

NJ. OR. NA. 40

Windspeaker

October 25 - November 7, 1993 Canada's National Aboriginal News Publication Volume 11 No. 16

QUOTABLE QUOTE

The Canadian government, the RCMP, all the police forces, all of the mayors, all of the public officials can go day and night trying to convince our people that they are smugglers. They'll never convince me."

- Loran Thompson,
Mohawk marina owner
See Page 8

\$1.00 plus G.S.T. where applicable

Violence mounts over smuggling

By D.B. Smith
Windspeaker Staff Writer

AKWESASNE RESERVE, Ont.

The pirates have come to Akwesasne. Most nights, they lie in wait off the rocky shores of Cornwall Island in the St Lawrence river, hoping the cigarette smugglers making their runs from the United States on the south shore won't be heavily armed.

Some of them are from Vietnamese gangs in Montreal, some are Hell's Angels. Some are from Cornwall, an industrial town slowly sinking under the pressure of the recession.

Local RCMP and the town's mayor refer to them collectively as organized crime. Some are Natives from Akwesasne.

But no matter where they come from, the pirates are after the same thing - cash, cigarettes and weapons.

For many of the 8,500 residents of Akwesasne, the river is no place to be after sundown. Many have grown accustomed to the sound of gunfire in the evenings and early mornings, gunfire signaling the time for cigarette runners to make a dash for the Canadian side.

But four weeks ago, the gunfire changed. A group of pirates, intent on taking someone's cargo, opened fire one morning on a boat-load of smugglers cruising past St. Regis, a small Native community. The gunfire was low and close to shore. When the bullets started hitting houses, people in St. Regis knew they were in trouble. One home had 13 children in it.

Fortunately, no one was killed that night. The shooting stopped and the boats disappeared. And when Mohawk Council of Akwesasne Chief Brian David showed up, there was little he could do but deal with peoples' anxiety.

"Pirating is definitely a problem. It's a dangerous activity. They are carrying weapons, they take over the boats, they take whatever load they have on the boat."

Anxiety is the common emotional denominator for many of the residents of the reserve, which straddles the American and Canadian border along the St. Lawrence. Cigarette, cocaine and alcohol trafficking are nothing new to the Natives, some of whom have made a career out of sneaking various contraband past Customs officials.

Continued on Page 8.



The agony of AIDS
AIDS victim and activist Leonard Johnston attended a candle light walk in Edmonton with his sister Audrey Brockie during AIDS Awareness Week in early October. Johnston, a 39-year-old Cree, was diagnosed with HIV, the precursor to AIDS, three years ago. He learned last November that he has AIDS.

Leah Pagett

To receive Windspeaker in your mailbox every two weeks, just send your cheque or money order in the amount of \$28 (G.S.T. included) to:

WINDSPEAKER
15001 - 112 AVENUE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T5M 2V6

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/TOWN: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____

4587 1 9/30/93
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
NEWSPAPERS SECTION
395 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA ON CANADA K1A 0N4

\$10.00
NS
\$40 for 1 yr
out

PUBLICATION 177

Inuit pessimistic about land claim offer

By D.B. Smith
Windspeaker Staff Writer

NAIN, Nfld.

The Inuit of Labrador will likely reject Newfoundland's latest land claim offer if it doesn't match offers made to other Inuit peoples in Canada in the past.

The Labrador Inuit Association will accept Newfoundland's latest offer of land and shared resource management only if it looks as good as deals like Nunavut in the High Arctic, the Labrador Inuit Association's chief land claims negotiator said.

"I think it's going to take some very serious scrutiny and evaluation," said Toby Andersen.

"The important thing for us is to evaluate this document in a fair manner with a view to evaluating what's been offered by our provincial government compared with what has been offered to other Inuit in Canada."

Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells was in Nain to deliver his government's offer to the Inuit association Oct. 12.

The province proposed dividing the Inuit's land into four sections. A Labrador Inuit Settlement Area would encompass the geographic extent of the Labrador Inuit claim to lands and resources.

The province would also hand over 10,360 square kilometres of Crown land and ownership of the sub-surface rights on 2,590 square kilometres of that as Labrador Inuit Lands.

