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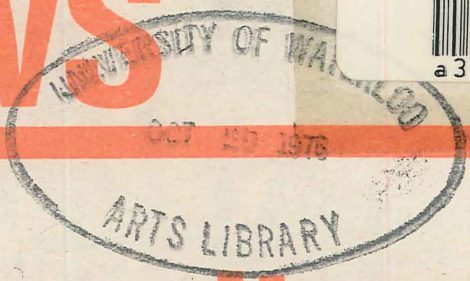
CIRCULATION

Indian and Eskimo Affairs - Program

Programme des affaires indiennes  
et esquimaudes

# INDIAN NEWS

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Vol. 17 No. 8

## Joint Policy Commitment Reaffirmed By Minister

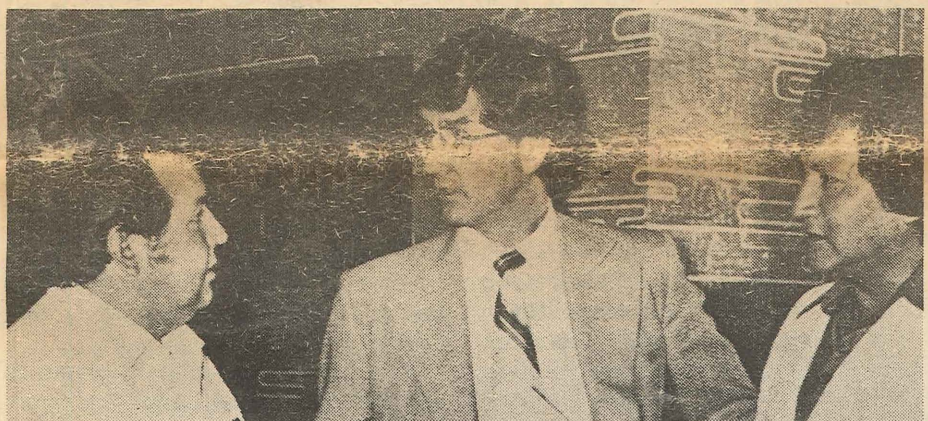
(TORONTO) — "Government-Indian relationships works best when it is based on free, open and full participation of those Indian leaders, who represent the Indian people directly affected by policies and programs", stated Judd Buchanan to the all Chiefs of Ontario conference.

Mr. Buchanan had spoken to the Alberta Chiefs two weeks earlier concerning this joint approach and spoke about it in greater detail.

About one year ago, he had been asked by Cabinet to review the current relationship between the government and the Indian people. On reporting back he concentrated on specific actions that were intended to strengthen the Government-Indian

relationships and better the situation of the Indian people.

relationships and better the situation of the Indian people. affecting Indian people are to be developed jointly and with full participation of Indian leaders and groups concerned. The Government-Indian relationship is based on a concept of Indian identity within Canadian society, not a separation or assimilation into it. This concept embraces a continuing recognition for Indian Status, on-going treaty rights and certain spe-



More than 200 Indian chiefs and other Band Officials attended the Ontario Indian Chiefs Conference in Toronto. Left to right, Ray George, Councillor, Oneida Band of Southwold, Ont., Hon. Judd Buchanan, Minister, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa; Fred Kelly, new Director General, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the Ontario Region, Toronto.

relationships and better the situation of the Indian people.

**Commitment from both sides**  
One of the specific actions is the present approach. This approach is based on a commitment from both sides, that policies and programs

cial privileges including those deriving from claim settlements. Also, there will continue to be Federal programs and services based on needs of Indian communities and individuals.

Because Indian people in the various parts of Canada have different needs and aspirations, no single strategy that would be universal in concept and uniform in application would be ruled out. Therefore, policy and programs must be developed jointly with the Indian groups directly affected. Only on the basis of agreed objectives and shared responsibility for their achievement can the Indian and Government representatives operate.

**NIB-Cabinet Committee**  
The core of this joint approach is the Joint NIB-Cabinet Committee. At a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and NIB leaders, a number of joint working groups were set up to report on specific subjects, notably Indian rights and claims processes, revisions to the Indian Act, Indian education and economic development.

In the area of rights and claims, Ontario Indian representatives par- (see Joint Policy page 4)

## Plains Cree Make John McGilp Honorary Chieftain

(SANDY LAKE RESERVE, Sask.) — Chiefs of the Plains Cree don't make a habit of awarding honorary chieftainships to just anybody. In fact, it's a singular honor just to receive a gift from them.

But last month, John McGilp, Director General Operations, Indian and Eskimo Affairs was presented with the head-dress and beaded jacket of a Cree chief.

Other people honoured were: Joe Leask, Dave Greyeyes and Howard Woodsworth each receiving beaded jackets (but not honorary chieftainships). The entire Agency Staff, including teachers received gifts as well.

The awards were made by Dave Ahenakew, President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians on behalf of the four chiefs of the Shellbrook Agency; Paul Ahenakew, Chief of the Sandy Lake Band, Jacob Bill, Chief of the Pelican Lake Band, Chief George Whitefish of the Big River Band and Chief Edward Fine-dan, of the Witchekan Lake Band.

Both the jacket and the head-dress were hand made by the Cree. The head-dress is made up of thirty eagle feathers, hand beaded and trimmed with ermine. The jacket, made of supple, finely tanned leather is also hand made and hand beaded, sporting the geometric sleeve chevrons of a Cree chieftain.

In thanking the four chiefs and the Cree people, Mr. McGilp said that he was very honored and pleased to accept the award.

"The celebration on the Sandy Lake Reserve," he said, "was one of the happiest, friendliest occasions I have ever had the good fortune to participate in..."

"The feasting, the speeches, the dancing, the happy faces of old and young, of band members, of Federation and Agency staff; the fiddling and the singing; the bright sunlight and the blue Western sky all combined to make the occasion perfect".

"I am fully aware of the solemnity of the occasion," he said, "and I shall strive to be worthy of the honor you have done me".



Mr. John G. McGilp with the Head-dress and Beaded Jacket of a Cree Chief.

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Indian Affairs

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# NOUVELLES INDIENNES

Vol. 17

No. 8

## Poursuite de la co-participation dans l'élaboration des politiques

(TORONTO) — Les rapports entre le Gouvernement et les Indiens sont plus profitables lorsqu'ils se fondent sur la participation libre, franche et entière des dirigeants indiens qui parlent des Indiens directement touchés par nos politiques et programmes." C'est ce qu'a déclaré M. Judd Buchanan à la Conférence de tous les chefs indiens de l'Ontario.

dés sur les besoins de plusieurs communautés et particuliers indiens, qui se trouvent dans une situation défavorable.

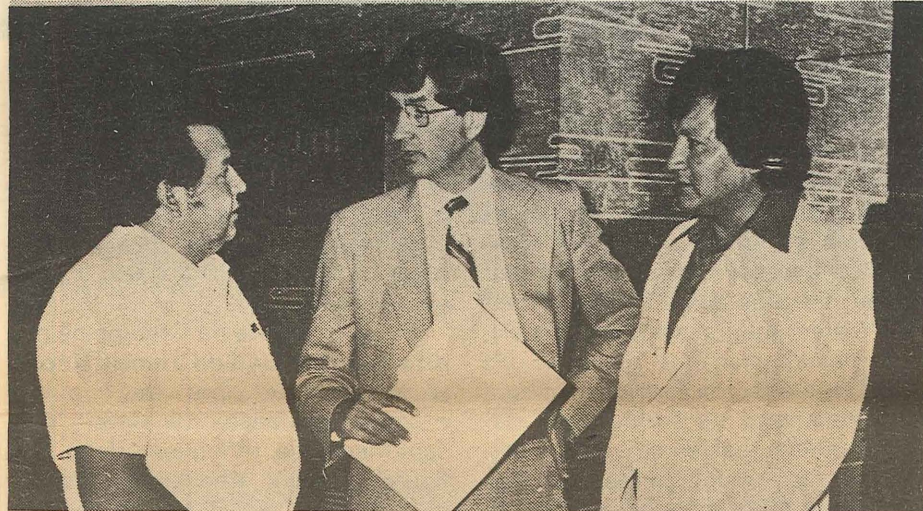
Comme les aspirations et les exigences de la population indienne ne sont pas identiques dans diverses régions du Canada, il ne s'agit point d'adopter une stratégie de conception globale et d'application unifor-

et des collectivités. Le transfert des programmes et des ressources aux bandes se poursuit au rythme de la compétence et du désir des bandes de prendre en main leurs propres affaires. L'élargissement des pouvoirs des bandes facilitant ce transfert comptera encore comme l'un des plus importants de la révision de la Loi sur les Indiens. De plus en plus, les bandes et les conseils de bande

prennent leurs propres affaires en main et exercent leur auto-détermination par des moyens de leur choix. C'est une orientation à laquelle le gouvernement applaudit de tout cœur et qu'il appuie.

### Dans les provinces

Dans les provinces, des ententes tripartites sont intervenues entre le (Voir Poursuite, page 2)



Plus de 200 chefs indiens et autres représentants des bandes indiennes ont participé à la Conférence de tous les Chefs indiens de l'Ontario, tenue à Toronto. Sur cette photo, de gauche à droite, Ray George, conseiller de la bande Oneida, de Southwold, Ont., l'honorable Judd Buchanan, ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord ainsi que M. Fred Kelly, nouveau Directeur général des Affaires indiennes, pour la région de l'Ontario.

M. Buchanan avait parlé de cette méthode mixte de consultation environ deux semaines plutôt devant les chefs de l'Alberta.

Il y a environ un an le Cabinet lui avait demandé d'analyser l'état des relations entre le Gouvernement et les Indiens. En présentant son rapport, M. Buchanan avait particulièrement insisté sur les gestes précis qui devaient être posés afin d'améliorer les relations entre le Gouvernement et les Indiens et d'améliorer les conditions de vie des Indiens.

### Engagement bilatéral

Un des gestes précis dont il fut question fut ce concept de participation mixte fondé sur les engagements bilatéraux voulant que les politiques et programmes touchant les Indiens doivent être élaborés conjointement et avec la participation entière des dirigeants indiens et des groupes concernés.

Le développement des relations entre le Gouvernement et les Indiens repose sur le concept d'identité indienne au sein de la société canadienne au lieu de celui de ségrégation dans cette société. Ce concept englobe, entre autres choses, la conservation du statut indien, des droits reconnus par traité et de certains privilèges, dont ceux découlant du règlement des revendications foncières. On reconnaît également qu'il importe de conserver les programmes et services spéciaux fon-

me. Il importe d'élaborer des politiques et programmes ou des réponses aux questions avec le concours des groupes autochtones directement touchés. Les représentants indiens et gouvernementaux concernés doivent se fixer des objectifs communs et se partager la responsabilité de les atteindre.

