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THE Indian NEWS

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Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canadien

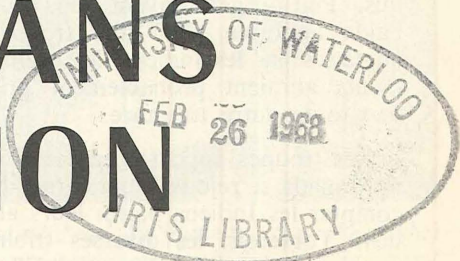
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QUEEN TOURS INDIANS OF CANADA PAVILION



— Fulfils Wish To Visit Indians —

The spirit of the British Crown toward the original inhabitants of Canada was, at an early age, characterized by the kindness and understanding accorded to them.

The loyalty of the Indians toward the Crown has always been a matter of pride. To further strengthen these bonds of history, Her Majesty

Minister Pearson and Expo Commissioner Pierre Dupuy.

Commissioner General of the Indian Pavilion, Andrew Delisle, a Mohawk from Caughnawaga, met the Royal Party on the walk in front of the 71 foot totem pole. There he introduced the Queen to a number of outstanding Indians. Among those introduced were, Mr. Len Marchand, Special Assistant to the Minister of Indian Affairs, and his wife; Messrs. Russell Moses and Reginald Kelly; Chief Max Gros Louis, of Village Huron, P.Q. and several members of the Caughnawaga Indian Band.

After meeting the hostesses, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were escorted by Mr. Delisle through the pavilion. The Prince conversed with the hostesses throughout the tour.

Mr. Delisle said the Queen had been very impressed with the pavilion and displays.



Greeting Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip is Chief Andrew Delisle, Commissioner General of the Indians of Canada Pavilion. Waiting to be presented are, Mrs. Len Marchand, Mr. Len Marchand, Special Assistant to Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing; Russ Moses, Reginald Kelly.

(Photo - Andrews-Hunt, Ottawa)



ARRIVING AT THE INDIANS OF CANADA PAVILION is Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip accompanied by Expo Commissioner General Pierre Dupuy, and Prime Minister L. B. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson.

(Photo - Andrews-Hunt, Ottawa)

Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by her husband, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, and other dignitaries, recently paid a visit to the Indians of Canada Pavilion. It was the specific wish of the Queen to renew her friendship with the Canadian Indians. After a tour of the Ontario Pavilion, the Queen walked to our Pavilion accompanied by Prime

A brief but significant event took place on Parliament Hill during the recent visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen was presented with an attractive piece of pottery by Mrs. Oliver Smith of the Six Nations Indian Reserve. "Your gracious Majesty, I am honoured to ask you to accept this traditional Indian pottery as a token of love and loyalty that the Indian people of Canada have for you" were the words expressed by Mrs. Smith during the meeting.

Queen Accepts Gift of Indian People

Inscribed on the clay bowl are five wampum belts of the Iroquois Nation representing the Hiawatha, Washington, Oneida, Onondoga, and the Six Nations. She has developed a special glazing technique which gives the finished product an antique look.

On the advice of her doctor, Mrs. Smith started making pottery as a hobby about five years ago. Encouraged and guided by the older people on the reserve, she has

mastered the pottery designs of her ancestors. Her work is well known to residents of the reserve and may be found in many countries throughout the world.

Mrs. Smith is the sister of Jay Silverheels, the Hollywood actor known as 'Tonto' in the Lone Ranger series. She is also the proud mother of Diane Smith, who held the Miss Ontario Beauty Queen title several years ago.

LES VÉRITABLES HÉROS DE 1812

Les derniers combats qui opposèrent deux nations, en sol canadien, remontent à la guerre de 1812-1814. Les Etats-Unis étaient alors un pays neuf, et les deux camps en présence étaient de rudes ennemis. Peu de gens savent que, sans l'aide apportée alors aux troupes anglaises par les Indiens, les événements auraient probablement pris en toute autre tournure.

Les troupes anglaises cantonnées au Canada se réjouissaient certes de compter les Indiens parmi leurs alliés. Toutefois, les diverses tribus restaient libres de s'engager. Elles auraient pu se contenter de rester à l'écart et d'assister en spectateurs aux combats que se livraient les antagonistes non-Indiens. Mais durant les années qui ont précédé la guerre, les Indiens avaient essuyé de mauvais traitements et maintes cruautés aux mains des colons et des soldats américains qui tentaient alors de pénétrer par la force jusqu'au cœur du continent. Aussi, de nombreuses bandes recherchaient-elles l'occasion de se venger des Américains.

Si l'on prend la peine de consulter les livres d'histoire, on s'aperçoit que les guerriers indiens ont joué un rôle prépondérant, voire décisif, dans le déroulement et l'issue de presque tous les combats célèbres de cette guerre.

Les Américains subirent, en juillet 1812, une de leurs premières défaites, qui se solda par la capture du fort Michillimackinac, sur le lac Huron. Ayant brièvement tenté de défendre le fort, le commandant se rendit dès qu'il apprit la supériorité des assaillants canadiens. On remarquera que, lors de cette bataille, les assaillants non-Indiens étaient au nombre de 306 seulement, tandis que leurs alliés indiens représentaient un effectif total de 1,021 combattants soit le triple. Si la victoire tint alors au nombre des guerriers, il n'est pas difficile de voir à qui le mérite en revient.

