

Courchene rightly censured for helping create "100 years of oppression". Second, the black and white RCMP cruiser car which continually toured the fort grounds. Third, that the Indian master of ceremonies at the pow wow could still laughingly declare, "one hundred years ago the Sioux nation braves fought the white man and scalped him. Today he scalps us".

The presence of an RCMP patrol car and constables at the celebrations was undoubtedly to many people there, as it was to me, a symbol of both past and present. Of the past, because 100 years ago the newly formed North-West Mounted Police (forerunner of RCMP) received its first training at this fort. Of the present, because to many Indians on reservations (particularly isolated ones) the mountie is often their major link with the "white man's outside". Of the past, because without the RCMP the Canadian West would never have been settled peacefully (a sharp contrast to the American West) nor become a land where Indian and white have lived together in relative peace and harmony for the past 100 years. Of the present, because our society--which lives by the maxim "let George do it"--often pushes the mountie, a made-to-order George, into acting as its daily emissary on reserves instead of becoming more personally involved.

Treaty two, drawn up Aug. 21, 1871, established Rolling River reserve and several others. Indian commissioner W.M. Simpson signed for the crown and chiefs Mekis (The Eagle), Ma-sa-kee-yash Francois (Broken Fingers), Sow Sonse (Little Long Ears) and Kee-wee-tah-quinn-nayash (Richard Woodhouse) signed for their respective bands. This reservation, today composed of 22 sections of land and 308 residents, lies about 15 miles northwest of Minnedosa and five miles southwest of Erickson. Another reserve, Okanase, lying further west was created Sept. 15, 1874.

For a number of years Rolling River reserve was known as South Quill Band after their chief South Quill. Other chiefs which preceded James Shannacappo were Wapapeness, John Huntinghawk, Kamnukan (Jim Wilson), Jim and Lionel Shannacappo.

Two weeks ago while visiting Rolling River reserve Chief White Eagle of Sioux Valley Reserve (alias Premier Ed Schreyer) declared the past week Indian Week to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the signing of treaties one and two at Lower Fort Garry. "The Indian communities," he reminded Manitobans following his tour of our province's Indian reserves, "tend to lack a sense of identification with the province". May this identification become a living reality for Rolling River reserve and the 53 other Manitoba reserve communities during the next century.

5. MINNEDOSA MALLARD MANAGEMENT PROJECT "VALLEY VISTAS" column, Brandon Sun, Aug. 20/71

"The Minnedosa pothole region is the type of breeding habitat that has been recognized as one of the best in North America; however, the mallard breeding population and brood production has drastically declined from levels recorded in the early 1950s. In 1953 there were 32 mallard pairs per square mile and half of them were successful in raising broods. Over the last three years the breeding density has dropped to approximately one-half the 1953 level while production has fallen as low as one brood per square mile".

This is a quote from research biologist Richard Sellers, a recent masters graduate in wildlife ecology at University of Wisconsin, who has during the past summer been managing the final phase of one of the more unique research projects on the Canadian Prairies.

Minnedosa Mallard Management Project, located about nine miles south of Minnedosa and 15 miles north of Brandon (the Moore Park-Cordova-Roseneath area), was born in the spring of 1969. Frank Funnell, president of Minnedosa Wildlife (Game and Fish) Association, and a regional director of the western region whose farm is located near the centre of the eight-square-mile project area, indicates that the numerous smaller research projects conducted here for two decades clearly suggested a more comprehensive and co-ordinated project was imperative. Dr. A. Hochbaum, then director of Delta Waterfowl Research Station on Lake Manitoba (he's since retired and been succeeded by Dr. R. Jones), was approached by this association. Following numerous consultations and much planning, of which enlistment of the cooperation of 14 farmers was a vital aspect, the project took shape. Delta Station, sponsored by North American Wildlife Foundation, is a centre dependent on private contributions.

Farmers are often accused of refusing to co-operate with sportsmen and wildlife researchers. Not so the 14 farmers on whose land the project is located. Besides Frank they include H.W. Foxton, W. Treloar, F. Willms, M. Riemer, H. Williams, C.L. Shuttleworth, T. Fraser, E. and R. Meadows, C. LaFerriere, W. Panko, W. Lewis, N. McKinnon. These men were not requested to change their farming practices. They received no remuneration, they volunteered