Le Comité mixte du Cabinet et de la Fraternité des Indiens du Canada est le centre de cette approche concertée. À la suite d'une réunion du Comité mixte, des groupes de travail mixte ont été créés pour faire rapport sur des sujets particuliers dont la négociation des droits et revendications des autochtones, la révision de la Loi sur les Indiens, l'éducation et la promotion économique des Indiens.

Dans le domaine des droits et revendications, les représentants indiens de l'Ontario ont collaboré à la tâche d'un groupe mixte qui a présenté un rapport global sur le mode de travail fondamental du Comité mixte du Cabinet et de la Fraternité des Indiens du Canada. Ce rapport fut approuvé par le Comité du Cabinet et de la F.I.C. et sert présentement de principe directeur de toutes les dispositions à prendre.

Les progrès n'ont pas été réalisés seulement au niveau national. Les besoins humains les plus réels et les plus urgents s'expriment au niveau des régions, soit au sein des bandes

## John McGilp nommé chef honoraire

Les Cris des Plainnes ne décernent pas des titres honorifiques au premier venu. C'est même tout un honneur lorsqu'ils vous donnent un cadeau.

Le mois dernier, M. John McGilp, directeur des opérations générales du Programme des Affaires indiennes et esquimaudes, a reçu le bonnet et le manteau perlé d'un chef cri.

Ces dons ont été offerts par M. Dave Ahenakew, président de la Fédération des Indiens de la Saskatchewan, au nom des quatre chefs de l'agence de Shellbrook: M. Paul Ahenakew chef de la bande de Sandy Lake, M. Jacob Bill, chef de la bande de Pellican Lake, le chef George Whitefish de la bande de Big River et le chef Edward Fineday de la bande de Witchekan Lake.

Le manteau et le bonnet ont été confectionnés par les Cris. Le bonnet est orné de trente plumes d'aigle, de perles et d'une garniture d'hermine. Le manteau, fait de cuir sou-

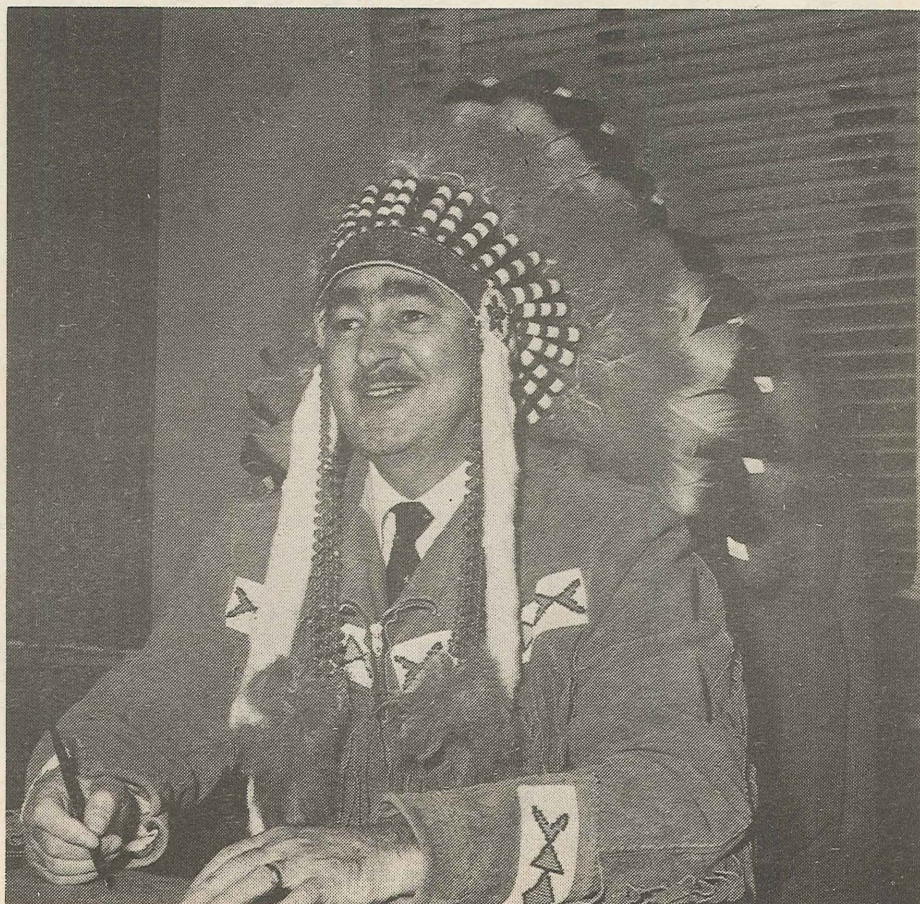
ple et bien tanné, a aussi été confectionné à la main; il est garni de perles et de chevrons géométriques, sur les manches, pour désigner le statut de chef cri.

En remerciant les quatre chefs et les Cris, M. McGilp a affirmé qu'il était très honoré et très heureux de recevoir ces dons.

Il a déclaré: "La cérémonie dans la réserve de Sandy Lake a été des plus amicales et des plus réjouissantes."

"La nourriture, les discours, les danses, les visages heureux des vieux et des jeunes, des membres de la bande, de la Fédération et du personnel de l'agence, la musique et les chants, le soleil radieux et le ciel bleu de l'Ouest, tout contribuait au succès de la fête.

"Je suis très conscient de l'importance de cet honneur que vous me faites et je tâcherai de le mériter davantage", a ajouté M. McGilp.



John McGilp arborant le bonnet à plume et le manteau perlé des chefs cris.





The Indian Special Constables are, left to right, front row: John Barkman of Big Trout Lake; Harry Angeconeb of Lac Seul; Terrance Assance of Christian Island; Robert Point of St. Regis; Edward Ottertail of Lac La Croix and Albert Mandamin of Shoal Lake. In the back

row, left to right are: John McKay of Sandy Lake; Mark Douglas of Rama; Joseph Tom of Whitefish Bay; Eric Mandamin of Shoal Lake and Roderick Johnup of Caribou Lake.

## Indian Constables Sworn in at H.M.C.S. York

(TORONTO) — In the grandest of military style, eleven Native Special Constables were sworn in as members of the Ontario Provincial Police recently. The eleven, members of bands from all parts of Ontario, were part of a graduating class of 44 Constables.

Before and after the formal ceremonies, the Pipe and Drum Corps of the Ontario Provincial Police set the atmosphere of a full military tattoo with exhibits of precision close order drill.

### New Program

This could not have happened two years ago as the Indian Policing Services function of the Ontario Provincial Police was formed only in May last year.

Training officers to police reservations was a rather fragmented affair, depending heavily on local municipal police forces. With the involvement of the Ontario Provincial Police, under the provisions of a Federal-Provincial Cost Sharing Agreement signed July 18, 1975, most bands now have the opportunity to obtain the high standards of quality associated with O.P.P. law enforcement at no expense.

The cost of training is completely absorbed by the Provincial and Federal governments, including transportation of constable candidates from the Reserve to the O.P.P. Training and Development Centre in Toronto. As well, during the three week Orientation Course, the constable-to-be are provided with room and board. On completion of the course, expenses to get back to the Reservation are also paid.

"It is quite a busy course," smiles Eric Mandamin of Shoal Lake, one of the graduates.

The initial course consists of three weeks of police orientation, covering such subjects as powers of arrest, the Criminal Code, the Highway Traffic Act, notetaking, first aid and defensive training, and the proper use of a service revolver.

"At some time during our first year as a Special Constable, we will go to an intensive three-month training session at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, Ontario," says his brother, Eric, also a graduate.

There was a new twist to the graduation ceremonies this year. Jennifer Montour, 24, of the Caughnawaga Reserve in Quebec became the first Indian woman to become a member of the regular Ontario Provincial Police.

As an O.P.P. constable, she will be expected to perform her duties throughout Ontario.

Commissioner Harold Graham, who presided over the graduating ceremonies, told the seven young women in the class that "perhaps one of you may become a woman commissioner." He then singled out Jennifer for special recognition as a first for the force.

### Employees of Band

Special Constables, unlike regular members of the O.P.P. are not civil servants, but employees of their respective bands. As such, they can only police the reserve.

Accepting their warrant cards, a document bearing the signature of Commissioner Harold Graham that permits them to conduct police busi-

ness were Special Constables: John Barkman of Big Trout Lake; Harry Angeconeb of Lac Seul; Terrance Assance of Christian Island; Robert Point of St. Regis; Edward Ottertail of Lac La Croix; Albert and Eric Mandamin of Shoal Lake; John McKay of Sandy Lake; Mark Douglas

of Rama; Joseph Tom of Whitefish Bay and Roderick Johnup of Caribou Lake.

The eleven Special Constables will join their local bands and work with them under an O.P.P. Coach Officer and with local O.P.P. staff.



Special Constable Roderick Johnup of Caribou Lake receives his warrant card, a document bearing the signature of the Commissioner which allows him to carry out the duties of an O.P.P. Constable.



## Poursuite (suite de la page 1)

gouvernement fédéral, le gouvernement provincial et l'association indienne provinciale en cause. Ces organismes tripartites ont surtout un rôle consultatif auquel s'ajoute la coordination de l'administration des programmes.

Depuis plusieurs années, les Indiens de l'Ontario et le gouvernement de cette province collaborent étroitement. Plusieurs bandes de l'Ontario par exemple, administrent de concert avec le gouvernement provincial leurs propres programmes de bien-être social. Les chefs indiens et les conseils de bande n'ont pas hésité à profiter de l'occasion que leur offrait la province dans le domaine de la voirie, des programmes mixtes et des services de police. Des ententes de ce genre, intervenues dans d'autres provinces donnent de bons résultats.

En Saskatchewan nous avons entrepris, conjointement avec la Fédération des Indiens de la Saskatchewan, une étude de l'administration des programmes. En Alberta, un accord a récemment été conclu avec l'Association des Indiens d'Alberta et certains organismes intéressés et qui vise à offrir aux Indiens de l'Alberta de l'emploi au sein de Syn-crude Canada Limited. Des pourparlers se poursuivent relativement à des revendications provenant de régions où les droits traditionnels des Indiens à la terre, découlant d'une occupation et d'une utilisation passées, ont été perdus sans indemnisation satisfaisante, principalement au Yukon, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et en Colombie-Britannique.

Le secteur du logement constitue l'une des réalisations conjointes. La Fraternité des Indiens du Canada et le Ministère ont convenu de conjuguer leurs efforts pour trouver des solutions aux sérieux problèmes de logement que connaissent les réserves indiennes. Ce projet a porté fruit et nous avons en main des recommandations sur une nouvelle politique et un nouveau programme de logement.

Nous mettons présentement ces propositions à l'épreuve en Ontario, par le Conseil ontarien-indien du logement, composé de délégués de quatre associations d'Indiens et du bureau régional de l'Ontario.

### Co-participation

Le but de la démarche du gouvernement consiste en une participation en commun à tous les niveaux de relations entre le gouvernement et les Indiens. Cette participation renforcera les liens entre le gouvernement et les Indiens de cinq façons:

— Le rôle de chaque chef indien au sein de sa propre sphère d'activités et de compétence deviendra bien distinct.