Plus tard, au cours de l'été, une troupe d'Indiens ayant à leur tête le chef Tecumseh, attirèrent dans une embuscade deux cents Américains à Brownstown, au sud-ouest de Windsor. L'attaque fut si efficace et si dévastatrice qu'elle força le commandant américain, le général Hull, à battre en retraite et à quitter le côté canadien de la rivière, où il espérait établir une tête de pont permanente.

Lors de la fameuse prise de Détroit, les troupes canadiennes se composaient, pour près de 50 p. 100, d'Indiens commandés, cette

fois encore, par Tecumseh. Le fort se rendit sans coup férir et 2,300 hommes furent faits prisonniers. Le même jour, un des commandants anglais nota « l'ordre et la fermeté manifestés par les Indiens, ainsi que l'humanité dont ils ont fait preuve à l'endroit des prisonniers qui tombèrent entre leurs mains ».

Lors de la bataille qui eut lieu près de la rivière Au Raison, au sud de Détroit, la moitié des hommes du colonel Procter étaient des Indiens. N'eussent été les Indiens, qui débordèrent les Américains des deux côtés, les Anglais auraient été défaits par les troupes du général Winchester. Bon nombre d'Américains y perdirent la vie et cinq cents hommes furent faits prisonniers. Procter écrivit dans son rapport officiel : « Le zèle et le courage des Indiens n'ont jamais brillé de façon plus éclatante que durant cette bataille, car les guerriers indiens ont affiché leur bravoure habituelle. »

Parmi les noms de lieu les plus célèbres qui se rattachent à cette guerre, mentionnons celui de Queenston Heights, village situé à proximité de Niagara Falls. C'est à cet endroit que les Américains, après avoir traversé la rivière Niagara, passèrent en territoire canadien et s'établirent sur les hauteurs. Seule une puissante contre-attaque pouvait les en déloger. Les Indiens lancèrent une attaque qui mit en déroute les troupes ennemies et entraîna la capture de mille soldats.

Pendant longtemps, on a considéré le lieutenant Fitzgibbon comme le héros de Beaver Dam, champ de bataille situé à quelques milles de la ville actuelle de St. Catharines. Or, c'est en grande partie à la vaillance des Indiens qu'il faut attribuer la reddition de cinq cents soldats américains commandés par le colonel Boerstler. Au sujet de cette bataille, le lieutenant Fitzgibbon écrivit lui-même : « Pas un coup de feu ne fut tiré de notre côté, si ce n'est par les Indiens. Ceux-ci ont semé la terreur dans les rangs du détachement américain. »

Si les guerriers indiens se sont si bien comportés dans cette bataille, c'est notamment à cause de leur chef, Tecumseh. Cet Indien Shawnee d'un peu plus de quarante ans possédait un talent naturel de meneur d'hommes. Avant même que ce dernier eût démontré sa valeur sur le champ de bataille, le commandant anglais, le major-général Brock, écrivit à son sujet : « Il n'existe pas, à mon avis, de guer-

rier plus sagace ni plus valeureux. Il a suscité l'admiration de tous ceux qui se sont entretenus avec lui. » Un autre haut gradé anglais, le colonel Elliot, décrivit Tecumseh comme « un homme résolu et un ami précieux pour notre gouvernement ». Sous les ordres de Tecumseh, les Indiens déployèrent une habileté et une force de combat sans pareilles; et lorsque le chef se trouvait en personne sur les lieux, les actes de barbarie étaient, semble-t-il, reprimés. Tecumseh fut tué au cours d'une bataille qui eut lieu à Moraviantown, près de London (Ont.), privant la cause anglaise en Amérique du Nord, de l'appui d'un des chefs indigènes les plus doués et les plus chevaleresques qui eussent combattu aux côtés des Anglais.

De temps à autre, on a accusé les Indiens d'avoir commis des atrocités au cours des batailles, notamment d'avoir tué sans nécessité, d'avoir abattu des prisonniers et d'avoir scalpé des victimes. Il est certain qu'ils ont commis certaines de ces atrocités. Toutefois, il faut comprendre que les Indiens n'avaient pas, à certains égards, la même conception fondamentale de la guerre que les non-Indiens, et que, pendant bon nombre d'années, les Américains avaient commis en-

vers les Indiens des actes de barbarie d'une bassesse aussi grande. Il est curieux de noter que l'humanité a toujours attaché moins de gravité aux cruautés commises par les Blancs à l'endroit des indigènes qu'à celles dont les Blancs ont été victimes aux mains des indigènes.

Se rendant compte qu'ils n'arriveraient jamais à s'emparer du Canada, les Américains demandèrent de faire la paix. A la fin de 1814 fut signé le traité de Gand, dans lequel les Anglais exigeaient des Américains qu'ils promettent de protéger les Indiens et de garantir les droits de ces derniers à certains territoires. Les Américains s'opposèrent à cette condition. Or, la Grande-Bretagne refusa de négocier la paix si l'on ne donnait pas cette assurance aux Indiens. Les Américains finirent par y consentir, de sorte que le traité fut signé la veille de Noël de l'année 1814.

La guerre était terminée. C'était la dernière qui devait avoir lieu en territoire canadien. Cette guerre aurait presque certainement été perdue, n'eût été les Indiens qui ont préféré combattre aux côtés des miliciens canadiens et anglais contre ceux qui sont aujourd'hui nos « bons amis du Sud ».



RECEIVING DIPLOMAS in Social Leadership from the Coady International Institute at the May Convocation on the campus of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, are the following: left to right — James Nahanee, Vancouver, B.C.; John Terbasket, Cowston, B.C.; Lester Williams, Salmon Arm, B.C.; Stan Peltier, Manitoulin Island, Ontario; Fred Prince, Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Ted Lowley, Burns Lake, B.C.