Each Labrador Inuit Land would be surrounded by an eight-kilometre protective zone within which the Inuit would have exclusive wildlife and fish harvesting rights. An Inuit Fishing Area adjoining each land area would give the Inuit exclusive rights to harvest wildlife, fish and aquatic plants.

But the Inuit would have to

"co-manage" other aquatic resources in the fishing area with the province.

Newfoundland will also help manage the land and fishing areas with the Inuit but will reserve ownership and rights to exclusively manage all other resources in the province.

"In terms of the surface resources on the Labrador Inuit land, they would have virtually complete say under the proposal," said Premier Wells.

"They have also suggested that they should have a portion of the subsurface resources and we have agreed to that as well."

The Inuit would also have veto power over any development projects within their lands "that did not meet with their approval," he said.

The province's agreement to grant management of only a portion of the land comes in response to the Inuit's own requests, Wells said.

But Andersen said Inuit will

likely reject the proposal if the province won't give up as much land or control over resource management as Natives want.

"Labrador is a resource warehouse," Andersen said. "(Wells) has a very impressive media kit. It sounds like he has done very well and made a generous offer. But you need to take the document and read and you'll find out, for one thing, that there is no control."

The Inuit's claim, originally tabled with the federal and provincial governments in 1977, was based on the results of a land-use and occupancy study conducted in the early 1970s, Andersen said.

The study shows that Labrador Inuit have a legitimate, Aboriginal claim to the 55,800 square kilometres that the Inuit have asked for in combined claims.

"It was enough proof that the governments accept a claim based on an Aboriginal right," he said.

Natives may get say in logging

By D.B. Smith
Windspeaker Staff Writer

TOFINO, B.C.

Natives in Clayoquot Sound may have a say in how forestry companies harvest the region's resources despite the absence of provincially recognized land claims.

The chiefs from the Clayoquot, Hesquiaht, Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Toquaht First Nations, all members of the Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council, met with provincial Premier Mike Harcourt to start negotiations to protect their traditional lands from loggers before and during treaty negotiations.

"We are hopeful this intense period of negotiations will result in an interim measures agreement so that there will be something left to negotiate by the time we get to the treaty table," said Clayoquot Chief Francis Frank.

But the bands will still proceed with their court battle to halt the logging if forest companies like MacMillan Bloedel start to build roads in the Clayoquot Valley, Frank said.

The people of the central regional bands of the Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council represent almost half of the population in the sound. But their land base is less than one-half of one per cent of the region.

The B.C. Claims Task Force Report, released in June 1991,

recommended that the province negotiate interim agreements prior to and during treaty negotiations when interests, like logging or other natural resources developments, threaten treaty negotiations.

The B.C. Treaty Commission was established earlier this year to also speed along the land claims process, but Native leaders have criticized the process for threatening to undermine their Aboriginal and treaty rights.

"We have been very reluctant to participate in it because it preserves the policies of the federal government, especially in terms of the land title question," said head of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs Saul Terry.

Indian Affairs Minister

Pauline Browes and the federal government still believe in extinguishing treaty and Aboriginal rights in the land claims process, Terry said.

"That confirmed for us that we were correct in opposing a set-up like this kind of process that does not change fundamentally the policies of the federal government," he said.

The union and its member bands are reluctant to use the treaty commission to find agreements between Native bands and the provincial government as long as the commission advances Ottawa's extinguishment policies, Terry said.

Talks between the province and the Clayoquot bands are expected to carry on for several weeks.

WHERE TO TURN

Business.....	9
Careers.....	15
Drew Hayden Taylor.....	7
News.....	1,2,3, R1,2,4,6,7
Our Opinion.....	4
Sports.....	R5
Your Opinion.....	5

MISSING CHILDREN

Most missing kids - 98.5 per cent of them - are kidnapped by a parent who does not have legal custody of them. Although this is a difficult crime to prevent, there are steps you can take to reduce the risks.

See Pages 11-13.