— Les chefs indiens et les groupes directement concernés qui sont au courant des situations particulières à une localité pourront vraiment mettre en pratique la liberté de choix.

— Nous pourrions être plus réceptifs et plus souples à l'égard des besoins et des aspirations des Indiens à tous les niveaux où les objectifs, les priorités et les mesures à prendre peuvent être établis par des dirigeants bien renseignés sur les problèmes de la population en cause.

— Le sens des responsabilités sera donc renforcé d'un côté comme de l'autre.

— Cette promesse de participation et le besoin d'assurance et d'autonomie des chefs indiens à tous les niveaux et du peuple indien en général deviendront réalité.

M. Buchanan a terminé ce discours en déclarant que grâce à ce concept de participation mixte, c'est ensemble que nous nous instruirons, que nous évoluerons et que nous arriverons à nos fins. Les avantages en seront concrets et durables tant pour les Indiens que pour les gouvernements en cause et que pour tous les Canadiens."

## Galleries

(suite de la page 3)

sionnelle sont mis à la disposition des membres de la bande qui travailleront au centre commercial. D'ici cinq ans l'administration du centre devrait être assumée exclusivement par les Indiens. Les bénéfices découlant de la location des emplacements commerciaux serviront à défrayer le coût d'un programme de logement ainsi que la construction d'un centre communautaire.

Les quelque 1,300 Indiens des réserves de Sept-Îles et de Malioténam, sises sur la rive nord du St-Laurent possédaient les éléments nécessaires à forger leur avenir. Ils ont maintenant prouvé qu'ils avaient également le savoir-faire nécessaire pour l'assurer. Et c'est ainsi qu'ils en sont arrivés à cette réalisation d'envergure: les Galleries montagnaises.

## Voyage (suite de la page 3)

une tragédie. Un certain soir, alors que les membres de l'équipe étaient tous endormis sous la tente depuis plusieurs heures, ils se réveillèrent en sursaut, entourés d'eau. Ils avaient tout simplement oublié, dans leur fatigue, les marées exceptionnellement hautes de la période de pleine lune. Ils s'en tirèrent avec une tente inondée, ainsi que des vêtements et des sacs de couchage détrempés. Ils durent hisser tout le matériel sur le rivage haut d'une certaine de pieds afin de pouvoir dresser leur tente dans un endroit sec et sûr. À une autre occasion ils durent faire face à une tempête où le vent, la neige et la pluie s'en donnèrent à cœur joie pendant plusieurs heures.

Ce fut cependant au cours des deux dernières semaines du voyage que les principaux problèmes furent rencontrés. La nature elle-même semblait vouloir contrarier tous leurs efforts.

Ce n'est que 36 jours après leur départ de la réserve de Indian Island que les canoteurs arrivèrent en vue de Caughnawaga. Ils étaient en très bonne condition physique en dépit du fait qu'ils aient perdu en moyenne environ 15 livres chacun. Les canots, qui pesaient environ 100 livres chacun, lors du départ étaient tellement imbibés d'eau qu'ils pesaient environ 400 livres à leur arrivée à destination. De plus des 20 avirons dont ils s'étaient munis avant leur départ, il ne restait plus que quelques-uns et encore portaient-ils tous la marque de réparations de fortune qui durent être effectués en cours de route.

Dans les municipalités où les voyageurs firent escale en cours de route, ils furent généralement ac-

cueillis amicalement, mais selon M. Knockwood, rien ne peut se comparer à l'accueil qui leur fut réservé à leur arrivée à Caughnawaga. "Ces gens sont tellement amicaux et accueillants. Leur réserve est la nôtre. Tout ce que nous désirons nous est accordé" dit-il.

En gage de reconnaissance et de leur appréciation, le meneur du groupe de canoteurs a présenté un collier perlé au président de la marina de Caughnawaga, M. Joe Martin. Il se proposait également de présenter à M. Martin un couteau à manche en os, mais ce présent fut perdu au cours des péripéties du voyage.

Alors que quelqu'un lui demandait s'il referait ce voyage, M. Knockwood déclarait: "certainement, mais pas immédiatement. C'est quelque chose que je pourrai raconter à mes petits-enfants. Il est même possible que l'un d'entre eux fasse aussi le même voyage."

Chaque membre de l'équipe avait ses propres raisons d'entreprendre ce voyage et comme le dit M. Knockwood, "chaque homme a accompli sa tâche comme membre de l'équipe et le voyage s'est déroulé sans heurt. Ce voyage a été fait par des Indiens pour les Indiens. Ces hommes sont remarquables; la perte de dix jours à cause des éléments et des événements fut déprimante, mais ils donnèrent toujours 100% d'eux-mêmes quand même.

Aucun membre de l'équipe ne m'a dit ce qu'il pensait de Vincent Knockwood comme chef de file. Ils n'avaient pas besoin de parler; leurs sentiments se reflétaient dans leur figure. Vincent Knockwood est un homme avec qui il fut plaisant de remonter le fleuve St-Laurent.

## Le C.R.T.C. désire des commentaires

Le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes est l'organisme gouvernemental qui régleme la radiodiffusion canadienne, c'est-à-dire la radio, la télévision et la télévision par câble. Le Conseil est d'avis que l'établissement des services de radiodiffusion dans les régions éloignées exige une attention et un encouragement particuliers, étant donné leur situation et leur contexte uniques. Parmi les divers secteurs de la population, particulièrement ceux des régions éloignées, nombreux sont ceux qui ne peuvent pas se faire entendre à la radio ou à la télévision. Or, le Conseil a participé à répondre aux besoins divers des communautés éloignées en octroyant des licences de radiodiffusion pour des stations radiophoniques MA et MF à des groupes communautaires, par exemple, CFTL-FM, Big Trout Lake (Ontario), CFNC, Cross Lake (Manitoba), CKQN-FM, Baker Lake (Territoires du Nord-Ouest) et CFCT, Tuktoyaktuk (Territoires du Nord-Ouest). Ces stations, opérées bénévolement par des membres de la communauté, consacrent une part considérable de leurs temps d'antenne à la programmation en langues

autochtones et à la programmation d'intérêt local.

Le Conseil recherche vos commentaires à propos de vos intérêts et de vos activités en radiodiffusion (par exemple, la réalisation d'émissions, l'implantation d'un poste radiophonique dans votre communauté, etc. . . .), y inclus vos succès et vos problèmes. De plus, le Conseil apprécierait recevoir vos commentaires sur la radiodiffusion dans les communautés du Nord et les communautés éloignées (par exemple, comment la radio et la télévision ont modifié la vie des gens vivant dans ces communautés, comment la radio et la télévision peuvent être employées de différentes façons, etc. . . .). Toute politique que prendra le Conseil sur la radiodiffusion dans les régions éloignées tiendra compte des opinions, des intérêts et des objections des gens et des communautés impliqués.

Paul Monty,

Service du Nord et des régions éloignées,  
Direction de la programmation.

## NOUVELLES INDIENNES

Publié avec l'aide du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, « Nouvelles indiennes » est un mensuel distribué gratuitement aux Indiens et aux personnes intéressées aux activités des Indiens. Cette publication est préparée par des Indiens et se consacre aux nouvelles fournies par eux, aux articles qui leur sont destinés ou encore qui concernent les Indiens et les communautés autochtones. Les textes qui paraissent dans ce journal peuvent être reproduits en en mentionnant la source. Les opinions émises ne sont pas nécessairement celles du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Les lecteurs sont invités à faire valoir leurs points de vue dans nos pages sous forme de lettres à l'éditeur.

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# Program Provides Employment Opportunities For Native People

(OTTAWA) — An Indian and Eskimo Recruitment and Development Program, (IERD) was set up in 1969 to identify, recruit and develop native people for positions within the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

As a result of this program, native people are being trained for middle and senior management positions. With the primary aim of including a significant proportion of native people in the Department, IERD is helping to realize this goal.

In order to accomplish their objective, IERD creates training positions in various locations across the country to provide the skill, knowledge and experience necessary to obtain permanent positions for natives within the department.

IERD positions are available to any registered Indian or Inuit and provides a training period of 18 months maximum for junior management and 6 months for administrative support staff positions. As a

trainee progresses, he or she is provided with the necessary guidance and counselling to ensure that they gain knowledge and expertise in their work situation.

IERD application forms are available from any Federal Government Department, Post Office or Canada Manpower Centre. Further information, Applications, curriculum vitae or a résumé should be sent to:

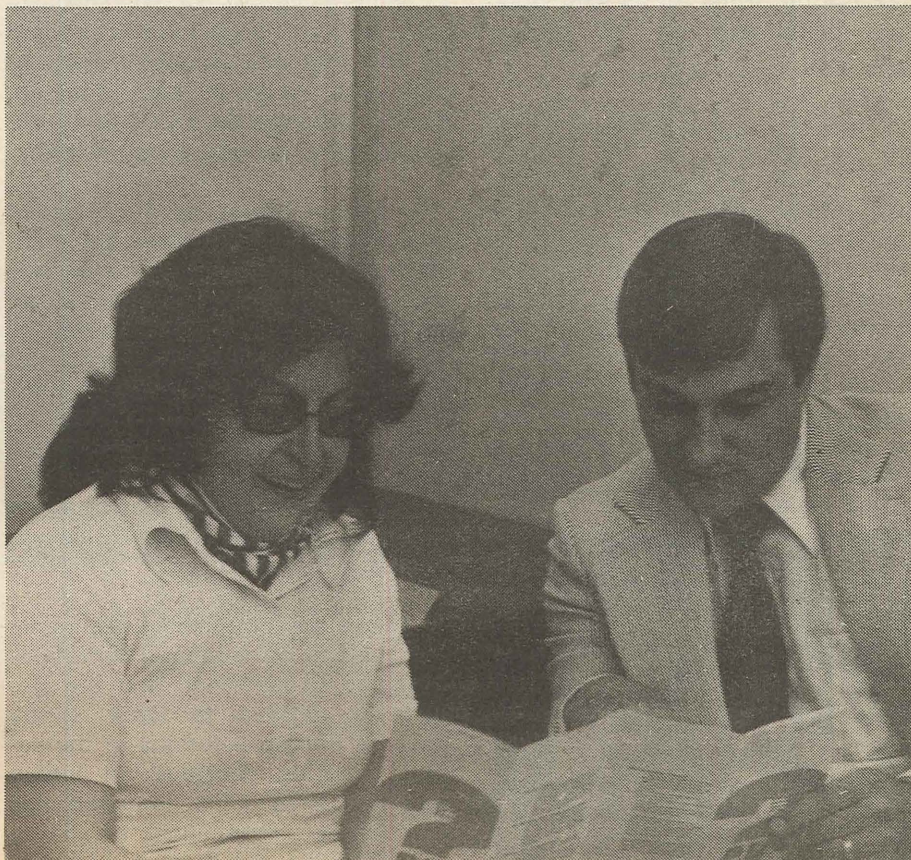
The IERD Program,  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs,  
400 Laurier Avenue West,  
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0H4

The following people are some of the recent participants in the IERD program.

