in British Columbia are doing well in their course at Olga's Beauty Salon in Penticton. They are: second row, extreme left, Rose Marie Baptiste, Osoyoos Band; second row, third from left, Pauline Gregoire, Okanagan Band (who set the standard for the class); and extreme right, Patsy Eli, Okanagan Band.



# HOCKEY PLAYERS STAR AT QUEBEC WINTER CARNIVAL

## Indiens de Bersimis en vedette au tournoi de hockey Pee-Wee

Plusieurs jeunes Indiens, déjà fervents adeptes du sport, ont occupé la vedette lors du dernier tournoi international de hockey Pee-Wee qui s'est déroulé à Québec au début de février, dans le cadre du Carnaval d'hiver de cette ville.

Deux équipes entièrement composées de jeunes Indiens, celle d'Alberta et celle de Bersimis, ont pris une part active au tournoi, et même si ni l'une ni l'autre ne s'est classée en première place dans les parties finales, l'équipe de Bersimis a remporté les honneurs de la joute disputée contre celle d'Alberta et cela devant une foule de 18,000 personnes entassées dans le Colisée de Québec. Il s'est agi là d'une assistance record que n'ont pas manqué de souligner les chroniqueurs sportifs de la vieille capitale.

Un programme considérable, varié et intéressant avait été préparé pour souligner le séjour à Québec des jeunes Indiens de l'Ouest et de Bersimis. On notait également la présence de quatre autres jeunes Indiens parmi les membres de l'équipe d'Amos qui a aussi participé d'une façon brillante au tournoi.

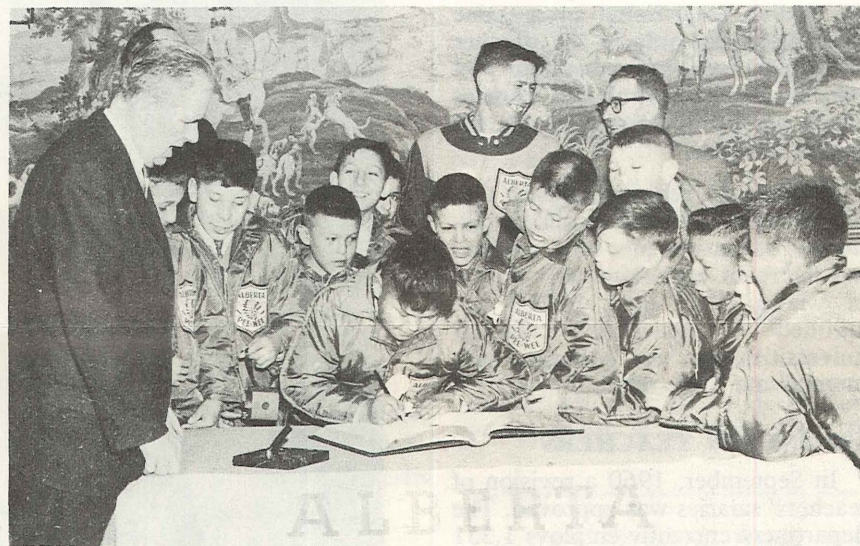
Au cours de leur séjour à Québec, les jeunes visiteurs de Bersimis ont été les hôtes du Progress Club qui était l'un des principaux responsables du tournoi Pee-Wee. Ils ont été invités par le maire de Québec à signer le livre d'or à l'Hôtel de Ville, ont pris part à une partie de quilles disputée à la salle paroissiale de Ste-Claire d'Assise et ont aussi joué une partie d'exhibition contre l'équipe de hockey Pee-Wee de St-Ambroise de Loretteville.

Lors d'un déjeuner offert en leur honneur au restaurant de la Porte St-Jean par le Progress Club de Québec, les jeunes Indiens de Bersimis ont applaudi des deux mains au geste du chef du conseil de Bersimis, M. Jean-Marie Hervieux, qui a présenté des cadeaux au président du Club ainsi qu'à l'honorable M. Paul Gérin Lajoie, ministre de la Jeunesse dans le cabinet provincial. L'hon. Lajoie a été nommé "Chef des Jeunes" à cette occasion-là.

