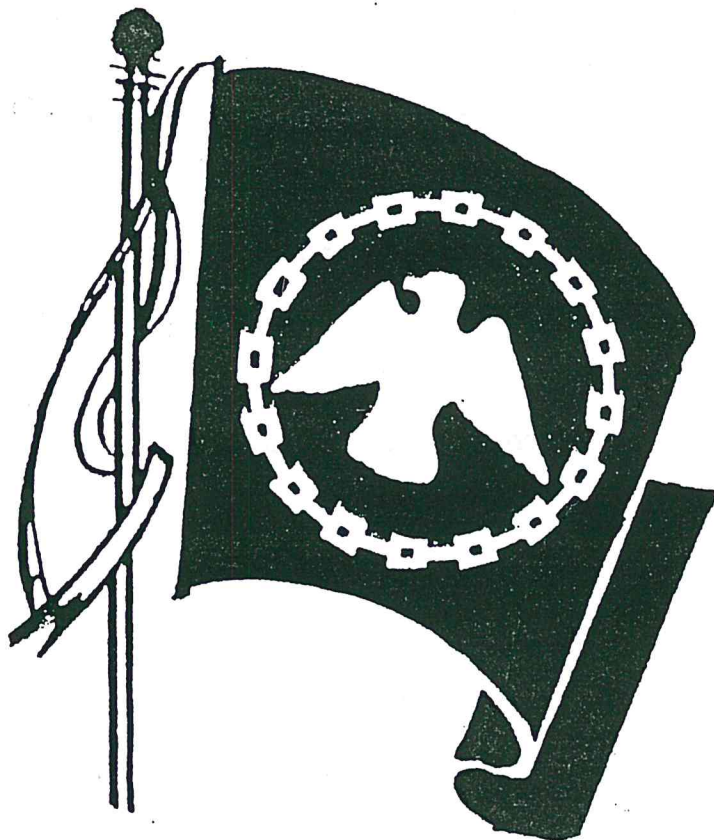


# TYENDINAGA

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## NEWSLETTER

★ January 1991 Issue 1 ★

# **TYENDINAGA**

Newsletter, Jan. Issue 1



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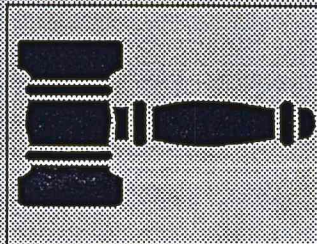
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# COUNCIL CORNER



## RESIDENCY BYLAW MEETING

to be held on:

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 at 6:30 pm.**

**ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:**

- Residency Law
- Capital Plan
- Goods & Service Tax
- Recycling

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**PLEASE NOTE:**

Applications will be accepted for the LANGUAGE AND CULTURE COMMITTEE until January 31/1991.



## PLEASE NOTE

To all COMMUNITY MEMBERS who have a status number and live on the reserve PLEASE be sure to notify the following companies that you DO NOT PAY the G.S.T.

- Natural Gas Company
- Bell Canada

Mohawk Administration Office

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## BEWARE

There have been sightings of wolves on the reserve. This is to notify that all people who own livestock , we recommend that you obtain insurance for your protection.

Mohawk Administration Office

..3  
JAN - 3 1991

Box 1010, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0

December 28, 1990

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte  
c/o Mr. Ken Crowe  
R. R. #1  
Deseronto, Ontario  
K0K 1X0

Re: Goods & Services Tax

Dear Mr. Crowe:

This will confirm our recent telephone conversation.

We have been advised that all hydro services located on the Reserve will be exempt from the 7% Goods and Services Tax to become effective on January 01, 1991.

If you have further questions feel free to contact me at this office.

Yours truly



J. Paul Meraw  
Customer Accounts Supervisor  
Picton Area



**MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE  
TYENDINAGA MOHAWK TERRITORY**

R.R. #1 DESERONTO, ONTARIO K0K 1X0

(613) 396-3424 Fax: 1-613-396-3627

# **PLEASE NOTE**

## **Information on Housing Applications**

FROM THE OFFICE CO-ORDINATOR

The Administration Office is now accepting Housing Applications for the fiscal year 1991/92.

The applications may be picked up at the Administration Office between the hours of 8:30 to 4:00 Monday to Friday.

The Applications must be completely filled out, any application that is incomplete will not be accepted.

Please mark all applications Confidential and send to the attention of Chris Maracle.

**APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL MARCH 1, 1991. ANY  
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED AFTER THIS DATE WILL BE REJECTED.**



NOTICE TO COMMUNITY

TO: COMMUNITY MEMBERS  
FROM: LINDA LEFORT, CO-ORDINATOR  
TYENDINAGA MOHAWK FAMILY & CHILDREN SERVICES  
RE: ARTWORK SUBMISSIONS  
DATE: JANUARY 9, 1991

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Community,

We are looking for artwork submissions, one of which will be selected for use on letterhead and advertising for Tyendinaga Mohawk Family & Children Services.

We are interested in artwork that will depict the family, and our mission statement, which is To SUPPORT, NURTURE AND PROTECT.

The person submitting the selected entry will receive monetary compensation. Copyright will be retained by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

If you would like to make an appointment to submit your artwork, **please call Linda at 967-0122** during business hours.





## FROM THE OFFICE OF THE EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATOR

### STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

#### Career Oriented Summer Employment Program

This program, commonly referred to as C. O. S. E. P. is designed for students seeking summer employment in any federal government agency.

This program is designed so that you may further your knowledge in a career that you have chosen for your future ambitions.

**ELIGIBILITY:** A student registered full time at university, community college or technical institute and returning to full time studies in the Fall.

**TO APPLY:** A Public Service Commission application must be completed. They are available at this office.

If you are interested in working in Toronto, your application will be sent to **Patricia Chrisjohn** or **Tania Johnston**, who are the Native Co-ordinators of this program.

### ONE (1) REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICER (WEST) FIRST NATIONS HEALTH COMMISSION

**SALARY:** Negotiable to \$38,000

**LOCATION:** Based in Ottawa, Ontario

**DEADLINE:** January 18th, 1991

**APPLY:** Mr. Richard Saunders/Director  
 First Nations Health Commission  
 Assembly of First Nations  
 Suite 300, 47 Clarence Street  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1N 9K1

employment opportunity continued:

**SENIOR MANAGEMENT SEARCH**  
Director of First Nations Government

**SALARY:** Starting \$40,000 - \$46,000  
Excellent benefits package

**LOCATION:** Ottawa, Ontario

**DEADLINE:** January 23rd, 1991

**APPLY:** For a complete description of this position please  
contact Elizabeth J. Thunder at 613-236-0673.

Applications to:

Secretary - Treasurer  
Assembly of First Nations  
Suite 300, 47 Clarence Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1N 9K1

**BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION CLERK**  
Office Administration 8

**SALARY:** \$14.84 - \$16.35 per hour

**LOCATION:** Ottawa, Ontario

**DEADLINE:** February 1, 1991

**APPLY:** File # AG278AE/90  
Ministry of the Attorney General  
Courts Administration, Eastern Region  
161 Elgin Street, 5th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2P 2K1

employment opportunities continue:

**COMMUNITY SUPPORT WORKER**

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE  
FAMILY & CHILDREN'S SERVICES

This is a fulltime professional position dedicated to the implementation of support services to the Tyendinaga Mohawk community.

CLOSING DATE

Applications and resume's must be submitted to this office on or before 4:00 p.m. **on Monday January 28, 1991.**

FOR THE COMPLETE JOB DESCRIPTION AND  
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS POSITION PLEASE CONTACT:

Velma Dracup  
Employment Co-ordinator  
(613) 396-3424

**NATIVE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

The Native Internship Program has been utilized by our community students over the past several years.

The local branches of the Canada Employment Centre are asked to submit proposals to their Regional Office in Toronto. They are then advised which of their proposals were excepted.

Employment positions may be in the Belleville Canada Employment Centre, Napanee, Trenton or Picton. These are generally in an office environment setting.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Aboriginal students defined as Indian (status or non-status), Metis or Inuit. Registered full-time at a secondary, post-secondary or vocational school during the proceeding year and whose intent is to return to school full-time the following year.

**APPLICATION:** Completion of Public Service Commission application





Employment and  
 Immigration Canada

Emploi et  
 Immigration Canada

# Native Internship Program

## PURPOSE

NIP offers employment opportunities for aboriginal students, secondary and post-secondary, in Employment and Immigration Canada offices during the summer months between April and mid-September. This program helps Native students gain valuable on-the-job training and practical work experience.

## WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Candidates must be Aboriginal students who are defined as: Indian (status or non-status), Metis or Inuit; someone who is a Canadian citizen and registered full-time at a secondary, post-secondary or vocational school during the preceding year and whose intent is to return to school full-time the following year.

## WHAT KINDS OF JOBS ARE AVAILABLE

Examples of some of the most common jobs in the past include:

- Receptionist/Enquiry Clerk
- Administration Support Clerk
- Employment Counsellor Assistant
- Student Placement Officer
- Project Officer
- Immigration Officer

## NUMBER AND LOCATION OF JOBS

This will vary from year to year but there are usually about 90 to 110 jobs across Ontario and most often they are located in cities and towns that have a significant Native population in the area.