(Photo - Buckleys Studio — Antigonish, N.S.)

THE Indian news

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HON. ARTHUR LAING

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

ERNEST A. CÔTÉ

Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

R. F. BATTLE

Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs)

Roving Editor — KEITH R. MILLER

Legend Of The Seneca

A tribe of Seneca Indians who lived in the territory adjacent to Niagara Falls were reduced to a state of poverty and wretchedness.

The maize and squash had been very poor that year. Game was scarce and the fish had become very difficult to catch.

A council of medicine men was convened and they came to the conclusion that the river god, Hinas, was angry with them.

To appease his anger it was decided to load canoes with flowers, fruits, and vegetables and send them over the falls. This was done and when their state of misery failed to improve the medicine men decided a human sacrifice might be the answer. It was then decided that twice yearly a sacrifice would be made to the river god.

It came about, that on one occasion the daughter of Chief Two Suns, a prominent principal Chief, should be sacrificed. The maiden, whose name was Lewala, was a very beautiful and talented princess and because of her noble birth it was thought this might bring some good to the tribe.

On hearing of the medicine men's choice, Two Suns sat quietly and never uttered a word in his daughter's defence.

Presently, the time came for the sacrifice and Lewala was put into a white canoe, richly filled with flowers, fruits and meats, and set adrift above the roaring Falls. Two Suns, seeing his beautiful daughter being swept to the brink, jumped into the water to assist her. Needless to say, both plunged to their deaths below the Falls.

Hinas, the river god and his two sons were waiting as Lewala arrived. Both sons claimed the beautiful maiden's hand in marriage. Lewala informed them she would favor the one who told her the cause of the Seneca tribe's trouble. This was a secret not to be divulged but finally the younger son told her. A huge water snake, which left its lair only in the middle of the night, was the cause of her tribe's woes. In order to overcome this evil, the braves were to fast for one day of the week and when the snake emerged at midnight, they were to fall upon it and slay it with their weapons. Lewala returned to her tribe's medicine men (in spirit) and told them what to do. After many nights of waiting, the warriors lay by the river bank and finally, about midnight, the huge slithery reptile



INDIAN PRINCESS CANADA, Miss Jean Palmantier, (on the right) is shown with other members of her retinue after visiting the National Indian Advisory Council in Ottawa. Miss Palmantier will reign until 1968 when the National Indian Council will choose next year's Queen.

Seated left to right: R. F. Battle, Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs; George Manuel, Chairman, National Indian Advisory Council; R. L. Bennett, an Oneida from Wisconsin who is currently U.S. Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Standing left to right: Miss Saskatchewan, Delia Opekakew; Miss New Brunswick, Beverley Sappier; Senator James Gladstone; Miss Ontario, Rosella Pheasant; Miss Manitoba, Delores Nanie; Miss Alberta, Bella Sambella; and the reigning Princess.

(Photo - Andrews-Hunt, Ottawa)

Students Become Summer Librarians

The establishment of band libraries at various Indian reserves across Canada, has resulted in the appointment of three university students to act as librarians for the summer months.

Rolland Nadjiwon of Sault Ste. Marie is currently working as a Liaison Officer with the North West Regional Library, Fort William, Ontario. The library operates in the Kenora, Rainy River, and Thunder Bay districts. Mr. Nadjiwon is in his first year of Journalism at Algonquin College.

Lloyd Caibiosai is a first-year General Arts student at the University of Windsor. He is employed at the Algonquin Regional Library, North Bay, Ontario, which covers the Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing districts.

Henry Jack is a third-year student majoring in history and political science at Simon Fraser University, B.C. Mr. Jack covers the northern part of British Columbia for the Prince George Branch of the Public Library Commission.

It is expected possibly ten University students of Indian ancestry will be employed in a similar manner by the Indian Affairs Branch.

wound its way up the river bank and into the village, whereupon the braves attacked and wounded it severely.

The snake fought its way back to the river but because of the strong current, was swept toward the Falls. Here the river god stepped in and arranged that the head of the serpent should lodge in the boulders on one side of the river and the tail, lodge on the other side. This formed a long curve on the crest and thus is the shape of the Horseshoe Falls today.

Lewala returned to her husband and home beneath the Falls, where they dwelled, and it is believed that those newly-weds, who glimpse the rainbow made on the curtain of mist at the foot of the Falls, will have happiness and long life.

Indian Serves With Mounties

Constable Arthur Azak, of the Canyon City Band, completed his education in various Vancouver schools. After his graduation from high school, he joined the R.C.M.P. Mr. Azak completed his basic training in Regina and is now serving in Calgary, Alberta.

This young man has done very well and serves as a fine example for others, both Indian and non-Indian alike.

New Stamp Depicts Indian Art

The Post Office recently issued a set of stamps to commemorate the Centennial of Canada. Five of the postage stamps represent the five economic regions of the country. A totem pole was appropriately selected to represent the Pacific region.

The stamp, in the 2 cent denomination, is green. Beside the new portrait of the Queen it depicts a typical west coast shoreline and highlights a Kwakiutl house totem. This is the famous Thunderbird House Totem carved by Yaakutlas of Alert Bay at the turn of the century. It now stands in Stanley Park, Vancouver.

The illustration for this totem pole was taken from a photograph by Dr. S. W. A. Gunn and appears in his book "Totem Poles of British Columbia". He has also published "Kwakiutl House and Totem Poles of Alert Bay" and is at present preparing a book on the Haida poles.



