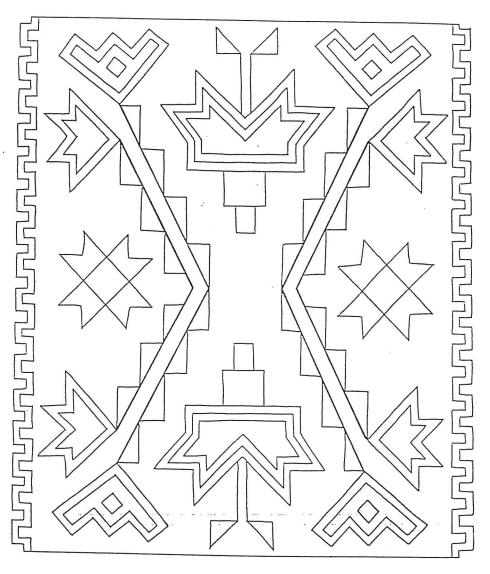
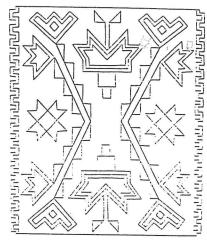
TYENDINAGA



ENNIHSKA (FEBRUARY) ISSUE 3\92

North American Design Indian Colouring Book Dover Publications

NEWSLETTER



This is a Modern Ojibwa Bead design that was found on a Pouch.

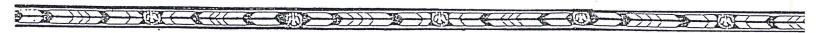


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Quote of the Month:

" My interest is in the future because I am going to spend the rest of my life there."

-CHARLES F. KETTERING



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Ministère des Richesses naturelles

news release communiqué

FEB 0 7 1992

January 31, 1992

Minister Criticizes Outdoors Group For Campaign Critical of Aboriginal Hunting

Natural Resources Minister Bud Wildman has criticized a recent newspaper advertisement campaign by the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (OFAH).

The ad was titled: "How Many Wild Turkeys are Being Killed!" It said that wild turkeys are being hunted "out-of-season by some native people" and this hunting is "putting their future at risk."

Mr. Wildman said the suggestions in the ad are incorrect and appear to be part of a disturbing campaign the OFAH is conducting against the exercising of aboriginal rights to hunt and fish for food in this province.

"It is a campaign that is designed to create controversy about the activities of aboriginal people exercising their constitutionally protected rights to hunt and fish for food," Mr. Wildman said.

The assertion in the OFAH campaign that aboriginal people do something "illegal" when they hunt or fish "out-of-season" is incorrect. The province's interim enforcement policy clearly states that aboriginal people are entitled to fish and hunt for food in their treaty or traditional areas, and should not normally be subject to enforcement procedures.

This policy does not give aboriginal people unlimited access to hunt and fish wherever, or however, they want. Under this policy, for example, aboriginal people must hunt safely, must not put conservation at risk and must have permission to hunt or fish on private property.

The Canadian Constitution clearly entitles aboriginal people to exercise their aboriginal rights, and recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada reinforce these rights.

"The OFAH continues to deny that aboriginal people have the right to hunt and fish for food guaranteed by Canada's Constitution," said Mr. Wildman.

With regard to the suggestion in the ad that aboriginal hunting of wild turkeys is a conservation issue, the Minister has asked for a full report on the status of wild turkey populations and on the pressures on this species, including hunting from all sources.

2...

turkeys - 2

MNR will investigate and act upon any incidents that appear to threaten conservation or public safety, and hopes that, should such incidents occur, they are reported promptly.

The aboriginal affairs policy of the Ontario government is rooted in the recognition of the inherent right of aboriginal people to be self-governing. First Nations occupied their lands in organized self-governing societies for thousands of years prior to European settlement.

First Nations have never given up their right to make their own decisions about lands and resources. Access to lands and resources is an integral component of the inherent right to self-government.

"It is unfortunate that the OFAH has chosen this point in our country's history to mount a campaign against aboriginal rights, when what is really needed is dialogue and understanding," Mr. Wildman said.

"I am convinced that the majority of Ontarians support the government's efforts to resolve long-standing grievances of aboriginal people and their right to self-government.

"The OFAH and all anglers and hunters should reject the confrontational approach and choose instead to engage in a positive dialogue about ways to recognize the rights of aboriginal people while ensuring proper resource management and conservation in Ontario and across Canada."

- 30 -

REMARQUE: Version française disponible.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Brian Blomme Communications Services Branch TORONTO (416) 314-2095

** COMMUNITY NOTICES **

DUE TO AN INJURY HELEN BREADMAN, COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE WILL BE OFF WORK FOR AN UNDETERMINED AMOUNT OF TIME. FOR ANY MEDICAL NEEDS OR EMERGENCIES PLEASE CONSULT YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN. BUT IF ANY OTHER HEALTH CENTRE STAFF CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL.

WISHING HELEN A SPEEDY RECOVERY.

HEALTH CENTRE STAFF

PLEASE NOTE:

TUESDAYS CLINIC'S WILL NOT BE HELD UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

COMPOSTERS!

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE

WATER REDUCTION DEVICES!



SHOWER HEAD!

The Deseronto Water Conservation Waste Reduction Project is now making installation appointments. For only \$5.00 you will receive; a new shower head, two water reduction devices for your taps, and one toilet dam which saves approximately one litre of water each time the toilet is flushed.

ALL OF THESE DEVICES WILL BE INSTALLED AT NO CHARGE

ALSO AT A COST OF \$8.00, YOU MAY ORDER A COMPOSTER WHICH MAY BE PICKED UP WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH.

** PLEASE CALL AND SHOW YOU CARE ABOUT OUR BAY OF QUINTE **

396-3424

COMMUNITY NOTICES

FOUR NEW BUSINESSES RECEIVE WHOLESALE PERMITS

The following businesses have been issued wholesale Permits by the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council.

These businesses are:

4...

MRS. HERBS COFFEE SHOP & CATERING
KEITH MARACLE - RESTAURANT & GARAGE
LLOYD GREEN - CAMPING RESORT
BRUCE LOFT - VARIETY STORE

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT THE TYENDINAGA ADMINISTRATION OFFICE AT 613-396-3424

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR A

QUINTE MOHAWK SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEMBER

DEADLINE DATE FOR SUBMISSION IS FRI. MARCH 13 AT 4:00 P.M.

APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.

NTELLIGENCER FEB 12, 1993 MURDER: A Mohawk man was found murdered in his home in Kanesatake. Maurice Binette was an un-

Maurice Binette was an unemployed construction worker who lived alone in the Mohawk community near this village northwest of Montreal — the scene of a 78-day armed standoff between natives and government forces in 1990.

Const. Michel Brunet, a spokesman for the Quebec provincial police, said Binette died of bullet wounds. His home had been ransacked but there were no signs of a struggle.



FROM THE OFFICE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATOR

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

CLERK STENO

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Minimum 50 wpm typing: dicta to ministry standards; proficiency in advanced Wordperfect; experience using a computerized data input/retrieval system; clerical skills and experience; excellent written and oral communication skills; ability to operate a two way-radio.

LOCATION:

KINGSTON

SALARY:

\$16.42 TO \$18.02 PER HOUR

DEADLINE:

MARCH 6, 1992

SUBMIT TO:

FILE S.G. 05/91

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

18 KING ST. EAST, 5TH FLOOR

TORONTO, ONTARIO

M5C 2X1

BIMOSE TRIBAL COUNCIL

EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONAL

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Academic and Work Experience (Teaching Certificate, 8 Years Minimum teaching, education administration, Masters of Education) - Environmental Knowledge (Indian and Northern Affairs Education

programs and policies)

- Professional Capabilities (effective communication skills, policy development and policy analysis, curriculum development, proposal formulation and presentation)

- Personal (must have a valid drivers licence, a vehicle and must be able to travel extensively, working knowledge of Ojibway will be considered an asset.

SALARY:

A MINIMUM OF \$50,000.00 PER ANNUM

DEADLINE:

MARCH 6, 1992 AT 4:00 P.M.

SUBMIT TO:

THE PERSONNEL COMMITTEE BIMOSE TRIBAL COUNCIL

136 MAIN ST. S. KENORA, ONTARIO

P9N 1S9

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A JOB!

PLEASE COME INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE AND CHECK OUT WHAT WE HAVE AVAILABLE ON OUR JOB OPPORTUNITY BULLETIN BOARD.

HANDI VAN DRIVERS NEEDED ("F" LICENCE REQUIRED)

The home support for Seniors program is looking for:

- Drivers

6...

- Volunteers to help Sr. Citizens with government forms such as:
 - income tax returns
 - old age pension forms

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED OR REQUIRE MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:

CINDY MARACLE 396-3424

SOUPBONE and SKAWNDAWG







by Ken Syrette



CRIAW - is The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women.

Call for Submissions



CRIAW/ICREF 16th ANNUAL CONFERENCE "Making the Links: Anti-Racism & Feminism" Toronto, November 13-15, 1992

In an attempt to address issues affecting women from diverse backgrounds CRIAW/ICREF is hosting its 16th annual conference on Anti-Racism and Feminism in Toronto from November 13 to 15, 1992. This is an exciting and challenging opportunity for feminists at both the grassroots and academic levels to dialogue and strategize on issues related to racism, anti-semitism and feminism. The conference will address issues of age, class, ability, sexuality etc. within the framework of anti-racist feminism.

The Toronto CRIAW/ICREF organizing committee is inviting submissions for the conference. If you wish to make a submission please read all the instructions and fill in the required information.

TYPES OF PRESENTATIONS

Panels (90 minutes). Presentations by 3 or 4 participants on a common theme with another person acting as moderator. Please submit proposal in its entirety (eg. include all presenters in your submission.)

Workshops (90 minutes) including an experiential or demonstration component.

Round Table Discussions (90 minutes) relatively informal, organized around a specific topic. These will include several panellists as well as a moderator.

Theory Review (30 minutes) sessions dealing with a specific content area.

Cultural Tools for organizing may include any of the following: video, art, music, theatre, poetry reading etc.

Poster/Sessions (90 minutes). Informal presentation of research results including tables, statistics and photographs mounted in a visual display. Will be grouped by topic and scheduled in the program.

Other - we are open to suggestions.

Limitations: Each person can be the "presenting author" for only one submission. This limitation does not extend to participation in the program. There is no limitation to the number of submissions for which a person may be listed as a supplementary author.

The CRIAW/ICREF organizing committee reserves the right to limit presentations in order to balance the program in terms of content and space.

Travel: Availability of travel subsidies will depend on our success in fundraising.

DEADLINE: ALL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MARCH 31,1992.

1. Type of presentation				
 □ Poster □ Workshop □ Round Table □ Panel □ Cultural Tools of Organizing(specify) □ Other(specify) 				
2. Title of Presentation (10 words or less)				
3. Presenters Name Address Tel. 1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
4. Brief description of presentation -no longer than one page. Please attach to this form.				
5. Please indicate your audio-visual needs.				
NOTES				
1. Race and gender analysis must be integral to all presentations.				
2. It is assumed that the presentations will be made in the language used in this application form ie. English or French.				
For more information contact the conference according to the ALC OCS CACO				

For more information contact the conference coordinator at 416 962-6469.

Mail your submission to: CRIAW/ICREF, C/O Rita Kohli, 512 Bathurst Street #03, Toronto ON M5S 2P9.

CORNWALL

Together We can help for a Better Future!!

COMPOST WORKSHOP

ENVIRONMENTAL OPEN HOUSE

Tuesday, March 10th 1992 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

MOHAWK COMMUNITY CENTRE

** Please Plan to Attend **

Lake Ontario St. Lawrence Region

Curve Lake

Tyendinag HiawathaooAlderville

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS E.A.G.L.E. PROJECT

Effects on Aboriginals from the Great Lakes Environment

TOM NORTHARDT

R.R. #1, DESERONTO, ON. KOK 1X0 (613)396-3424 FAX: (613)396-3627

55 Murray Street, 5th floor Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5M3



omposters for Sale!