## RATE OF PAY

Hourly rates are dependent upon academic qualifications, meaning that wages increase with the students level of education.

Salaries may range from approximately \$6.50 an hour for secondary students, \$7.50 to \$8.20 an hour for college students and \$8.20 to \$11.00 an hour for university students.

## REPORTED BENEFITS

These are some of the benefits that Native students say they have gained from being part of the Native Internship Program;

- Improved communication skills through dealing with the public and working with co-workers in a team setting
- Increased self-confidence
- became more familiar with office and administrative procedures
- obtained a good employment reference to use in my future job search
- became more aware of useful government employment programs and services

## WHEN AND WHERE TO APPLY

Students are advised to apply early, since many of the interviews are held as early as mid April.

Applicants should complete the PSC application or COSEP application (Career Oriented Summer Employment Program) available at any Canada Employment Centre and/or a Canada Employment Centre for Students (CECS). Apply in the location where you are interested in working.

COSEP is another good government summer employment program which is highly recommended for Native students. The COSEP application form outlines details of the program.

If students want to be considered for both NIP and COSEP, complete a COSEP application (indicating "to be considered for NIP also" on the top right hand corner of the front page) and submit by February 28. It is recommended that a resume be attached.

For further information on the Native Internship Program or to obtain a full listing of available jobs, contact;

Velma Hill-Dracup  
 Employment Co-Ordinator  
 Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte  
 613-396-3424

Canada



**NIGHT SCHOOL COURSES**

It's time once again for Night School Courses in Tyendinaga. Courses are open to the public and are held at various locations in Tyendinaga, which will be posted at Registration. Registration will take place January 10, 1991 - 8:30 am to 6:00 pm at the Administration Office. Additionally, telephone registrations will be accepted until January 15, 1991. Fees are due at the time of registration, and will be required by the first night of class.

This semester we will be offering the following courses, pending the required number of interested students.;

1. Microsoft Windows - Monday - 6:30 - 9:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50
2. Mohawk Language I - Beginners - Tuesday - 6:30 - 8:30  
10 weeks - \$35.00
3. Mohawk Language II - Intermediate - Monday - 6:30 - 8:30  
10 weeks - \$35.00
4. Keyboarding Skills - Monday - 6:30 - 9:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50
5. Business Math/Basic Bookkeeping - Wednesday - 6:30 - 9:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50
6. Quilting - Introduction - Thursday - 1:30 - 3:30  
10 weeks - \$35.00
7. Introduction to Word Perfect - Tuesday - 6:30 - 9:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50
8. Introduction to Lotus 1-2-3 - Tuesday - 6:00 - 9:00  
10 weeks - \$52.50
9. Style & Image - Tuesday - 7:00 - 10:00  
10 weeks - \$35.00
10. Creative Crafts - Monday - 12:30 - 3:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50
11. Flower Arranging/Crafts - Tuesday - 7:00 - 10:00  
10 weeks - \$52.50
12. Report Writing - Monday - 7:00 - 10:00  
10 weeks - \$52.50
13. Sign Language I - Thursday - 6:30 - 9:30  
15 weeks - \$78.75
14. Speedwriting - Wednesday - 6:30 - 9:30  
10 weeks - \$52.50

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL JAN OR PATTI AT 396-3424!**

# Positive results from summer: Native educator

## More cohesion amongst Mohawks, and interest in learning language, culture

by MURRAY HOG BEN  
 Whig-Standard Staff Writer

For Mohawks of the Tyendinaga, Kahnawake and Kahnawake reserves in Quebec as well as for Natives across the country, the events last summer in Quebec won't go away — perhaps ever.

Instead, Native children and young people are often having difficulty returning to the discipline of school.

But they are also asking about their culture and are learning their Native languages, a Mohawk woman told The Whig-Standard's community editorial board last week.

Janice C. Hill is the education co-ordinator for the Tyendinaga Mohawk Nation, whose reserve is located west of Napanee. She handles post-secondary, adult education and community education.

Ms. Hill had recently been at a meeting of Mohawk educators in Cornwall where, she said, some education counsellors from Kahnawake said that they were still very much living the summer.

"It's a very trying time for many of the community members," she said.

As educators — members of her own Mohawk Turtle clan are tradi-

tionally educators and speakers — the Mohawks' Number One priority is their children, she said.

"What the summer accomplished for many of our communities, which probably wasn't intended, is that it has brought our communities closer together, and it's made community ties stronger."