CREE INDIAN OPENS EXPO STEEL PAVILION

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A school project opened the door to a new world for a 13 year old Cree Indian girl, Miss Rosalie Kirkness, from God's Lake Reserve, 450 miles north of Winnipeg.

As part of a class assignment for students in the sixth grade Rosalie wrote to the President of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York City for information on their company and how steel is produced. So vivid was the description in her letter of life at God's Lake Narrows, company officials decided to refer it to the Dofasco Steel Mills, Hamilton, Ontario. The information requested by Rosalie was forwarded under a covering letter from the President, John P. Roche. More correspondence followed and consequently Rosalie was asked to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Canadian Steel Pavilion at Expo. Jubilantly, Rosalie accepted and in mid-April started her whirlwind tour.

She arrived at Winnipeg, where she was met at the airport by a representative of the steel company and her chaperone, Miss Verna Kirkness (no relation), a teacher with the Department of Indian Affairs.

During her five day stay in Winnipeg, Rosalie had many new and exciting experiences. She was introduced to various city and provincial officials, had her first hair permanent, visited her first department store and encountered her first soda straw.

Her chaperone, Miss Verna Kirkness said it was difficult prying Rosalie away from a television set. This was another new experience for her since there are no televisions on her reserve. Like others, Rosalie quickly became addicted to TV heroes, "Popeye" and "Batman".

The next city on the tour was Montreal where Rosalie and her chaperone spent several nights in one of the larger hotels. Prior to cutting the steel ribbon, which officially opened the Pavilion of the Canadian Steel Industry, they spent an exciting day touring Expo grounds, lunching at the Canadian Pavilion, and visiting the Indians of Canada Pavilion.

The next day Rosalie and Miss Kirkness toured the Dosco Contrecoeur Steel Mill in Montreal. After



CANADIAN STEEL PAVILION OFFICIALLY OPENS, as Miss Rosalie Kirkness cuts the ribbon of steel.

(Photo - Courtesy Dofasco Steel Mills)

a tiring but enjoyable day they were invited to a private dinner by Dosco President, Mr. C. Drury.

A further tour of Expo was planned for the following day, a breathtaking experience for Rosalie. On Sunday they attended church and,

later the same day, boarded a train bound for Ottawa.

While in the Capital they toured the Royal Mint where the production of coins from pennies to silver dollars was shown and explained to them by the guide.

During the same day they were introduced to members of the Indian Advisory Board who were meeting at the time to discuss matters concerning the Indian people. This was followed by a tour of the Parliament Buildings prior to a luncheon engagement with Indian Affairs Minister, Arthur Laing. After the luncheon, Mr. Laing presented a book on Canada and an ookpik to Rosalie as well as a book to Miss Verna Kirkness. In return Rosalie presented the Minister with a beaded pendant.

That afternoon they flew to Malton airport, Toronto, and on arrival were driven to Hamilton for a reception at the Dofasco Steel Mills.

After a tour of the mill the following morning, they were taken on a sightseeing trip to Niagara Falls.

On their return flight home, a stop-over had been planned for Sault Ste. Marie where they would have an opportunity to see and learn more about the steel industry.

After reaching Winnipeg, Rosalie boarded a plane and flew the remaining 450 miles to her home at God's Lake just ahead of the annual spring break-up.

Although Rosalie was awed by the many new sights that confronted her throughout her Cinderella trip, Montreal made the greatest impact. Some day she intends to return and pursue a career in hairdressing. One of the first improvements she would like to see take place on her reserve is the construction of "a large department store".

Poundmaker Returned To Place Of Honour

In keeping with Canada's Centennial, the people of the Poundmaker Indian Reserve in Saskatchewan, decided by council resolution, to return the great Chief Poundmaker, to the land of his people. Poundmaker, a Cree Chief, died while on a visit to his famous adopted father's (Crowfoot) reserve at Gleichen, Alberta.

Poundmaker is renowned for the role he played in the Riel rebellion. It was at the battle of Cut Knife Hill, where his shrewd manoeuvres

gave him victory and caused the retreat of federal troops under the command of Col. Otter.

After the rebellion, he was sentenced to three years in prison but because of the ravages of T.B. from which he was suffering, he was released after serving one year. Upon discharge from prison he returned home to the Poundmaker Reserve where he sought assistance to see Chief Crowfoot at the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta. It was on this visit when he died.

Although the members of the Blackfoot band were sorry to see the remains of their adopted Chief taken, they decided his final resting place should be a place of honour in his own area.

Some years ago a cairn was erected at the site of the leader's last victory on Cut Knife Hill. On April 16th of this year, this great Chief was re-buried a few yards from the cairn, with special honor and ceremony.

(Continued on page 7)

Native Canadian Singers Capture Centennial Crowd



AWAITING THEIR CUE on Parliament Hill is the 33 member Glee Club from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

(Photo - Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Thirty-three young Indian students recently captivated an audience of over 1,000 people on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, when they sang in a centennial program. The Portage-la-Prairie Indian Residential Glee Club is comprised of young adults attending high school in Portage, Manitoba.

The centennial project started last November when Mr. Jack Harris, the residential school administrator wrote to the Head of Amateur Participation at Expo for permission to enter the choir. To support his request, tapes of the choir were sent along. A \$1,000 grant was made by the Centennial Commission and the remaining \$7,000 of the \$8,000 required to finance their tour was obtained through other sources. The choir has performed before packed houses in Winnipeg, Brandon, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

The Glee Club is under the capable direction of Mr. and Mrs. T. Burk, both considered excellent teachers of music. Through their efforts, the choir has acquired a professional air both in dress and performance.

