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Brotherhood Convention - April 14



Delegates To Gather For Bella Bella Meet

Twentieth Annual Convention of the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia will open Friday, April 14 at Bella Bella according to an official announcement in March made by the Southern District Business Agent, Ed Nahaney, on behalf of Chief William Scow.

The Convention, which gets under way on Friday, April 14, is expected to continue for a full week. Invitations have been extended to government representatives, representatives of the Indian Affairs Department, the Fishermen's Union and many other organizations and individuals.

A number of resolutions affecting the Native interests submitted by branches of the Native Brotherhood organization will be presented to the week-long meeting for consideration and discussion.

Central District vice-president Caleb Williams of Bella Bella will host the delegates who will come from the Brotherhood branches at points located about the province.

Present officers and vicepresidents of the Brotherhood are as follows: William Scow, president; Frank Calder, secretary; William Freeman, treasurer; Ed Bolton, northern vicepresident; Johnson Russ, Naas district vice-president; Harold Sinclair, northern interior vicepresident; Lazelle Charlie, Burns Lake district vice-president; Matthew Williams, Queen Charlotte Islands vice-president; Caleb Williams, Central District vice-president; Alfred Dawson, Alert Bay district



CHIEF WILLIAM SCOW Native Brotherhood President

vice-president; Robert Clifton, Southern District vice-president; Thomas Shewish, Southwest coast vice-president; Moses Smith, Northwest coast vice-president; Oscar Peters, Fraser Valley vice-president; William Pascal, Lillooet-Pemberton vice-president; Vincent Wells, Northern district business agent; Ed Nahaney, Southern district business agent; Dr. P. R. Kelly, legislative committee chairman.

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B.C. Indian Minister Speaks

Early Mission Vessel Perils Retold

COURTENAY— Tales of times when "the margin between destruction and safety was very slim" as he traveled stormy B.C. coastal waters on mission work were told Courtenay Rotary Clubby Dr. Peter Kelly recently.

The well-known native Indian churchman and resident minister of Union Bay and Hornby Island, was speaking about his experiences as marine missionary on the mission boat Thomas Crosby.

FOR 16 YEARS he made journeys up and down the rugged B.C. coast from Smith's Inlet on Queen Charlotte Sound, calling at isolated, settlements until reaching Egg Island, his most southerly port of call.

He told of many occasions when the arrival of the mission boat meant the saving of a life and of times when trappers and remote settlers were saved from starvation by the sometimes miraculous; arrival of the tiny ship through the ordeal of winter gales.

Lighthouses were visited regularly and, while books and magazines were distributed at the rate of 1200 a month to the keepers and lonely communities, the main purpose was to have a friendly visit and to create a church atmosphere in the home by bible reading and family prayer. The ships, like the Columbia stationed at Alert Bay, carry a doctor and minister to the lonely villages along the coast.

SPEAKING in reference to the Federal Government's treatment of Indians, Dr. Kelly said he had made three trips to Ottawa in two years, speaking to the Prime Minister on their behalf.

Although he professed dis-

appointment for future Indian affairs, he stated that the Indians of B.C. will forge ahead of other native nations in Canada.

He cited the cases of an Indian in the B.C. Legislature and the enrolment of Indian students in UBC as spurs to urge the young people to, take part in the affairs of the country.

The speaker voiced a plea for the average citizen and small business man to generate a more friendly spirit toward the Indian.

He described the activities of the late William Duncan, who created a model community with the Tsimpsheans of Annette Island as indicative of possible influence of one man.

Dr. Kelly is a full-blooded Indian, a leader of the Native Brotherhood and an honorary Haida Chief.

NEWS FROM ALERT BAY

By BEATRICE SCOW Alert Bay Correspondent

New electric organ for Alert Bay Christ Church will be keeping the people busy raising money. The electric organ is expected to cost about \$1500. Donations small or large are welcomed.

The old Church organ is now quite worn out. It was bought by the people in memory of Reverend Hodgson, who died here in 1934.

ENGAGEMENT of Hilda Scow, daughter of Mrs. Edna Scow, to Basil Ambers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ambers, both of Alert Bay, is looked upon with interest.

Wedding bells for them will be heard April 14, 1950.

Mrs. Bill Wilson, 41, passed away at Gilford Island on February 10. She is survived by her husband, 10 children, and her father, Herbert Johnson. She was buried at Gilford Island.

Village Island — Andrew Dawson's house was burnt to the ground. Faulty electrical wiring was the cause of the fire.

The Clam diggers started February 13, after laying off for a month because everything in the clam cannery was frozen and snow made the trucking service from Vancouver to Everet, Washington, impossible.

Basketball in the Community Hall - The Community Hall was erected but needs furnishings, heating system, a basement, etc. So the teams, Rip Tides (whites), Cormorants and Crows (Indians) have been playing pretty hard since December 21. Admission for spectators is 25 cents per person. The Community Hall hopes it will be completed by the end of this year. Directors of the Community Hall are: Ronnie Shuker, president; Suzzanne, Treasurer; Mrs. Wilby, Secretary; Gilbert Cook, McJanet, McAulay, Robert Bell, C. Galley, T. Westerlan and Gulstrom. Both Indians and Whites have contributed to the erection of the Community Hall.

Truman Invited To Fairfield Ceremonies

Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, has extended an invitation to President Harry S. Truman to join in the final ceremonies at the old Fairfield Historical Site near Moraviantown, Ont.

The Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, and Ontario's own Premier Leslie Frost, and governors of four states are to attend and take part in the International Friendship Celebrations to be held on August 13 and 15 of this year, near Moraviantown Delaware Indian Reserve, approxi-

mately three miles east of Thamesville, Ontario, on Highway No. 2.

Plans for the coming event were sketched recently as members of the Kent Presbytery of the United Church of Canada heard a report of the celebration committee. Rev. Williams outlined work already done to restore the site of the old Delaware Indian Mission which the invading American Army destroyed at the famous Battle of The Thames in 1813, where our be-

loved chief and leader TECUM-SEH paid the supreme sacrifice.

The beautiful park has been rebuilt just as the "Schoenfeld" was originally laved out. Small concrete pillars mark off the exact location of the village log cabins and small headstones reveal the names of the people who once lived within its confines - and somewhere in that village lived my ancestors! Archaeological research in the area, carried out over a period of five years, has brought to light many valuable relics of the early Moravian settlement and all of these articles have been carefully preserved. On this very spot, Rev. David Zeisberger, Missionary of the Unity of Brethern, commonly called "The Moravian Church," first preached the Gospel of Christ on the eighth day of May,

The ceremonies at the mission site have been arranged under the direction of John R. MacNicol former Toronto M.P., and noted Canadian historian also honorary chieftain of the Deleware Indians of Canada.

The theme of the celebration will be, in part, the great peace-partnership which has existed between Canada and the U.S.A., for more than one hundred and thirty-five years.

"By right, by birth we Indians own these lands,

Though starved, crushed, plundered, lies our nation low! Perhaps the white man's God has has willed it so?"

I Have Spoken,

Man, Two Small Girls Plunge to Death in Naas

PRINCE RUPERT, March 27.—Two little girls and their uncle plunged through rotting ice of the Naas River and were drowned near the Indian village of Aiyansh over the week-end.

The tragedy occurred 90 miles north of here at the community of 260 persons which is 45 miles from the mouth of the treacherous Naas.

Victims were: Paul Wright, 50, and his nieces, Emma and Gloria Haizimisqu, aged six and four.

The trio was attempting to cross the river between floes of breaking ice when the surface gave way under their weight. Wright's body has been recovered but the bodies of the children were swept under the ice. A search for them is still being carried out.

The Naas River ice isolated the village and its 100 inhabitants during the winter. Food had to be flown into the inhabitants.

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NOTED SPEAKER STRESSES EDUCATION EQUALITY LACK

Bu HUGH DEMPSEY

Edmonton, Feb. 27.—The young Indian of today should be given the same educational advantages as any other Canadian children was the main theme expressed by Mrs. Ethel Brant Monture in her tour of Canadian Clubs in western Canada.

Noted writer and direct descendant of Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, Mrs. Monture addressed the Women's Canadian Club of Edmonton recently, on the theme, "Indians of the Twentieth Century."

Mrs. Monture did not stress the history of her race nor the oppression by white men, but spoke of the modern Indian of today.

Although the Indians of North America are usually referred to as the vanishing race, Mrs. Monture pointed out that the number is increasing year by year. She said there are 132,000 Canadians of Indian blood at the last Dominion census.

History usually refers to the Indian as vicious, savage or treacherous and modern literature calls

Bella Bella Sisterhood

By M. HUNT

We the members of our local Sisterhood at Bella Bella held a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Windsor on Tuesday, January 31, 1950.

First item on the program was the election of officers for the coming term. They are as follows: Our new local president, elected, Mrs. Annie Mason; Vice-President, Mrs. Flora Williams; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Hannah MacKay; Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie Humchitt; Secretary, Mrs. Maggie Humchitt; Advisors, Mrs. Albert Humchitt; Mrs. Bessie Brown, Mrs. Beatrice Starr and Louisa Lawson were chosen as messengers.

Both the retiring president, Mrs. Johnny White, and Vice-President, Mrs. Maggie Windsor, spoke on behalf of their retiring committee, thanking everyone for their cooperation, also encouraging the new officers elected. There were 41 members present.

Mrs. Albert Humchitt closed the meeting with a prayer.

Alberta Buffalo Found TB Victims

FORT VERMILLION, Feb. 27.— Word has been received here that signs of tuberculosis have been discovered among the buffalo near the Fifth Meridian in Wood Buffalo Park.

Discovery was made by rangers who were killing some of the anhim lazy, drunken and apathetic. The pattern set up by these words, said Mrs. Monture, is no more true of the Indian than of any other race.

She expressed her appreciation of the small rural school available to Indian children, but pointed out that many areas lacked the facilities to give a substantial education. She expressed the wish that better educational systems be made available.

"We hate to be thought of as a problem," she said. "We need time to grow into a new way of living and thought. We must feel our way and know what will be best for our young people."

Mrs. Monture was born on the Mohawk Reservation at Brantford, Ont., and is related to Pauline Johnson, the famous Indian poetess. For the past eight "years, she has lived in Rochester, N.Y., where she worked in the blood research laboratory at the University of Rochester.



PEACE PIPE presentation and donning of war bonnet gave honorary membership in Otoe Indian tribe to Republican National Committee chairman Guy G. Gabrielson. At Tulsa, Okla., to attend party luncheon, Gabrielson was given title "Turah-hi" or "GoodLeader."

Indian Athlete Tops

Jim Thorpe Best In 50 Years

New York—(AP)—Jim Thorpe, that almost legendary figure of the sports world, had additional laurels heaped upon his brow when U.S. sports experts named him the greatest male athlete of the half-century.

Previously voted the No. 1 football player of the last 50 years, the spectacular Indian became the only double winner in the Associated Press Poll when 252 out of 393 sports writers and radio broadcasters accorded him the ultimate

"Old Jim," greatest track and field athlete of his day and, later, a good enough baseball player to draw big-league pay for six years, finished far ahead of Babe Ruth, the runner-up. Ruth, earlier chosen top baseball star of the era, drew 86 first-place votes.