## RICHARD PICARD

Richard is a Huron from Huron Village Quebec. After obtaining his high school diploma in Loretteville he attended the University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières, where he obtained a Bachelor degree specializing in Administration. In 1971 he became an IERD trainee in the Regional Office in Quebec as an AS 1 in Personnel. In 1972 he obtained his PE 1 (indeterminate) in the Quebec Regional Office as a staffing officer. In 1973 he was promoted to PE 2 (generalist) with National

Revenue in Quebec city. That same year he quit the Public Service and worked in the private sector as an administrator. In 1974 he returned to the Public Service in the Department of Indian Affairs (Community Affairs) as a Regional Band Training Officer (WP 3). Six months later he returned to personnel as a PE 2. In 1975 Richard moved to Ottawa as a Manpower Resources Officer (PE 3) with Parks Canada. In September of that same year he won a competition and became head of the IERD program.



Marie McCue — Staff Member and Trainee Discusses Program With Richard Picard.

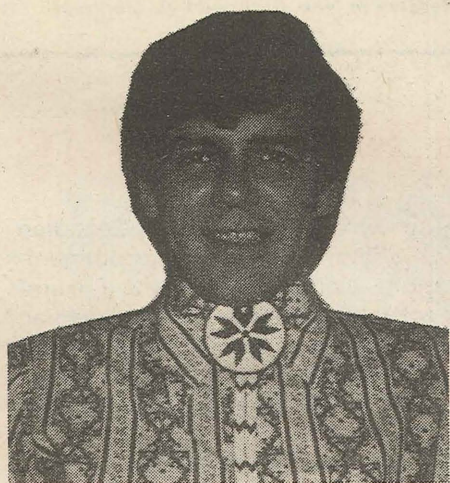
## RUSS ROUNDPOINT

Russ is a Mohawk from the St. Regis Reserve and is a graduate from General Vanier Secondary School. Russ applied for an IERD position in Ottawa and started as a CR 3 in January 1975 and was promoted to a CR 5 in July of the same year. In September 1975 he was promoted to AS 1 (Land Administration Division) and transferred to Edmonton. In May of this year, Russ returned to Cornwall as an AS 1 Leasehold Documentation Officer.



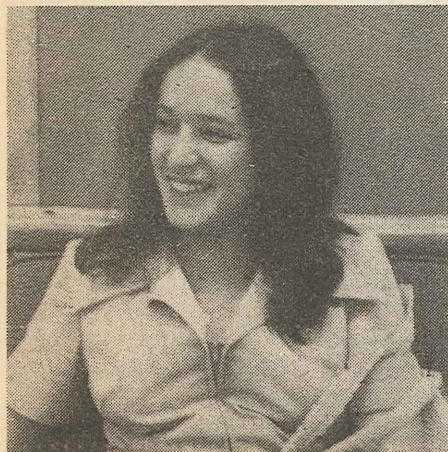
## ROBERT ROYER

Robert is a Cree from the St. Michele Band near Edmonton. Bob received a Bachelor of Social Welfare degree from the University of Calgary in 1975. Since then he has worked with the Calgary Indian Friendship Centre as the Executive Director. At present, he is employed as an IERD trainee in High Prairie Alberta, as a WP 2 (Social Services Administration) with the Community Affairs Division, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.



## SHARON CARRIER

Sharon is a Cree from the Piapot



Reserve north of Regina and graduated high school in Regina. Sharon completed one year at the University of Regina in a General B.A. Course. She has worked with the Department for 2 years doing clerical support work with the Regina Counselling Unit as well as working with the Provincial Government for 1 summer. Sharon applied for an IERD position in 1975 and is an AS 1 with the Department Security Division training as an investigator. She has successfully completed a 12 week course at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer Ontario.

# Odawa Friendship Centre Helps Transition to City Life

(OTTAWA) — In order to help ease the transition to city life for Ottawa's permanent residents of native ancestry — status and non-status Indians, Metis and Inuit — there is now a place to meet.

The Odawa Native Friendship Centre at 180 Waller St. was officially opened by Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner. Speaking at the opening ceremony he said that the old-world charm of the renovated 19th century brick heritage house seemed a fitting spot for the gathering of more than one culture.

Odawa executive director, Maurice Lewis said the centre had come into being about a year and half earlier, and had involved community groups, church and service clubs. These groups supported the project

by the raising of funds to furnish the centre.

The eight member board of directors with chairperson Edith Whetung felt that the available social services in Ottawa were not able to cope adequately with Indian problems due to their personnel lacking the language.

To secure the mandate and funding necessary for a centre, the directors had to approach five levels of government. Federal; provincial; municipal; N.C.C. and local Indian bands.

The purpose of the friendship centre is two-fold. It is a private non-government agency operated by native people for job counselling and referral and also a place for friendly social gatherings and recreational programs.



# Les Galeries montagnaises: un rêve devenu réalité



A l'intérieur du mail, Aurélien Gill souhaite la bienvenue aux dignitaires, lors de l'inauguration des Galeries montagnaises.

(SEPT-ÎLES, QUE.) — Très souvent on entend répéter que, pour les Indiens, seul le présent compte et que demain, pour eux ne représente rien. Tel n'est certainement pas le cas pour les Montagnais de Sept-Îles. Leurs désirs et leur volonté de réussir leur ont permis de préparer l'avenir.

C'est ainsi que lundi le 16 août, l'un de leurs rêves est devenu une réalité avec l'inauguration des Galeries montagnaises. C'est de cet avenir que parlait Judd Buchanan, ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, lorsqu'il déclarait, à l'occasion de l'inauguration "ce n'est qu'avec votre collaboration que nous pourrions, ensemble, bâtir, pour les Indiens, un avenir prometteur".

Ce "rêve" des Montagnais a débuté lors de la fondation de leur propre société de développement, la société l'Immobilière montagnaise Ltée. Cette société a constitué, pour les réserves de Sept-Îles et de Malioténam, l'outil qui a permis de planifier, de financer et de gérer les Galeries montagnaises et qui permettra de mettre sur pied, dans l'avenir bien d'autres projets.

Le bureau d'administration de l'Immobilière montagnaise est composé d'Indiens: Walter et William Jourdain, de Sept-Îles et Réal Volant, de Malioténam, Aurélien Gill de l'Association des Indiens du Québec ainsi que les conseillers Leslie Newton et Paul Côté.

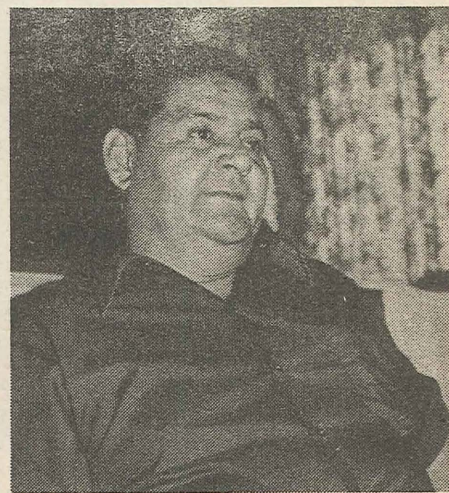
Le rôle principal de la société l'Immobilière montagnaise fut de trouver les modes de financement du projet et de superviser sa réalisation. Maintenant que le projet est presque entièrement complété, la société devra voir à gérer les Galeries montagnaises.

Ce centre commercial, qui a nécessité des investissements de \$9 millions abrite entre autres un mail intérieur dont les extrémités sont occupées par un magasin Steinberg's pour l'une et un magasin Woolco, pour l'autre. Entre ces deux géants, les clients peuvent choisir entre quelque 50 établissements commerciaux.

Ce qui frappe premièrement le visiteur est la clarté du mail intérieur, assurée par de nombreux puits de lumière. L'aménagement du mail intérieur où des arbres poussent à leur état naturel, permet de le faire paraître encore plus vaste.

Aménagé sur un terrain d'une superficie de 27 acres, le Centre commercial compte un terrain de stationnement pouvant accueillir quelque 1,400 automobiles. De dimensions imposantes, le centre commercial offre à la clientèle un mail de 27,000 pieds carrés, tandis que le magasin Steinberg's occupe une superficie de 44,000 pieds carrés, que le magasin Woolco en occupe une de 128,000 pieds carrés. Les 50 autres établissements représentant une superficie de 80,000 pieds carrés.

Un programme de formation ainsi qu'un cours d'administration professionnelle (Voir Galeries, page 2)



M. Daniel Vachon, chef de la bande indienne de Sept-Îles.

## Voyage historique refait par 9 Micmacs

Le premier juin, neuf canoteurs indiens quittaient la réserve Indian Island, au Nouveau Brunswick pour un voyage de 900 milles et d'une durée de 30 jours, qui devait les conduire à Montréal, en remontant le Saint-Laurent.

Il y a de nombreuses années, les Micmacs parcouraient souvent jusqu'à 100 milles en une seule journée, pour se rendre à Boston. Mais cette fois le groupe, sous la direction de Vincent Knockwood ne tentait pas de briser un record. Il désirait simplement faire un retour dans le passé et revivre les expériences qu'avaient connues les anciens voyageurs.

Selon M. Knockwood, "l'homme moderne, avec toute sa technologie et sa science, tente de contrôler la nature, mais la grande question qui se pose est: comment pouvez-vous essayer de contrôler quelque chose que vous ne pouvez même pas comprendre. Le but premier de ce voyage était de fournir aux membres de l'équipe une occasion de vivre en étroite communication avec la nature. Cet objectif fut atteint et le voyage a de plus renforcé certains aspects de leur culture. Ces hommes ont été à même de constater ce dont est fait notre pays; de se familiariser avec sa géographie et son immense beauté.

Comptant uniquement sur une subvention de \$2,500 qu'il avait obtenu du ministère des Affaires indiennes, M. Knockwood a commencé à organiser son voyage dès 1973. À ce moment là il mentionna à sa femme qu'il désirait faire ce voyage même si un groupe d'Indiens et de Blancs avait parcouru le même itinéraire à l'occasion de l'Expo 67. Ce serait cependant la première fois qu'une équipe composée exclusivement d'Indiens referait ce voyage depuis plus d'un siècle.

Les canots furent chargés d'équipement de camping, de vêtements, de nourriture, d'un appareil radio pour se tenir au courant des événements divers, d'une vingtaine d'avions ainsi que de matériel devant permettre d'effectuer des réparations d'urgence aux canots, le cas échéant.

Les autorités du camp de Gagetown avaient accepté de prêter à l'équipe quatre appareils radio, mais ne purent le faire en raison des mesures accrues de sécurité mises en place à l'occasion des Olympiques.