NEGOTIATING TIPS

Set realistic goals and don't expect instant or complete success. That's the advice given to delegates at a recent land claims conference in Vancouver by Nisga'a Tribal Council general manager Matt Moore. Their claim has been in the works for decades and still needs some fine-tuning. Other points covered were the difference between comprehensive and specific claims, the new B.C. Treaty Commission and bargaining techniques.

See Page R3.

AD DEADLINES

The Advertising deadline for the November 8th issue is Thursday, October 28, 1993.

Disabled face numerous barriers

EDMONTON

Disabled Natives face major financial problems if they want to access higher education or independent living, a government report concluded.

The Premier's Council report, Removing the Barriers: An Action Plan for Aboriginal People with Disabilities, found the majority of disabled Natives were concerned with shortages in adequate financial support for education and daily living.

The report, released Oct. 6, found that financial support topped the list of complaints. Sixty-two per cent of disabled respondents said that the financial support they receive is not enough to allow them to live independently.

Unlike others in their communities, disabled Natives are notable to supplement their food supply through hunting or fishing. Existing housing in First Nations communities and Metis settlements is also substandard and not equipped to accommodate special needs. An absence of ramps, indoor plumbing and inadequate heating are only some of the problems mentioned.

Post-secondary education and training for Aboriginal people with disabilities have also been limited because federal funding assistance does not in-

Forty-nine per cent of study participants said they have some difficulty gaining access to community or public buildings due to a lack of basics such as ramps and handrails.

clude the flexibility to accommodate some of their needs, such as a longer time to complete a program to time off for medical reasons.

The report also concluded:

- Health concerns are a major problem. When any Aboriginal person is in a hospital, there is often reluctance or even refusal by the hospital to have traditional healing methods used. The report also said transportation benefits were inadequate for Aboriginal people who are required to travel away from home to access doctors and hospital services. A lack of Native health workers was also a common concern.

- Personal support services are inconsistent and there are many gaps in home care services in First Nations communities compared to provincial home care services. This is because the responsibility for those services is split between the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada and Indian Affairs.

- There is a shortage of community health workers to assist people to access the needed supports, obtain repairs to equip-

ment and provide the liaison between service and deliveries and recipients.

- Accessibility was also a problem. Forty-nine per cent of study participants said they have some difficulty gaining access to community or public buildings due to a lack of basics such as ramps and handrails.

- Transportation is a problem for many. Only 23 per cent of the people surveyed can get about by themselves. More than half (56 per cent) need help and almost as many said they need special transportation.

- Cultural activities and recreation, which usually take place in First Nations communities or Metis settlements, are often difficult for the disabled to attend because appropriate transportation within these communities is often unavailable. Washroom access is also a problem for wheelchair users.

- Many service providers said the needs of disabled children are not adequately met in the school system. The most urgent need is for reliable transportation to school.

- Disabled Aboriginal people have problems getting in-

formation about services and programs to help them. An Aboriginal Disability Society of Alberta, whose mandate might include individual and group advocacy and information and support services, was recommended.

The report, which was produced over a two-and-a-half year period at a cost of approximately \$75,000, failed, however, to address the issue of employment.

The project was jointly funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada, the Alberta Government Native Services Unit, the Alberta Indian Health Care Commission and the Premier's Council on the status of persons with disabilities.

"It's the first time this type of study has been done at the provincial level and it involved the three levels of government - provincial, federal and Aboriginal," said task force Chairperson Everett Soop. Soop, a member of the Blood band in southern Alberta, has multiple sclerosis.

Problems were identified by interviewing 77 disabled people in 50 communities.

A copy of the report has been sent to all reserves in Alberta, Friendship Centres, Metis Organizations and government departments that will be affected. Some 1,500 copies were printed.

NATION IN BRIEF

Band says casino on the way

A band in southeast Saskatchewan plans to open a massive multi-million dollar casino in early December despite the provincial government's crackdown on on-reserve gambling. The White Bear Band held a groundbreaking ceremony for the casino Oct. 6. The band also planned to launch a court action against the province, seeking the right to operate slot machines on their reserve. But Justice Isadore Grotsky adjourned the case until Nov. 4 to allow the band time to amend its statement of claim to respond to a brief by the federal government. Ottawa has filed its own papers claiming the band's application is without foundation. The hearing represents the first time the federal government has involved itself in the dispute between the White Bear and the government of Saskatchewan over the issue of reserve-based gambling. The band argues that it has a treaty right to pursue economic development to create jobs on their reserve 200 kilometres southeast of Regina. The band is also currently defending four of its members in court over charges related to an RCMP raid last March. Band Chief Bernard Shepherd, two other band members, and the Bear Claw Casino's American supplier

Alan King are facing a variety of charges, including operating an illegal gaming house. That trial is scheduled to resume in Carlyle provincial court Oct. 25.