Still another hero of the National Poll, Jack Dempsey, who was named the greatest prize fighter, placed third with 19 votes. Ty Cobb, runner-up to Ruth in the baseball poll, finished fourth with

imals to supply meat for the Indians. Although the natives were not allowed to eat the diseased meat, it was given to them to feed their dogs.

Wood Buffalo Park is about 400 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta.

11 firsts.

In 1911 and '12 Thorpe stood the college football world on its ears, many times almost single-handed carrying Carlisle Indian Institute to astonishing victories over Army, Harvard and other ruling powers.

It is even more certain that he was the world's greatest track and field performer in 1912, the year

he won both the 10-event Decathlon and the five-event Pentathlon at the Olympic games in Stockholm.

His marks in most of the events were not remarkable by modern standards, but at the time they were of such a uniform excellance that no other competitor could keep Thorpe in sight.





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Kemove The

We are reprinting this editorial, which appeared in the February 18 issue of "The Nechako Chronicle." It refers to a justified complaint that Stoney Creek Indians have registered against treatment accorded them in Vanderhoof. As stated in a news story in the same issue, a special meeting of the Stoney Creek Band was held. The item states simply that, "Purpose of the meeting and order of business was confined principally to lack of accommodations in Vanderhoof for the Indians. Lack of hotel accommodations and toilet facilities were extensively discussed along with the hardships suffered by the Indians during the severely cold weather. A letter of protest was ordered filed with the Vanderhoof Village Commissioners."

THE EDITORIAL FOLLOWS:

Remove The Thorn(s)

THORNS have a tendency to irritate, then fester, if they are not removed. Logically, by the same token, legitimate complaints warrant prompt and thorough investigation and attention.

Striving as we are for close co-operation and mutual understanding on the part of all residents in the Nechako Valley, with our objective a better and more prosperous place in which to live and work, every effort should be made to promote and maintain goodwill.

Our local business organizations are to be commended for the good work they are doing on behalf of the district as a whole but some have given cause for legitimate criticism by failing to heed repeated representations by rural residents for shelter and water for teams, rest rooms and improved parking facilities. These matters are of vital interest to rural residents and deserve prompt consideration. Many of them travel many miles to patronize village merchants.

More recently our native residents of Stoney Creek held a meeting at which they expressed resentment at lack of accommodations for Indians in Vanderhoof. While a complaint is being filed without recommendations or suggestions, it is to be hoped an effort will be made without delay to find a satisfactory solution to their grievance.

Our Stoney Creek neighbors have been complimented in many instances recently by those who are following with close interest the rapid progress being made by some of the Indian To be good neighbors and humanitarians we cannot bands. be indifferent to their needs.

The common objective of whites and Indians, regardless of occupation as farmers, merchants or workers of all kinds, is to make constructive progress. Through unity, progress is faster and much easier. Let us do everything possible to remove the thorns impeding our progress.

Rights For The Indian

THE NEWS dispatches from Ottawa refer to it as the "new Bill of Rights for the Indians." This is the bill to be presented to the 1950 session of Parliament to revamp the Indian Act. It is the result of a great deal of agitation over many years not only by the native Indians themselves but by their many white friends in Parliament and out. It is hoped it will give the 135,000 Indians of Canada a new status in which they will no longer be regarded as wards of a paternal government but as individuals capable of, and entitled to, the fullest development as citizens.

It is impossible to say yet precisely what the "Bill of Rights" will do because its contents are a departmental secret. Three things the Indians want principally-more schools and hospitals, non-denominational education, and repeal of the prohibition against purchase of liquor.

Indians disagree about getting the ballot. Many are opposed because they fear it would rob them of treaty privileges. But the Indians of British Columbia are enfranchised and proud of it. They haven't suffered. And the Indian will not attain full equality and will not be heard effectively, until he is enfranchised. This, the government, in putting the final touches to the "Bill of Rights", should consider.

It is not strange that the Indians, in all their demands, should lay stress on the right to purchase liquor. This prohibition is symbolic to them, as it must be to all who consider the Indian question, of their wardship, of their utter inequality.

Their treatment in this respect is in contrast with the way provincial governments treat them over hunting, trapping and fishing rights. If he takes a drink, the Indian is a government ward, a sub-citizen, and can be fined or jailed. If he fishes in the wrong place, despite what he considers his traditional rights, he suddenly becomes a white fisher-man's equal—and is fined or jailed. This happens right here in British Columbia.

For years it has been customary to consider the Indians as Stone Age men incompetent to survive in modern civilization. But observers know that Indians are much like other people. Some are highly competent, some incompetent. The incompetent will always have to be looked after. The competent should have their chance.

—"The Vancouver Sun."

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of Indian People Must End Segregation

THERE is appreciation throughout the province that the government is going to do something about giving the Indians a better deal. Too long these people have been forced to live on ghetto-like reservations.

A bill before the legislature will allow appointment of a committee of six to fully investigate conditions under which Indians must live. This committee will bring in recommendations for the betterment of Indian lives.

There is only one way now, of making Indians citizens like other citizens. They have been given the franchise. That is excellent. They have one of their race in the legislature. That, too, is excellent. Now it must be seen that all Indian children may go to public schools like other children. Only in this way can they become assimilated. They need the competition to be found in public schools. They need to know they are not children set apart, but children of British Columbia, entitled to the educational, social and health benefits of every other British Columbia child, irrespective of race, color or religion.

Abolition of schools where Indian children are segregated is a "must" in the first report of the new committee which will inquire into Indian affairs and report to a man known for his sympathy to the Indian people, Hon. John Cates, minister of labor.

-News-Herald.

Indian Bill of Rights in April

OTTAWA.—Legislation establishing a new bill of rights for Canada's 135,000 Indians probably will be introduced in the Commons late in April, Immigration Minister Harris

said on March 21.

He spoke after several Opposition members urged better treatment of Indians. He said it has not yet been decided what procedure will be follow-

ed to give Indian bands an opportunity to make representations on contents of the legislation.

John Diefenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre) suggested that representatives of Indians in each province and particularly Indian chiefs be brought to Ottawa by the government to discuss the legislation.

Mr. Diefenbaker said Indians wanted to see their treaty rights preserved. They wanted full citizenship rights, but in asking for that they wanted their full treaty rights respected. They were fearful that if they accept the right to vote they will lose treaty rights.

He believed the time had come when Indians should be permitted to take action against the Crown for neglect or mismanagement of funds.

Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East) said the franchise has been extended to Indians in British Columbia. He did not think it could be very long maintained that the Indian is a citizen when he is considered a British Columbian, but a ward of the State when he comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal government.

Indian Mother Tells Tragic Story Of Struggle For Bare Existence

Fort St. James, B.C. February 22, 1950.

Mrs. Maisie A. Moore, Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Friend, Mrs. Moore:

It took me a long time to make up my mind to write to you to let you know we are finding our lives in a poor condition. This winter has been so cold, my husband, an invalid from an accident, myself an ex-T.B. patient at Miller Bay Hospital.

If you find it suitable you can print this in the Native Voice. I left hospital at Miller Bay in Prince Rupert on August 6, 1949, fully discharged and cured of this dreadful disease.

The poor conditions in which I found my home and husband would make any woman bitter till the rest of her life. My husband was hurt on June 9, 1949 in Prince Rupert and had no way of supporting my children. Altogether, they were getting \$14.64 for four children and himself. I had hardly anything to eat for a whole month until I complained fo the Indian Agent about our poverty. Only then did he give me \$7.30 for fresh vegetables and fruit enough for a week comparing to high prices on foods.

So I got to work to make things better for them. Got my relatives to help me out with the food and clothing, even had no towels. My husband was not fit to work. Even work at home made him suffer considerably, he could not provide sufficient food for all of us so we found it really hard this winter. He was disabled in one arm a few years ago. To top it this accident caused him considerable blindness, and very much suffering in head and eyes. Yet the doctor just looks at his eye and forgets about him instead of taking him to a good eye specialist. So he is going to try to go to Vancouver this spring.

We are now getting \$21.94 for three children, 17, 14, and 6 years. My daughter (14) was given back to me from school, to help me with the work because of my condition. My oldest, 17 years, is paralized in the right side so

she is of no help to us. It's so little for a large family to live on. Understanding that we were both unable to help ourselves no way of getting even extra money. I had a complaint to the Indian Agent again and again for clothes so he gave \$25 for my children, for which I took rubbers, yarn and yard goods for them. Yet my husband had to use one thin summer underwear through all this cold spell, so I begged again to the Indian agent only then did he give him a pair of wool underwear.

TONIGHT, we had some trouble when one doctor and Indian Constable came into our home and started bawling out my poor husband for complaining about his undernourished son (6 years old). He had spoken to the doctor a week before -and asked to be taken to Vancouver but he said he would ask the Indian agent. Is it any business of the Agent? He wants to operate on my husband and take out his eye but my husband refuses to let him do that because of the same thing. Our little boy was not getting enough good food that's why he is so sickly. Now absolutely no milk no fruit did we eat all winter and that's the food most good for one's diet. Because of lack of money to buy it. We got children's allowance but that goes for what we take in the stores before it comes. So we have to skimp the rest of the month.

THE CONSTABLE was even more sore at me because I took my husband's side of the argument, because the doctor called him a liar for saying he got \$7.32 for his own ration; he was not referring to our side of it. It's hard enough to make a doctor understand from an uneducated man like him what he wanted to say, so the constable just stopped short of fighting me for that.

I am especially asking you if a relative of an Indian married to white is strictly forbidden to visit with her relatives. Is it a strict law of the government that they should stay away from their relatives. She is Indian by birth. She was not causing any trouble and buying her own food. I don't see any reason for the constable to chase her out of my house. Which he tried to do. But he did not succeed, but he is coming back today to chase her out.

My little boy needs milk. I asked this constable to increase baby's milk ration to a full case but he refused me saying I had enough to buy me more milk. My baby gets one can a day, she is 5 months.

Must close now hoping to hear from you real soon.

So long and God Bless and prosper you.

Sincerely a friend, (signed) Mrs. FRANCESCA.
ANTOINE

REPORT FROM PENTICTON

By MRS. LOUISE GABRIEL Secretary Seyeemen Club

On January 25 we had the pleasure of hearing a talk by Mrs. Ethel Brant Monture, a descendant of the famous Mohawk chief, who is making a country-wide tour under the auspices of the Canadian Clubs. She gave an inspired talk on the opportunities that exist today for those who try. Mrs.

Bennett acted as chairman. She and our chief, Gideon Eneas, thanked Mrs. Monture on behalf of an appreciative audience.

. . .

Michel Philip has returned from Coqualeetza Indian Hospital to help with his wife's recent illness. It has been discovered that Agnes has contracted T.B. also and they will go together for treatment. The older children have been sent to school at Kamloops, and the two younger children will be under their uncle's care, Johnny Jones of Vernon.