When the group took their places to begin their performance on the hill, the audience applauded them warmly. Their sparkling rendition of the popular centennial song "Canada" brought a roar of approval from the crowd and the group was called back for an encore. Included on their program were

songs ranging from "Skip to My Lou" to the theme song for Sound of Music.

During their brief stay in Ottawa they were the guests of the Ottawa Rotarians.

The highlight of their centennial trip was performing at Expo '67. As Lynda Merrick of Griswold, Manitoba, said "the experience of performing before the world at Expo leaves me breathless". A feeling shared by the entire Glee Club.

Miss M. J. McCallum, a resident of Southern Ontario has generously donated funds for the purchase of musical instruments for an Indian youth band or orchestra.

Persons promoting or sponsoring such a group or desirous of doing so may communicate with me in writing, indicating the size of the group and age limitations, their musical ability and available training, other financing available and their immediate requirements. Use of the funds provided by Miss McCallum is restricted to the purchase of band or orchestral instruments for a group or groups of Indian boys and girls.

Editor,
THE INDIAN NEWS.

Totems Recall Close Friendship

The landscape around the village of Longuyon, France, and Virton, Belgium, has taken on a distinctive Canadian flavour with the appearance of two 22-foot totem poles in the centre square of each village.

They were not, however, placed there for decorative purposes but are to serve as a lasting reminder of the close friendship that existed between the French and Belgian people, and the men and families of No. 1 RCAF Fighter Wing who were stationed at Marville, France, over the past six years. The fighter wing recently moved to West Germany.

More than 5,000 people witnessed the totem pole unveiling ceremony during which the Commanding Officer, Group Captain Robert Christie, expressed the gratitude of his men and their families for the help and hospitality extended to them while on NATO duty.

Chief Baker previously made a two-week tour of major German cities in 1965 at which time he first revealed his friendly, colourful personality and wide knowledge of Indian folklore and dances.

In a telegram to Group Captain Christie, the Hon. Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, commended the Commanding Officer for selecting totem poles which serve as tangible evidence of the friendship which exists.

The Minister's telegram read, in part, "the totem pole is representative of one of Canada's earliest cultures, and symbolic of industrious people". The current and three former Commanding Officers of the base were all presented with a head-dress.



POSING FOR NEWSMEN is Chief Simon Baker and his wife, Mrs. Baker, with the Mayor of Longuyon and C.O. of No. 1 Fighter Wing, Group Captain Bob Christie, (left), and the three former C.O.'s of Marville, France.

(Photo - D.N.D.)

Chief Simon Baker of the Squamish Indian Band, whose craftsmen were commissioned by No. 1 Wing to carve the totems also took part in the ceremony. In full regalia, he helped to further cement the friendship of the villagers and Canada by performing several native dances and chanting the totem pole song.

Chief Baker, accompanied by his wife, became an instant "hit" wherever he travelled around the Marville Base. Like the famed "pied piper", he was usually followed by a group of at least 50 children.

He succeeded Chief Moses Joseph, who died last December, as head of the Squamish Band. The Band, comprised of 26 reserves, has 14 councillors in addition to a Chief.

Centennial Triplets Born

Triplets were born recently to Mrs. Noel Augustine of the Burnt Church Indian Reserve in New Brunswick.

As such an event is uncommon among Indian mothers, it might very well be the only centennial triplets born to Indian parents.

At press time, Mrs. Augustine, Kevin, Karen and Karol were all doing fine and it is hoped they will continue in good health.

Mohawks Pledge Loyalty To Queen

Chief John Brant of the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve near Belleville, Ontario, recently presented a buckskin scroll of loyalty to Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth II during a stopover at Kingston, Ontario. The scroll, devoid of any decoration, was a renewed pledge of loyalty by the Mohawks.

Chief Deserontoyou they settled at what is now known as the town of Deseronto.

The Crown has always been the symbolic guarantee of their rights and so they were pleased to meet Queen Elizabeth.

The message of loyalty brought



THE SCROLL OF LOYALTY is read to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth by Chief John Brant, as His Royal Highness, Prince Philip and Mr. R. A. Fray, the Mayor of Kingston, look on.

The Tyendinaga Band are descendants of the Mohawks whose loyalty to the Crown goes back to more than two centuries. During the American war of Independence they fought on the side of the British forces.

Fearing the Americans would continue hostilities toward them after the war, they moved north from the Mohawk Valley in New York State with the United Empire Loyalists. A tract of land was purchased for them by the British government from the Mississauga Indians and under the leadership of

a delightful reaction from the Royal couple. Prince Philip appeared very interested and asked many questions about the reserve. The ceremony took place before a huge audience and many tribal members were in full Indian regalia. After the presentation, the Queen and Prince Philip were shown the silver communion service, presented to the Mohawks by Queen Anne, a direct ancestor of Queen Elizabeth II. After viewing the communion service set, the Royal couple boarded a plane for Ottawa to attend other ceremonies scheduled for the Royal visit.

OJIBWAY LEADS CLASS

Co-operativeness and industry pay off. Sydney Jones, 18, of Garden River, Ontario, was the proud recipient of an award as top welder operator in a class of fifteen. Mr. Bette, Director, Welding Department, Provincial Institute of Trades in Toronto, describes Sydney as a clean-cut, co-operative and hard-working young man who deserves success.