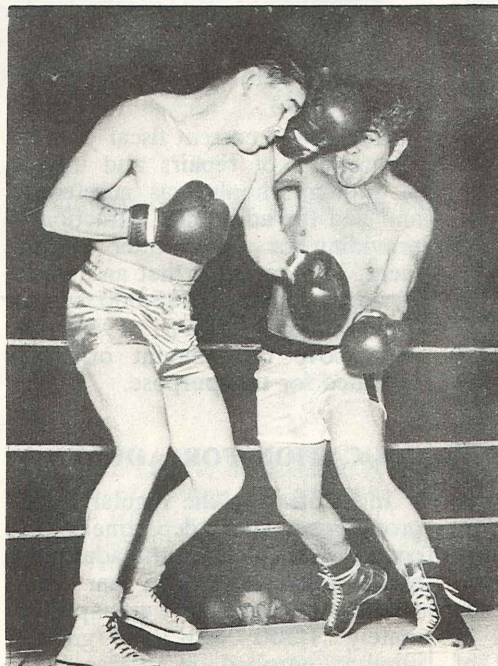
Si l'on en juge par l'immense intérêt que la présence des Indiens de Bersimis et d'Alberta a suscité au cours du tournoi Pee-Wee, il y a lieu de croire que leur participation à ce populaire événement sportif deviendra désormais une tradition. Déjà, l'an dernier, l'équipe de Bersimis avait pris part à un tournoi identique et y avait remporté les honneurs. Le succès de cette année, même s'il ne leur a pas valu le trophée, n'en est pas moins digne de mention, surtout qu'il a profondément impressionné la population québécoise et les milliers de visiteurs qui ont afflué dans cette ville pour les manifestations du Carnaval d'hiver.



La populaire équipe de Bersimis, qui a pris une part brillante au tournoi Pee-Wee de hockey, est photographiée ici au grand complet en compagnie du chef Jean-Marie Hervieux (qui est à l'arrière plan, avec casquette), du surintendant de l'agence de Bersimis, M. Claude Sylvestre, et de la vedette canadienne de ski, M. Laurent Bernier, qui a décerné la coupe à l'équipe victorieuse. Les jeunes joueurs sont: Robert Colin, Patrice Paul, Ed Thiernish, Albert Canapé, Daniel Roch, J. M. Bacon, Normand Picard, J. M. Picard et Barthélémy Volant, de la réserve de Bersimis; Donald Robertson, Carol Robertson et Jean Pierre Nepton, de Pointe-Bleue; Charles Coocoo, Jean Chilton et Arthur Coucouchi, de Sanmaur et Waymontachie.



Taking part in the 1960 International Pee Wee Hockey Tournament in Quebec City was this team from five reserves in Alberta. Here, Edward Axe signs the Golden Book in the Mayor's office City Hall during the reception for the team. From left to right are Mayor W. Hamel, Quebec City; Fr. Michaud (top of head only showing); Ray Fox (part of face showing); Howard Big Weasel; Clifford Powderface; Brian Many Bears; Norman Grier (part of face showing from rear); Edward Axe (signing the book); Charles Powderface; Coach Wilfrid McDougall; Ivan Shortneck; Floyd Provost; Jimmy Minde (eyes closed); Manager, E. W. Cousineau, from the Alberta Regional office; Clarence Cecil; Sam Aginas; Lyle Wildman.



Stan Raymond, left, and Chris Coombs.

## Alberta Team Drawn From Five Reserves

Fifteen keen young hockey players from five Alberta reserves represented the West in Quebec's annual Pee-Wee Tournament, part of the colourful Winter Carnival.