The men of the Reserve have organized a club for the purpose of studying carpentry and agriculture. Mr. Jack Hayes, of Penticton, will act as instructor. The club will be known as the Chagalen (Arrow) Club. They are also hoping to raise a fund to be used by members to cover emergencies. Mr. Jacob Kruger and Mr. Albert George have been elected chairman and secretary.

The Penticton Reserve was saddened by the death of one of the old time residents, Joseph Cawston, who passed away at his home here January 13, aged 73 years.

Mr. Cawston was born in 1877 on New Year's Day. He is survived by his wife, Millie; one half sister, Nancy Paul, Shingle Creek; one half brothear, Michael Gallagher.

Funeral services were held Monday, January 16, at the Sacred Heart Church (Indian Mission), Rev. Father Fahlman, O.M.I., officiating. Interment was in New Cemetery, Penticton Indian Reserve.

A most successful Bingo Party sponsored by the Senyeemen Club was held Monday evening at the Penticton Indian Day School. A large crowd including visitors from town, and Keremeos. Bingo prizes were donated by the members of the Club. Proceeds will be used to further the Club's activities.

Mother of the Incas

By CHIEF SHUP-SHE

peaks of the Andies scientists found a few years ago what they were convinced was the top secret of the Incas, long forgotten stronghold Phuyu Pata Marka, mountain top city.

Towering massive stone walled forts, impregnable ramparts of solid rock that hug the crests of sheer granite cliffs 1000 feet or more high, hundreds of huge steps often chiseled out of bedrock and complete water and drainage systems, a stone 70 foot long tunnel; these are but a few of the many wonders of the long lost Inca city. This area is often called American Tibet, and here indeed was the famed Tampu Tocco, Mother of the Incas.

THIS city above the clouds, with its gigantic stone ruins clinging to the sheer face of the cliffs, rivals the better known Aztec and Maya cities of central America, according to the scientists who found the ruins, members of the Wenner-Gren Expedition.

On two most important occasions in Inca history, it is believed that this city in the clouds saved the Inca people. Together with the city of Macchu Picchu, discovered by Dr. Hiram Bingham and the Yale University Expedition in 1911, the cities form a secret, forbidding mountain top metropolitan area to which the Incas fled the Spanish plunderers of 1529.

THE last ruling Inca Manco fled with the silver and golden hoard, the fabulous band of Sun Maidens and his officers and Chiefs to this area. That he fled here is certain but where he hid the silver and gold is of course unknown.

The modern-civilized governments have tried everything from murder to church to extract the location of the treasure. In fact, modern White Governments there claim any or all gold discovered in the ruins. Little that it may be it should be kept in the country where found but one wonders how much of it has lined the coffers of some palefaced American. We

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have proof that many priceless objects whose ethnological value far exceeded their metal value, were melted down and spent in European dives ever since the 1500's.

To assist nature, the Incas built these cities to become the great engineers of their day or perhaps any day. They reached the apex of defensive warfare in America. Their ramparts barring every twist and turn in steep mountain trails, were the Maginot line of their times. Moreover, these fortifications served far better their people than the Maginot served France!

Gold to the Incas meant nothing as money, but they valued it highly for its yellow color, the color of the sun. Most of the gold the Spanish took out of Peru were plaques of gold dedicated to the Sun God.

where Phuyu Pata Marka is located, it is necessary to climb steep trails cut in the cliff sides. On a neighboring ridge is the nearby town of Sayaq Marka. Connecting these two towns is a mountain top road which at one point

goes through a tunnel 70 feet long.

Dr. Ferjos says: "The sides, bottom and top of the granite tunnel may be largely of natural origin as the tremendous ledge of granite which forms the outer wall has slipped away down the cliff along a joint plane and moved out from the bottom. Here the floor is about seven feet wide—the natural opening narrows to the west end and this part, apparently, has been enlarged by artificial means. Drill holes are found along the roof and wall of this section."

In reading this, dear reader, please try to picture yourself or anyone drilling holes in solid granite with stone drills or drills of copper as some would have one believe. Did you ever strike one hard stone against another or try to revolve one stone against another as a drill? With a good deal of pressure, you end up with one broken stone, generally the wrong stone!

MNDIANS living in the Transmountain region are lucky in an atomic age of fear as they no doubt will survive the next civilized war far better than flat land dwellers, but their cousins didn't



CHIEF SHUP-SHE

depend upon luck alone and aided nature. The fact they are still with us, while many lower and flatter land tribes aren't, should be all the lesson one needs.

It is interesting to note the most cultured Indian nations were living in the Trans-Mountain chain, the rock belt of the Rockies-Andes Mountain area. It may have been because they were sheltered from hostile tribes or may just be that a nation wise enough to see the advantage of the natural rock forts, also was wise and intelligent in all things!

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Indian Braves Icy Lake Swim To Save Friend From Death

An Indian Brave's one hundred yard swim in the icy waters of Lake Simcoe and a halfmile mad dash in his bare feet through snow to a house was climaxed in the dramatic rescue of Melvin J. Latremouille, age 46, from a drifting ice floe where he had been marooned for over two hours on one Saturday night in January.

Latremouille had been fishing through the ice with his Indian friend Tommy Porte, age 29, of Georgina Island Indian Reserve, when they suddenly found the ice broken and drifting away from shore . . . When smoke from their fishing shanty, which they had set afire, failed to attract attention, Tommy Porte peeled off his outer garments and dived into the icy water and swam to shore.

DODGING loose ice and drifting floes, this brave man, whose own brother froze to death last month on this same lake, not very far from where the two had been fishing, made his way to shore, but piled-up and jagged-ice prevented him from climbing out of the water. So in waist deep cold water he walked and struggled another one hundred yards before making land.

After running a half-mile through deep snow, he reached shelter and help at the home of Stanley Sellers. Mrs. Sellers immediately telephoned the Kenwood Hotel at Jackson's Point, Ontario, for help and Larry Thomas, of New Toronto, at Jackson's Point on a fishing trip, set out for the drifting-floe in a rowboat and brought the stranded Mr. Latremouille to shore.

"WE YELLED ourselves hoarse but no one hear us," Porte said la-

Lejac Juveniles Trounce Vanderhoof Team

The boys from Lejac Indian School handed the Vanderhoof Juveniles a severe trouncing in an interesting, although one-sided hockey game.

The game, played recently in Vanderhoof, ended with a score of 11-0 in favor of the visitors.

The Lejac boys displayed a superior brand of hockey and their team work revealed excellent coaching. The team as a whole is a credit to the Lejac Indian School. Members of the Lejac team were: T. Green, T. George, P. Prince, B. Billy, E. Ketlo, C. Patrick, M. Julien, G. George, R. Louie and A. George.

ESKIMO GIRL GUIDES TAUGHT HOW TO TRAP

AKLAVIK.—Eskimo Girl Guides here are being taught how to live off the land. Under supervision of their teachers, the girls have been taught to set their own traps and operate muskrat lines. Girls are paid from \$2 to \$2.50 for each muskrat pelt.

tear, "and when we tried to attract attention by soaking a blanket in kerosene or coal-oil to make a fire, but we could not light it for the strong wind. Since that did not work," he continued, "we carried the oil soaked blanket into the shanty and set fire to it in there. The blaze quickly caught onto the shanty and lit up the trees on the shore line more than 500 yards away, but I suppose everyone was in town because it was on Saturday night when this happened and nobody noticed it."

"When I hit that cold water it was just like getting a powerful sock on the jaw. I went numb all over but I swam like all blazes and somehow I made it."

Both men were no worse for their experience and they returned to their ice-fishing occupation the next day.

P.S.—I suggest that Tommy
Porte be awarded an "Achievement Medal" from Indian Affairs
Office at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

BIG WHITE OWL.

Tommy Porte, Ojibway Indian Brave, swam 100 yards in ice-choked lake to get assistance for his pal slowly drifting away from the mainland.

A Legend

The White Winged Canoe

By BIG WHITE OWL

NE VERY BEAUTIFUL day, now about 340 years ago, while the great and salty sea was calm . . . and strangely still, a Lenni Lenape scout noticed a strange object way out on the rim of the sea. So at once he notified the Chiefs and Leaders of his tribe, together they watched with great concern because every evidence indicated that the strange object was coming toward the shore.

At first the Lenni Lenape thought it was a great white bird with mighty wings, but as it approached nearer to the shore, adding to their great excitement, they saw human forms moving about on what seemed to be a monster white-winged canoe. (This was the occasion when Mr. Hendrik Hudson anchored his ship, the "Half Moon," off New York Island in the year 1609.)

The Lenni Lenape Chiefs sent a number of their scouts to make a closer investigation and to send or dispatch messages by smoke signals from their observation posts, also by sending special runners to the various villages and camps to inform the warriors, and all the people of the Lenni Lenape Nation, about the strange whitewinged-canoe approaching from the salty sea. Soon Lenni Lenape warriors began to arrive from all directions and in a little while more than a thousand warriors were gathered along the shore in readiness. They were painted and dressed for battle. They were armed with their best and strongest bows and arrows. They had their stone tomahawks, flint and bone pointed spears. Thus equipped they waited for the strange enemy.

A ND it came to pass that the Lenni Lenape warriors beheld, for the very first time, the strange men upon the white-winged-canoe. They saw that these strange men seemed to be built after the fashion of their own images-but they had faces white like the winter snow. Straightway the Chiefs held a council and it was immediately decided that the strange men with pale faces surely must be Peace Messengers of Kitche Manitou, (Great Spirit) so instead of making war with them they prepared a great welcome for the strange pale faced people.

And it came to pass, after spreading their beautiful corn husk mats on the ground, and after spreading many valuable pelts such as beaver, otter, panther, bear, fox and racoon, along the sandy shore, they were ready to give a great welcome to those whom they thought to be Peace Messengers of the Great Spirit.

The white men, upon landing, were no doubt much astonished to be greeted with such friendliness, and to see such a gorgeous display of wealth in furs, so instead of walking on the fur carpet which was spread for them to walk upon,

very carefully they walked around the carpet of skins, and in token of good fellowship they approached the Lenni Lenape warriors with outstretched arms.

THE CHIEFS of the tribes accepted the pale-faced men as friends and fellow beings by commiserating their dire distress, and by welcoming them to a parcel of land whereon to pitch their wigwams. In the beginning the Lenni Lenape Nation and the Pale Faced People lived together in perfect harmony and peace, but as the Pale People multiplied in numbers, they became just like a pack of greedy dogs. They began to cheat and rob and abuse their benefactors, the Indians. They started to distribute their cursed 'fire-water," a concoction which burns the heart of man and dims his eyes. On top of all that they strange and new diseases such as brought over with them many smallpox, social disease, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, etc. These are only a few of the many secret weapons that the Pale Faced Man brought over with him from the old land to spread corruption, despair, grief and violence, amongst the Original People of the New World.

And that was, in part, the recompense my most worthy forefathers received for welcoming to the shores of North America, the Pale Faced People!

I Have Spoken!



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- 2. Maintains exhibits, free to the public.
- 3. Provides publications in popular form at nominal costs.
- 4. Provides motion-picture programmes and lectures for children and adults.
- Prepares school loan material such as portable exhibits, collections and films.
- 6. Provides identification service and source of information.
- 7. Carries on field investigation and research.