Manning wants to cut Indian Affairs

Reform Party leader Preston Manning said he will cut funding for Indian bands if his party's plans to abolish the deficit get derailed. Manning said Oct. 6 he would make deeper spending cuts in both the department of Indian Affairs and the Department of National Defense if the economy doesn't perform the way he expects it to. The Reformers say they want to get rid of Canada's deficit within three years by cutting \$19 billion from government and collecting another \$16 billion in extra tax revenue. The cuts to Indian Affairs would mean the party could leave social services, such as welfare or old age security, alone.

Newfoundland Hydro settles with Innu

A long-running dispute between the Innu Nation and Newfoundland Hydro has finally been settled. The Innu have agreed to re-install all electrical metres on their homes. The Innu removed the metres from some of their homes in Sheshatshiu, Lab. last year in protest over land

that was flooded by the Upper Churchill river hydro project. The Innu claim the government proceeded with the dam without Native consent. But Newfoundland refused to negotiate with the Innu until all the metres were replaced. Hydro spokesman Don Barrett said the Innu will be charged for all electricity used.

Land claim delayed again

A vote over a huge land claim in north-central Ontario has been delayed again. A spokesman for the Teme-Augama Anishnabi Band said the band still has not had time enough to circulate copies of the province's agreement to all members. The proposal covers 110 Northern Ontario towns and includes offers of \$15 million from the province. The vote, originally scheduled for Oct. 10, will now be held sometime next month. The Teme-Augama Anishnabi have been negotiating the land claim with the province for the last 20 years. Many non-Natives in the region are eager to see the claim put through as negotiations have held up mining and forestry development in the area since 1973.

News

Innu leave Parliament Hill with money, promises

By Doug Johnson and Bill Barnwell
Windspeaker Contributors

OTTAWA

After camping on Parliament grounds for six days, Innu protesters from Labrador left with funding to tide them through the winter and a promise to meet with the new Minister of Indian Affairs after the election.

"I feel we've made our point in the strongest way possible," said Innu Nation President Peter Penashue. "We're leaving on our terms and we will be back if our terms are not met after the election."

Forty-seven Innu from Labrador set up camp in front of the Parliament Buildings to put pressure on the government to meet their demands. On Oct. 12, Penashue and Davis Inlet Chief Katie Rich met with Jack Stagg, assistant deputy minister for policy with the Department of Indian Affairs, and came to an agreement. Rich indicated she would divulge details of the deal after the Oct. 25 federal election.

The Innu are demanding the federal government live up to its responsibilities to Native people by providing adequate housing, social programs, job training and improved police and fire protection. Included in the list of de-



Peter Penashue

mands was the on-going plea by the community of Davis Inlet to be moved to the mainland at Little Sango Pond.

Davis Inlet became the focus

of government and media attention in January when six children in the remote community were discovered high on gas fumes. The children were screaming they wanted to die when discovered by a Native police officer.

While the federal government has agreed to meet all the demands presented on the Hill, excluding cancellation of low-level flights in Labrador, Ottawa is insisting the Innu people register under the Indian Act before granting them access to federal services.

Innu representative Penashue, Rich and Sheshatshiu Chief Greg Andrew have rejected the clause, stating in a letter to federal representatives the Innu have never signed a treaty and therefore have never extinguished their rights. The Innu representatives also pointed out there is no legal requirement for registering under the Indian Act and that the Canadian Human Rights Commission recommended against forcing the Innu to register.