The boys were billeted in French-Canadian homes, mixed freely and happily with non-Indians and when they played an Indian team from Bersimis for the Indian Cup, drew a crowd of 17,000 spectators, breaking the attendance record at the Quebec Coliseum.

The team was coached by Wilfred McDougall of the Peigan Reserve, and was sponsored by various Indian bands and the Indian Affairs Branch.

The team gathered in Calgary, met the press and practiced in the Corral. They flew to Quebec and were greeted by tournament officials and Carnival Queen Barbara Ann Miller.

They were again interviewed by press, radio and TV and taken on a tour of the city by the 2-N Club. Club members billeted the boys in their homes for their week in Quebec.

Forty teams competed in the tournament, some from Toronto and the United States.

The Alberta boys were received by Mayor Hamel at City Hall, visited the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, were guests of Yves Cloutier at the New Orleans Restaurant, visited Levis and other places on the south side of the St. Lawrence, were entertained by the Hon. Gerald Martineau, member of the Quebec Legislative Council, at a banquet given by Quebec Aces Pee-Wee Club, and were guests at an official dinner given by the Province of Quebec.

Although not winning any trophies, the western lads endeared themselves to the people of Quebec City and were invited to return again next year.

## 23 Take Part In Folk School

Learning to work with people was a major theme of the third annual Maritime Indian Folkschool at Kennetcook, Nova Scotia.

Twenty-three students represented 12 bands and included four chiefs and five councillors. Among the topics: planning recreational programmes, discussions on safe water supplies, garbage disposal, sewage, school committees, vocational training, employment, band council government, planning balanced diets.

Attending were: James Paul and Raymond Tremblay, Tobique; Raymond Francis, Kingsclear; Elsie and Percy Paul, St. Mary's; Mary and Edmund Francis, Burnt Church; Moses and John Francis, Eel Ground; Mrs. Oliver Cloud and Joe Augustine, Red Bank; Ruth and David Isaac, Restigouche; Theresa and Guy Condo, Maria; Charles Marshall and John Bernard, Millbrook; Susan and Noel Knockwood, Shubenacadie; Michael Francis, Middleton; Agnes Gorman, South Berwick; Joseph Paul, Lequille; and Louis Harlow, Bear River.

## Ladysmith's Daniels Wins Buckskin Title

Dan Daniels of the Ladysmith Athletic Club is this year's Buckskin Boy after winning the 165-pound title with a convincing decision over Kenny Tommy of Haney.

Runner-up was Stan Raymond of Haney.

Champions in their various weight classes were: Johnny Peters, Billy Point, Alan Campbell, Omer Healy, Junior Bull, Morris Holy Whiteman, Ernie Campbell, Eddy First Rider, Eddy Campbell and Stan Raymond.

During the weekend boxing festivities, held in Vancouver, the Buckskin Princess chosen was 16-year-old Sandra Mussell, a grade 11 student at Chilliwack High School. She is to attend University of British Columbia summer school this year and plans to become a teacher.



## The Minister Reports

# A REVIEW OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Because this statement by the Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, Superintendent General, is a comprehensive review of government activity in the field of Indian affairs, and will therefore be of interest to Indian people, The Indian News is publishing it in full. It was presented before the House of Commons on February 16.

Mr. Chairman, since I last introduced estimates for the Indian Affairs Branch I have had the privilege of meeting many more Indian Canadians in their far flung home communities. Last September I visited Churchill and talked with Indian people who live on the shores of Hudson Bay. A few weeks ago I met others who live on the shores of the Atlantic in historic Cape Breton. Previously I had visited with the great Prairie tribes and had met with them at their ceremonial fires. I have also visited the homes of those ancient Canadians who net their livelihood from the deep waters of the Pacific. I mention these things to indicate that the conclusions I have arrived at are not the result of merely cursory examination of statistics nor of an isolated visit to a community with a particular local problem, but are born of first-hand knowledge after visiting these Canadians in their communities from sea to sea.