For further information write to: The Director, Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Hon. W. T. Straith, K.C., Minister

VICTORIA, B.C.

News Notes . . .

From Alberta

By JOHN LAURIE

The Provincial Council met in Edmonton February 4 at the Bissell Institute. Matters under discussion were; Welfare and Social Workers on the Reserve; action of the Alberta Hospitals Association in recommending to its member hospitals that they refuse Indian patients, except emergencies, until the Health Branch was prepared to meet ordinary public ward charges and several matters of general nature.

The Council approved the requirements for Welfare Workers as set out by the Federal Government and urged that day school teachers with welfare training be appointed whenever possible. The Directors felt that such a teacher would be the best possible contact as children would be coming daily into the school. Thus, needs of the reserve could be easily ascertained. Action of the Hospitals Association affects only a few of our people and was referred to the Band Councils for discussion and report. The Secretary was empowered to call an emergency meeting if necessary should the Association be allowed to receive copies of the proposed Act after it reaches the House.

Feed Scarce

Winter is still with us and feed is getting very scarce in many areas. With a near crop failure from Calgary north, and the unusual cold and snow, there has been a great deal of distress on some of the reserves.

However, our Supervisor has been most ready to forward extra supplies of rations to the needy reserves; we are grateful to him for his prompt action.

Hockey Set Back

Hockey has had a setback with the cold in December, January and February and some teams were unable to get their rinks into shape.

The Bearspaw team at Morley has had several games and showed that they had their usual good form. One of the most promising teams so far is the Sarcee team which has had little practice and few games. But the team shows very good form and could give a good account of itself in one of the minor leagues. The coach is Leonard Crane. Members of the team are; Leonard Crane, Gordon Crowchild, Joe and John Bigplume, Pete and Amos Manywounds, Richard and Harry Dodging Horse, Cecil Lee, Roy Otter, Freddy Runner, Robert Dodging Horse. The boys did a fine job of raising funds to equip their team and to build a rink. They were assisted by the Anglican

Young Peoples of the Cathedral, St. Barnabas, St. Stephens and by the Associated Canadian Travellers

Mr. Pugh Honored

The Stonies of Morley, Eden Vaaley and Bighorn, honored their retiring Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Pugh, who received a feathered headdress and adoption into the tribe under the name of Fighting Eagle.

President James Gladstone of Blood Reserve, and Chief Albert Manyfingers motored up to attend the farewell for Mr. Pugh. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. While at Morley, they attended a meeting of the Stoney members of the I.A.A. along with the Secretary.

Eden Valley Reserve

Great credit goes to John Lefthand of the Eden Valley Reserve who reports that all members of that group have signed up with the I.A.A. For almost thirty years this group has been established around Pekisko and now, through the efforts of the I.A.A., are established on a reserve of their own with adequate housing and a day school. The school, opened last fall, is already overcrowded.

High Attendance

Reports have it that our day schools have had an extremely high average attendance in spite of the many weeks of below zero weather and deep snow. The Indian Affairs Branch should be satisfied now that the Alberta Indians will support day schools if given the chance. The I.A.A. has always maintained that day schools would be in every way successful when they were established. We have always believed in equal educational opportunities for all children.

Bighorn Reserve Plans

The Bighorn Reserve has worked out a splendid scheme to insure good attendance at the day school. Since most of families run trap lines in winter, parents in turn remained at home and looked after the children whose parents took turns in overseeing their trap lines. At the Sarcee Reserve, parents co-operate in providing teams to take children to school, each family providing transportation for two weeks. All aboard the "MULE TRAIN".

Touching Experience

While visiting patients at the Charles Camsell Hospital, the Secretary had a most interesting and touching experience. One of our strong supporters from the Sunchild Reserve, Norman Legrelle, is a patient. While talking

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO RIGHTS OF INDIANS

Authority to set up a committee to inquire into the rights of native Indians in British Columbia is contained in a bill presented to the Legislature March 21 by Labor Minister John Cates.

Duties of the committee are:

- 1. To collect and correlate information relating to Indians resident in the province.
- 2. To collaborate with all other departments of the Government of the province and of Canada in the compilation of information relating to Indians.
- 3. To study, investigate, and inquire into such questions relating to the civil rights of Indians as may be designated . . . by the Lieu-

tenant-Governor-in-Council.

4. To submit from time

4. To submit, from time to time, to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council reports of the investigations, studies and inquiries made by the committee, together with such recommendations as to the committee seem proper.

The committee is to have not more than six members with full powers under the Enquiries Act. Members will not be paid salary, but will be paid traveling and other personal expenses incurred in their duties.

A secretary to be known as the "secretary of the provincial advisory committee on Indian Affairs" will be appointed as a civil servant under the Department of Labor.

to him, the Secretary was surprised to hear Norman say that he had several dollars in membership fees which he had been holding for a long time but no one with authority had visited the hospital. He was glad to forward these fees. Norman was quite enthusiastic over the hospital and grateful for the efforts of the I.A.A. in getting this hospital setup for the Alberta Indians.

Treaty Indian Attitude

The Treaty Indians of Alberta wish to be known that they are unanimously opposed to any kind of voting being forced upon them by the revised Indian Act. Such arbitrary action is a breach of Treaty and just another useless fantasy as far as Treaty Indians

are concerned. They are equally determined that Band Membership should be the business of the chiefs, councils and bands concerned. This again was left, at the original Treaties, to the Bands to decide. Moreover, so far as we can learn from a close study of the briefs and evidence submitted to the Joint Committee, all Bands reporting took exactly the same attitude. Thus, to decide arbitrarily, and without considering Indian point of view, would be the last word in a long and gloomy tragedy.

After the Council Meeting in Edmonton, the Friends of the Indians held a supper meeting which many directors attended. Thanks, Friends

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Native Brotherhood Vice-President Holds Babine Membership Meet

Lazelle Charlie, District Vice-President of the Native Brotherhood of B.C., and also Vice-President of the Liberal Association of Burns Lake, held a meeting of the native population of the Babine at 3:30 p.m., February 11, 1950.

Mr. Charlie called meeting to order and explained his purpose in calling a meeting of the Babine Band. He also reminded them of the meeting that he held at Topley Landing March 18, 1949, and at that time there were only four members who belonged to the Native Brotherhood of B.C. and these men were still members and in good standing and the names were Chief Mitchell and Alec Cassimier of Fort Babine.

THE VOTE was granted to the Natives of B.C. without the loss of their aboriginal rights and it was one of the purposes of the meeting held that we must have this clarified. He had the pleasure of being elected the District Vice-President of the Native Brotherhood of B.C. for Burns Lake and surrounding district.

Provincial crown lands and the rights of Natives to cut wood for home use and for building purposes. At the present time Natives were denied these rights. The Natives should have the same right as the Government to cut this timber and put it to use. Was this timber not ours, too?

Hunting and fishing rights were now in danger of being lost to the people and the freedom of getting Moose for their daily food was fast disappearing and also fishing was becoming difficult, most of these on account of the strict hunting laws.

CONSUMPTION of liquor was something that was causing hardship, especially when the gains

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were nil after spending hard earned money. With this in mind, he decided that there was only one answer, and this was to join the Native Brotherhood of B.C. That had improved conditions among the Native people and were continuing to branch into other progressive fields. Since organizing the Interior, he has noticed the vast changes that are taking place in various parts of B.C. This was the reason that meetings such as this were necessary.

CHIEF PADDY ISAAC spoke on behalf of the Burns Lake Band and also stressed the necessity of complete unity with the Native Brotherhood of B.C. who could assist in the various matters that pertained to the Natives of his dis-

Miller Bay Hospital was the subject that the Chief was interested in. On account of the change of climate, he thought that it would be best for the interior people to have their own hospitals, especially the T.B. patients who at present had to make the long trip to Miller Bay. This could be remedied by a T.B. Hospital in the Interior.

ALEC MITCHELL, of Burns Lake, spoke on the Hospital situation and the few months that he spent there. The distance that had to be covered from the Interior to Miller Bay was great and the climate so different. He also favored the idea that if possible, a hospital should be built in Central British Columbia.

Co-operation with the Native Brotherhood should be one hundred per cent as they are the only ones to fight for the various rights that were handed down from generation to generation. Their hunting and fishing rights must be protected and this we must not lose. This has been in the hands of our forefathers and we must keep it.

JIMMY DONALD, Burns Lake, stressed the necessity of joining

the Native Brotherhood and fully co-operating with them. It would mean better education would be possible. The Native Brotherhood always stressed the need for better schools and better teachers. Thus it would mean a better chance to raise the standards of the Native people.

According to the speaker hospitals for the Interior tribes should be built in the interior and careful study should be made as to the change of climate the patients are subject to, when they are transferred to the Coast.

LAWRENCE TOM, secretary of the Burns Lake Native Brotherhood Branch, stressed the fact that all should co-operate and join the Native Brotherhood and have themselves represented in their daily needs.

Real dainty choice was the term used by the speaker in joining the Native Brotherhood and carrying a paid up card. The present list of the membership was required by the Department of Labour at Victoria and each District was required to send in their list as soon as possible. It would be necessary for those who wish to forward their fees for 1950 and have their duplicate cards forwarded to the Sub Office of the Native Brotherhood at Prince Rupert.

Hospital Petition

Those who co-operate and join the Brotherhood will qualify in signing a brief that will be presented to our M.L.A. The petition is as follows:

This is to notify you that the Interior Natives wish to have a new T.B. Hospital built and located at Burns Lake, B.C. The following members, whose signatures appear below, have fully co-operated with the above request:

Jimmy Joe, Isaac Tom, Duncan Michell, Dick Hall, Pierre Madam, Julian Patrick, Tom Whess, Paul

LAZELLE CHARLIE

Williams, Jonas Whess, David Whess, Augustine Joe, Nellie George, Rosie Antoine, Antoine Williams.

Mary Louie, Sarah Martin, Julia Whess, Lowers Charley, Donald Pierre. Lucy Tom. Christine Whess, Madeline Charlie, Louie James, Jamarie James, Katherine Dennis, Leonard Tegee, Baptiste Whess.

Mary French, Victor Tegee, Antoine Tom, Lilex Alex, Esther Alex, Adam William, Larry Antoine, Pete Dennis, Mary Ann Den-

Patrick Madam, Henry Williams, Charlie Whess, John Madam, Mishell Charles, Poli Patrick, Alex Williams, Henry Patrick, Phillip Plasway, Frank Patrick, Peter Whess, Plasway E. Williams, Mary Abraham, Martha Williams.

Mary Whess, Mary Charlie, Susan James, Florence Pierre, Sam Patrick, Madeline Tom, Justine Patrick, Sebasta James, Steven James, George Joseph, Christine Prince, John French, Pius Whess. Tegee.

Lilla French, Roddy Christian Williams, Sarah Alex, William West, Mary A. William, Enoch Antoine, William Dennis, Hazel James.