However, Ms. Hill said of Kahnawake, "Where they are having difficulties is with their young men, high school-aged young men who were actively involved at the barricades all through the summer now are being instructed to go back to school and become 15-year-olds again."

Ms. Hill said that the summer's events at Kahnawake, or Oka, and Kahnawake have made Mohawks and their younger generations ask what it means to be a Mohawk and what "sovereignty" means. For Natives, she said, sovereignty means the right to manage their own lives and do things their own way.

In Tyendinaga, there is a strong "return" to Bay of Quinte Mohawk culture and in relearning the Mohawk language because if they lose their language they won't be Mohawks anymore.

"We've been educated away from who we are," she said.

Only 18 Tyendinaga Mohawks speak their original language and most are 65 years or older and not trained as teachers. Most Mohawks had been discouraged from and even punished for learning their language when young because they were being pushed to join the mainstream English-speaking society.

Ms. Hill has hired a teacher to start in January, 1991, to teach the children Mohawk in local secondary schools in Belleville and Napanee.

And because the Bay of Quinte Mohawks speak a different dialect from the eastern Mohawks, where French has influenced the language, the teacher, who is from Akwasasne, will learn the Tyendinaga dialect in order to teach it to the students here.

The children are the big supporters of the language-learning process, she said.

"I would like to give my language back to my people," she said, adding that she didn't learn Mohawk when she was young and her Anglican-educated parents didn't know it either.

As a result, she had to travel out west and around the country to find out what being a Mohawk meant to her. Now she has a son who is her inspiration in her work.

"We're both learning to speak [Mohawk]," she added.

Asked why there had not been violence and factions at Tyendinaga, and why it seemed different than other Mohawk reserves, Ms. Hill said that the Mohawks who settled around the Bay of Quinte were already different from the other Mohawks further to the east because they had broken away from the Fort Hunter Mohawks during the American Revolution.

The Tyendinaga Mohawks have their factions, she said, but they have always been able to work within the system here.

She said relations with the Ontario Provincial Police, which financially supports three OPP-trained Native special constables on the reserve, are very good. The Mohawks at Akwasasne have also not had any problems with the OPP there either, only with the New York State troopers.

The Surete de Quebec, on the other hand, is a different question, she said.

She said that the whole "distinct society" idea and pressure in Quebec for sovereignty was the same kind of thing that the Mohawks want and so might be the cause of the Quebec provincial police's attitude towards the Natives.



# ATTENTION

Kanhiote Library

PLEASE READ

No fines will be charged  
on any overdue books  
if returned before  
the end of  
JANUARY

THANK YOU

# AIDS

*HIV infection/AIDS, a serious public health problem worldwide, has reached grave proportions. No one is immune. There is no vaccine and no cure. Accurate information is our best defense.*

AIDS programs for registered Indians are the responsibility mainly of Health and Welfare Canada's Medical Services Branch (MSB).

Statistics are based on past events and require a certain amount of time to be compiled. Estimating the presence of the AIDS virus (HIV) in a given population is like performing an autopsy. When HIV is present, it's too late to prevent AIDS. Protecting the uninfected is the whole point. Social, cultural or ethnic groups have to be assessed in terms of their knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, as well as in terms of how many of their members already have the infection.

For a number of reasons, such assessments are difficult. Accurate data on AIDS or HIV infection among aboriginal peoples is lacking, according to a briefing paper prepared by Dr. D.A. Shedden, Acting Director of Community Health, Indian and Northern Health Services, Medical Services Branch. Moreover, little is known about sexual practices and the prevalence of homosexuality or bisexuality in aboriginal communities. Statistics on drug abuse are scanty. In addition, aboriginal groups aren't identical to each other socially. As in the general population, there are aboriginal people who engage in high risk behaviour. Different approaches

to education and prevention must be taken, further complicating an already complex situation. Throw in a higher-than-average degree of poverty and illiteracy and you come up with an intimidating task — especially when accurate, widely distributed information is the only effective weapon against a disease that has no cure.

A focus group on AIDS has been established by the Director General of Indian and Northern Health Services. The group has prepared a framework for the development of AIDS educational and preventive programs by MSB. The framework is the "skeleton" on which each region's strategy will be built. It lists program elements, target groups, categories of health workers and service locations, and is now being put in place.

The focus group's framework also indicates which elements are immediately essential, which require thought and planning for the future, and which will require consideration in the distant future. Programs that put the essential elements in place were targeted for budgetary consideration in the fiscal year 1990/91.



# AIDS

Cont'd.

Activities include programs to increase community knowledge and involvement on a wide range of AIDS issues; to encourage and support reduction of high-risk behaviour; to increase co-ordination and collaboration by community-based organizations, government and others active in AIDS programs; and to promote a supportive environment for persons with AIDS and HIV infection.