The Innu could be meeting with the first Native minister of Indian Affairs if the Liberals win the election. Ethel Blondin-Andrew has been pegged by some as a shoo-in for the position. Blondin-Andrew is the incumbent in the Northwest Territories riding of Western Arctic

Parliament doors remain shut to would-be Labrador tourists

OTTAWA

Innu protesters in Ottawa were prevented from taking a tour of the Parliament Buildings.

Katie Rich, Chief of Davis Inlet, said the people were met with locked doors when they attempted to tour the seat of the federal government.

"We had a meeting at noon and decided to go home that day, but first we wanted to take a look at the buildings," said Rich. She said there was no intent to protest inside the buildings, they just wanted to be tourists.

When the group walked up the front stairs of the Centre Block

"Other people aren't asked what they plan to do inside. Is that or is that not racism? We have a right to visit the Parliament Buildings."

- Katie Rich, Davis Inlet chief

the massive oak doors were closed and locked. Normally the doors are kept open as a symbol of the accessibility of Canadian democracy.

Rich said that as the group walked away from the front steps they were told by an RCMP inspector they had one hour to clear off.

With that the people decided to stay.

"Other people aren't asked what they plan to do inside. Is that or is that not racism? We have a right to visit the Parliament Buildings," said Rich.

Officials with the House of Commons said the doors were locked for security reasons.

"By locking the doors they demonstrated they were unwilling to listen to the Innu," said Rich.



Leah Pagett

Jaws!

Great white shark jaws dwarf Mark Gallien, 11, Buddy Chambaud, 6, and Charlie Brydges, 8, at a shark exhibit at the Provincial Museum of Alberta in Edmonton.

Bill C-31 supporter fighting back

By Dora Wilson
Windspeaker Staff Writer

EDMONTON

Fred Fraser, grandson of hereditary Chief James Starlight, was refused band membership by the Tsuu T'ina Nation after he regained his status under Bill C-31.

Fraser now spends his days in an Edmonton courtroom listening to plaintiffs in the Bill C-31 case present their arguments. The Sawridge Band, the Ermineskin Band and the Tsuu T'ina Nation, all Alberta bands, are challenging a 1985 amendment to the Indian Act that restored status to some non-status Indians. The plaintiffs argue that only bands can decide who will be members.

To protest the Tsuu T'ina re-

fusal to allow him back on the reserve, Fraser, 49, set up a road-block and campsite in the Bragg Creek area, his ancestors' traditional hunting grounds. He has tried to negotiate with Ottawa, seeking funds to establish a new band and to buy land for those who have been reinstated but have not been allowed back on their reserves.

He refuses to file a land claim because he believes the land already belongs to him.

On Sept. 17, the RCMP and provincial justice and transportation department officials removed the blockade and camp sites.

Fraser has now been granted intervenor status in the Bill C-31 case. The trial started on Sept. 20 and will continue in Edmonton until Nov. 5. It will reconvene in Ottawa on Nov. 15.

Native issues make brief and belated appearance on campaign trail

By D.B. Smith
Windspeaker Staff Writer

SASKATOON, Sask.

Native issues finally made an appearance, albeit a brief one, on the national campaign trail this month.

Liberal leader Jean Chretien pledged a national pre-school program for Aboriginal children during a brief speech at Wanuskewin Park near Saskatoon Oct. 8.

"A Liberal government is committed to building a new partnership with Aboriginal people based on trust and mutual respect," he said. "We will provide Aboriginal people with the tools to become self-sufficient and self-governing."

Chretien also said Native self-government was recognizable without any

constitutional reform.

"It is not necessary to put it in the Constitution. Let's do the right thing right now."

New Democrat leader Audrey McLaughlin also spoke on Native issues at a stop-over in Timmins, Ont. Canada should build hundreds of northern substance abuse treatment centres to address the rising incidence of alcoholism and gasoline sniffing among Native youth, McLaughlin told a crowd of 90 NDP supporters at the health care forum.

The sudden eruption in discussions of Native concerns as an election issue came only days after Assembly of First Nations Grand Chief Ovide Mercredi said the federal leaders were ignoring Aboriginal issues at their peril.

The party that wins the federal election will have to deal with Natives across Canada, he said, whether they want to or

not.