Sydney attended Garden River Roman Catholic School and then proceeded to Sir James Dunn and Alexander Henry High School at Sault Ste. Marie for two years of extra training. He began the specialized welding course in September and graduated in January. Sydney has returned home and hopes to find employment in his home area of the Sault.

Indian Fishermen Attend Course On Quality Control

*Reprinted through the Courtesy of
The Fisheries of Canada*

The first course to be sponsored by the Nakina Indian Agency for Indian fishermen, was held recently in Geraldton, Ontario. The objective was to encourage groups of fishermen of the Ojibway tribe to adopt improved methods of fishing and keep accurate records of their operations.

Experienced instructors of the Federal Department of Fisheries used demonstrations and visual aids to present the importance of quality control of fish. Mr. A. D. Cameron, Geraldton Indian Agent, introduced Mr. C. D. Barrett, Senior officer, and Mr. J. M. Cullen, Inspector for the Department of Fisheries.

The class was composed of Indian fishery supervisors who represented the tribe of 3,500 Ojibway Indians from the Central Patricia area of Ontario. In his opening remarks, Mr. Barrett said, "We want you to look upon the Department of Fisheries of Canada as a ready source of helpful information. To establish and maintain careful handling, processing and shipping of your fish, is vital to you and important to those who will buy your products. Quality control can mean the difference between a successful business or an expensive disappointment."

The group of Indian Fishery Supervisors represented 107 active fishermen who, in 1966, landed 185,000 lbs. of fish of which 110,000 lbs. were whitefish and 75,000 lbs. pickerel. This realized a gross of \$28,000 for these fishermen. The fish from the area are sold to fish companies through tenders called on behalf of the group by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. C. R. Scharf, Regional Superintendent of the Fort William Indian Affairs Education Division, said the course had created so much genuine interest among the participants that next year they hoped to extend it to

a two-week period. A similar course is planned for early presentation to the Cree, Ojibway and Saulteaux tribes living around Big Trout Lake, 300 miles north of Sioux Lookout. The Department of Fisheries has again been asked to supply instructors to demonstrate and talk on quality control and the proper handling of fish.

Saskatchewan Farm Serves As Model

Recently Chief Andrew Bear reviewed the history and the operation of the Muskoday Band Farm which has been in operation since 1962.

The farm operates under a Board of Directors elected by the Band and the Chief is employed as the Farm Manager. The Band borrowed \$20,000 in 1962 by way of a Revolving Fund Loan to purchase farm equipment.

Indian Affairs Branch gave them a conditional grant of \$10,000 to purchase 50 head of cattle and one bull, with the stipulation or promise that if they kept up the payments of the Revolving Funds Loan they would not have to pay back the \$10,000 they received for cattle. The loan was paid in full in 1965. The Chief said the reason the farm was started was to give employment to Band Members and to teach interested people proper farming methods.

The farm consists of: 1,320 cultivated acres of farm land; four sections of pasture land, of which 345 acres have been broken and seeded to grass; and 175 acres of breaking that will be seeded to grass this year, with funds provided by ARDA.

(Cont. on page 8)

Canada Represented by Native Art

The Secretary of State, Miss Judy LaMarsh, and several officials from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, recently made a selection of some of the finest Indian art available.

It is to be presented to the many dignitaries who will be visiting Canada during our Centennial year.

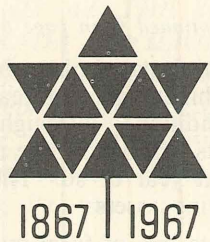
The presentations are intended to demonstrate the high quality which our native art has reached and also to provide the dignitaries with a little of native Canada which is seldom seen beyond our borders.

Plaque sur le testament des Indiens

Le Conseil consultatif national des Indiens a proposé notamment, lors de sa troisième réunion, qu'on expose davantage aux Indiens l'importance de faire leur testament.

L'administrateur des successions indiennes s'emploie actuellement à rédiger, à l'intention des Indiens, un dépliant ayant trait aux testaments et à la disposition des biens. Il y sera question de la rédaction d'un testament, des erreurs à éviter en le rédigeant, et l'on y trouvera des renseignements généraux concernant cette étape importante de l'administration d'une succession.

On s'attend de pouvoir remettre le dépliant définitif aux membres des bandes, au personnel des agences indiennes, aux membres du Conseil consultatif national à ceux des conseils consultatifs régionaux des Indiens, ainsi qu'aux organismes intéressés aux affaires indiennes.