I would not deny that the problems of these, our oldest Canadians, are many and difficult. Indeed they are, and their solution will require understanding, imagination and the best and wisest decisions that we who legislate can bring to bear. And here let me say that I have high hopes that exhaustive examination of the social and economic status of the Indians now being undertaken by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons will point the way to both legislative changes and desirable programmes.

I am convinced, and I am sure members are of like mind, that it is our bounden duty to ensure that Canadians of the Indian race are given the opportunity of sharing fully in the national life of this country. This will be denied them unless they are given the training, academic and technical, to fit them for our increasingly complex and highly industrialized economy. It is, therefore, our duty to ensure that the oldest of our many Canadian races are granted these necessary skills.

The estimates now before the committee bear witness to our in-

tentions to accept this obligation.

Members will note that almost \$29 million, over 58 per cent of the total Indian Affairs appropriation, is proposed for educational purposes. This continued expansion of the Indian educational programme is reflected not only in the number of pupils receiving education but also in the scope of the courses which are being made available for Indian students.

Preliminary reports indicate that the number of Indian pupils receiving an education has now reached the figure of approximately 42,500 of whom more than 10,000 are enrolled in non-Indian schools, universities, teachers' colleges, commercial and trade schools.

### 123 INDIAN TEACHERS

In September, 1960 a revision of teachers' salaries was approved. The department currently employs 1,351 teachers of whom 123 are of Indian status, or 9.1 per cent of the total teaching staff. It is my hope that this percentage will steadily increase.

The programme of organizing education committees composed of Indian band members has continued a fairly rapid expansion. Last year I reported that 19 such committees were in existence. This number has increased to 25. These committees have been established in the following regions: in British Columbia, 6; in Alberta, 3; in Saskatchewan, 9; in Ontario, 5; in Quebec, 1; and in the Maritimes, 1.

The department awarded 18 new scholarships during the fiscal year 1960-61 to outstanding students, the total of which amounted to \$17,910, an increase of one in the number of awards and of \$3,600 in the total value.

Provision is made for the construction of 109 new classrooms of which 40 are for the replacement of existing units and 40 new staff units, with a total estimated cost of construction amounting to \$5,500,000. In addition, provision is made for financial contributions toward a share of the construction cost of provincial schools in connection

with the joint education of Indian and non-Indian pupils in 26 localities. During the current year 15 agreements for joint education of Indian pupils have been completed, with government contributions totalling approximately \$1,100,000.

The department has now completed 98 agreements with various provincial and territorial school boards in connection with the joint education of Indian and non-Indian pupils.

ing courses are an interesting innovation in our adult education programme this year. Under these schemes young Indian men and women who have left school are given short concentrated courses in English, mathematics and social orientation to prepare them for commercial, trade training and employment. Much interest and enthusiasm have been indicated so that now we have over 150 participants in such courses in Edmonton, Regina, Prince Albert and at Mun-



During the current fiscal year the programme of repairs and upkeep of Indian schools was accelerated and had the additional attraction of providing for more winter employment. It is expected that an amount of approximately \$483,000 will be expended by March 31, 1961, over and above the amount originally provided for this purpose.

### EDUCATION FOR ADULTS

In addition to the regular school programme, the department has continued its work in the adult education field. During the year 1959-60 the total enrollment was approximately 1,300 with the greatest number enrolled in literacy and homemaking courses. The upgrad-

cey. It is very apparent that the young Indian adult is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of formal training.

An obvious extension of our responsibilities to Canadians of the Indian race is to ensure that, once skills have been attained, equal opportunities exist for them in the economic life of Canada. Through the new economic development division, which came into operation about a year ago, it has been possible to place added emphasis on the distinction between relief assistance on the one hand and the promotion of employment opportunities on the other.

In agriculture, assistance has generally been provided on a repay-



# A Statement to Parliament

able basis. The programme of lending cattle on a rotational basis to selected Indians in the western provinces has aroused considerable interest during the past year, and the current estimates include provision for a very substantial increase in livestock expenditures.