\$8.00

THE HISTORY OF COMPOSTING AND THE METRO TORONTO CONTEXT

Master Composter Resource Manual

The Long History of Composting

"Decomposition is at least as old as the soil... Long before there were men around to observe it, composting was going on in every forest, every meadow, every swamp, and bog, and prairie and steppe in the world." (Let It Rot, p. 16)

Composting is the breaking down of organic matter by bacteria and other organisms into a dark soil-like material called humus. The value of organic matter to plant health was first established by early man. Outside ancient tribal settlements, rings of fish bones, food scraps and feces accumulated over time. Some theorize that our ancestors began cultivating the plants that emerged from these dump heaps because the accidentally-rich soils produced a bountiful harvest. The human role in composting is not new. As pointed out in Let It Rot, "Ancient man was the real father of organic gardening... by trial and error ...he (was) able to learn what worked when it came to making synthetic manure."

As agricultural practices were established, the importance of using manures to replenish the nutrients of cultivated soils became known. The following is a passage by the Roman Varro (116-120 BC). "Hard by the steading there should be two manure pits, or one pit divided into two parts; into one part should be cast the fresh manure, and from the other the rotted manure should be hauled into the field; for manure is not 2,000 when it is fresh as when it is well rotted." This advice is as good today as it was

As North Americans, we too have a heritage of composting. In the early 18th century, farmers discovered that by properly composting two loads of muck with one load of barnyard manure they obtained a product equivalent to three loads of manure. As these pioneering farmers moved west and found six to nine feet of humus-rich topsoil on the mid-western plains, composting no longer seemed necessary. Their assumptions about the endless native fertility of these soils proved wrong. After poor agricultural practices left the ground open to wind erosion, the Dust Bowl conditions of the 1930's

The practice of home composting shows a similar swing in popularity. Home composting was a common practice in Canada until after the Second World War. Immigrants from Europe brought with them the practice of growing their own vegetables and of producing their own compost. After World War II, gardening and composting became less common as people became more affluent and as chemical fertilizers became readily available. Today, concern for the environment is fueling a renewed interest in composting. It is seen as an environmentally sound practice that enables individuals to dramatically reduce their household waste. For gardeners the added plus is the production of an excellent soil additive.

THE HISTORY OF COMPOSTING AND THE METRO TORONTO CONTEXT

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ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS E.A.G.L.E. PROJECT

Effects on Aboriginals from the Great Lakes Environment

HEAD OFFICE: 55 Murray Street, 5th floor Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5M3 TEL: (613) 236-0673 FAX: (613) 238-5780

TO:

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte,

Tyendinaga Indian Reserve

FROM:

Tom Northardt

THE EAGLE PROJECT: A COMMUNITY APPROACH

The Effects on Aboriginals from the Great Lakes Environment (EAGLE) Project is a community based environmental epidemiological study of Native health as affected by contaminants in the Great Lakes Basin. The impetus behind the study stems from the hard work and dedication of two Native scientists/environmentalists (Henry Lickers and Laurie Montour). While current limited data indicates that people living in the Great Lakes Basin face the same environmental crisis as people elsewhere in North America, and are probably at no more risk of exposure to chemical contaminants, it was their contention that a significant portion of the Native communities are highly exposed to chemical contaminants than non-Natives. This was due mainly to the relatively large amounts of contaminated fish and wildlife they consumed, combined with other factors such as:

- traditional practices such as gathering berries, roots, and medicines;
- generation after generation of being exposed to the same persistent toxic chemical contamination;
- drinking inadequately treated water supply;
- consuming home grown garden produce;
- inhaling toxins from the atmosphere and workplace;
- swimming in polluted rivers and lakes.

It becomes quite probable that Native people are in a more high risk situation and their health is subject to more adverse effects than non-Natives. This study was announced by Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) under the Federally funded Green Plan, which began in November, 1990 and is expected to last five years.

In earlier studies, scientists would converge upon a community conduct their work and leave, taking with them the data that was gathered. Moreover, the data collected was never shared or presented in an understandable format to the community.

The EAGLE Project is a cooperative effort involving HWC, the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), and First Nation Communities in the Great Lakes Basin.

The approach being used in this study is unique, it combines the scientific techniques and methodologies of epidemiology with the traditional knowledge and needs of the Native communities. The EAGLE Project takes a new approach - a community approach - whereby we are not being studied, but rather we are doing the studying. We are not just the subjects of the study, but are active participants with valuable input, "You know you have a unique undertaking, when a study (such as the EAGLE Project) is designed to look at the impacts of pollution on Aboriginal people holistically, and it enables all interested parties to play a long-lasting role in it's development and implementation," comments Real Bouchard, Executive Director of the Ojibway 1850 Treaty Council which represents seven participating First Nations in the Lake Superior region (Real is also a member of the Steering Committee to this project).

The partnership was formed with the intention that no particular group could dictate the direction in which the research might evolve. We will strive for continuity and a "one-mindedness" among the "circle" of participants. Given that it is a community based study, particular attention will be paid to those issues and concerns identified by the First Nation communities. Thus, if any partner were to influence the direction in which the project evolves; then logically, it should be the First Nations. Because we have the biggest investment - OUR HEALTH.

While funding is provided through Health and Welfare Canada, the Assembly of First Nations is responsible for the day-to-day operations. The core of the project consists of a coordinator and two assistants based in Ottawa, and four regional research representatives based in communities in Lake Superior, Huron, Ontario, and Erie. Operating in conjunction there is a Working Group that coordinates different aspects of the study, a Science Advisory Group comprised of toxicologists, epidemiologists and various other consultants, a Steering Committee made up of representatives from the previously mentioned groups plus the First Nation communities.

So far, the project has conducted visits to 21 out of a possible 63 communities throughout the Great Lakes Basin, from the north shore of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The EAGLE Project's goal is to document the findings of each community's perceptions and observations of what health risks they may feel they are subjected to. Through the work of scientific epidemiological research we will attempt to prove what appears to be obvious most Native communities. Because no matter how obvious these health effects are, unless we relate it to the pollution which we have been exposed to for a great many years. The cries of the few will never be heard. Therefore, it is essential that the communities in the Great Lakes Basin participate in this study.

The Great Diaper Debate

he most salient environmental issue in baby care products is the question of diapers: cloth or disposable? The argument is not so much *for* cloth as it is *against* disposables. For parents, understandably, the choice is not an easy one.

Landfill

As many as 85% of Canada's babies wear disposable diapers. During the first two and a half years of their lives, each will contribute 7,000 or more soiled diapers to landfill. That's a total of 1.7 billion diapers, equalling 250,000 tonnes of waste every year.