En s'engageant dans le détroit de Northumberland, l'équipe de canoteurs indiens a commencé une remontée dans le temps et à revivre une page d'histoire. Dans les premières journées, ils réussirent à parcourir de 45 à 50 milles par jour avec leurs canots conçus pour affronter l'eau profonde.

Au cours de ces premières journées les voyageurs choisirent minutieusement les endroits où ils installaient leur campement, mais au fur et à mesure que leur situation géographique, les vents et le courant changeaient, les habitudes des voyageurs changeaient également.

Ayant à affronter des vagues de 8 pieds de hauteur, les canots ne purent plus parcourir qu'environ une trentaine de milles par jour et les voyageurs durent établir leur campement de nuit où ils le purent. Souventes fois aussi, ne pouvant aborder la rive en raison de la situation géographique, les voyageurs durent se priver de certains repas ou encore manger froid.

En remontant le golfe du St-Laurent, les voyageurs furent témoins de diverses scènes qu'il n'est pas donné à tous de voir. Ils purent par exemple observer des bandes d'épaulards donnant la chasse à des phoques et même certains soirs des phoques leur rendirent visite jusqu'à leurs tentes. En longeant la rive sud du St-Laurent l'équipe put admirer des panoramas de toute beauté et durent parfois également affronter des situations des plus dangereuses, alors que des vents violents poussaient constamment les canots vers les rives rocheuses.

L'équipage ne put à chaque fois éviter que les canots ne soient endommagés et à chaque fois qu'une telle avarie se produisait, l'équipe faisait face à une perte de temps. Les canots endommagés devaient alors être halés sur la rive et réparés ce qui signifiait généralement un retard d'une couple de journées. Les réparations et le mauvais temps réussirent ainsi à provoquer un retard de plus de 10 jours sur l'horaire prévu.

La fatigue mentale et physique accumulée au cours du voyage a failli provoquer, à un certain moment,

(Voir Voyage, page 2)



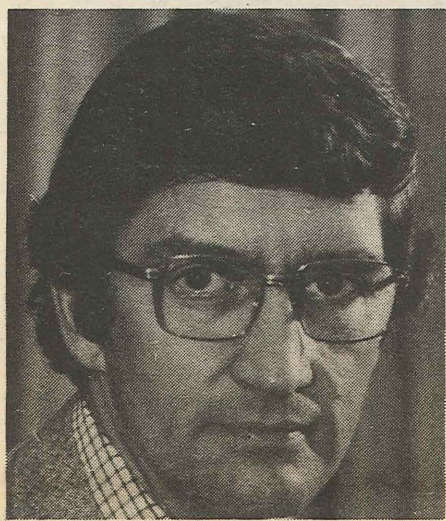
Les neuf canoteurs micmacs qui ont vécu le voyage historique qui devait les conduire des Maritimes à Montréal sont, dans l'ordre habituel, James Knockwood, Timmy Atwin, Alonzo Augustine, Roland Augustine, Joey Francis, Joe Simon, Allison Nicholas, Vincent Knockwood, le capitaine ainsi que son assistant Gary Simon.



## Joint Policy *(continued from page 1)*

ticipated in the joint working group which produced a comprehensive report on the NIB-Cabinet process. That report was adopted by the NIB-Cabinet Committee and serves as the basic guideline for all joint working arrangements at the present time.

Progress has not been confined only to activities at the national level. The most pressing problems are in the regions, at the band and community level. The process of transferring programs and resources is continuing. It is growing at a pace determined by the capability and desires of bands to assume control of their own affairs. In the consideration of revisions to the Indian Act, the enlargement of band powers to facilitate this transfer will continue to be a top priority.



Hon. Judd Buchanan

Sufficient permissiveness will be built into the revised Act to allow bands to assume increasing amounts of local control, whenever they wish and are ready to do so. In growing numbers, Indian bands and councils are already taking charge of their own affairs in ways of their own choosing. This is a trend the Government heartily applauds and supports.

### Provincial Level

At the provincial level, some tripartite arrangements already exist. They involve representatives of the Federal Government, the provincial government concerned, and the appropriate provincial Indian association. The role of such tripartite bodies is principally advisory and one of coordinating program management. For many years the Indians of Ont-

ario and the Provincial Government have worked together very closely. Many bands in Ontario administer programs in cooperation with the Provincial Government. Chiefs and Councils have not hesitated to take advantage of opportunities offered by the Province in areas such as highways, welfare and policing. Similar arrangement in other provinces are producing good results.

In Saskatchewan we are engaged in a joint project of program management with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. In Alberta, an agreement has been concluded involving the Indian Association of Alberta to provide Alberta Indians employment opportunities with Syncrude Canada Limited. There are ongoing discussions about comprehensive claims, arising mainly in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in British Columbia.

One of the joint accomplishments is in the area of housing. The National Indian Brotherhood and the Department agreed to work jointly towards finding solutions to the serious housing shortage on Indian reserves. This joint approach has produced recommendations for a new housing policy and program. These proposals are now being tested in Ontario under the Ontario Indian Housing Council. This council is composed of representatives from four Indian Associations and the Regional Office.

### Joint Participation at All Levels

The essence of the Government's approach is joint participation at all levels of contact between Government and Indian representatives. It gives substance to the Government-Indian relationship in five ways:

- 1) It affords a distinct and relevant role to Individual Indian leaders within their own sphere of influence and expertise.
- 2) It provides opportunities for freedom of choice by Indian leaders and groups affected, who have the knowledge and experience of local situations.
- 3) It promotes sensitivity and flexibility of response to Indian needs at the various levels, where objectives, priorities and courses of action can be set by leaders familiar with the problems and the people concerned.
- 4) It encourages and strengthens a sense of responsibility and accountability on both sides of the relationship.
- 5) It gives reality to the promise of participation, to build the desired self-confidence and self-reliance of Indian leaders and of the Indian people themselves.

Mr. Buchanan ended his address by saying that this approach opens the widest opportunities for learning, growing and getting somewhere together. It has a potential for solid and lasting benefits, to the Indian people, to all governments concerned and ultimately to all Canadians.

## Paddlers *(continued from page 5)*

they had wet clothing and sleeping bags.

Most problems were encountered in the last 2 weeks of their trip. The elements themselves seemed to be working against them. Thick fog cut down visibility and strong winds pushed them into rocks. Even their medicine man couldn't help them against the "Quebec Mosquito". As Mr. Knockwood said, "they didn't just take your blood, they took chunks of flesh to eat later on".

Thirty six days after leaving Indian Island, these paddlers arrived in Caughnawaga. They had lost an average of fifteen pounds each in weight but were so physically fit they would be the envy of everyone they met. A canoe which weighed 100 lbs. (and capable of carrying 300 lbs.) when they left now weighed 400 lbs. empty. The 20 paddles they started with were reduced to handful with each showing signs of hasty repairs.

The towns they stopped at along the way, were for the most part friendly, but according to Mr. Knockwood, nothing like Caughnawaga. "These people are exceedingly friendly and outgoing. The reserve is ours. Everything we want or need is

provided".

As a gesture of their thanks and appreciation, team leader Vincent Knockwood presented a beaded necklace to Joe Martin, president of the Caughnawaga Marina. He had also hoped to present Mr. Martin with bone handled knife but it had been lost overboard during the trip.

When asked if he would undertake the same journey again Mr. Knockwood stated, "certainly, but not right now. At some point in the future I will be able to tell my grand children about this, possibly one of them will also make the same trip".

Each member of the team had his own reason for making the trip and as Mr. Knockwood said, "each man did his job as a member of the team with absolutely no friction. This voyage was being made by the Indians, for the Indians. These men are outstanding, losing ten days was a 'mental downer' for them but at all times they gave 100% of themselves".

The team didn't tell me what they thought of Vincent Knockwood as a leader. They didn't have to, you could see it in their faces. Vincent Knockwood is a good man to ride the river with.



Micmac paddlers demonstrate the pace used to cover the 900 miles from Indian Island Reserve in New Brunswick to Montreal.

## CRTC Seeks Comments

As you may be aware, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission is the government regulatory agency of Canadian broadcasting: radio, television and cable television. The Commission feels that the development of broadcasting services in communities in isolated areas deserve special consideration because of their unique situation and lifestyle. Many of the different sectors of social life, particularly in remote areas, cannot find a place on radio and television at the present time. And so, the Commission has helped to meet the diverse needs of isolated communities by licensing special AM and FM radio stations for community groups, for example: CFTL-FM, Big Trout Lake, Ontario; CFNC, Cross Lake Manitoba; CKQN-FM, Baker Lake, Northwest Territories and CFCT, Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. Considerable native language and local interest programming is broadcast by each of these stations voluntarily by members of the community.

The Commission is seeking your comments about your interests and

activities in radio and television broadcasting (for example, making programmes, setting up radio stations in your communities, etc . . .), the successes and the problems you may have had; and would welcome your views about broadcasting in northern and remote communities (for example, how radio and television have affected the lives of those living in isolated communities, how they may be used locally in different ways, etc . . .). Any future policy of the Commission regarding broadcasting in remote areas will take into consideration the views, interests and objections of the people and communities concerned.

Also, should you like to have more information regarding the Commission's activities, please do not hesitate to contact me either by writing, or by telephone (1-613-992-1740).

Respectfully yours,

Paul Monty,  
Northern, Rural and  
Remote Division,  
Broadcast Programmes Directorate.

## INDIAN NEWS

The Indian News is published with the assistance of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for free distribution to Indians and others interested in Indian activities. This monthly publication, edited by Indians, is devoted to news of, for and about Indians and Indian communities. Articles may be reproduced but credit would be appreciated. Opinions contained in these pages are not necessarily those of the Department. Free expression of viewpoint is invited.

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# Dream Becomes Reality For Montagnaise



The Honourable Judd Buchanan and friend take time out to pose in front of a pictorial display of Les Galeries Montagnaises.

(SEPT-ILES, QUE.) — It has been said that the Indian lives for today and to heck with tomorrow. Not so for the Montagnaise of Sept-Iles. Their dreams and aspirations take them well into the future.

On Monday August 16, 1976 one of their dreams became a reality with the inauguration of Les Galeries Montagnaises. Judd Buchanan, Federal Indian Affairs Minister who took part in the inaugural festivities referred to this future when he told band members "only with your co-operation will we be able, together, to build a new future for the Indians".

The "Montagnaise dream" started with the founding of their own property development company L'Immobilier Montagnaise Ltée. To the Sept-Iles and Maliotenam Indians, this was their instrument to plan, manage and finance Les Galeries Montagnaises as well as any other future projects.

The board of directors of L'Immobilier Montagnaise includes three Indians; Walter and William Jourdain from Sept-Iles and Réal Vollant from Maliotenam, Aurélien Gill of the Quebec Indian Association as well as technical advisors Leslie Newton and Paul Côté.

The primary function of l'Immobilier montagnaise was to locate the financing as well as oversee planning of the project. Now that the project is nearly complete, their job is management of Les Galeries Montagnaises.