Under the employment placement programme, with excellent co-operation from the National Employment Service, the total number of selected Indians placed in regular employment in urban centres since April, 1957 has now risen to over 700, of whom 270 were placed during the year ended November 30 last. These are for the most part young Indians qualified for their jobs. They are in a very real sense pioneers in the process of integration; and the department has continued the policy of careful selection with this in mind and with a view to promoting good and lasting relationships with employers.

Rural and seasonal placements in which placement and field officers participated totalled over 8,500 from April, 1957 to November, 1960 and included nearly 4,000 individuals placed during the last year. These figures do not, of course, include Indians who have obtained employment independently or with the assistance of their local agency superintendent.

## MORE COURSES PLANNED

One of the problems in encouraging young Indians to take advantage of vocational training and employment opportunities has been, in many cases, their lack of education and social development. This problem was thoroughly reviewed at a meeting of administrative, educational and placement staff at Edmonton in October last. As a result, additional courses providing academic upgrading and social orientation have been initiated or are planned at several points in western Canada.

A regional placement officer was appointed to Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, in September, 1960, bringing the total of such specialists to nine. A new appointment for the Yukon Territory is expected shortly, and the estimates include provision for four additional appointments at London, Ontario, The Pas, Manitoba, Calgary, Alberta, and Prince George, British Columbia.

While economic development activities are extending into new fields the fact must not be forgotten that many Indians still depend on hunting, trapping and fishing for their livelihood and will continue to do so. In areas where fishing companies operate, the department assists Indian fishermen by providing

equipment when required on a repayable basis, generally through deductions from sales of fish. In other areas the department has organized fishing operations on a project basis and provided supervision equipment, ice houses and other facilities. These operations serve as a training ground for Indian fishermen.

As in the past, Indian trappers have been grubstaked where required. The demands for this type of assistance tend to increase when other employment opportunities diminish. The Indians in the hinterland, however, benefited from many of the new developments in the northern areas and will participate in them to an even greater extent in the future.

In carrying out the various administrative programmes of assistance the department has not overlooked the vital importance of research to meet the needs of tomorrow. An economist was appointed in October, 1960, as an economic development officer, to initiate surveys and studies and to co-ordinate activities of this nature carried out on our behalf or independently by other agencies. Several economic surveys are now in the process of being organized.

## MONEY FOR HOUSING

In introducing Indian affairs estimates last year I mentioned that a record total of 1,465 homes had been built on reserves and that 228 units had been started. Final records are not yet available for the current year but it is clear that we can expect another very successful year. Members will recall that to help meet the shortage of houses on many reserves and to provide employment during the winter months an additional sum of \$200,000 was provided for this purpose in the supplementary estimates passed by the house on December 20 last.

I think members will be particularly interested and pleased to note provision of \$100,000 under the heading of loans, investments and advances to make possible housing loans to individual Indians on reserves.

The purpose of this relatively small sum is merely to launch the programme which will be introduced as soon as possible in the fiscal year 1961-62 in a few pilot areas. The purpose of these funds is to make loans available to Indians who earn a sufficient income to assume such obligations but who cannot secure credit from other lending institutions because of restrictions upon the use of real property situated on reserves as security.

The appropriation for housing is maintained at the same level as in previous years, which as members will recall this government doubled in 1958. These funds will provide grants and subsidies in addition to loans for families whose income is not sufficient to enable them to meet their housing requirements from present or future income.

In regard to welfare assistance, it will be recalled that the former ration system was discontinued in April of 1959. The change in procedure and the increased scale of benefits provided placed a good deal more responsibility upon Indian bands and upon individual members of these bands. Since I last reported to the house on this subject the number of bands whose needy members receive assistance by cheque has increased from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. A particularly interesting development this year has been the negotiation of an agreement with the province of Manitoba. Under this agreement the federal and provincial governments share in the costs of a community development programme which the province has launched in an effort to improve the social and economic standards in a number of communities with both Indian and Metis populations.