Disposable diapers are not disposable; that is, they do not just go away. Some researchers estimate that disposables will take up to 500 years to decompose in landfill sites. (Cloth diapers decompose in about six months.) Even biodegradable diapers only break down into smaller pieces and do nothing to reduce the demand for landfill space or the resources required to make them.

Viruses in soiled diapers can be spread by flies, rodents, and other animals. Once in landfill sites, which are not designed to handle human waste, disposable diapers may pose health risks for sanitary workers and wildlife.

Resources

Reusable cloth diapers use a fraction of the resources it takes to manufacture disposable diapers. Fewer than 10 kg of cotton is enough to supply all of the reusable cotton diapers needed by a baby during the two-and-a-half-year diapering period. Between 500 and 1,000 kg of fluff pulp and 325 kg of plastic (including packaging) are required for that same period to keep a baby in disposables. The plastic covering on disposables is a petroleum product — a non-renewable resource. When improperly disposed, this sheeting is a hazard to wildlife.

Pollution

To make disposables involves bleaching wood pulp with chlorine gas to make it bright white. This produces toxic organochlorines, including dioxins and furans, which are emitted into the aquatic environment. The long-term effects of these chemicals on users and the environment remain unknown.

If Canadian families switched to cloth, it would reduce the demand on landfill sites and decrease the use of material resources such as pulp and plastics. Using less pulp would also slightly reduce air pollution from pulp mills.

Convenience and Cost

Cloth diapers match disposables in design and comfort. They are easy to put on as well as absorbent. And doctors and parents attest that babies in cloth diapers suffer less from diaper rash. This may be because cloth diapers are changed more often, and there is the option of using breathable waterproof covers or forgoing covers altogether.

ith so much support for cloth diapers, makers of disposables are retaliating. And not surprisingly, since in Canada alone the disposables market is worth \$400 million a year. But it's immaterial whether disposables are made thinner to take up less space in landfill and whether recycling or composting programs are set up. Disposable diapers are an example of a single-use, throwaway attitude and a waste of valuable resources.

The manufacture of disposable diapers in Canada requires 65,500 tonnes of pulp (1.8 trees for every child), 8,800 tonnes of plastic and 9,800 tonnes of packing material — every year.

What Can I Do to Improve Water Quality?

In the face of this planet's overwhelming environmental problems, each individual effort to protect water quality is vital. Together, individual actions can and do make a difference to water quality and the environment as a whole. You can start by taking the following actions:

Don't use hazardous products

Use environment-friendly options instead.

- for household cleaning use vinegar, soap, baking soda, washing soda, borax and household ammonia
- clean household drains by pouring boiling water into them or hot water mixed with 1/2 cup washing soda

Don't misuse the sewage system

Don't throw waste down the drain just because it's convenient. Toxic household products can damage the environment and return to us through water and food.

- always use up completely all the contents of oven, toilet bowl and sink drain cleaners, carpet and furniture cleaners, bleaches, rust removers and solvents, and paints and glue
- save food scraps and compost them; don't dump them down the drain
- choose latex paint instead of oilbased and use it up instead of storing or dumping it

Don't use pesticides or other hazardous materials in your garden

- adopt alternative pest control methods such as hand pulling weeds, snipping and discarding infested leaves, practising companion planting, setting ant and roach traps instead of using chemical sprays, applying a natural insecticide such as diatomaceous earth, available in garden centres
- fertilize with natural materials such as bone meal or peat

Taken from Environment Canada, Water Fact Sheet #3

Silent Major ity ... on HAPPINESS by: Kakwirake:ron

getting Your

comb nair

Your

To a comb nair

To a comb

UPDATE ON MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

41.74

In any situation, being well informed can be your best protection.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Meningitis is by definition, an inflammation of the meninges. Meninges are the coverings of the brain and spinal cord and may become inflamed following an infection by a variety of microorganisms (germs). These may be virus (and there are many different types) or bacteria of which the most frequently encountered are Haemophilus Influenza Type B and Neisserua Meningitidis. Note that the Haemopohilus Influenza bacteria responsible for a number of different types of infections is in no way related to the virus responsible for influenza of "the flu".

Meningitis due to H. influenza is most seen in infants and children under the age of five. For a few years now, vaccine against this particular type of meningitis has been available free of charge to children over the age of two.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONE::

Infection with Neisseria Meningirisis may present itself in a variety of ways. The most serious manifestations are infection of the blood stream called "meningococcarmia". It is most important to note that the pocket of cases that have occurred recently in Ottawa-Carleton and in the Outaivais were mostly infection of the blood stream and not infection of the meninges. For yet poorly understood reasons, the cases that have occurred recently, carry a higher mortality that usual. The expected mortality from meningococcaemia, varies between 15 to 20% while that for meningococcaemia, varies between 15 to 20% while that for meningitis is usually around 3% of eight confirmed cases in Ottawa-Carleton (as of January 12, 1992), four have died, which explains the particularly difficult situation.

There are thirteen groups of N. Meningitidis bacteria of which A, B, C, W -135 and Y are the most common. Furthermore, each group can be sub-divided into different sub-groups. This information is used to detect whether cases are related to one another and whether or not a vaccine is medically indicated. For example, in Ottawa-Carleton, the first two cases were Group C, sub group 2A: p 1.2, ET and so, were related. The third group was group C, non-groupable, p 1 negative, ET 15 and therefore not related to the first two. The sub-grouping is a relatively long and complicated laboratory analysis and not readily available. Yet, these analysis are necessary to establish a relation, pattern of spread and the necessity to vaccinate.

VACCINES

Vaccines currently available are for groups A, C, Y, and W -135. No vaccine is available for Group B. Meningococcal vaccination is usually recommended for people travelling to parts of the world where meningococcal infections are highly prevalent.

Vaccinations of persons travelling to an area in Canada with increased incidence of meningococcal disease is not routinely indicated. However, in an area where vaccination of the population is being used as a control strategy (as in the Ottawa-Carleton area), persons who anticipate extended close contact (more than three weeks) in that area may be considered for vaccination. Persons who wish to receive vaccine should consult the office of the local Medical Officer of Health on arrival. The efficacy of meningococcal vaccine differs depending on the sub-group for which protection is sought and the age of the person being protected. The use of group C Meningococcal vaccine in children less than two years of age is controversial.