Built at a cost of \$9 million, it features an enclosed mall with Steinberg's at one end and Woolco at the other. Between these two imposing stores are 50 other stores and services.

The first thing that the visitor notices is the brightness of the mall. This brightness is provided by the generous use of sky-lights. The spacious effect is created by the clever use of live trees growing out of the floor in the mall.

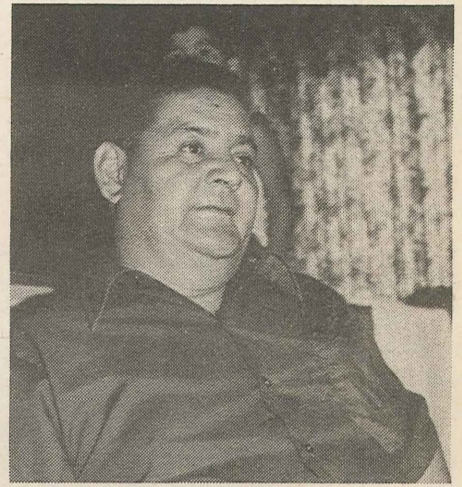
Covering a 27 acre area it features a parking lot for 1,400 cars with easy

access to the mall from wherever you park. The centre itself has a 27,000 square foot mall, Steinberg's 44,000 sq. ft., Woolco 128,000 sq. ft. and the shops themselves cover the other 80,000 sq. ft.

Training programs are underway for band members who will be working there and professional management courses are being given as well. Within 5 years the centre's administration should be directed by the Indians themselves. Profits from the rental of the stores are slated for housing and community centres.

The 1,300 Indians of Sept-Iles and Maliotenam who inhabit the North Shore of the St. Lawrence some 400 miles east of Quebec City had the potential to shape their own future. These same people are now

proving that they have the capability as well. This potential and capability is now visible as Les Galeries Montagnaises.



Mr. Daniel Vachon, Chief of the Sept-Iles Indian Band.

# Micmac Paddlers Relive History

On the first of June, nine Indian canoeists left the Indian Island Reserve in New Brunswick for what was to be a thirty day, 900 mile trip to Montreal via the St. Lawrence River.

Many years ago the Micmacs travelled by canoe to and from Boston averaging 100 miles a day, but on this trip the team led by Vincent Knockwood wasn't out to break any records. Their aim was simply to go back into the past and experience the hardships of those early voyagers.

According to Mr. Knockwood, "modern man with all his technological skills is attempting to control nature, but the obvious question is how can you attempt to control something you can not comprehend? The purpose of this trip was to give the team a chance to live with nature, playing by her rules. The trip brought us back to nature and re-enforced certain cultural aspects. These men saw what this country consists of; its geography and its intense beauty."

Working with only a \$2,500 cultural grant through the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Knockwood started planning the voyage as far back as 1973. At that time he mentioned to his wife that he would like to make the trip even though a group of Indian and white paddlers made the same trip to Expo '67. This was to be the first all-Indian voyage in over a century.

Among the provisions loaded into the two canoes were camping equipment, clothing, food, a radio listening to the news, and 20 paddles as well as material for making repairs to the canoes. Camp Gagetown had agreed to lend the team four radios but were unable to do so due to increased security for the Olympics.

Pushing off into the Northumberland Strait, the team started rolling back time and re-living history. In the beginning, 45 to 50 miles of water passed beneath the bows of their deep water canoes. These early days of their journey found the paddlers being choosy about camping spots

for the nights but after their second week when geography, winds and currents changed so did they.

With their progress down to 30 miles a day and 8 ft. waves breaking over their canoes at times, they had to settle for less accommodating camping grounds. Many meals were missed completely or eaten cold due to the fact that there were no places to stop.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence the team watched as killer whales chased seals and at night seals would go right up to their tents. Travelling along the south bank of the St. Lawrence itself, Mr. Knockwood said they passed some of the most beautiful scenery possible. At times they also passed some of the most dangerous as well. With the wind pushing them toward rocks on the shoreline they had a three-way fight on their hands. A fight to stay upright, a fight to stay away from the rocks, and a fight to make any forward progress.

The canoes did not escape damage and the evidence was the deep gouges and patched holes in them. Each time a canoe was damaged, time was lost. First to all the damaged canoe had to be dried then repaired and this meant a loss of 2 days. In the end, 10 days were lost due to weather conditions and needed repairs.

At one point on their journey they were so tired mentally and physically, they made an error that cost them a flooded tent, wet clothing and sleeping bags. This particular night they had been asleep several hours, suddenly they were in water. Everyone had forgotten about the full moon tide. As it isn't recommended to sleep in water, they had to scramble up a hundred foot bank to find a sleeping spot. At a later point in time they ran into snow with some hail thrown in for good measure. For some time after these incidents

(see Paddlers, page 4)



Micmac Indian paddlers James Knockwood, Timmy Atwin, Alonzo Augustine, Roland Augustine, Joey Francis, Joe Simon, Allison Nicholas led by expedition captain Vince Knockwood, and co-captain Gary Simon pose with chief Andrew Delisle and Joe Martin, president of the Caughnawaga Marina.



# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Ain-Ke-Jig A Healthy Venture

The Chippewas of Sarnia have grabbed the attention of businessmen in the Sarnia area. After all, how many businesses can boast of revenues of almost \$1,200 a day before the business is officially opened?

dollars from the construction activity to the band.

"When we heard that Petrosar might be looking for a site to house construction workers, we mentioned to them that we just happened to

have a piece of land near their front door," recalls Aylmer Plain, a Councillor with the band. "That was the start of Ain-Ke-Jig."

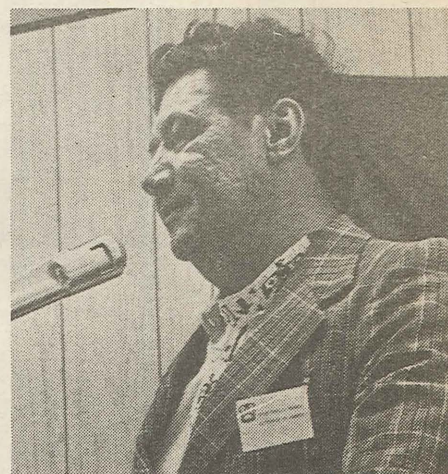
Last summer, a group consisting of Petrosar Ltd., Polysar Ltd., Du Pont of Canada Ltd. and Union Carbide Canada Ltd. formed Ain-Ke-Jig Ltd. to operate the camp.

The founding member companies of Ain-Ke-Jig also put up the collateral to swing a bank loan of \$2,500,000 for the Band to purchase the twenty, 15 man dormitories, the cafeteria and the recreation hall.

At the recent official opening, Chief Maness mentioned that the entire venture was conceived and executed without financial aid from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, although the Department was of considerable help in clearing the paperwork necessary to permit the development to be erected on reserve land.

"Without their help, Ain-Ke-Jig would have never been established," says Chief Maness.

The Department located Mr. Ron Cooksley, formerly responsible for industrial and commercial develop-



Chief Gerald Maness officially thanks the people who provided the direction, money and faith to get Ain-Ke-Jig Limited off the ground, and declared the project officially open.

ment for the city of Oakville and introduced him to the Chippewas of Sarnia Band Council.

"Working on a contract for the Council, he helped pave the way for Ain-Ke-Jig. Without his help and direction, the development would not have happened," says the Chief.

### Benefits for years

Ain-Ke-Jig will be a steady source of income for the next 30 months and very likely 60 months and beyond.



The ceremonies are not finished yet. Wilson Plain presents Ain-Ke-Jig president Murray Wood with a hand carved peace pipe on behalf of the Chippewas of Sarnia.

That is the enjoyable position of Ain-Ke-Jig Limited, a temporary housing community that can accommodate 350 people, with provisions to expand to 700.

Chief Gerald Maness and the Band Council are quite proud of the fact that their infant venture is so healthy.

Ain-Ke-Jig, a name suggested by Band Councillor and former Chief, Aylmer Plain, means "home of the workers" in Ojibway. The workers who are making Ain-Ke-Jig home are just a few of several thousands flocking to Sarnia's chemical valley to work on a host of construction projects, most notably the world class Petrosar petrochemical refinery. The Petrosar development is going up just one mile from the front gate of Ain-Ke-Jig. The total value of the construction activity in the chemical valley is in excess of one billion dollars.

By making a move at the right time, the Chippewas of Sarnia have tapped this gold mine of activity and hope to reap a host of benefits for the band.

"We thought about building the camp after a survey by the Sarnia area Industrial Contractor's Committee revealed the need for additional accommodation for out-of-town workers employed on the petrochemical projects," says Chief Maness.

But it wasn't until they approached Petrosar that they saw a real chance to divert some of the spin-off



Housing units made by Atco, are erected on the Ain-Ke-Jig site in early March. Atco made the units in a matter of weeks, and

could quickly make enough units to occupy the 10 acres now held in reserve for future expansion.





As lunch was served cafeteria style, the food was blessed before the trays started to move. Aylmer plain, father of Wilson Plain, blessed the food with a traditional Ojibway grace.

Reserve to service the Ain-Ke-Jig community at no cost to the Band.

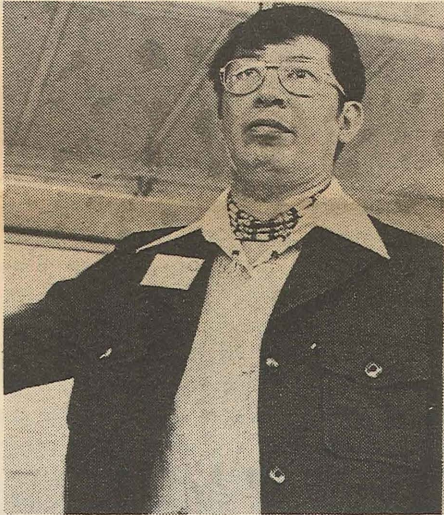
"The immediate benefit to us is the \$75,000 for land rental, plus an additional \$37,000 if Ain-Ke-Jig requires the extra 10 acres outlined in the agreement as an option," says Wilson Plain.

But the benefits go far beyond the land rental fees. The project is boosting employment on the Reserve.

"In the kitchen staff alone, we have 12 people working full time," says Chef Jim McGuire. "When Ain-Ke-Jig hits maximum occupancy of 350 workers, we will need 25 people in the kitchen. If the additional acreage is put to use, as many as 600 to 700 people may be living at Ain-Ke-Jig. In that case, we would need about 75 people in the kitchens, all of them from the Band."

"The employment potential does not end there," says Chief Maness, "because members of the Band will be employed in maintaining the units, taking care of the landscaping, security functions and in many other areas."

After the land use permit expires, Ain-Ke-Jig will have three options, all of them providing significant benefits to the Band.



Wilson Plain, a Councillor of the band for four years, takes over the job of Community Liaison and Economic Development Officer left by Ron Cooksly. The next big project on his mind is the Industrial Park.