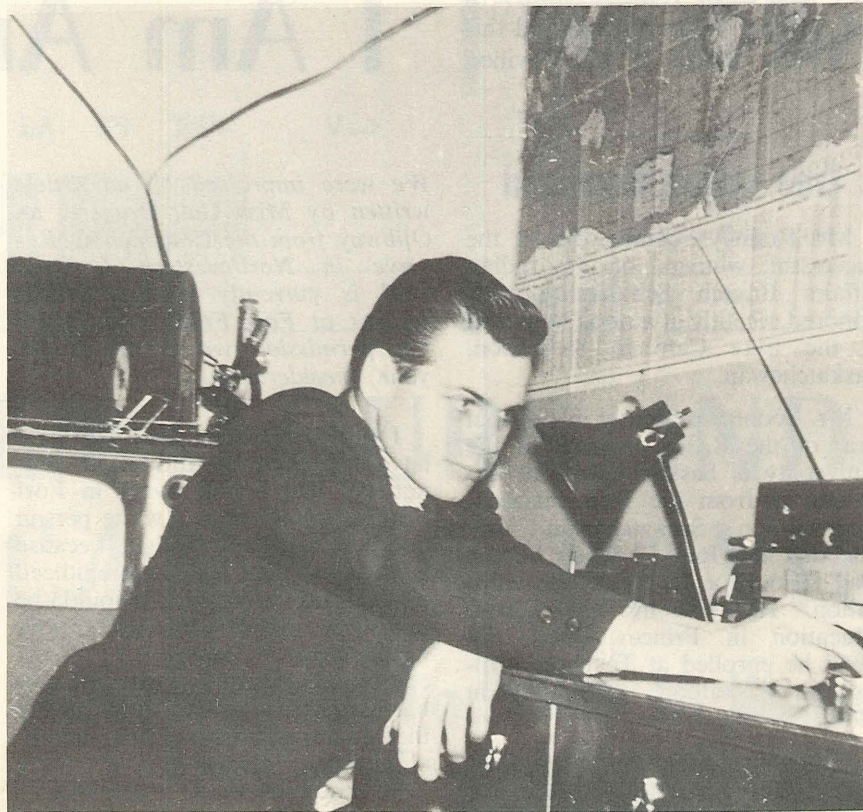


FROM DAYS PAST

The Indian's courage and contempt of sickness and pain is truly surprising.

A young woman will be in labour a whole day without uttering a groan or cry. Should she betray weakness, her family and friends would say she is unworthy of being a mother, and that her offspring would surely be the beginning of a long line of cowards.

THE INDIAN EDITORS OF CANADA



TUNING IN — Terry Lusty adjusts his short wave receiving set as a form of relaxation. Terry enjoys listening to ham operators from other parts of the world.

This is the first in a series of articles on Indian editors and the newspapers they publish for your reading enjoyment. The sole purpose of these articles is to provide you with interesting "behind the scene" glimpses of the people who prepare these various publications.

ELBOW DRUMS

Editor and Publisher,
Mr. Terry Lusty, Calgary, Alberta.

This newsletter first appeared in March, 1966. It covers both the local and national news but features events of particular interest to the Indian people such as those taking place at the Calgary Friendship Centre. In addition to editorials on current events, the paper frequently contains poems, songs, and write-ups on the Indians today.

Its primary purpose is to promote better understanding among Indian and non-Indian people by reporting both sides of the story; the situation on the reserves and the activities of both the federal and provincial governments on behalf of the Indian people.

various Indian committees and finds the work very satisfying.

His personal impression of the Indian situation both current and past: "I maintain that ours is a proud and rich heritage deserving additional merit and preservation. Our rights, privileges and status in all respects have been rebuked but improvisations, regulations and contrite amends are forthcoming."

For further information about "Elbow Drums" please address your enquiry to:

The Editor,
Elbow Drums,
c/o The Calgary Indian
Friendship Centre,
140 - 2nd Avenue, S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Poundmaker ...

(Cont. from page 4)

Surrounding the grave, a concrete base has been built which will support steel pipes to form a teepee. A huge piece of the Cree Indian's Mistasini rock will be used as a head stone. Beside each pole is a piece of rock taken from each of the nearby reserves of the Battleford Agency. The names of these reserves will be identified by a small plaque.

The official unveiling will be done by Jim Poundmaker, a great grandson of Chief Poundmaker. Chief Joe Crowfoot of Gleichen, Alberta, who is also a direct descendent of the former Chief Crowfoot will be present. Among the visiting dignitaries will be representatives of the federal and provincial governments, as well as chiefs and leaders of nearby reserves.

Ancient Culture

To Be Restored

(Prince Rupert Daily News)

The culture and history of the Indians in Canada's Pacific northwest will soon be restored to a permanent home in Prince Rupert, with the building of a ceremonial longhouse.

The Adabees or "house of beauty" — to give the longhouse its proper name — is the dream of Alice Jeffrey, a well known artist and carver. She spent two years designing and formulating plans for the project.

She said the Adabees was primarily designed to symbolize the great role played by Indians in the history of the area, and to provide Prince

Rupert with a lasting monument to historic Native culture.

The longhouse, a one-story cedar log building, is expected to cost \$25,000. It will measure 25 feet by 50 feet and will be 10 feet tall, with a 14 foot centre arch.

The front of the building will feature carvings of two killer whales. A 25 foot pole on each side of the Adabees and a 36 foot pole at the entrance will complete the outside landscape. The eagle, raven, wolf, and grizzly bear are being carved on the poles to represent the emblems of the four Indian tribes in northwestern British Columbia.

INDIAN PAVILION

The following poem was written by Mr. Duke Redbird who is a member of the Saugeen Indian Reserve in Ontario. The author read this poem during the formal unveiling of a scale model of the Pavilion in Ottawa.