## PLAN OWN WELFARE

I should like to comment also, as a matter of general interest, upon the fact that 16 bands representing 74 per cent of the Indians in southern Ontario and 10 bands representing 13 per cent of the Indians in northern Ontario are now administering their own welfare assistance programmes on exactly the same basis as municipalities in Ontario. This has been possible through amendments to the Ontario general welfare assistance act and the application of section 68 of the Indian Act.

All persons in these reserves apply to the band welfare administrator who is an Indian, appointed by the band and approved by the province. This official has the same authority and responsibility as the welfare administrator in non-Indian municipalities. Assistance is provided by this administrator from funds established in the band bank account. An 80 per cent subsidy, 50 per cent of which represents the federal share under the Unemployment Assistance Act agreements, is paid direct to the bands by the province. Under this programme bands administer their own programme, pay the normal municipal share of the costs, and deal directly with the province.

This progressive measure is being energetically pushed forward by the

province of Ontario in co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch. Discussions with other bands in the province are now under way, and it is expected that this programme will be extended in the near future. Much has been and is being accomplished in works of a capital nature designed to improve the economy and conditions on populated reserves.

## IMPORTANCE OF ROADS

Perhaps the most important aspect of this programme has been the extensive construction of roads which are needed, not only for the development of Indian community life but are most essential in providing the Indian population with access to neighbouring municipalities where advantage may be taken of the opportunity for employment and the means of earning a better livelihood. The importance of roads to the educational programme, especially on the larger reserves, must not be overlooked. It is only by the provision of better roads that greater use of school bus transportation can be made to ensure that more Indian children attend classes regularly in the schools operated by the department as well as municipal schools where such arrangements are in effect.

It is interesting to note the co-operation received from provincial governments by the branch in its roadbuilding programme in many areas. The payment of provincial subsidies or straight sharing of project costs by the provincial departments concerned have resulted in more and better roads being developed and, in many instances, having these joined up with important provincial and municipal road systems. A continued high level of expenditure on these capital works is anticipated in the new year.

In these introductory remarks I have endeavoured to make it clear that these estimates are designed to meet our needs if certain clearly defined objectives are to be attained: first, a continued acceleration of our educational programme so that Indian youth will be assured the opportunity of a full academic life and the opportunity of learning those skills which are necessary tools with which to work and progress in our national life; second, the development of projects designed to enable him to take full advantage of knowledge so gained; and, third, the improvement of home and community facilities so that he may walk securely among us as a fellow citizen blessed with a proud heritage.



# Here and there

Twenty-eight young men enrolled in courses for carpenters' helpers set up during the winter on Lennox Island and Eskasoni Reserves.

Gifts valued at \$300 were presented to Mrs. William Edward, a Loucheux, when her new-born child won the "Baby Derby" sponsored by the Inuvik and Western Arctic Development Association. Mrs. Edward gave birth to the first child born in the new hospital at Inuvik.

The presentation of Indian Affairs scholarships by the Superintendent General, the Hon. Ellen Fairclough, was featured on CJCBC Television in January. Winners, announced in the last issue of The Indian News, were Marjorie Gould, Eskasoni, Herbie LaBillois, Restigouche and Marilyn Francis, Lennox Island.

The Samson and Montana Bands in Alberta have approved construction of rural electrification schemes and the work of wiring the homes on their reserves is well under way.

Frank Calder, member of the British Columbia Legislature, spokesman for the Nishga Tribal Council of B.C., and Joe Hill, supervising principal of the Six

Nations day schools, addressed the annual Indian-Metis Conference in Winnipeg in February.

The first school committee on the Fort William Reserve has been formed.

Twelve "students" enrolled at an adult education course which opened during February at the Kinistino Reserve in Saskatchewan. The three-month course was set up following request from parents. Classes meet Mondays and Thursday evenings.

