

dream and plan for the future with hopefulness and trust in our institutions and our Creator.

"We are proud, too, of the many origins, cultures, traditions and religious faiths which we share with each other. This diversity gives us a sense of the brotherhood of all men. It presses us all to seek that mutual respect and comprehension which lead to harmony and unity. In so doing, we are led to think not only of the welfare of our fellow Canadians, but of the well-being of all peoples, so that we may act within the family of nations with generosity and compassion, and with an appreciation of the interdependence of all mankind.

"You of the future will be our judges as you will also be charged with carrying on our task. All good wishes to you."

The cadets building the Arctic cairn will dedicate it, then give its location an appropriate name.

The cairn on the college's campus will give the particulars of its Arctic twin with instructions to open the "time capsule" at the beginning of Canada's third century.

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### NRC PRESIDENT

The Prime Minister recently announced the appointment of Dr. W.G. Schneider as President of the National Research Council, effective September 1, 1967. Dr. Schneider, who is Vice-President (Scientific) of the NRC, will succeed Dr. B.G. Ballard who has stepped down on reaching normal retirement age.

The Prime Minister expressed the Government's appreciation to Dr. Ballard for his important service to Canada and particularly to the Canadian scientific community over many years. "The country is greatly in his debt," Mr. Pearson said, "I wish him many happy years in the easier life of retirement which he has so well earned."

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### LABOUR DEPARTMENT GRANTS

Mr. John R. Nicholson, the Minister of Labour, announced recently that 23 research grants worth over \$70,800, had been awarded under the 1967-68 Department Labour-University Research Programme.

These grants are awarded each year by the Department on the recommendation of the Labour Department-University Research Advisory Committee, composed of senior representatives from universities and federal government departments.

The main purpose of the grants is to facilitate research on the social, industrial relations and economic aspects of labour, including research on wages, income, productivity, collective bargaining, labour law and labour history.

### ELIGIBILITY

Each year, applications are accepted from post-graduate students, university faculty members, and others possessing research qualifications (providing they are Canadian citizens), have a degree from a Canadian university, or can show that they will be residing in Canada on a continuing basis. Applicants' post-graduate training must be in the sphere of social sciences.

Since the Department of Labour-University Research Programme was initiated 17 years ago, 167 grants have been made with a total value of \$329,398, including the latest awards.

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### TRIBUTE TO CREE

Poundmaker, the Cree chief who led his people through the Riel rebellion, has been commemorated by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Following a recommendation by the Board that Chief Poundmaker be declared an eminent Canadian, Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing ordered that a plaque be placed on the Cut Knife battlefield, Saskatchewan, and a memorial ceremony was held at the Cut Knife Reserve on August 13. Earlier this year, Poundmaker's remains were moved from the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, Alberta, where he died in 1886, to his home reserve at Cut Knife.

### TREATY-MAKER

Poundmaker, who was adopted as a foster-son of Crowfoot, the principal chief of the Blackfeet, used his influence to bring peace to both the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. Of impressive appearance, Poundmaker was noted for his ability in negotiations and oratory. At a time when the Prairie Indians were making the transition from the old way of life and reluctantly accepting reserve lands, Poundmaker exerted a powerful influence on his people and was one of the principal spokesmen in negotiating the treaties that formed the basis for eventual settlement.

During the Indian uprisings following the severe winter of 1884-85, Poundmaker succeeded in keeping his young men in check until a column of troops under Colonel Otter was sent to disperse the bands gathered on the Cut Knife Reserve. After six hours of fighting, Otter's men withdrew with six dead and 16 wounded. Poundmaker refused his braves permission to attack the retreating column. The young men thereupon took matters into their own hands and moved east to join Riel.

### VERDICT OF HISTORY

For his part in the rebellion, Poundmaker was sent to prison - unjustly, many historians believe. After a short time in captivity, he visited his foster-father, Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot people at Gleichen, where he died.