Charlie Madam, Freddy Whess, Plasway Whess, Pete Madam, Jimmy Whess, Dilas James, Willie Alex, Lewie Whess, Donald Pierre, Lawrence Patrick, Dominic Whess, Mary Joseph, Asilen Abraham, Tressa Williams.

Veronica Whess, Tresa Whess, Jennie Marshell, Veronica Louie, Esther Tom, Mary Tom, Sophia

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General Native Brotherhood News

Bryants Pay Visit To City

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bryant of Port Simpson visited the Native Brotherhood office while holidaying in Vancouver and very good time was the result.

Mr. Bryant operates a store at Port Simpson and does consideraable business with the Port Simpson native and those who partake in the fishing industry. On their return to Prince Rupert they planned to take in the Fourth Annual Basketball Tournament that took place at their Civic Centre March 8, 9 and 10.

This Tournament will be attended by many tribes from various parts of the Coast. Teams from Alert Bay, Bella Bella and Kitamaat will partake and a good time is in store for the visitors.

The Bryants contacted Willie White who is also in Vancouver and Mr. White intends to work in the logging camps until the fishing season starts. Mr. White also owns a troller and is an independent fisherman.

Patrick, Mittias James, Charlie Sarah James, Antoine James, Tegee. Madeline French, Pin French.

Sarah Tegee, Kathrine Teegee, Danya Pierre, Joseph Mathew, Esther Mathew, Dorothy Antoine, Michel Dennis, Elizabeth Dennis, Maise Dennis.

Moses Isaac, Seymour Antoine, Sam Hall, Paul Madam, Basil Pierre, Lawrence James, Alex Tom, Donald Tom, John Dennis, Simon Patrick, Mishell Whess, Edarlie Plasway, Susan Antoine, Emma

Sonsdas Whess, Abella Charley, Madeline Meshell, Veronica Pierre, Sarah Tom, Mary Ann Louie, Mable James, Duncan James, Mary James, Eddie James, Julian Tegee, Enoch Whess, Christine French.

Louie Zalowee, Hilda Tegee, Antoine Alex, Louise Alex, Fred Antoine, John Plasway, John Dennis, Ann Dennis, Ellen Dennis.

President, Lazelle Charlie. Legislative Chairman, Paddy Leon, Topley Landing, B.C.

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RHOOD OF B.C. as an Organization MEET WITH SUCCESS!

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Bella Coola **Holds Elections**

A meeting was held at Bella Coola by the Sisterhood and the following officers were unanimously elected for 1950:

President, Mrs. Margaret Siwallace; Vice - President, Mrs. Jemima Schooner; Secret ary, Miss Felicity Walkus; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Hall; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Snow.

The 1948 membership for the Sisterhood was 46 while the 1949 membership for the Sisterhood

BELLA COOLA BROTHERHOOD

Brotherhood meeting elected the following officers:

President, Nathan Clalimin; Vice-President, Joe Saunders, Sr.; Treasurer, Jim Edgar; Secretary,

Thomas Gosnell Vancouver Visitor

Thomas Gosnell of Port Simpson was a visitor to Vancouver and the Native Brotherhood of B.C. office. Gosnell is a Merchant at Port Simpson and carries on a large trade with the Native people and has also many customers from the Northern Fishing fleet.

It might also be remembered that Mr. Gosnell appeared before the Joint Committee at Ottawa in 1947 on behalf of the Northern tribes who are members of the Native Brotherhood of B.C.

Mr. Gosnell also took a trip to Victoria to visit his daughter who has been a patient in the hospital there for nearly four years. She was injured in Port Simpson and it was found necessary to give her special treatments. However, she is now quite well and returning home with her Dad. Considerable time was spent with the Indian Commissioner for B.C. regarding contemplated improvements to the Port Simpson Reserves and Mr. Gosnell hopes that when the weather improves that many projects will be in operation.

Port Simpson Officers Chosen

A meeting was held at Port Simpson by the Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood members in the Y.P.E.A. hall on February 1.

Thomas Gosnell was elected Chairman and Mr. Alfred C. Mc-Kay was acting Secretary. Officers were elected for the coming year with the following result.

President, Mr. Steve Morrison, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, Mr. James McKay, re-elected; Vice-President, Mr. John C. Tait; Recording Secretary, Mr. Alfred C. McKay; Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Dudoward.

The Native Sisterhood Branch

of Port Simpson also elected officers for 1950 as follows:

President, Mrs. Alfred Wesley, re - elected; 1st Vice - President, Mrs. James Lawson, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. George Ross, re-elected; General Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Dudoward, re-elected.

Following the successful meeting refreshments were served by the Native Sisterhood followed by speeches from Mr. James McKay, C. H. Dudoward and David Swanson on the many gains made by the Native Brotherhood of B.C. in the past year.

Visitors Column

JOHN PAHL and his two crew members Eddie G. Ryan and Russell W. Holland were in Vancouver, B.C., after having completed a very successful season in the herring fishing. However, misfortune overtook them two hours from their goal when their boat, "'Yankee Boy" engine refused to go any

After a few hours of drifting within sight of the "Bright Lights" of Vancouver, the engine changed its mind and started operating again. A short vacation resulted for them which no doubt will be appreciated and then back to the grounds for a new season.

. . . CHIEF WILLIAM SCOW, Captain of the "Chamiss," landed in Vancouver with a full load of clams from the Alert Bay District.

"The "Chamiss," a bit small for the large shipment of some 150 tons of clams, was forced to transfer a large amount of her cargo to the Union Steamship boats. However, all was taken care of and will be prepared for trans-shipment.

DAVID WHITE of Bella Bella was in Vancouver and accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Moses Humchitt to Nanaimo. Mr. Humchitt has a son in hospital there who is very ill, thus necessitating the presence of his parents. David White has returned to Bella Bella where he will partake in the fishing for herring that will be used for bait by the Halibut fishermen. * *

MR. AND MRS. JOHNNY WHITE of Bella Bella, B.C., are spending their holidays in Vancouver touring the shopping districts. As an addition to their visit, they are also continuing their travels to the city of Nanaimo, visiting friends. Mrs. White is the president of the Bella Bella Native Sisterhood of B.C.



Vancouver, B.C.

MAr. 9820

Very Best Wishes

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

NATIVE BROTHERHOOD OF B. C. ON YOUR TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Skeena Indians On the War Path

Headed by that fighting chief Harold Sinclair of the Skeena River District, and supported by the chiefs of the Skeena River District, meetings have been held at Kitwanga, Kitwancool, Kispiox, Hazelton and other places to demand that the Japanese be kept away from their fishing rights.

Claiming that they have old treaties with both the Provincial and Dominion Governments, they have sent a petition to the members of the Coalition Government and the petition has been forwarded to Mr. E. T. Kenney, Minister of Lands, who is M.L.A. for the Skeena District.

Canners Thanked For Co-operation

Editor, The Native Voice:

In reply to an article which appeared in your paper, I hereby express my opinions.

Wherever I have fished, I have never known the Major Companies to bootleg for salmon and I am sure my people will agree with me on this matter. I, myself, have worked for the Bell Irving Company all my life, and I want to point out that the fishing companies have done a great deal for our people and in part are responsible for the position that we hold in the fishing industry today.

I wish to take the liberty here to express my fine relationship with Rev. Mr. Corker who was first my principal and for a time the manager of Glendale Cove Cannery and now his son. Friends with whom I have discussed this matter and who like myself have worked for companies such as British Columbia Packers Co., Ltd., Canadian Fishing Company, and Nelson Brothers seem to be in agreement as to what the companies have done.

At this time I wish to thank the Canners' Operating Committee for the wonderful co-operation and assistance that they have accorded our people. Since our Native Brotherhood of British Columbia Constitution states that we will co-operate with those people who have, at heart, the interest of the Indians, I suggest that we get together and negotiate to settle our differences.

Here's to a greater Brotherhood.

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Accolades to The Voice

The following are some of the letters received by "The Native Voice" from subscribers during the past month.

FT. WAYNE 3, Indiana.

Dear Sirs-

Please extend my subscription for another year. Enclosed is one postal money order to cover the cost.

I also wish to thank you for the coverage of our League's news and my personal articles in the past year. Your paper is growing in value with each issue. It is the kind of a paper our race has needed for many years. Fraternally yours,

H. L. LA HURREAU, Chief Shup-She.

Thompsonville, Conn.

Dear Sir-

I am sending my \$1.50 for another year's subscription of the great Indian paper and thanks very much for it.

Yours truly,

CHIEF RED CLOUD,

Grand Sachem, Federated Eastern Indian League.

Manwaki. P.O., Que.

Dears Sirs and Brothers-

Hope my next issue will include to follow my January issue. I hope so. I am so interested that I do not wish to miss a single issue.

My enclosed renewal rate is included herewith. With

thanks in advance.

Yours as ever, PATRICK COMMANDO. \star \star \star

Chicago 40, Illinois.

Dear Friends-

Enclosed please find a money order for \$1.50 for renewal of my subscription to "The Native Voice." I enjoy the newspaper so much, and feel that it grows more interesting with each issue.

Cordially yours,
(Miss) VIRGINIA STUART.

A LETTER OF CORRECTION

With regard to the article published in the February issue of The Native Voice referring to the return of the Japanese to the fishing industry, we are publishing the following letter from Mr. C. E. Salter of the Canadian Fishing Company. His letter is self explanatory and we regret if any misstatement was contained in the article mentioned. The Native Voice wishes to be fair and just and print both sides of the question. Both Mr. Salter and the Canadian Fishing Company have expressed their friendliness toward the Native fisherman.

Editor, The Native Voice:

I have in the past read your publication with interest, and have found the news contained therein of interest and value with reference to fishing. However, the article written by Mr. Harold Sinclair in your February issue, I feel should not have been published until such time as the facts in this case had been obtained by your paper.

I have known for some time that Mr. Sinclair has been foremost in suggestions regarding the fishing industry, but at the same time feel that before any personal criticisms are made, your department should first check on the authenticity of reports which are to be printed in your paper.

My suggestion is that you check with the Natives who are fishing for the Canadian Fishing Company, Ltd., regarding their treatment in relation to that of the whites, with reference to boats and equipment and also their general treatment.

The figures given by Mr. Sinclair in the statement, of trying to get 201 Japanese fishermen, are so ridiculous that they are not worth contradiction, and I might add that up to date we have had very few applications from Japanese to fish for the Canadian Fishing Company, Ltd. The Native Voice should first ascertain definitely who, if any, are hiring Japanese as accused before criticizing in print someone who has not done as stated in this article.

I feel that there should be a retraction of this article regarding any personal reflection upon the writer.

Yours very truly, C. E. SALTER

Discrimination Frowned Upon

Editor, The Native Voice:

I understand Harold Sinclair's attitude regarding the Japanese returning to the Pacific Coast fishing grounds because when one hears that the Japanese fishermen are being equipped with boats and fishing gear from canneries on credit, it does make one angry specially when it was not so long ago that Japanese were called anything but decent. All we heard was a propaganda of hate against the Japanese and now they are being accepted back to the Pacific Coast to fish again.