Carman Smithers, owner of a portable sawmill in London, Ont., employs Indians from the Caradoc Indian Reserve and says "I've got one of the best crews in the area."

Indians from Okanagan Reserve attended a series of lectures on agriculture during the winter. Instructors were from the British Columbia Department of Agriculture at Vernon and the Dominion Range Station at Kamloops.

Annie Unka, 12, won a set of books in a contest called "Prize Books for Children of the Far North" sponsored by the national chapter of the Imperial

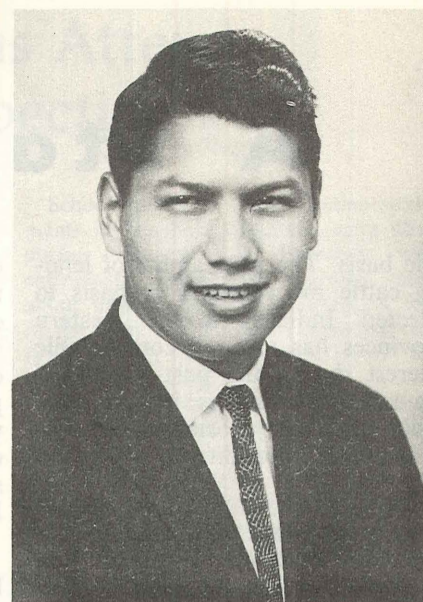
Order of Daughters of the Empire. Annie is a grade seven student at the day school in Fort Resolution, N.W.T.

Assiniboia Residential School in Winnipeg won the third annual All-Indian Hockey Tournament at Elphinstone, walloping Long Plains 10-1, Portage la Prairie 10-2 and the Bosco Club of Winnipeg 13-9.

Five Indian crews began commercial fishing at Hay River in the Yellowknife Agency in December. Each crew was using 30 nets. In their first month the men fished over 20,000 pounds.

Over 700 residents of Portage la Prairie attended the third annual carnival at the Portage Residential School in March. Annabelle Cook was crowned carnival queen.

Indian and Eskimo students in the vocational training class at Yellowknife's Franklin School are turning the former Wildcat Cafe into the Museum of the North. They are working under the auspices of the Yellowknife Museum Society which received a grant of \$8,000 for the project from the Territorial Council.



## MAGAZINE FEATURES BOYS' SUPERVISOR

Hard-working gifted Colin Wasacase is featured in the February issue of The Record, a national publication of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Inside there is a "profile" story of this young man.

Colin is the son of Chief Albert Wasacase and was born on the Ochapowase Reserve at Broadview, Saskatchewan. He received his high school education at the Presbyterian Residential School at Birtle, Manitoba. While there he was chosen to be a counsellor for a summer camp at Brewster, New York. In 1958 and 1959 he was on the staff of the co-educational Camp Dreamland, at High Falls, New York. His specialty at both places was the teaching of Indian lore and handicrafts.

Last year Colin returned to Birtle as boys' supervisor and during the summer acted as student minister at Birdtail Reserve. A twin sister, Ida, is teaching at Spences Bridge, British Columbia.

Colin attended United College in Winnipeg two years ago and took an outside job in order to pay his expenses. Although he is working full-time this year, he is saving to return to college.

## THE TANCHES: A STORY OF COURAGE

Denise and John Tanche are a young Indian couple from the far northern bands of the Mackenzie River district who are making a comfortable home for themselves in the Alberta capital of Edmonton.

Sometimes they are lonely for friends back home in the north. Sometimes they must struggle to pay the weekly bills. They work hard. But they are proving to be good citizens of Canada.

Theirs is a story of courage and perseverance. Denise and John between them have spent 12 years in hospital.

John was born in 1929 in the Fort Norman district. As a boy of 11 he was discovered to have tuberculosis and was sent to the Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton for treatment. That treatment lasted for six and a half years.