May your form reflect

*The symmetry of our wigwams and
our teepees.*

*May your structure incorporate
The strength of our long houses both
East and West.*

*And may your walls create
The warmth of our fires
That have burned a hundred thou-
sand years.*

*May your colors express
The pageantry of our ceremonies.
May your tapestries weave
The story of our Great Men both
Then and Now.*

*May your fabrics portray
The contrasts of our culture
That has lived a hundred thousand
years.*

*May your furnishings tell
The simplicity of our wants and
needs.*

*May your accoutrements spell
The multiplicity of our tongues both
Old and New.*

*May your designs whisper
The tale of our legends
That have been told a hundred
thousand years.*

*May your fixtures cast
The light of our learning.
May your shadows project
The mystery and depth of our reli-
gion both Remembered and
Forgotten.*

*May your fountains recall
The bubble of our laughter and the
silence of our tears
That echo across a hundred thou-
sand years.*

*May your floor combine
The past and the future of our
people,*

*May your carpets spin
The mosaic of our complexities
both common and unusual.
May your foundation exhibit
The strength of our wisdom and
knowledge*

*For we have waited a hundred
thousand years.*

Duke Redbird

Anyone wishing to have their name placed on our mailing list and also those wishing to contribute articles may do so by addressing all correspondence to:

The Editor,
The Indian News,
Information Services,
Indian Affairs Branch,
Centennial Tower,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Cree Indian Honoured

Mr. Rodney Soonias, one of the successful winners of an Indian Affairs Branch Scholarship, was honored recently at a noon luncheon at the Elite Cafe in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Soonias presently in his final year of the B.Ed. program at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon is from the Red Pheasant Reserve in Saskatchewan. He attended the Red Pheasant Indian Day School for his elementary education. He took his high school education in Prince Albert. In 1960 he enrolled at Teachers' College in Saskatoon, graduating in 1961.

Following graduation Mr. Soonias taught school in Prince Albert for one year, Little Pine Indian Day School for one year and in the Paynton Joint School for two years, before returning to the University to continue his studies.

Mr. Soonias is married and has two children.

We were impressed by an article written by Miss Gail Bruyere, an Ojibway from the Couchiching Reserve in Northwestern Ontario. Gail is currently a high school student at Fort Frances and with her permission we reprint it for your consideration.

I am an Indian. Since birth, I have remained an Indian. I cannot say that I find living in Fort Frances harder than a white person does. I can say, though, because I am an Indian, I think prejudiced people are cruel and should be punished. Being what some boys nastily term "a squaw", I am, of course, subjected to hurt and embarrassment. I am not saying that I am ashamed of my nationality, but I always thought there were no barriers to friendship — not even colour. But I do know a girl who hates her Indian blood so much that she has denied her race. She has denied her relatives, too, because they are easily recognized as Indians. Can we say that this is her fault alone?

I am not a saint — far from it. But I do believe that God made all people the same inside. Maybe the covering is coloured a little differently, but is this a reason for hate? Do beautiful people hate the less pretty? I cannot say I am better than another, but I cannot say that I am less. My trivial hardships here in Fort Frances aren't nearly as bad as the hardships many Negroes must face. I like my life here. If people don't like me right away, they will hate me forever because I will not waste time trying to change their minds. I have a pretty fair code to live by. This is it:

Indians and Negroes are brought into the world by the same process as are all human beings and are made in the same image of their Divine Creator. They should not know hate and defeatism — but they do.

Craft producers, who are experiencing difficulty in obtaining commercially tanned deer hides and beads for the production of handicraft, may write to the Indian Affairs Branch Craft Centre at 290 Palace Street, Ottawa 7, Ontario.

The average hide is approximately 12 square feet and priced at 60¢ per square foot. Beads are available in basic colours of red, white, blue, green, etc. and sell for \$1.00 per box of 10,000. Orders will be shipped to your mailing address, post paid, cash on delivery.

Please include the name of your band and reserve in the return address.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM...

(Continued from page 6)

The Chief stated that the Band farm machinery was in reasonably good condition, although some implements will have to be replaced in the next year or so. They have the following assets:

Complete line of farm machinery — replacement value would be \$35,000; 615 acres of good summer fallow; 12,000 bushels of wheat; 6,000 bushels of oats; 1,100 bushels of barley; 200 head of cattle in the Band herd.

Recently, they sold 44 yearling steers for \$5,500.

The Chief is paid \$200 per month the year round. They also employ a stockman at \$150 per month.

Ojibway Quartzite For Montreal Metro

Decorative quartzite tile which, in the past, has been imported from Italy, is now being produced for the first time in Canada — from an Indian reserve. Chief Arthur Nahwegahbow has played an important part in developing the quartzite quarry on the Whitefish River near Little Current in the Manitoulin District of Ontario. Quartzite slabs from the quarry are used for the flooring of two of Montreal's new subway stations.

Mr. Nick Braunsch of Terra Tile of Canada spent some time searching for stone which would split into slabs suitable for placing into a mosaic type of tile. A geologist at Laurentian University directed him to the Whitefish River Reserve, where he collected samples of quartzite. Tests showed the quartzite to be hard and acid-resistant. The grey and red colouring was pleasing to the eye. Using this material, Mr. Braunsch was successful in being awarded a contract to supply quartzite tile for the Montreal subway flooring.

The Whitefish River Band Council met with Mr. Braunsch during

the summer of 1965 to arrange for the gathering and shipping of the quartzite. A contract was signed which paid the Indian workers a good wage and generated royalties for the band. Chief Nahwegahbow not only managed the operation but worked with the other band members in collecting the slabs, selecting the proper sizes and bagging them for truck shipment.

In time, loose slabs of quartzite became more difficult to find, and it was necessary to commence a proper quarrying operation including drilling and blasting. Drill steel, chisels, hammers, explosives and other equipment were purchased and a quarry site chosen. Band members gradually became skilled in the quarrying operations, with only occasional visits from Mr. Braunsch. Chief Arthur Nahwegahbow continued as manager of the project which has been responsible for shipping 200 tons of the decorative quartzite. At the peak of the project 10 or 12 men were employed. It is expected that more contracts will be forthcoming in the near future.