I can well understand Mr. Sinclair's attitude BUT his attitude is wrong. He does not want the Japanese allowed back to the fishing industry on the Pacific Coast because it will interfere with the livelihood of a lot of Indians. I, personally agree with Harold and sympathize with him BUT we Indians like to regard ourselves as democratic and we have proven that we are democratic by enduring both social and economic prejudice for years.

If any race has suffered prejudice THE INDIAN has had it and now Harold Sinclair, a brother Indian, grieves me by practicing prejudice and asking his fellow Indians to support him in keeping the Japanese away from fishing on the Pacific Coast. Sinclair can protest all he likes but I know and a lot of other people know that his protest won't hold. He would do better if he accepted his Japanese brother in his Union and educate him rather than condemn him, he'd accomplish more in the end.

I don't know first hand if it's so, but I have heard that there were "no holds barred' in the fishing game while the Japanese were on the Coast but who can blame them too much? They were brought out here for cheap labor to begin with and when they picked up enough gumption to strike out for themselves they were up against a stonewall of prejudice, so I personally wouldn't condemn them too much for tactics they used.

Harold Sinclair and a lot like him have got to learn that lashing out at a fellow working man regardless of his color, only defeats his purpose; accept the Japanese fisherman and you defeat him and what he stands for (lower wages).

So, Mr. Sinclair, I think for the best interests of the Indians you'd better pull in your horns and accept Mr. Japanese fisherman in the fishing industry, whether you like it or not and educate him to the importance of the fisherman's bargaining agency, his Union. Remember Harold, in UNITY there is strength and power, the working man's greatest bargaining agency.

Vancouver, B.C. HATTIE

MASSETT Sisterhood Notes

Old Massett, B.C. March 3, 1950.

Editor, Native Voice:-

Since I have been elected general secretary for the Massett Sisterhood for 1950, it is my duty to send in news items to the "Native Voice", so here goes:

The annual meeting of the Massett Sisterhood was held in the home of Mrs. William Matthews on February 25, 1950. The following are the newly elected officers for 1950: President, Mrs. Peter Jones; First Vice-President, Mrs. Roy Collison; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Emily Swanson; Recording Secretary, Miss Mona Weir; General Secretary, Miss Lucy Frank; Social Committee, Miss Dora Brooks, Mrs. Geoffrey Smith, Miss Madeline Jones, Mrs. Muriel Collison; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Bell, Mrs. Victor Thompson, Mrs. Percy Brown, Mrs. Tom Marks, Mrs. Emily Thompson.

Coffee and cake was served after the meeting and was enjoyed by all. The meeting was closed with a prayer.

The Massett Concert Band has a brand new set of instruments and they also have about ten new junior members in the band. There have been band practices practically every night and the junior members are already playing a few pieces such as a piece called "Basketball Team" which they played in our Community Hall between rest periods during basketball games played last Saturday.

The Parent Teachers' Association had their annual meeting in the home of Mrs. Adam Bell on March 2. The following were elected: President, Mrs. Godfrey Kelly; Vice-President, Mrs. Rufus Abrahams; Secretary, Miss Ruby Weir; Treasurer, Mrs. Adam Bell; Social Committee, Mrs. Robert Davidson, Mrs. Roger Wiat, Mrs, William Matthews, Mrs Lucy Frank; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Alfred Davidson, Jr, Mrs. Peter Jones, Mr. Edward Jones, Mrs. Earl Parnell.

The razor clam digging season is once again open and everyone is busy going out digging. However,

Tale of Two Little Children

Anahim Lake February 18,1950

Editor, The Native Voice: Dear Friend:

I wonder if you would be interested to know something about a couple of Indian children from here.

Every Success Toward Equality

5749 Cree Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The Native Voice Publishing

Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Friends:

I would very much appreciate your inclusion of the enclosed tribute, to the memory of Barbara Dudoward of Port Simpson, who passed away February 9 at Miler Bay Hospital, in your most valued paper, "The Native Voice." (It will appear next issue.—Ed).

I wouldn't be without the "Native Voice" and I do wish the staff and management every success in their struggle for equality and recognition.

Having taught at Sunnyside on the Skeena; Massett on the Charlottes; Aiyansh on the Naas; and Kitkatla on Dolphin Island; I consider myself very much "one of you." I love the Native people and enjoyed my teaching days among them immensely. It is because I believe I "belong" to them that I intend to return north after further study here in Vancouver.

In your struggle for freedom and justice may you not forget that "righteousness alone exalteth a nation (or people)." With Divine blessing and direction, you may be sure of immediate and ultimate victory for your just cause.

SALLY E. FREEMAN.

the clams will not be canned but sold fresh and packed to Prince Rupert by Oliver Adams on his new boat the "Sandra Carol."

I think this is all the news I have for this month. I hope to have news for the Native Voice every month throughout the year of 1950.

Yours truly,
(Miss) MURIEL COLLISON

One is a little girl, Liza Cahoose, age ten years and her cousin a boy, David Cahoose, aged nine years. These two are more like brother and sister than cousins as they were brought up together almost from birth.

Sometime before Christmas, we, my wife the teacher, and myself, heard that these two children would not be in school this term or rather balance of term for 1950. So right there we decided to try out something that I suppose would be frowned upon in some circles, certainly it was here where we live by most of the whites, at least.

We decided on taking these two youngsters into our home. I'll say it meant a lot of extra work, especially for Mrs. McKilvington, who has her work before school in the home, the school and back here again with two children well it looked as if it would be a tremendous job cut out for us.

But when they came, they were clean and so were what clothes they had which were sure not many. I first got them wool mitts, then underwear, then outer clothes, coats, caps, shirts and socks. It cost us a bit of money but we felt glad to do it. Our hope was that they would appreciate it and now here comes the part that was, as we see it, so nice. These two children right away brightened up our home by their chatter and endless questions and trying in every conceivable way to gain knowledge. I might say here I (Continued on page 17)

Port Simpson Reader Liked February 'Voice'

> Port Simpson, B.C., March 10, 1950.

Native Voice Publishing Ltd., 429 Standard Bldy.,

Vancouver, B. C.

Editor, The Native Voice:

I wish to express my deep appreciation of last month's issue with regard to the present status of our native Indians in British Columbia.

As we have seen, we went into long pants as semi-qualified persons in 1949 when we achieved voting power from the Provincial government. The statute of the Province gave us a new suit, cut on more stylish lines. But the main measweren't changed urements from the days of the Indian Department. Since then, we have grown in a number of ways. Our needs have changed, and the question arises whether we haven't long for the other benefits of our people of days to come. The Statute Book of Canada as it is usually called, is talked about by most people, even the white people, as a definite hurdle in our needs

This humiliating Indian Act should be wiped off the statutes of Canada in which it should never have appeared at this time. There should be one law governing the training of our children and Indians in general. I strongly oppose this continued discrimination of the Dominion government on our behalf. It is time now that the native Indians join in the march of freedom and emancipation.

This emancipation should be complete as the new generation is required to be free from bondage and released from being shackled for more than one hundred years as an inferior people. The Native Indians of British Columbia have no Treaty with the Dominion government and cannot be considered as a legal obligation to bind the Indians from getting complete emancipation.

The common education, on the other hand, was not sufficient to equip the Indians for the benefits of everyday life. For this reason, only 50 per cent was allowed under the supervision of various denominations which the education was entrusted on behalf of all Native Indians and our Indians and our Indians and our Indian tradition cannot be blamed as it is banished years and years ago. The default is on some one's shoulder that prolongs the progress.

For more than two decades, our people are beginning to realize that equality of education is essential. The desire of parents was to live among the white neighbor in the cities in order to obtain equal education. The results were excellent. Some of the students attained high school education, etc.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish to remind you, while in the office of the Native Brotherhood some eight years ago, we advocated the stable items for our native Indian problems and today we still maintained that equality of education should be recommended to the authorities as well as home industry as it is important for the native villages.

The crisis is just around the corner of these days, and time now to be prepared.

H. D. BAILEY

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Sincerely,
United Cooperative Industries,
WALTER MILLSAP

Native Indians Welfare State

Speaking in the B.C. Legislature recently Mr. H. J. Welch, member for Comox, stated as follows:

"All previous speakers have made special mention and given particular welcome to the new member from Atlin, not only as a new member but as a representative of his race. However, I would like to remind him that he is preeminently the representative of the riding of Atlin and does not, of necessity, represent his race in this House. I welcome him here most sincerely as a man and as the first member of our native Indians to be received as a member of any Parliament.

TREAT INDIANS AS A UNIT

"As you all know, I was born here, I have grown up with these people, I at one time was able to speak to them in Chinook, and I knew their psychology, I think, better than most. They were essentially a proud people and a race steeped in tribal customs which were applicable only to their own tribe, and I would therefore point out to the Government that you are not now going to be able to treat these people either as individuals or as tribes but must deal with them once more as a people. the reason for this being that they have banded themselves together through their Native Brotherhood Associations.

PRAISE FOR UNION BAY PASTOR

"There should be a point of contact between the Government and the Indians, and that point should be an Indian of high standing and great respect amongst his people. I have in mind such a man, and I would like to put his name before the Government. The Rev. Doctor

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Foot of Campbell HAst. 4601 Peter Kelly has been outstanding in his work for his own people, not only as a minister of the gospel but as an advocate of the Indians' problems before the Parliament at Ottawa and this Legislature. He is a man of such outstanding calibre that I feel it is not necessary for me to do anything more than leave his name before you for consideration. You would be very well advised, Mr. Premier, to consult, on any matters covering the Native Indians, with the Honourable the Minister of Labour, who has not only made a study of the Indian people, but who was made an Indian chief in his own right. He can give you the best advice on this subject.

WELFARE STATE AND INDIANS

"You know, in casting my mind back over the treatment accorded to the Indian people over the past hundred years, I am reminded of the fact that they have been given their own schools, their own communal farms, their hospitals, their own medical and nursing service, and the Great White Father in Ottawa-how I hate that termeven sent a man to each district to supervise their comings and their goings, their risings and their layings down.

PATERNALISM PERSONIFIED

"I would like to ask the member for Atlin if this has been a good

School Kiddies Stage Pageant

EDMONTON.-Several pupils of the Indian Residential School staged a colorful pageant during Brotherhood Week at the "Parade of Nations" held at the YWCA.

Six pupils presented several songs, and represented their people by wearing the full dress of the Crees. Pupils participating were: Beatrice Currie, Raymond Sparkling Eyes, Ren Jackson, Velma Læwis, Andrew Jackson and Justine Applegarth.

Representing the Eskimos was 10-year-old Mary Tomanaquu, from Reid Island in the western Arctic.

Over 14 nations of the world were represented at the parade.

thing for his people. I say no. It has turned a once proud people into a dependent race, who, unless they leave reservations, must not have any thought for themselves. I would point out to this House, that there is a particularly bitter lesson in this for us, because for the past one hundred yeas the Indians of Canada have been living unde the Welfare State which our friends on the left are asking us to embrace. As one thinks this matter over there is almost a perfect parallel between the welfare state as it exists in certain parts of Europe, and the treatment which we have accorded to the Native Indians, and you know that that treatment has been, although kindly in intent, the worst possible thing that we could have done. Now, thank God, we have embarked on a new era for the Indian people, and be it to the everlasting credit of this Government that we were the first to try to take our Indian brothers out of the welfare state and give them

CAPE MUDGE AND CHIEF ASSU.

citizenship.