The project agreement consist of various parts, all of which offer short and long term benefits to the band.

A land rental agreement in the form of a permit involves the rental of 20 acres of land at \$1,500 per acre per year for 30 months, with an option to renew the lease for a further 30 months. There is also an option to take a further 10 acres at \$1,500 per acre per year over the 5 year period.

The Band is to be paid a working salary for a band member to take over the reins of Ron Cooksley, who officially finished his job on the opening day of the project. Wilson Plain, a Councillor for four years, officially took over the job of Community Liaison and Economic Development Officer on April 1st.

The Chippewas of Sarnia now own all the units on Ain-Ke-Jig, and on expiration of the permit, can do what they want with the units.

The cost of the units, some \$2,500,000 will be recovered from payments made by Ain-Ke-Jig to the Band for the use of the housing over the 30 month period.

Permanent services worth \$700,000 such as sewers and water lines, have been constructed on the

"We can continue to use the units as temporary worker housing, working with Ain-Ke-Jig or directly with the member companies of Ain-Ke-Jig. This could provide revenues of \$300,000 a year," says Ron Cooksley. "Or the band could sell the units, which would be worth about \$300,000. The third option is to use the serviced land for a residential 40 home subdivision, or for a mobile home community. The money the Band gets from the sale of the units could be used to finance this project."

Although many months have yet to pass before the Band can take possession of the homes, the Council has already discussed some possible uses.

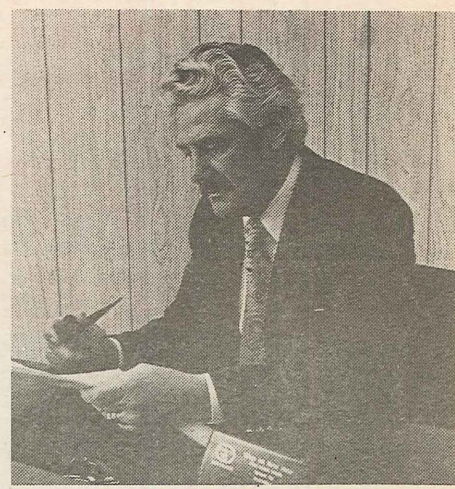


Ron Cooksley, The Community Liaison and Economic Development Officer for the Chippewas of Sarnia Band and the person who worked hardest to bring Ain-Ke-Jig to fruition.

"We may use the homes as starter homes for our young couples, or as homes for our elderly people," smiles Ralph Nahmabin, a Councillor for the Band. "But these are just ideas at this point. We have lots of time to plan what we will do with the units."

#### Irons in fire

The impressive success of Ain-Ke-Jig in it's fledging months tends to overshadow another development



Ain-Ke-Jig manager, Mr. G. Donald, checks the economic growth of the development. So far, 125 men are living in the community, with expansion soon to 350 forecast.

taking place at the Chippewas of Sarnia Reservation, one which may equal if not surpass Ain-Ke-Jig in potential benefit to the Band.

"We have been working to develop an industrial park on our reservation" says Wilson Plain. "Once Ain-Ke-Jig operation are going smoothly and we are out of our rapid growth stage, the Industrial Park will be my main concern."

His father, Aylmer Plain, reports that the Industrial Park was on what used to be a gravel pit. As a boy, he worked the pit for many years, advancing to superintendent of the operation.

Don Cooksley reports that when he first saw the Industrial Park site it was under snow. "When the snow went, it was a real frog pond. We have dumped almost 300,000 cubic yards of fill over 27 acres to give a good base to the project. We are now grading and putting down topsoil."

Shortly, Engineers from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs will arrive to do the final survey for a road to serve the Industrial Park.

"The Department has offered us tremendous back-up services. We can do all the studies we want, but when it comes down to securing the services of hydraulic engineers, civil engineers, we can get that service from the Department at no charge to the band," says Chief Maness. "Perhaps the best way to describe the atmosphere on the reserve is to come back from time to time and watch us grow."



Howard Rodine, Regional Director of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, congratulated the Band on their achievement.



Equipped with the most modern of equipment, the kitchen of Ain-Ke-Jig can quickly turn out enough food to feed the equivalent of a small army.



# EDUCATION

## Twenty-Two Indians Graduate At Manitou College

(La Macaza, Que.) — Twenty-two students have graduated from Manitou College and will be receiving their Diplomas of Collegial Studies. Most of them have been accepted at Colleges and Universities in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario.

Others will be returning to Manitou College for a third year Native Arts Program in order to receive the Certificate of Collegial Studies in the Arts. The graduating students are:

Gilbert Courtois  
Réserve Indienne de Pointe Bleue  
P.Q.

Konrad Lainé  
Village des Hurons, P.Q.

Danielle Sioui  
Village des Hurons, P.Q.

Lisette Picard  
Village Indien de Betsiamites,  
P.Q.

Marie-Louise Picard  
Village Indien de Betsiamites,  
P.Q.

Ghislain Picard  
Village Indien de Betsiamites,  
P.Q.

Michael Loft  
Caughnawaga, P.Q.

Dorothy Lahache  
Caughnawaga, P.Q.

Walter Jacobs  
Caughnawaga, P.Q.

René Martin  
Restigouche Reserve, P.Q.

Joyce Metallic  
Restigouche Reserve, P.Q.

Jeanne Poirier  
Matagami, P.Q.

Carolyn Googoo  
Eskasoni, N.S.

Mary Ann Stevens  
Cape Breton, N.S.

Peter J. Doucette  
Eskasoni, N.S.

Brenda Maloney  
Micmac Reserve, N.S.

Alfred Toney  
Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A.

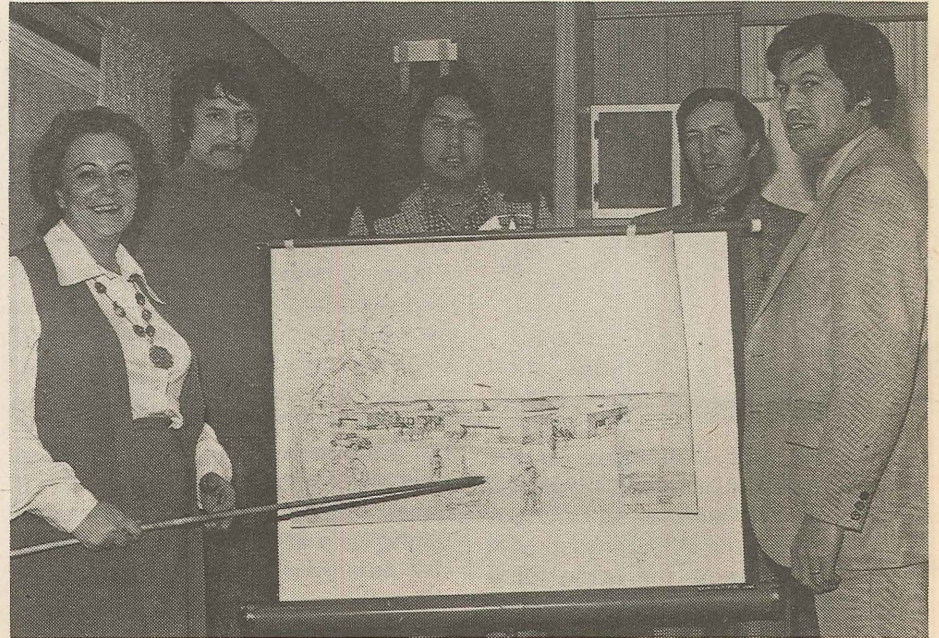
Mary Coppage  
Shubenacadie, N.S.

Gilbert Coppage  
Shubenacadie, N.S.

Loreen Francis  
Newcastle, N.B.

Terry Sahanatien  
Bala, Ont.

Wayne Commandant  
Bala, Ont.



Studying plans of new school are — left to right — Dept. of Public Works Architect Rosa O'Brien displays drawing for new Eskasoni School to Band Chief Peter J. Paul; Education Committee Chairman Peter Stevens; School Principal Arnold Lathigee and Acting District Supt. of Education Clarence Smith, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Halifax.

## New 25-Classroom School Planned for Eskasoni

(ESKASONI, N.S.) — A particularly welcome recent guest to the 1,500-plus-member Eskasoni Indian Reserve was Rosa O'Brien, Architect with the Atlantic Regional Office of the Department of Public Works in Halifax. Mrs. O'Brien made the trip to meet with Band Chief Peter J. Paul, the Band Councillors and Education Committee, School Principal Arnold Lathigee and teaching staff, and other dignitaries to show them the plans for their long-awaited new school complex.

In addition to the 25 classrooms, there are to be four teacher work/control stations, a music room with stage, an art room which will also serve as a classroom, rooms for science classes, home economics and industrial arts and a resource centre, including a library. The whole complex provides 80 square feet per student and there will be room for 530 students from the primary grades to grade nine. Kindergarten is to be carried on in the existing school facilities.

Eskasoni is known for its sports-minded people, and much appreciated will be the track and field area included in the design which provides for a baseball diamond as well.

Mrs. O'Brien advised that provision has been made for the addition of works of art and this stirred considerable interest among her audience, evoking comment from Education Committee Chairman Peter Stevens that possibly ladies of the Reserve could be involved in making draperies of distinctive Indian design for the school.

Scheduled for sod-breaking this summer and completion by September,

ber, 1977, the contract specifications call for the hiring of at least 60 per cent of the labour force from the population, which will be much appreciated by inhabitants of the Eskasoni Reserve due to chronic unemployment in the area.

## Consultant On Indian Education

OTTAWA — Bill Thomas, 43, a member of the Peguis Indian band in central Manitoba, has returned to the Department as a senior consultant to the Indian education program in Edmonton after successfully completing his M.Ed. degree in Educational Administration. His nomination was announced by the Honourable Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

In his new assignment Mr. Thomas will be heading a comprehensive study on teacher education programs for Indian people, including the development of teacher administration for band-operated schools.

Following a career of distinguished service to the Indian people, Mr. Thomas in his new appointment will be making an important and timely contribution to the development of Indian cultural identity and Indian control of Indian education.

Mr. Thomas, who has been on leave of absence from the Department for two years while pursuing his degree in advanced Education at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, was the first Indian appointed as a Regional Director in Manitoba.

## Mungo Martin Memorial Awards Fund

The Trustees of the Mungo Martin Memorial Awards Fund announced awards to the following native students:

Simon Muldoe, Tsimpian, Hazelton, 4th year at University of Victoria, working towards M.A. in Social Work \$300.00

Carl Beam, Ojibway, 4th year at University of Victoria, working towards M.A. in Fine Arts \$300.00

Janice Dick, in elementary teaching program at Caribou College, Kamloops \$250.00

Darlene Taylor, Tsheshaht, Alberni, studying at Camosun College, Victoria \$150.00

## New Indian Reserve School

MOOSOMIN INDIAN RESERVE — With the start of the school year in September, not only students from this reserve will be at work in a new education complex.