A substantial increase in funding for these purposes has recently been allocated for the next three years.

Another organization involved in development of AIDS work is the Federal Centre for Aids (FCA). The FCA funds some education and preventive projects for aboriginal peoples; projects must have the potential for national application.

According to Bob Imrie, Native and Northern AIDS Education Program Co-ordinator, "Because the FCA is national in scope, we don't get that many native proposals because they're so often localized." Nevertheless, the FCA has already funded a wide range of projects, such as:

- the Joint National Committee on Aboriginal AIDS Education and Prevention, composed of nominees of status and non-status Indian, Inuit and Métis groups and the departments of National Health and Welfare and Indian Affairs;

- a manual for health workers in aboriginal communities;
- a pamphlet produced by MSB in southern Ontario;
- an elders' symposium;
- a conference on AIDS in aboriginal communities;
- much of the NWT's AIDS program;
- a pilot program in BC, including a video being produced by the Nuuchah Nulth Health Board;
- a National Women's Association workshop; and
- a nine-day tour of *Snapshots*, Evan Adams' play about AIDS, to 14 Yukon communities.

The FCA has a number of new long-term research projects under consideration, but no final decision has yet been reached on them, according to Mr. Imrie. It is apparent that the various departments concerned with native health take the threat of AIDS very seriously. It is also apparent that they consider education about AIDS their primary weapon to fight it.

A National Strategy was unveiled by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Hon. Perrin Beatty, on June 28, 1990.

In time, if a vaccine is finally developed, the main focus of attention on AIDS may shift to primary prevention. Until then, however, to prevent the spread of AIDS, most of the work focuses on education and the promotion of risk-free or low-risk behaviour.



by Gord Leathers

# MONSTER IN



Bob Clay

A few years ago, marsh managers began searching for an effective way to battle a purple plague creeping through the continent's marshes. The search continues, but the actual battle has not yet begun.

A telltale blanket of purple and a strange absence of wildlife signals all is not well in the marsh. Purple loosestrife, the marsh manager's nightmare, has moved in.

According to Bob Clay, DU Canada's assistant chief biologist, loosestrife can now be found throughout most of Canada. Marshes, ponds and sloughs in the prairie provinces are under threat. "We have on the prairies all kinds of ponds with water levels that fluctuate drastically as droughts come and go,"

says Clay, "they are perfect areas for loosestrife."

Controlling a weed is difficult at the best of times. When the weed has all the advantages of its old home ground and none of the natural enemies, it's almost impossible. But the way Ducks Unlimited sees it, when so much healthy marsh is being threatened, you can't stop trying to find ways to manage the problem.

An attractive plant with tall spikes of pink and purple flowers, purple loosestrife is an introduced species.



# THE MARSH

Commonly found across Northern Europe from Britain through Scandinavia to Central Russia, it came to North America in the ballast water and the cargo of ships. Ideally suited to similar North American growing conditions, it quickly established itself in the eastern seaboard. Though chances are it has already been present in North America for several centuries, it has only recently been recognized as a growing problem.

Loosestrife produces thousands of tiny seeds that are viable for up to three years and are easily spread in water or in the plumage of birds. It germinates quickly on wet, muddy ground producing seedlings that grow like weeds. Weeds usually colonize an area and then die off in the fall. But by the end of the season, purple loosestrife has formed a tough rootstalk that will overwinter. In spring, the plant sprouts from the rootstalk again.

This ability to colonize like a weed and persist year after year like a perennial makes purple loosestrife almost impossible to eradicate. It takes over marshes one by one and replaces the native vegetation quickly. Foragers such as deer and muskrat ignore mature loosestrife because it is tough and woody. As they eat around it, they effectively eat themselves out of their home range by clearing more room for loosestrife to take hold. As the density of loosestrife increases, the marsh becomes choked and the wildlife have no choice but to move out.

The plant's progression across the continent has been accelerated in some cases by the fact that many gardeners have adopted loosestrife as an ornamental plant. When ornamental plants produce seeds and the seeds find their way to a waterway, the result is almost inevitable.

One line of defense DU has been investigating is the use of herbicides to control the plant. However, Clay doesn't feel herbicides are a long-term solution because, though they may remove existing plants, they do not address the fundamental problems of loosestrife's seed production and colonizing abilities.

So far, experiments with traditional agricultural herbicides have not shown encouraging results. It has been difficult to find one that will work specifically on loosestrife without affecting desirable plants, too.