"Before I leave this subject I would like to tell you a little story which occurred during the last election. One of the most up-todate, in fact I think the most upto-date Indian villages on the Pacific Coast is Cape Mudge. The houses are very modern. Their furfrigidaires and bendix washers. They have electric lights, they are served by the United Church Mission, and this whole thing has been brought about by the farsightedness of Chief Assu, whose son appeared before the bar of this House on the opening day. It was my privilege to be invited to attend a gathering there of many of the tribes on the Coast."

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Candlelight Rites Enacted In Chilliwack November 21

Traditional white slipper satin was worn by Adele Denice Edmondson, eldest daughter of Mrs. Dovie Thompson, Chilliwack, when she exchange vows with Lawrence Lewis, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lewis, Cape Mudge, B.C., in Chilliwack United Church, November 21.

Dr. Geoffrey Glover, assisted by Rev. R. Scott, Vancouver, officiated at the candlelight ceremony. Bronze and pink chysanthemums, Chinese mums and ivy were used to decorate the church.

A bouffant skirt with short train combined with lace yoke and lily-pointed sleeves to form the bride's gown. A coronet of orange blossoms and seed pearls held in place the long embroidered veil, worn cap style and she carried a cascade of red roses.

Miss Louise Mantic as maid of honor, wore aqua moire taffeta, with a head wreath of aqua leaves from which fell an aqua veil. Her flowers were pink carnations.

Diane Dobson was her sister's flower girl, wearing yellow taffeta with an overskirt of yellow net which was tied with a satin bow.

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She wore a shower veil held in place by yellow primroses. She carried a colonial pastel bouquet.

Miss Edmondson, who was a nurse at Caqualeetza Hospital, was escorted down the aisle by Rev. James Routley and was given in marriage by her mother. Best man was George Lewis, brother of the groom, while another brother, Wilmer Lewis and Ted Clegg ushered. Organist was Miss Eva Cartwell. While the bride and groom signed the register, Mrs. James Routley rendered a beautiful selection, "Because."

A reception was held in the Sunday School room. Rev. James Routley proposed the toast to the bride. Following the reception, the young couple left on a short wedding trip, and now reside with the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Ward White, 527 School Street, Chilliwack, B.C.

Out of town guests were: Mrs. Oscar Lewis, Cape Mudge, B.C.: Miss Joy Lewis, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. Wilmer Lewis, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. Ivan Dick, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Assu, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dick, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mrs. Laura Hanuse, Alert Bay, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Assu, Steveston, B.C.; Miss Shirley Assu, Steveston, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ladd, Steveston, B.C.; Mr. James Wilson, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. Patrick Grey, Cape Mudge, B.C.; Mr. Roddy Stewart, Victoria, B.C.; Mis Kay Heber, Langley Prairie, B.C.; Mr. George Lewis, Cape Mudge, B.C.

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Stoney Creek News

By JIMMY ANTOIN

I have not written for a long time. I haven't got anything to write about, not knowing what is going on, staying home trying to keep warm.

Have you felt that cold spell last two months? It must have been miserable down there. It was only 40-68 below zero up here for five or six weeks, all we could do is stay home and keep warm.

Unidentified Indian was brought into hospital from north with scalded leg during that 50 below and heard rumors that a young man froze to death at Bear Lake, about 300 miles north of here. A very good and quiet mam, Mr. Mike Alex, was caught under a falling timber at Fort St. James.

One Indian from north of Fort St. James and a young couple from Stoney Creek were nearly froze at Vanderhoof, B.C. There were two hotels, no admission for Indians. If it wasn't for Doctor and a Catholic priest the Indian would have been frozen.

The majority of the Shelley Band are back to work for Mclean Saw Mill at Shelley. Maxime Peouse is acting as chief and Councillor for the Shelley Band.

Tough Time

Most of the Central B.C. natives have been having a tough time trying to keep alive during this hard winter. Most of these people were never employed and there is no money. All they have for their livelihood is hunting and fishing, but the Government and the long cold spell have pretty well put a control on moose and deer. If the Government and cold spell last any longer, some disease will easily spread among the native, through lack of food.

Old age pension is barely enough and should be increased to normal. This would relieve the poor relatives who have their own family to look after instead of giving to the old age, with whatever they have.

The "Carrier" name of the Central Indian of B.C., was chosen after their belief or custom. When husband, wife or any part of close relation passed away, the relative calls upon all who are around and hires a party whether beaver or crow or owl or caribou. The hired party stacked up a pile of wood and lay deceased on top, and set fire. Everybody watches until everything is burned. When everything become ashes, the next of kin gathers up the bones and remains and packed them up in a bag and this bag was carried at all time until the season comes back, which means one year. After one year, the party calls upon the other party and serves out a big potlatch and the hired party at the beginning of the burning of the body are paid. All the bereaved parties work hard hunting, for that occasion, and work out everything co-operatively. The last body that was burned this way was Old Jack's uncle. Old Jack died about 1930. The last burning of Indian dead was done by some big white chief, no one knows if it was a Hudson's Bay man or Government man and since that time the Indian quit burning, but buries them.

That's the reason the Indians of Central B.C. are called Carrier Indians.

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Advice To Teachers . . .

American History As It Should Be Taught

By RAY FADDEN (Aren Akweks)

IF THE INDIAN was the cruel savage beast that some history books pictured him, the white explorers probably never would have secured a footing in this land.

Historians often overlook the fact that the early explorers found, not a savage people ready to kill and scalp them, but a peace-loving, hospitable people ready to love them and who welcomed them to their land. When there was a time of famine among the early whites, who was it who brought them meat, corn and fish? It was only after guns were given the Indian with which to kill his brother, liquor was fed him to make his mind weak, his country was taken from him, treaties were violated by those whom we call civilized, and his people were driven from place to place, that he became the savage that we read of in history. Of the causes of his savagery, little or nothing is mentioned!

Gifts, Not Faults

If we continue to think of the Indian as a savage, should we not hide our heads in shame when we look at the horrors of modern warfare? Did the so-called savage Indians invent poisonous gases that would sweep away villages of people? Did he invent the modern bombs, cannons, tanks, machine guns, submarines, warships and other implements of war that are being used in every country that today calls itself civilized! Well might the Indian laugh at some teachers when they call his ancient ancestors warlike savages!

Instead of teaching our school children the evil side of the Indian (as if he was any more evil than any other race), emphasizing the Indian as a warrior—how much better and fairer it would be to stress to our school children the gifts of the Indian to civilization and to the world.

Often one sees an Indian project

in some school class. Upon looking over the activities of the school children, we find a little Indian village, perhaps a few cheap Indian souvenirs or trinkets, a warclub or a headdress. Upon questioning the children as to the knowledge gained by their Indian study, we usually find them ignorant as to the real character and contributions of the early Indian. It is true that they learn to know what a teepee, wigwam, headdress or a war club is, but of the real gifts of the Indian, of the real history or of the character of the early Indians, they have learned nothing!

Outdated Picture

The teacher usually gives them the impression that Indians still live in wigwams, still wear paint and feathers and still hunt game in the forest. In reality the Indian today lives and is largely like his white brother. (Or would it be more truthful to say that his white brother lives more like the Indian than his fathers did when they first came to America from Europe?) The Indians live as any other people in this country, a country to which they have given their contribution and of which they are a part. The following is an original composition written by Leonard Beobean, an eleven year old Mohawk Indian boy of the Mohawk Indian School, Hogansburg, N.Y. after a genuine Indian project study:

Study on Indians

The Indians gave many agricultural products to the world. Some of them are, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco and corn. The white people were surprised when they saw the Indians eating tomatoes. This same plant grew in a wild state in their own country, but they had not developed it for food. Pop corn is another food that the white men never saw until the Indian brought it to the Pilgrims on their first Thanksgiving

Day. Pineapple is another gift of the Indians.

The Indians gave yerba-mate tea, rubber, quinine, cocoa and chewing gum to the world. The Spaniards were astonished when they saw the Indians playing with a rubber ball, it bouncing when it hit something. This was the first time white men saw rubber. Chewing gum and spruce gum are other tree products of the Indian. There would probably not be any chewing gum today if the Indians had not discovered it.

Special Dishes

There are many dishes that are gifts of the Indian. Some Indian dishes are, succotash, hominy, pone, ash cake, corn bread, clam chowder and buckwheat cakes. The first time that the white people saw pumpkin pie was when they had their first Thanksgiving Dinner with the Indians. They wondered what it was when an Indian woman brought it to the table. They took a piece and thought it was delicious. Corn soup was another Indian dish. Baked beans was an Indian dish that the white folks enjoyed. They also liked meat loaf and cranberry sauce, both gifts of the Indian.

The Indian invented the canoe. It was the Indian who taught the white people how to make canoes. A canoe is very handy while camping because it is light and you can carry it on your back. The snowshoe, teepee, hammock, sleeping bag and toboggan are Indian inventions.

The Indians tamed animals also. They domesticated the Llama, the alpaca and the turkey. Today the llama and the alpaca are used in the Andes Mountains for carrying bundles down the steep mountain

paths. Today the turkey is raised in many countries but it is a gift of the Indian people.

Indian Medicine

Indian medicine is used for curing many diseases. Many herbs were discovered by early Indians. The modern doctors have copied many ideas of health and use many medicines that were first used by Indian medicine men. Some of them are, fresh air, sunshine, exercise and cleanliness, remedies used by medicine for certain diseases.

Indian sign language is useful to man today. When you are in a place where many languages are spoken, you can talk with Indian sign language. You can use sign language in talking to any race of people.

The Indians guided early explorers. If they had not guided and helped them early explorers would have become lost or starved to death and the white man would probably not have explored all the new world.

We would probably not have a free government if it were not for the Indians. There might be an Emperor or Dictator instead of a President. The Indians gave the Thirteen Colonies their idea of a union of states. The United states Government was patterned after the Six Nation Indian Government also.

Egyptian cotton is another Indian gift. It is one of the best cotton plants in the world. Its real name should be Indian cotton because the Indians were the first ones to develop and raise it.

All peoples have given something to modern civilization. We Indians have given our share also. —By LEONARD BEOBEAN.

Akwesasne Mohawk boy.

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Indian MLA 'Goes To Bat For White Man'

VICTORIA, Feb. 24—British Columbia's first Indian MLA was given a thunderous desk-thumping welcome by other members when he made his maiden speech to the Legislature Thursday.

He is Frank Calder, 34, UBC graduate who won the Atlin Riding last June in the first election Indians had the vote.

Calder established himself immediately as a debater of no mean caliber.

"ISN'T IT GREAT?"

"I've heard so many honorable members going to bat for the poor Indians this last week that I think I should go to bat for the poor white man," he said amid roars of applause.

He said he wanted it understood that in the House he is a citizen of B.C., not an Indian.

In his compliments to Mrs. Nancy Hodges on her appointment as Speaker, he said he and she had taken the spotlight by establishing two firsts during the session.