Vaccination of population is not recommended unless there is evidence of transmission of the disease, the population at risk is identified and the particular sub group is included in the vaccine. The duration of protection from the vaccine is between two to five years depending on the specific sub group. It is unknown yet what, if any, undesirable effect would occur if booster doses of the vaccine had to be given in the future. The danger lies in that indiscriminate or over use of the vaccine could compromise its effectiveness as a preventive agent.

PREVENTION OF TRANSMISSION

Chemoprophylaxis means receiving a medication to prevent the occurrence of a disease. In the case of the miningococcal bacteria, 5 to 70% of the people are carriers of the bacteria in their nose or throat. The carrier rate varies according to the population, age, season and living conditions. A very small number, one in several thousands, will develop a full blown infection. Rifampin is the medication usually prescribed to close or immediate contacts of cases to eliminate the possibility of their colonization by the bacteria. The antibiotics has a half line of three hours and the protection therefore lasts only a few days. Another reason not to distribute Rifampin indiscriminately is that such use is likely to result in the resistance of the bacteria to the drug.

Close or immediate contracts are defined as people living in the same household dr having been in a closed and poorly ventilated environment with the case for at least four hours. Close contact is also established through sharing food, utensils, drinking from the same bottle. or through more intimate activities such as kissing. Classroom contacts are usually not considered for chemoprophylaxis unless an outbreak is suspected.

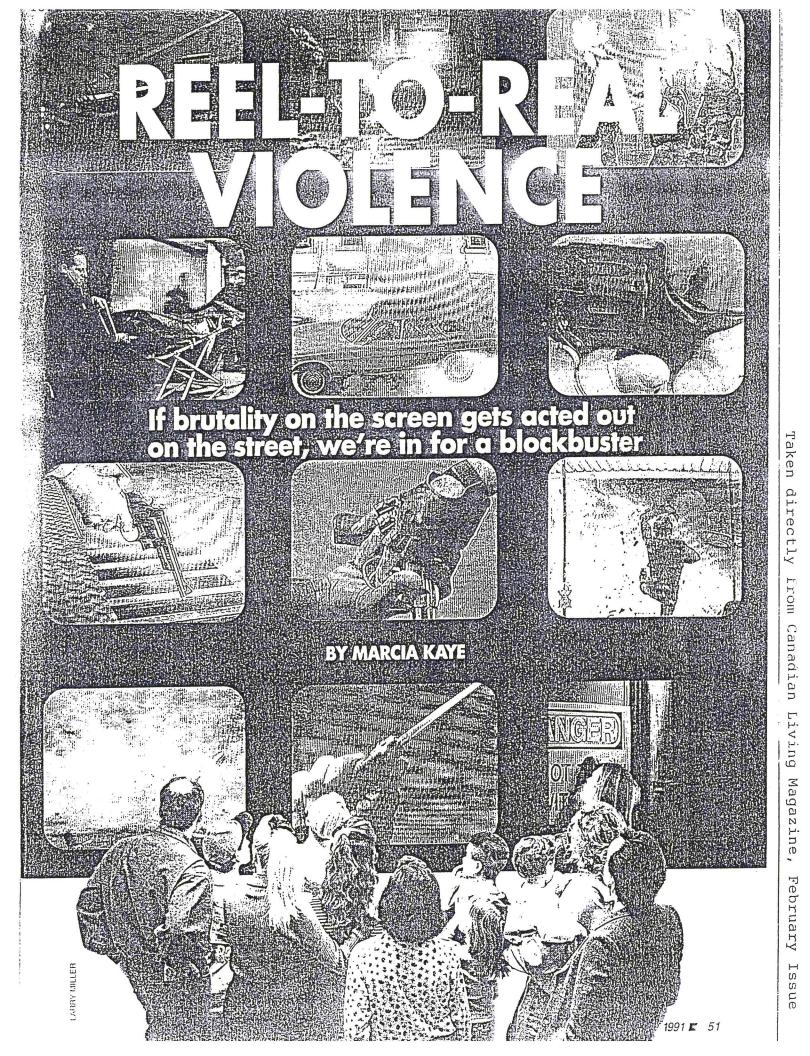
Fortunately the menigoooccal bacteria is a very fragile organism and does not live outside the human body, Indirect transmission is therefore very unlikely.

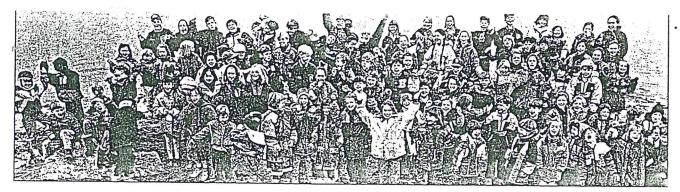
HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Experts do not know why some people develop a fulminating disease while others don't, remembering that so many of us are carriers of the organism. We can only hypothesize that some people's immune system cannot resist the assault by the bacteria. Consequently, it makes sense for everyone to give our immune system every chance we can: get 8 hours of sleep every night, eat well balanced nutritious meals regularly, avoid excessive fatigue, take only a moderate amount of alcohol if any, refrain from smoking, and avoid exposure to any other type of infection. Fresh air and good ventilation of your living space can contribute to decrease the concentration of infectious particles in the air.

The symptoms on meningococcal infection have been well publicized and include fever, headache, sore throat, nausea, vomiting, skin rash, joint pain and stiff neck. We advise anyone who is worried about their condition or the condition of a family member to consult their [physician, visit a clinic or a emergency room,. We do not recommend that anyone attempt to diagnose their condition or insist that diagnosis be made over the telephone.

Submitted by Janet George Public Health Nurse Oneida First Nation





LISTEN TO THE CHILDREN

These 10-year-olds agree: screen violence hits with a powerful punch

BY ELAINE WAISGLAS

There were seven of them - brighteyed, articulate 10-year-olds, veteran TV watchers all. Jessica, Daniel, Celeste, Jonathan, Annalee, Lenny and Larissa (not their real names) are fifth-graders at a downtown Toronto public school, who agreed to share their own perspectives on televisual violence. Except for Daniel, who is willing to watch TV "until my eyes bulge out of my head from radiation," they each watch an average of about two hours of television a day, a figure below the national average. All of them have at least one TV and one VCR at home.