According to Darryl Kroeker, a DU Canada area manager and biologist who has studied loosestrife extensively, a

broadleaf herbicide called Garlon currently under development by Dow Chemical and being tested by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources may offer some relief. Though Garlon seems able to remove broadleaf plants, it also leaves bullrushes, cattails and marsh grasses unharmed. But Garlon is still in experimental stages and hasn't been registered in Canada, says Kroeker.

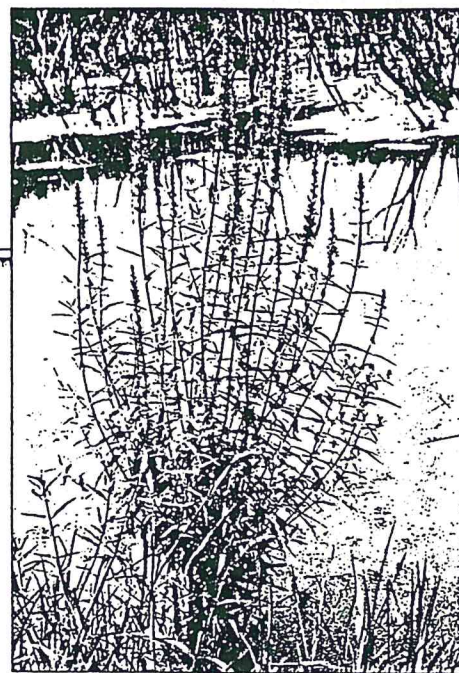
Simple mechanical methods, such as mowing and burning, have also been tried, but with little success. Kroeker described one study carried out on a test plot of marsh near Kingston, Ontario where the loosestrife was mowed several different times during the summer. "After two years, there was no difference in the plot regardless of when we mowed."

It is the rootstalk just below the surface of the soil that saves the plant. Once cut or burned, the plant simply grows back. To complicate matters, the plant can reproduce vegetatively. A cut fragment can take root and regrow as a whole new plant.

Another avenue that may be followed by wetland managers is biological control. To do so, one or more suitable foragers that will eat the plant without developing a taste for the native flora, must be found. Biologists will not gamble, though. They know it is incumbent upon them to find solutions that will not become worse than the problem. Even at that, in most cases where insects or plant diseases are introduced, they are either not successful or they take years to become effective.

The first step in biological control is "know thine enemy." In its native marshes, purple loosestrife grows in mixed stands and is not as aggressive as it is here. It has been suggested that this may be due to natural enemies in its native environment. In 1986, a team of scientists identified 120 insects that fed on purple loosestrife. Of these, 14 were thought to feed exclusively on the plant and six were singled out for possible biological control.

The six insect enemies consisted of three species of weevil, two leaf beetles and a gall midge. One of the weevils fed on the roots and stems. The other two attacked the seeds and ovaries. The weevils and the leaf beetles each managed to reduce the foliage of the plant by 50 percent. The gall midge reduced the foliage by as much as 80 percent.



**Purple loosestrife in full bloom. Both a beauty and a beast, this plant establishes quickly in North American wetlands and chokes out native plants and wildlife.**

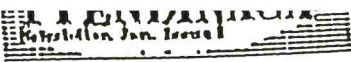
The habits of purple loosestrife in North America make it a good candidate for biological control. It lives in a stable community with a population at or near the carrying capacity of the environment. This makes it a stable food source for a forager such as any of the insects mentioned. Its more or less continuous distribution along waterways and ditches makes it easy for foragers to locate and follow it from one stand to another. Although more work needs to be done, the potential for biological control is considered excellent. To Bob Clay, the best way to control loosestrife would be to find a stage in the plant's life cycle where it is vulnerable. "We'd like to find the plant's Achilles's heel," said Clay, "and hit it good and hard." He says recent work conducted at the Delta Research Station shows they may have a lead to follow. "It seems that as a seedling, the plant is sensitive to flooding."

Seedlings less than two inches tall were not able to emerge from the water when they were covered more than six inches deep, says Clay. The seedlings still survived, but growth was slowed considerably, indicating to Clay that more testing still needs to be done on this prospect.

For marsh managers, the best possible end to the story would be the complete eradication of purple loosestrife from North America. That's not likely to happen soon because, right now, there's still no sure cure for the malaise in our marshes.

*Gord Leathers is a Winnipeg, Manitoba freelance writer who enjoys writing articles about science and technology.*





## FREEDOM OF THE WOLVES

I heard them running  
I went to the window  
and there they were.

Gallop across the field  
The noise they made was like  
a thunder.

Streaks of grey, black and  
white covered the plain.

It started to snow  
There were no guns and  
there were no arrows.

They were safe.  
It was nice to see, the  
freedom of the wolves.