The school doors will open to the entire reserve community when daily classes finish.

The new \$1,800,000 school on this reserve, about 20 miles south of North Battleford, Sask., has separate entrances to its gym, home economics room, industrial arts section and library, so reserve residents can enter without moving through the classroom area.

The school sports director will also assist with community recreation. The new library, with its carpeted, sunken reading pit, contains

books for everyone, not just the students.

Besides the six regular classrooms, there are a fully-equipped photography laboratory, a typing room, and a science room. There is a pottery kiln and welding equipment for those who want to learn.

Besides the principal, Phil Babish, there are seven teachers and three teacher aides.

Cree language instruction will begin in the fall.

The school is built on 4½ acres of landscaped ground on the shore of Murray Lake. The school is, according to the principal, the kind of school which encourages pupils to come to class.



# Methyl Mercury; The Silent Killer

The spectre of the age old "bogey-man" has finally been laid to rest. As a 20th century replacement we now have a new dread, "MINAMATA DISEASE" or mercury poisoning as it is called. Mercury as we know it, is a silver-white liquid metal (the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures) commonly used in thermometers.

Mercury is subdivided into two types, inorganic and organic. Inorganic through chemical processes is converted into organic or methyl mercury. Of the two types, organic is the more toxic to humans with methyl mercury being the most toxic form of organic mercury. Mercury has many uses and one of these uses is for chlorine gas and caustic soda which is important to the pulp and paper industry.

Paper mills have long been recognized as one of the major polluters we have, and although Reed Pulp and Paper has never been named as legally responsible for the pollution, their mill at Dryden is on the Wabigoon-English River system.

Why Minamata! The disease is named after the Japanese chemical town where hundreds were stricken in 1964. Other outbreaks occurred in Iraq in 1956; West Pakistan in 1961; Guatemala in 1963 and in New Mexico in 1969.

As mercury is a neurotoxin, the symptoms involve chiefly the central nervous system. These symptoms include paresthesia of the mouth, lips, tongue, hands and feet; inability to concentrate; weakness; extreme fatigue; difficulty in swallowing and articulating words; tunnel vision; hearing difficulty; spasticity; paralysis; coma and finally death. Some or many of these symptoms are present in most diseases of the nervous system.

At this time, unlike Japan, Canada has no "basket cases", but medical evidence shows that 56 Indians in Northwestern Ontario and Quebec are suffering from symptoms of mercury poisoning. Neurologist, Dr. J. Prichard of Toronto's Sick Children's Hospital examined 86 persons on the White Dog and Grassy Narrows Reserves and found 31 showing signs of possible mercury poisoning. Last year, out of 85 persons examined, Japanese doctors found 39 with evidence of mercury poisoning. Although the numbers are different, the common factor is that the abnormal neurological findings could conceivably be due to methyl mercury intoxication.

Since 1970, mercury pollution of the Wabigoon-English River system has destroyed the economies of the White Dog and Grassy Narrows Reserves. The 925 or so residents of the two reserves now find that their dietary staple, fish, is contaminated by mercury. Although 0.5 parts per million of blood is an "acceptable" level of mercury, the Ontario government has kept the river system

open despite proven health risks. Until 1970, White Dog and Grassy Narrows people utilized available natural resources of the area (fish, game, trapping and wild rice). Suddenly they found they had to replace traditional foods with storebought foods resulting in a reduction of protein and in increase of carbohydrates. To these people, the change from their traditional way of life has been devastating.

What will happen in other areas inhabited by Indians? The Cree in the James Bay watershed are concerned about high mercury levels found in fish taken from rivers that have no apparent industrial pollution. As well, Cree Indians of Mistassini and Waswanipi were told not to eat fish as tests showed that some

Indians had levels of mercury in their blood 5 times higher than the acceptable federal standard of safety. Indians from Rupert's House, at the mouth of the Rupert River, show traces of mercury in their blood. It seems ironic that the only problem found after so many predictions concerning the James Bay Project should turn out to be something no one considered.

Effects of the pollution at White Dog and Grassy Narrows are presently surfacing in the form of social problems. Idleness and welfare breeds alcoholism and violence, and these two, if they haven't already, will be the two main problems. Instead of handouts and arguments over something that has happened in the past, a program of employment

as well as the immediate examination of other sources of economic opportunity should be initiated immediately.

Man is the only animal I can think of that kills indiscriminately. When man, the wanton killer, has finally killed this planet we call earth (as he has the Wabigoon-English River system) where will he bury it? The people of White Dog and Grassy Narrows have suffered a major setback caused by pollution, must they suffer a final blow dealt by the short sightedness of politicians. The perseverance and durability of the Native Spirit has been tested many times in the past, there is no need to have White Dog and Grassy Narrows become a grim testimonial to their endurance.

## Training Course Completed — Maritimes Indian Band Administrators

(MONCTON, N.B.) — Recent graduation exercises at Moncton's New Brunswick Institute of Technology marked the completion of an extensive four-part course especially designed for the administrators of the 28 Indian Bands through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Sponsored by Canada Manpower and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, some 20 candidates were enrolled to start Module I from October 6 to 10 last fall. Continuing on through the fall and winter in one week sessions held from November 17 to 21, January 12 to 16 and ending with Module IV held during the week of March 1 to 5, eighty-five per cent or seventeen of the original candidates remained to see the course through to its completion.

The many-faceted course, one of the most extensive ever presented to Band staff in the Maritimes, included subjects ranging from office procedures and understanding government to looking into human relations as it applies to office situations. Those finishing were well-deserving of the certificates of study in Band Administration awarded by the New Brunswick Institute of Technology.

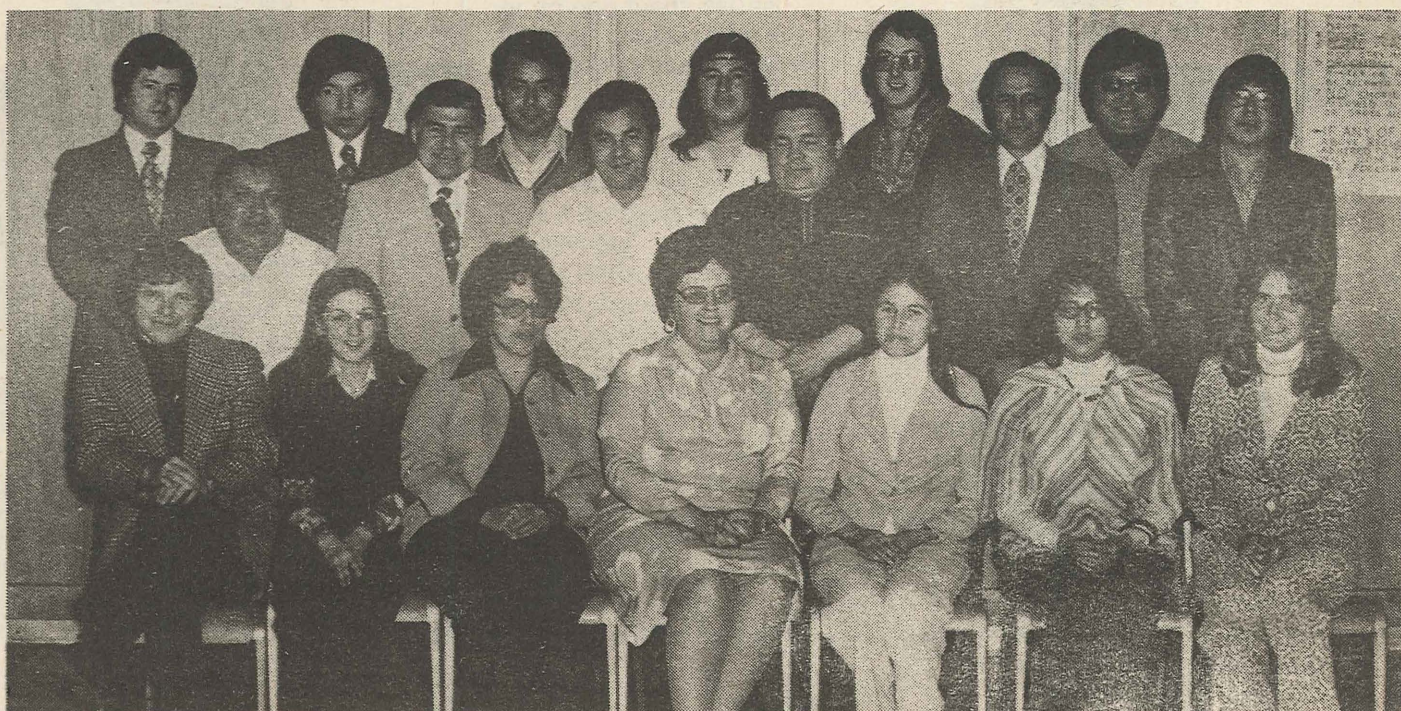
One of the highlights of the last day was the attendance of Graydon Nicholas of the Union of New Brunswick Indians who led a discussion session on the Indian Act.

Topping off graduation exercises was a banquet and in attendance were special guests in the persons of Band Chiefs Albert Levi of Big Cove and Henry Knockwood of the Fort Folly Band, various friends and

family members, and Maritime Indian and Eskimo Affairs Director General W. E. (Bill) Brooks, Amherst.

In appreciation of her special efforts, the graduating group presented their instructor, Lucille Riedle, with finely crafted samples of Indian handicraft. Not to be forgotten was special mention of the worthwhile instruction provided at various times throughout the course by Don MacDonald, Nova Scotia District Band Financial Adviser, Halifax.

Late word from Ken Farmer, Regional Officer, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Amherst, reveals that planning is underway for a continuing training program for Band Administrators in the fall at a more advanced level, and it is expected that the facilities of the N.B. Institute of Technology in Moncton will be used again.



Graduation day for administrators of the 28 Indian bands through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Left to right, back row — Roger Hill, Eskasoni, N.S.; Larry Dedam, Burnt Church, N.B.; Richard Polchies Jr., St. Mary's, N.B.; James Knockwood, Indian Island, N.B.; Brian MacLeod, Whycomogah, N.S.; and Hazen Perley, Tobique, N.B. Middle row — Stephenson Bernard, Fort Folly, N.B.; Vincent Paul, Red Bank, N.B.; Wilfred

Ward, Eel Ground, N.B.; Norman Peter Paul, Pabineau, N.B.; Noel Francis Jr., St. Basile, N.B.; and Walter Martin, Millbrook, N.S. Front row — Ken Farmer, Regional Band Training Officer, Amherst; Deborah Atwin, Kingsclear, N.B.; Anna Levi, Big Cove, N.B.; Lucille Riedle, Supervisor of Business Education, N.B.I.T., Moncton, N.B.; Judy Labillois, Eel River Bar, N.B.; Joan Matthews, Membertou, N.S.; and Peggy Labillois, Eel River Bar, N.B.