Frightening scenes

Virtually all the children said that there were things they had seen in movies or on TV that terrified them.

"When I was six," says Jessica, "I was watching *Ghostbusters* and I got so, so scared. It gave me nightmares. I kept waking up for maybe a week."

"When I was little I watched Beetle-juice," says Daniel, "and when this guy comes out of the closet and pulls off his face and his eyeballs stick out, I got so scared. I was afraid to go to my closet, fearing that someone would run out and pull off his face." He is grinning, but his hands are fidgeting, and he is having trouble sitting still on his chair.

"Some shows," says Celeste, "have these horrible things happen that tend to stick in people's memories. It doesn't let them concentrate on anything because they're always thinking about these horrible things." She is willing to speak in generalities, about other kids, not specifically herself.

置 "There's a show called 'America's Most Wanted,'" says Annalee. "After I see it I'm always thinking something's going to happen to me. I think about it all day and I get nightmares."

"I don't like watching 'Unsolved Mysteries' or stuff like that because I always wind up having nightmares that night and the next few days," says Jonathan.

"I can watch anything scary," boasts Daniel. "I'm not scared any more of things like drills going through people's stomachs and people getting shot through the head." These are the words; the music is somewhat different.

Effects on behavior

Images on-screen may also affect how children act in the real world. I asked whether they ever noticed themselves behaving differently because of something they saw on TV or in a movie?

"When I see a scary movie, I get so freaked out I lose my appetite. I'm so quiet, I don't talk that much," says Annalee. She is speaking so softly we can hardly hear her.

"A couple of months ago I watched this fighting scene," says Daniel. "I thought I was so neat at fighting. I told my best friend to jump on my back, and I flipped him over by accident. Then I found out I really hurt him. He was limping around all day."

When harm is done

We talked about the chance that things on TV and in movies might actually hurt people or our relationships with each other.

"Some little kid came up to me just yesterday, and kicked me. He was pretending he was a Ninja Turtle. It's usually the Grade 1 kids that do that," says Lenny.

Larissa is bouncing up and down on her chair. She can barely wait for a turn at the tape recorder. "I think that, for kids, one of the worst things is to be really, really scared of something. And these days on TV almost everything you see has something in it that would stay in your head that worries you. Once I saw something about a father doing something bad to his child and then for over a year I was kind of afraid of my father. These shows where you see parents doing bad things, like beating up their kids, I think you start feeling, maybe I'd better be careful."

Parental guidance

All the kids seemed to agree: they want increased guidance and firm decisions about acceptable viewing.

Larissa says, "A parent should talk to the kid and find out what scares him and then decide from there what he should watch. Then, no matter how much the kid protests, the parent should draw the line because it's their kids who'll be hurt."

Annalee thinks she has the perfect solution. "My mom sits down on the couch with me when I watch TV and makes sure that I'm not going to be scared," says Annalee.

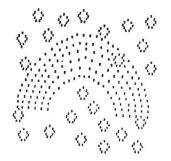
"I don't think people even notice when things are violent," Larissa observes. "There was an interview on TV with a reviewer who said *Dick Tracy* wasn't violent at all. And then I went to see the movie and it had people dying right, left and centre."

"I think TV gives you a false sense that you're safe and nothing can happen to you," says Lenny. "You think it

only happens on TV."

Jonathan has a TV set in his bedroom and watches the news first thing in the morning and before bed at night. "The things that make me have the most nightmares," he says, "are from real life. The things you see on the news. Or some guy leaving the SkyDome, trying to take a shortcut, and he fell and he died. You keep thinking what would happen to you. What would you do?"

In our new series, Listen to the Children, we will be hearing from young people about major



KA:NHIOTE

967-6264

Tyendinaga Mohawk Library

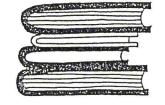
TUESDAY: 9:00 - 12:00 1:00 - 4:00 WEDNESDAY: 9:00 - 12:00 1:00 - 4:00 THURSDAY: 1:00 - 4:00 6:00 - 8:00

Ka:nhiote is a member of the Tri-County Video pool enabling us to offer a greater variety of Videos to our members. Videos in the pool are exchanged 3 Times/Year. The following videos are available until May:

THE BEAR	92 MIN
KIDSONGS - A DAY AT OLD MACDONALDS FARM	25 MIN
THE ERIC NAGLER GENERIC HOLIDAY FAMILY MUSIC SPECIAL	60 MIN
VIDEO VISITS PORTUGAL	57 MIN
THE WORKS OF FREDERICK BACK 3 ANIMATED FILMS	
- THE MAN WHO PLANTED TREES - CRAC - ILLUSION	57 MIN
LOON COUNTRY BY CANOE	30 MIN

Are you interested in becoming a volunteer at the library?

PLEASE CONTACT: **KAREN LEWIS 967-6264** OR LEAVE A MESSAGE AT THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.





November 24, 1991

DON MARACLE
THE MOHAWK SINGERS OF THE TYENDINAGA RESERVE
RR #1
Deseronto, Ontario
KOK 1X0

Dear Don:

On behalf of everyone at the O' Canada Foundation I would like to thank your talented Mohawk singers from the Tyendinaga Reserve for their contribution to our documentary. It was an incredible experience to visit your church and the hospitality which our crew was shown was greatly appreciated.

We are very pleased with the footage and eagerly awaiting the completion of post production. The show is set to air on CTV Sunday March 1, 1992 at 7:00pm.

The Mohawk Singers from the Tyendinaga Reserve were a wonderful addition to this very special project. Thank you all again for helping to make "O'Canada, The Revitalization" a success.

Sincerely,

Virginia Gibberd Co-Producer

O' Canada Foundation

cc: Ross Carlin, Chief Executive Producer Brian Lyon, Executive Producer





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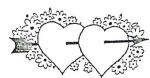
Virginia Gibberd Co-Producer

O' Canada Foundation

cc: Ross Carlin, Chief Executive Producer Brian Lyon, Executive Producer . . . / 1

1.0.

Lacrosse Valentines Dance a Success!!



The Tyendinaga Mohawks Minor Lacrosse Association would like to thank everyone who helped to make our Valentines Dance a great success. We hope all who attended had an enjoyable evening.

Special thanks to Suzanne & Al Brant and Tom Maracle for their donation of door prizes.