Michael Hill  
Age 13, Grade 8

## EARTH AND ASHES

As the flames in the fireplace  
crackled  
I began to reminisce of the  
days  
when life wasn't a joke.

When the ozone was intact  
When the air was clean  
and when the water was so pure  
you could drink from it before  
purification

Those were the days of freedom  
And now, as the flames start to  
die so does our planet.  
Soon the fire will be out  
and we don't have a new match  
to relight it with.

Death comes to all, as well, to  
all planets.

Michael Hill  
Grade 8, Age 13

---

**CLASSIFIEDS**

---

**FOUND**

TICKETS on York Rd. between  
Shannonville and Wards Gas  
Bar.

PLEASE CONTACT:

LISA MARACLE 966-4027

**PLEASE NOTE**

Could you PLEASE keep all  
woodstove and fireplace ashes  
separate from the garbage  
section of the dump to avoid  
small fires.

thank you





**5 PIN BOWLING**  
 East End Mixed League

Team Standings as of

December 27

|    |                   |         |
|----|-------------------|---------|
| 1. | Super Six         | 82 pts. |
| 2. | Top Cats          | 77 pts. |
| 3. | Porkies Petunias  | 76 pts. |
| 4. | Dozers            | 74 pts. |
| 5. | Ball Busters      | 65 pts. |
| 6. | Harvey Wallbanger | 57 pts. |
| 7. | The Blue Crew     | 31 pts. |
| 8. | One Man Gang      | 9 pts.  |

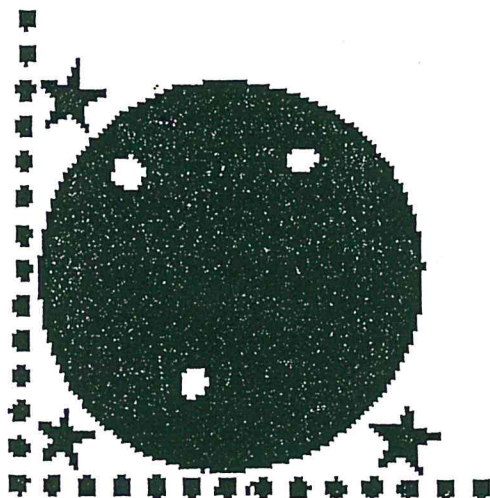
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**10 PIN BOWLING**  
 The Night Hawks Mixed League

Team Standings as of

December 23

|    |                |    |
|----|----------------|----|
| 1. | The Arnies     | 74 |
| 2. | Barn Brewers   | 59 |
| 3. | Brants Bombers | 59 |
| 4. | Odd Squad      | 49 |
| 5. | The Tigers     | 49 |
| 6. | Road Runners   | 48 |
| 7. | Wallys Wonders | 46 |
| 8. | Desperados     | 36 |





**THE  
MOHAWK  
RECREATION  
COMMITTEE**

***HOUSE DECORATING CONTEST WINNERS***

***The winners are as follows:***

***1st Prize Winner***

***Willard and Clara Maracle***

***2nd Prize Winner***

***Andrew Maracle  
(Senior)***

***3rd Prize Winner***

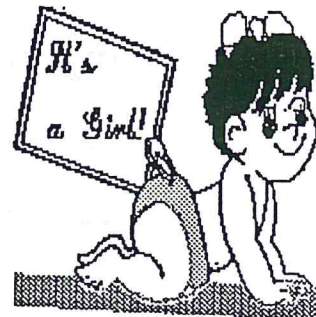
***Ron and Carol John***

**THANK YOU** to all those who participated and entered the contest. A special Thank you goes to Tom Abram for judging all the houses that were decorated. It was a tough job ! Thanks Tom !

## *BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT*

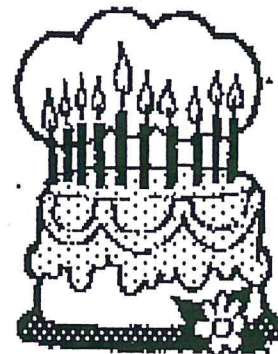
Hi! I'm a little late introducing myself. But my name is O'Jista Maracle (Chelsey Ann Marie). I was born in Napanee Lennox and Addington County General Hospital weighing **7 lbs 3 oz.** on November 15 1990.

My Mommy and Daddy's name is Brian and Lesley Maracle. My Grandparents are Robert and Jean Maracle and Keith and Monica Maracle. Mommy and I would like to thank all of our friends and relatives for all the nice gifts and flowers while we were in the hospital.