"Just between you and me, Madam Speaker, isn't it a great feeling?" he asked.

CHINOOKAN LANGUAGE

He recalled that 150 years ago when white men started trading in B.C. they adopted the Chinookan language.

"Now, through process of time the Chinookan tongue has all but disappeared. But today I can return the compliment and speak to you in the English language."
After these compliments, Calder got serious and made an earnest plea for better treatment of all Indians.

Even he, as an MLA, was an Indian outside the house, he said, without such privileges as old age pensions, social welfare rights, liquor rights and other things that go with citizens.

"MESS OF LAWS"

He called the position of Indians "second-hand" citizens, said they have to pay sales tax without getting the social security benefits from it.

Indians were told they got a Magna Carta in the vote, but they are still hemmed in with a "mess of laws. But I'm not blasting anyone for the injustices to Indians in the past. I'm talking constructively," he said.

He warned the government that its new plan for a liason with the Indians should not mean men such as the Federal Indian Department has used.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN

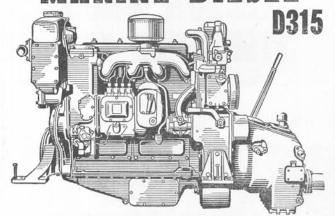
He scorned all racial discrimination, but expressed concern that fishing companies are "recruiting" Japanese back into the fishing industry and threatening the livelihood of the older Indians in the industry.

He proposed that Legislature have a standing committee on Indian affairs to study how they can get full citizenship rights.



FASHIONABLE INDIANS — American fashion designers should look to the American Indians, rather than to Paris, for inspiration and fashion ideas, thinks Frederick Douglas of Denver, Colorado, an Indian authority. The two costumes above were part of a unique fashion display staged by Douglas in New York to show designers what they're missing.

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN



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(Continued from page 13) — a new baby. It amazing and quite in

doubt if each knew 40 words apiece in English when they arrived and certainly their eating habits were much to be deplored, but we had ten wonderful days before Christmas, then a week ago, they came back to us. We never have to tell these children when to brush their teeth or comb their hair. The little girl clears off the table, gets water ready for washing, dries the dishes, while the teacher washes same, sweeps the floor, makes up their beds. The boy gets in the wood and water and helps me at whatever I'm doing if he can.

But what I'd like to point out mainly is the fact, and it is a fact, too, that we have never had to ask or tell these kids to do any of the things I've mentioned. The one thing we do get after them about is hanging up their clothes when wet especially. They have a set off hangers for this purpose and all in all they do pretty good.

Mind you, these two youngsters came out of a home that is a oneroom log cabin and there are five kids and soon there will be a sixth —a new baby. It has been very amazing and quite revealing to us to see these two children who, with little or no training, surpass, oh, so many, many, white kids especially for doing things without being told. We are pleased and happy to be able to do this and we hope what they will learn now shall have its effect in later years.

Page 17

I just thought that this might be something you would like to read and know about and I hope a lot of others (whites) could know the joy as we know it. It was perhaps a gamble in one way and yet, given a fair chance, I think the percentage would be away up of all such moves being a good gamble even among those Indians who are not so brilliant as some tribes seem to be.

Now, if there is any part of this letter you wish to print in the Native Voice do so by all means, as I love to have people know of our joy with these two very lovely kids. With this I'll ring off with all the best to you all.

I remain sincerely, B. W. McKILVINGTON.

ALASKA NEWS

By CHIEF PAUL COOKE, Alaska Associate Editor

Senator Frank Peratrovich and Past Grand President Ajfred Widmark attended an Executive Board Meeting at Sitka, Alaska. The two men, one present Grand President, Frank Peratrovich, and the other Past Grand President of the A.N.B. have brought back a very encouraging report. Both men gave reports at a joint meeting of the Alaska Native Sisterhoods and Alaska Native Brotherhoods of Klawack. Refreshments were served after the reports were given.

Kluckwan, Alaska; Hoonah, Alaska; Angoon, Alaska and Wrangell, Alaska, all A.N.B. towns, sent delegates to attend the executive meeting at Sitka. KAKE:

The seine boat Helen J took our Washington, D.C. attorney to Hydaburg. Our attorney, James E. Curry, will meet with Hydaburg A.N.B. members on various pressing matters. Those going along on the trip were Frank Johnson, Skipper; Charlie Johnson and Seth Williams.

ANGOON:

Joe M. Kahklen is the government school principal here. Mr. Kahklen has held this position now for several years. He is from Kake, Alaska and married Klawack girl— the former Vivian Demmert. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kahklen are also ardent workers in the Sisterhood and Brotherhood.

HOONAN:

The local boy — Jack Paul Brown is doing good at Klawack, in which town he now resides, being married to a Klawack girl. He built a home about two years ago and the young couple have a four-year-old daughter, Livina. Mr. Brown is Fisherman's Union Agent and takes pride in his Brotherhood work.

HYDABURG:

Klawack seine boat, "Bill and I," owned by George Demmert and sons, is being remodelled here. The boat is 50 foot, the work is being done by Al Brown.

Miss Bertha Edenshaw has brought her sister to Klawack for medical attention under Dr. Mc-Clenny.

KETCHIKAN:

A. N. B. and A. N. S. is now reorganized after the leaders have passed on or moved to other towns, the native organization nearly passed out of existence. But now, new leaders are elected in both A.N.B. and A. N. S. and the Brotherhood and Sisterhood may hold the 1952 convention here.

SAXMAN:

Mayor of Saxman, local President of Saxman A.N.B. and Grand Camp Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Williams, who held these positions due to the fact that he is worthy to hold same, has taken combined Ketchikan and Saxman Basket-

ball team on a tour throughout South Eastern Alaska. Williams reported the trip a success. METLAKATLA:

Former Klawack President, Raymond Demmert, now owns a store here. Demmert is married to James Evans' daughter of Metlakatla. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Demmert of Klawack.

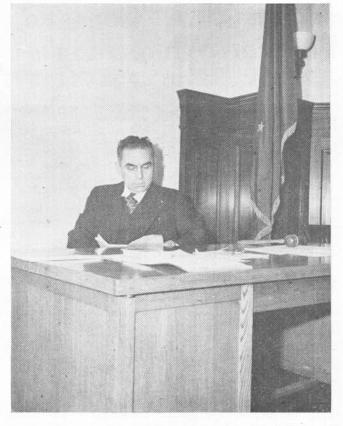
CRAIG:

Oscar Demmert is operating a taxi cab service between Craig and Klawack. The road between the two towns was just completed last spring. The Craig A.N.B. and A. N. S. will soon have a large A.N.B. - A.N.S. Hall. A hall big enough for basket ball, dances and all occasions. The building was donated to them by the Nakat Packing Corporation.

The 1950 A.N.B. Convention will be held at Craig.

Publisher Mrs. Armytage-Moore of this paper has extended hands across the divide— welcome hands— we should extend our own in a gesture of friend ship.

Please write me your news and I'll gladly furnish you with any details concerning this wonderful paper.



Senator Frank Peratrovich seated at his desk.

Senator Peratrovich Seeks Re-election

Alaska Native Brotherhood Grand President Frank Peratrovich of Klawack is out for reelection in the Alaskan primary elections on April 25, 1950, as senator. Senator Frank Peratrovich has served two terms in the House—two terms in the senate—and during the special legislature session held at the capitol of Alaska, Juneau, he served as President.

Semator Peratrovich now seeks re-election and is confident that he will get the support of his people. He also is serving as committee member on Statehood for Alaska.

In a way, Frank Peratrovich means to the Alaska Indians, as Chief William Scow to the Canadian Indians—both men have done, and are still doing a great work for their Indian people.

Semator Frank Peratrovich will have a tough race due to the fact that the canned salmon industries and outside business interests are out to defeat him on account of his insistence on absentee-owned businesses paying their share of the cost of the territorial government. Senator Frank Peratrovich has always been the champion of the minority groups.

Other facts about Peratrovich are that he has served several terms as president of the Fishermen's Union, A.F. of L. and is an A1 fishermen himself. He also owns a thriving general merchandise store and is a successful business man.

He is the present mayor of his hometown of Klawack. He was born at Klawack on April 12 in the year 1895. He comes from a Thlinget Indian Tribe of South Eastern Alaska. He was educated in Oregon, served his country during the first World War and above all, he is Grand President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood.

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First Aid in Fish Canneries

By LLOYD PHILLIPS

Contentment of mind for a First Aid Attendant employed at a cannery, is attained through being ever mindful that fishermen must take advantage of the limited months in the year when they must work hard to earn a living.

The same applies to the reduction plant or cannery workers; consequently, it is important that all injuries, regardless how trivial, must receive prompt and careful attention.

The average fisherman is an independent person, good natured, and apt to have a devil-may-care attitude toward a prospective case of fish-poisoning. Sometimes, the excuse for his neglect to get im-

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mediate first aid attention is—"I didn't have time," or "Oh! it didn't bother me until the fingers or hand commenced to show signs of swelling."

Preventatives

Receiving such cases affords the First Aid Attendant ample opportunity to immediately set into motion proper preventative measures by suggesting to all fishermen to carry on board ship a useful first aid kit, containing in part, a fish poison preventative, and at the same time demonstrate the proper use of same. Such suggestions are most welcome by all fishermen and at the same time they will realize the First Aid Attendant sincerely tries to help him stay healthy that he may earn an honest living for his loved ones.

Safety Production

Should the manager of a plant undertake the responsibility to coperate with the Safety Committee and First Aid Attendant in their efforts to have every employee safety minded, production would increase, and the families of all employees would enjoy a happy home life, with all members accounted for at the supper table.

When a plant employs a First Aid Attendant, he is usually the chairman of the Safety Committee. His duty consists of compiling the minutes of the monthly and emergency meetings, typing same in triplicate and forwarding one to the Compensation Board, one to

the Company head office, and the third copy is retained in the Safety Committee record book, to be read at the following meeting and placed on record for future reference.

Less Employees

When old man winter makes an appearance and the end of February takes a bow, the reduction of transient employees is evident. At this time of the year, the First Aid Attendant does a good housecleaning job on his First Aid Station in preparation for the trolling season. Completing this job, he takes inventory, reviews his daily record book, and devotes his maximum spare evenings to extensive study in order to maintain a high efficiency standard of First Aid Practice.

Through the kind co-operation of the local Native agent in isolated or remote areas where a First Aid Attendant is situated, first aid instruction on the primary principles of first aid could be of great value to the Native fishermen and their families. These people are truly appreciative and very intent on studying such a worthy subject. Many of the Native people have expressed their desire to gain as much knowledge as possible of first aid in order that they, too, may help to make a painful smile turn into a healthy, cheerful smile.

Young People's Club

Engaging in conversation with the local school teachers convinces the First Aid Attendant the possibilities of organizing a Young People's Club. Among various activities of such a club an agreeable period could be devoted to the study of First Aid.

Study groups for the families of all those interested will bring about sincere friendships between all nationalities, regardless of race or creed.

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Come now and let us reason together said the Lord, though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be white as wool.

-Isiah 1:18

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