The draw for our raffle was held at the Dance and the winners were as follows:

1st Prize:

Norman Knott Print

Donated by David Maracle

WINNER: ROSE TURCOTT

2nd Prize:

Ceramic Loon

Donated by Debbie Vincent

WINNER: DONNA MARACLE

3rd Prize:

Clock Radio

WINNER: DOROTHY LAZORE

The Lacrosse Association extends its gratitude to all those who showed their support by attending! We look forward to seeing you again next year!

We do send an apology to those who had to be turned away because the Community Centre was full.

A special thank you to all parents of Lacrosse players who helped out in any way.

LACROSSE COACHING CLINIC NOTICE

The Tyendinaga Mohawks Minor Lacrosse Association is presently making arrangements with the Ontario Lacrosse Association to hold a Coaching Clinic here in the very near future.

If you are interested in obtaining your <u>TECHNICAL LEVEL ONE COACHING CERTIFICATE</u>, PLEASE contact **JACK GREEN (967-1580) OR DON SMART (396-2637)** as soon as possible to register, or do so at Player Registration on **FEBRUARY 29TH OR MARCH 14TH**.

MINOR LACROSSE

The TYENDINAGA MOHAWKS MINOR LACROSSE ASSOCIATION will be holding an <u>OPEN GENERAL INFORMATION MEETING</u> at the Deseronto Arena (upstairs) on Tuesday 11th February, starting at 7:45pm:

Anyone interested in COACHING, REFEREEING OR VOLUNTEERING their time, are asked to attend or contact: Jack Green at 967-1580 or Don Smart at 396-2637.

	1992 LACROSSE REGISTRATION	2
DIVISION	BORN	LEVEL
TYKE	1985 1984	1ST YEAR TYKE 2ND YEAR TYKE
NOVICE	1983 1982	1ST YEAR NOVICE 2ND YEAR NOVICE
PEEWEE	1981 1980	1ST YEAR PEEWEE 2ND YEAR PEEWEE
BANTAM	1979 1978	1ST YEAR BANTAM 2ND YEAR BANTAM
MIDGET	1977 1976	1ST YEAR MIDGET 2ND YEAR MIDGET
INTERMEDIATE	1975 1974 1973	1ST YEAR INTER. 2ND YEAR INTER. 3RD YEAR INTER.

LACROSSE REGISTRATION

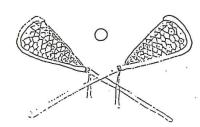
Will be held at the Deseronto Arena on the following dates:

Saturday, 29th February - 9am. to 12noon

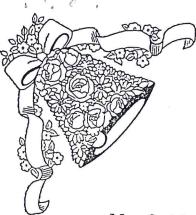
Saturday, 14th March - 9am. to 12noon

Registration fees will be \$30.00 per player.

*** A PHOTOCOPY OF EACH PLAYERS BIRTHCERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED AT REGISTRATION ***



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Mr. & Mrs. Marvel Galveston Bernhardt Jr. are happy to announce the forthcoming marriage of their daughter, <u>Tanya Joy</u> to <u>Brant Raymond</u>, son of Mr. & Mrs. Wesley Bardy of Deseronto.

Wedding to take place at the County Memorial Building Napanee, Ontario on FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1992 AT 3:30 P.M. Dance to follow at 8:00 P.M. at the Deseronto Legion upstairs on SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1992.

All friends of Brant and Tanya Bardy are welcome to join in the celebration!



It's \boldsymbol{A} Girl!

A Baby Sister for Markus

SUSANNA LYNNE BORN: FEB. 12/92 2:55 P.M. 9 LBS. 7 OZ.



Congratulations! Nancy & Wesley

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vvv Church vvv

This Church cares about you!!!!
WE INVITE YOU OUT TO OUR SERVICES.....ANYTIME!

1992 - "YEAR OF THE CHILD"

WEEKLY EVENTS AT THIS CHURCH

SUNDAY SCHOOL - 10 AM - For everybody!!

SUNDAY SERVICE - 11 AM - Come worship GOD......

SUNDAY PRAYER - 6 PM - Pray for our reserve......

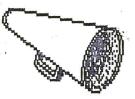
SUNDAY SERVICE - 6:30 PM - Praise & singing to Jesus.....

WEDNESDAY:

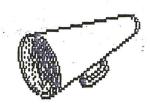
6:30 PM - "Kid's Bible Klub" - Ages 5 - 11 7:30 PM - Prayer & Bible Study....the BIBLE....

FRIDAY - 7 PM - Radical Youth.....Ages 12-20

SATURDAY - 7:30 AM - Pray for the hurting!



EVENTS FOR MARCH

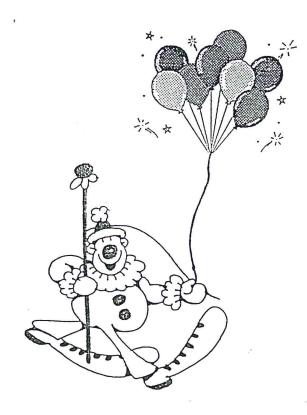


MARCH 7th - Men's breakfast - Bacon & eggs.
At the church at 8:00 AM...All men invited!

MARCH 19,20,21 - Crusade with Silas Matchett. Each night at 7:30 PM. NNBC providing music. MARCH 22, 11 AM & 630 PM - Crusade continues.

MOHAWK PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

Pastor - Rev. Russell Bates - 396-5329



Fun Fair!!



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29 1 P.M. - 4 P.M. QUEEN ANN PARISH

Special Guest:

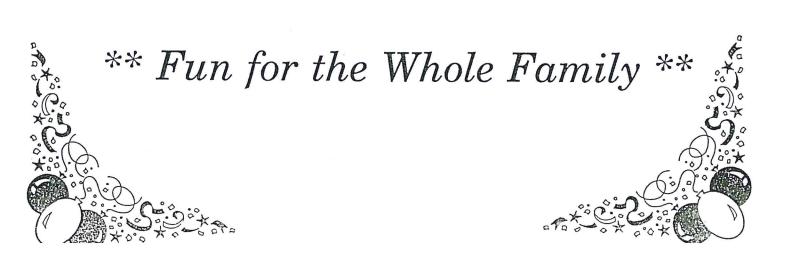
R. J. Smith (2 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.)