## *Happy Birthday*

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Will Brant               | Jan. 8  |
| Pam Maracle              | Jan. 20 |
| Corey Maracle            | Jan. 23 |
| Margaret (Banty) Maracle | Jan. 24 |
| Jan Hill                 | Jan. 30 |



*A Special Happy Birthday  
 to Auntie Pam and Auntie Jan  
 Love  
 Melody and Brennan*

# ***SPIRITUALITY IN THE NATIVE WAY***

**GUEST SPEAKER:** Elder NOEL KNOCKWOOD (Spirit Talker)  
- Member of Mic Mac Grand Council  
- Recognized as Spiritual Leader of Mic Mac's

**WILL DISCUSS AND LECTURE ON TOPICS:**

**SPIRITUALITY  
HISTORY  
CULTURE  
NATIVE PHILOSOPHY  
SACRED CEREMONIES AND OBJECTS**

**A PIPE CEREMONY WILL FOLLOW PRESENTATION**

**PLACE: SENIOR CITIZENS BUILDING (Highway # 2)**

**DATE: WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 6**

**TIME: 6 PM. - 10 PM.**

**REFRESHMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE :**  
Corn Soup  
Scones



**ELDERS, CHILDREN,  
EVERYONE WELCOME!**



TYENDINAGA SENIOR CITIZEN'S 59ERS CLUB

(Senior Citizen's Hall at # 2 Highway)

**COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**EUCHRE PARTIES:**

Tuesday January 15 at 8 pm.

Tuesday January 29 at 8 pm.

Admission is \$1.00

50/50 draw 3 for \$1.00

**CORN SOUP SUPPER:**

Wednesday February 9



Admission is \$5.00

from 5 - 7 pm.

Our next meeting is being held on Thursday  
February 7 at 1:30 p.m.

All perspective members are *Welcome.*



JAN - 3 1991

Campbellford, Ont

KOL-110

04A8E

Please return this invitation IMMEDIATELY if you plan to attend or phone Social Development at (705) 924-2210 EXT. 2352

*You are invited to our mid-  
winter Pow Wow....*

Monday, January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1991 from 6 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

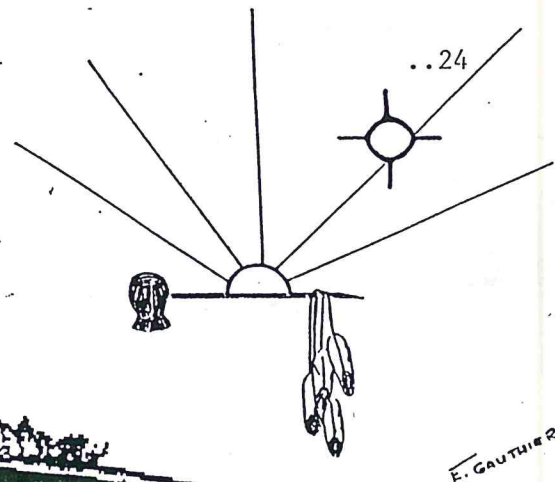
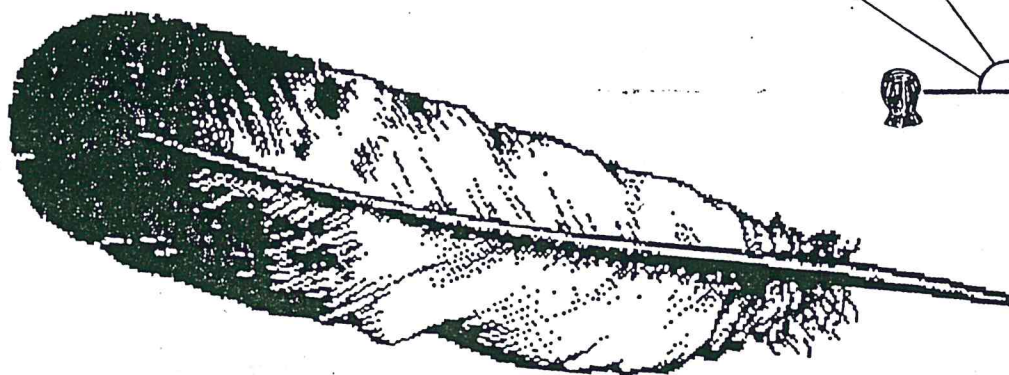
*Drumming, Dancing, &*

Door Prizes    ❖ *Feasting* ❖    Dance Contest

*Special- Dance Presentation by Tunka Oyate*

*Dancers and Tunka Oyate Freedom Singers*

[illegible]



E. GAUTHIER

# *Spirit of the New Dawn*

*The eighth annual Elders and  
Traditional Peoples Conference*

February 15, 16, 17 1991.  
Trent University

For information call:  
(705) 748-1466





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