While he was in hospital he learned to speak English and reached grade five level. He entered the hospital's rehabilitation programme in July 1956 and learned a trade as a barber. Late in 1958 he had found a position with an Edmonton barber. Since his discharge from hospital he has had to return three times for periods ranging from one to three months.

Denise, his 24-year-old wife, is the daughter of Alice Bonnet Rouge, a Slave Indian. On her mother's marriage to a non-Indian Denise was enfranchised, but on her own marriage to John, she became a Treaty Indian again.

Denise was sent to a residential school and had entered grade six when she fell ill with tuberculosis and was moved to the Camsell Hospital. That was in March 1953. In November 1958 she was discharged from hospital and she too entered the rehabilitation programme.

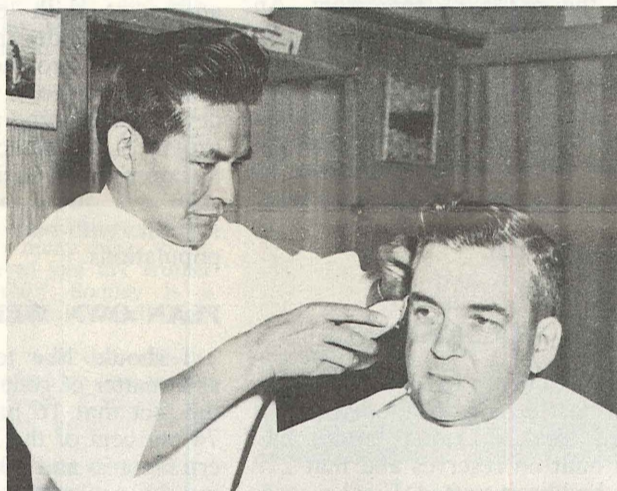
"She is a girl of good moral fibre and strong character. She continued her education up to grade eight," reports Mrs. J. E. Kerans, rehabilitation supervisor. On May 25, 1959, Denise and John were married in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Edmonton.

Although John was working for another barber, he wanted to operate his own shop. Only six months after marriage he signed an agreement with his boss to take over the business on a rental basis.

His shop is in downtown Edmonton at 108 Street and Jasper Avenue. "It is in first class shape, tidy and clean," says Mrs. Kerans.

"We found it difficult at first," John admits frankly. "The rehab staff gave us good counselling and it is easier now. Denise helps take care of the shop. She also does the books and puts the money in the bank. I do the barbering and have some regular customers as well as many who come in once in a while.

"Sometimes there isn't quite enough to pay our bills and we have to be very careful. The bank has helped us a couple of times and we manage fairly well.



"We usually take in two shows a week and visit friends and relatives in the Camsell Hospital. Some Indians visit the shop and want to borrow money. Some I can trust and I try to help them but others I have to refuse because we only just have enough for ourselves.

"Denise and I are happy but we sometimes get lonely and long for our friends at home. We hope to visit them soon.

"We are happy in our two-room apartment and we are doing reasonably well. I do my best to give my customers good service with a smile. Anyone living in the city must avoid bad company and not spend more money than they earn."



### Officers Praise James Bay Lads

"Undoubtedly this squadron has shown the greatest progress of any within Air Transport Command control. . . . If all squadrons in the south part of the country were as impressive as these cadets, the resultant publicity and prestige for the Air Cadet organization generally would leave little to be desired."

These words of praise were written by air force officers following their annual inspection of the Moose Factory Air Cadet squadron in the James Bay Agency, northern Ontario. Nearly all the boys in the squadron are Indians.

### GIVE HOSPITAL LAND

Members of the British Columbia Legislature broke out into applause in February when it was announced that the Sechelt Band had donated 10.3 acres of their reserve as a new hospital site.

The provincial government has agreed to build the hospital. It will serve both Indians and non-Indians in the Sechelt Peninsula, who now have 30 miles to travel for hospital treatment.