Entertains with Balloon Sculpting & Magic with a Christian Message.

Fun Activities for the Children! (Tickets will be sold for \$.25 for 1 or 5 for \$1.00)

A Tea Room for the Adults!

Hot Dogs and Refreshments for Sale!





Pancake Supper!!

TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD

AT THE QUEEN ANN PARISH

5:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.

\$5.00 FOR ADULTS \$3.00 FOR CHILDREN (5-11) UNDER 5 ** FREE **

MENU
PANCAKES
SAUSAGE OR BACON
COFFEE OR TEA
DRINKS FOR THE CHILDREN

** Everyone Welcome **

WARRIORS OF THE SPIRIT

They rode the winds of spirit Fasted and did believe, That one day all could unite Under their "Tree of Peace".

Their Great Creator taught them Love...and gratitude to Him. In their natural habitat They lived life to the brim.

They believed in the Great Spirit Later added Jesus Christ, Proving they recognized Gods Word, no matter how disguised.

They understood true sharing
For a time forgot...Deganawidas claim.
They endured great hardship,
Loss of culture and world-famous shame.

They were as sleeping giants Now the time has come, For these natives to show the world Of whence their mettles from.

Since they have been through the fire False pride, no longer plays a part. They've been honed and humbled, To the world they'll now impart.

They never lost their spirit Through all these years of strife, It will serve to make them stronger Give them a "Masters Degree" in life.

Deganawida told our people Someday He would return, This is the Day thats spoken of Listen closely...we have much to learn.

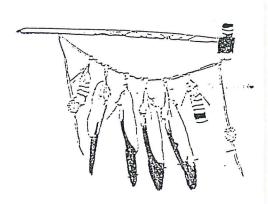
Jaqueline E. Brant

COUNCIL HOUSE (DOWNSTAIRS)

HAPPENINGS!!!

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH

10:00 - 6:00



SILVER **JEWELRY** SALE

DINNER

& SUPPER BAKE SALE

- Rings
- Bracelets
- Chains
- Earrings
- Much More

Adults \$5.50 Children \$3.50

SERVING TIMES:

- Cheese Cakes

- Fruit Pies
- Cookies
- Muffins
- And Lots More

10:00 - 6:00

in Turquoise Abalony Onyx

12:30 AND 4:30 ONLY

10:00 - 6:00

** All Proceeds Go to the Longhouse Fund ****

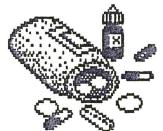


YOU ARE INVITED



DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO HAS

suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse?



teenage run-a-ways? alcoholic addiction? drug dependency?



TIRGENT!

with Tilas Matchett

URGENT

MARCH 19, 20, 21, - 7:30 P.M. MARCH 22, 11:00 A.M. & 6:30 P.M.



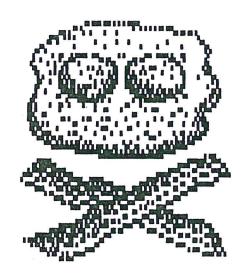
Music at each service by
National Native Bible College Band



at the MOHAWK PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

Phone - 396-5329





BREAKFAST GATKERING FOR ALL MEDIIII

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 8:00 A.M.

BACON & EGG BREAKFAST (Freewill offering only)

Come & hear the music & life story of RON SHEFFIELD.....

THIS IS A MORNING
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t u i t i o m : Summer Program 1992 tuition is \$2,000 . Thes includes instruction, ROOM AND BOARD AND TOUR COSTS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE SCHOOL OR PERSONAL EXPENSES INCURRED DURING THE SESSION. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE ARE SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE EACH YEAR.

THEATRE SCHOOL, AT ANDVPA, 39 SPADINA ROAD, SECOND FLOOR, TORONTO, ONTARIO, VALERIE OR TINA. THE APPLICATION DEADLINE IS MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1992. ACCEPTED TO APPLY: PLEASE CONTACT BY FAX, TELEPHONE, OR LETTER: THE CHAIR, NATIVE MSR 2S9, PHONE 416 972 0871, FAX 416 972 0892, PLEASE DIRECT INQUIRIES TO APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTHED BY MAIL OR TELEPHONE BEFORE APRIL 1, 1992. ALL APPLICANTS MUST BE 19 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

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NATIVE NEWSPAPER CALLED

" EASTERN DOOR "

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THE DEADLINE DATE
IS:

Mon. March 9
AT NOON

200 - -

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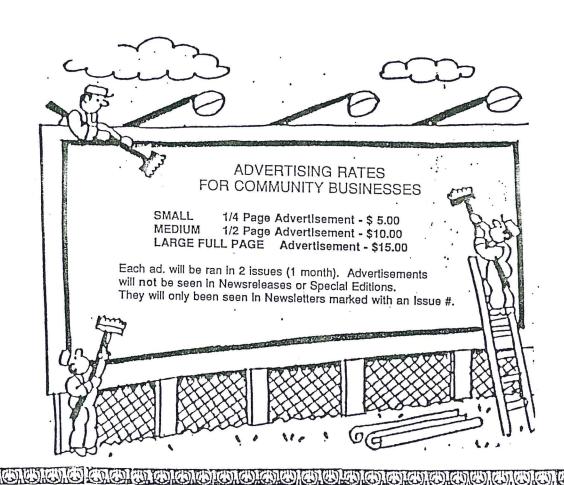
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IF YOU WISH
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THE DEADLINE DATE
IS:

Mon. March 9
AT NOON

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* 7.95 includes dessert *

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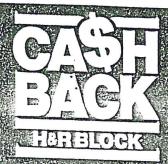
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36...



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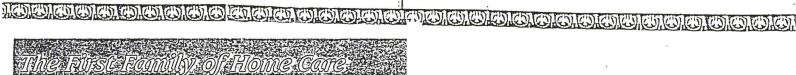
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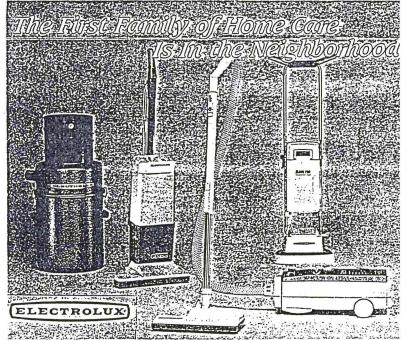
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