

account a number of factors, including oil, gas and mineral rights.

The agitation by native peoples for compensation is part of a phenomenon called Red Power. It has seen increasing militancy by native groups for a faster pace of change. About a decade ago, the Red Power movement took on an increasingly sharp edge, especially in western Canada. In some cases, moderate Indian leaders have been outflanked by more radical elements. A number of spontaneous demonstrations demanding swift action took place across Canada, and a group of Indians on Canada's Pacific coast sought to extract tolls from motorists. They said they were fed up with waiting for better housing conditions.

In the James Bay battle, Cree people in northern Quebec chose their own bargaining representatives, flouting the usual provincial Indian leadership.

"It's just that we want to be masters of our own destiny," said one chief. "Only Cree can really know what Cree people want."

Chief George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, was quoted in a special Canada supplement published by *The Guardian* newspaper in Britain as saying that the James Bay deal worked out at only C\$15,000 for each Indian over a 10-year period. He said this was less per man than one white civil servant, working in Indian Affairs in Ottawa, earned in a year.

Some Indians have called the agreement just part of the "old beads and blankets game" — a reference to the white man's barter technique in early days.

Indians form three per cent of Canada's total population of some 22 million. Chief George Manuel has said that when such a small group grows desperate enough to take up arms against the overwhelming majority, then the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent.

The James Bay agreement came after a historic decision handed down by Justice Albert Malouf in Quebec Superior Court on November 15, 1973. He ordered the James Bay developers to stop all work and said the province of Quebec could not develop the area without prior acquiescence of the Indians and Eskimos. The work on the project, he said, would have devastating and far-reaching effects on Cree Indians and Eskimos "living in the territory and the lands adjacent thereto."

The Canadian government has moved over the past six years towards a more flexible position on Indian rights. In doing so, it signalled a departure from its rejection of such aboriginal rights in a 1969 policy statement.

One unusual aspect marks the struggle over native peoples' claims. This is that the federal government is financing much of the research to help the claimants find evidence that the native peoples might use against governments in any legal confrontation. (See *Canada Today* July/August 1974.)

Soccer catches on as new Canadian game

By Richard Gibbs

Soccer in Canada is poised on the brink of a dramatic breakthrough.

Interest in the game is booming as Montreal prepares to host the 1976 Olympics for which a squad of keen young players is being groomed under the expert guidance of coach, Eckhard Krautzun.

Canadian soccer obviously has its roots in the stream of British and other European migrants who came for a new future. But for years the game was left to the newcomers while Canadians opted for the more traditional ice hockey and grid iron football.

However, the European influence could not go unnoticed. Televised soccer, especially the 1966 World Cup in England, excited the Canadians and gave them an interest in the game.

Parents realised that soccer was cheaper and safer for their children. They didn't have to spend many dollars on equipping sports mad youngsters with costly equipment. All you need for soccer is a ball — any ball, from a worn tennis ball to a brand new match football.

With the young showing such a healthy interest in the game, soccer's future in Canada looks assured. Already there are more than 130,000 registered players. That's more than three times as many as the United States with its infinitely larger population. And remember, it was the U.S.A. who beat the old World masters, England, including Alf Ramsey, Tom Finney and Billy Wright, 1-0 back in 1950.

Last year's appointment of the 33-year-old German, Eckhard Krautzun, as director of coaching, was a significant step as far as the Canadian Soccer Association was concerned.

Canada's soccer chiefs realise that the only way the country will make progress in the world's most popular game is by encouraging home-grown talent. Coaching is of paramount importance and this is where Krautzun is already playing such an important role.

A former amateur international, Krautzun played for 'Kaiserlautern' and the Swiss club, "Young Fellows Zurich," before two cartilage operations cut short his playing career.

His coaching talent was recognised by FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, who offered him position of National Coach to the South Korean soccer team. During his years in the Far

East, he also worked as Assistant Coach to the respected Dettmar Cramer (recently appointed U.S. National Coach). This involved various coaching courses and preparing the Japanese Olympic team for the 1968 Mexico Olympics in which Japan took the bronze medal for third place.

A further switch of continents took place as Krautzun took charge of the Kenyan National Team between 1970-72 and led them to success in the East African Championship.

Frequent training

Now settled in Canada, Krautzun is only too aware of the problems in building a strong national team. Distance, weather conditions, the various nationalities of Canadian players and finance are all difficulties which have to be overcome.

One hindrance is likely to disappear with the emergence of Toronto, with its easy access to Europe, as Canada's soccer home. The genial German sees the development of young home-grown talent as Canada's policy for soccer success. That's why young midfield ace, Chris Horrocks, who spent a summer spell training with Chelsea last year, became the country's youngest ever international at 17 years.

Training is another problem for the national coach. "Everything in international soccer is done quickly, shooting, passing, heading and even thinking," he once said in an interview. "The pace and speed in our Canadian League game is not by any means fast enough. That is why players who belong to the national team pool have to train more frequently, and in fact all members have been given an individual training programme with the emphasis on improvement in general endurance, speed and individual technique.

"I believe that this is the only way Canadian players can reach international standard and it is the only way that reaching international standard can be guaranteed."

Krautzun says the average Canadian player is physically very strong, but lacks mobility, agility and above all, skill. But they are dedicated and keen to learn which, he says, augurs well for the future.

More competitive soccer at international level is another of Krautzun's goals. He has proposed an intensive travel programme for his Olympic squad and has selected far