Natives must listen to whatever the federal political parties are saying now because none of the parties' platforms are working in their favor, said Saul Terry, the head of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.

Former Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddon had said Ottawa was unwilling to talk to Natives about land rights or any other Aboriginal issues because "you Natives supposedly turned down the Charlottetown Accord," Terry said.

"So now they're politically trying to punish us. The Conservatives have indicated where they are coming from and that's totally unacceptable.

"The NDP have indicated that they are willing to acknowledge or respect the rights of our people, although I don't know about the Aboriginal titles question. The Liberals, as I understand, have a platform. It sounds like they're the only one's who've

pulled something together in terms of a platform," Terry said.

The Bloc Quebecois are too busy thinking about the sovereignty of Quebec to consider Native sovereignty and Preston Manning wants Natives molded to the Reform party's vision, said Terry, who does not expect many Indians to vote Oct. 25.

If the Native vote is 20 or 25 percent, Elections Canada would have a pretty good turn-out, he said.

All governments have an influence on Natives, said Kahnawake council member Billy Two Rivers.

But no one from Kahnawake will vote.

"Government policy with Indians doesn't change with the government. The position of Canada stays the same. We don't vote because it does not make a damn bit of difference."

Our Opinion

Smuggling about profits, not sovereignty

Native sovereignty is not for sale. It cannot be bought. It is something that, over a long period of time, can only be earned. Or, in some cases, won back. But that idea seems lost on some of the Mohawks from the troubled Akwesasne Reserve near Cornwall, Ont.

Some of the reserve's 8,500 residents are using Native sovereignty as their rationale for running case-loads of cigarettes past Canadian Customs. Smuggling makes enormous profits for any one willing to risk the penalty, a mere fine from Customs. Profits have bought a lot of big homes, fast cars and other material goods for the few on the reserve who make the runs from the American side of the St. Lawrence river to Cornwall Island.

Those profits have also split the community. The Mohawk Warrior Society has no policy for or against smuggling and will neither condone nor condemn the practice because the Warriors believe running cigarettes is a personal choice for each resident on the reserve.

But it's a choice that's rarely discussed in public. Disapproving family and friends must turn a blind eye. The fear of violent reprisal prevents any other kind of response. Intimidation, fear and coerced silence are a part of their daily lives. They sit silently by while the runners wrap themselves in a self-righteous cloak of sovereignty while making money and keeping anxiety levels high.

But smuggling cigarettes from the U.S. is not about Native political and economic independence. It's about greed. It's about a few people making obscene profits through a geo-political anomaly created by the Akwesasne reserve's location on an international border. It's about a few people holding too much power, derived through firearms and intimidation.

It's not about Native sovereignty. It's about money.

Shame on NWAC

Years of struggle for recognition of women's rights in Canada's Native communities have been discarded by the same organization entrusted with the defence of those rights. The political voice of Aboriginal women, the Native Women's Association of Canada, has risen to a high-pitched whine and may be ruining their 19 years of labor by acting like a 12-year-old. NWAC's stated mandates are to promote the well-being of Aboriginal women, and to end sex discrimination against them. And what years of confrontation with chauvinistic Natives in the struggle to obtain equal rights for women failed to accomplish, a bitter in-house vendetta apparently has.

The association is immobilized, its Ottawa office empty, save for a beleaguered temporary secretary and an executive administrator. In a matter of days, the battle between two (former) members has managed to discredit the one supposedly unified voice of Native women, just as its opponents have tried to do for years. A dismissal, a resignation and the mass walk-out of the NWAC staff has led to malicious acts totally lacking in the dignity called for from national organizations. While many organizations suffer from in-house bickering that affects the running of an office, this public display of pettiness is undermining all that NWAC stands for - the recognition of Native women as equals in Aboriginal communities across this nation.

NWAC was our voice during the passing of Bill C-31 which reinstated women who lost their status through marriage. The organization fought for us during the constitutional talks and the Charlottetown Accord.

We were proud of NWAC, but now we are disappointed.



Leaders not much of a choice

Today we have the privilege (I use that term lightly) of voting for that "right for the job" individual to sit upon the Prime Ministers' throne and rule the country to the best of his or her ability. If you watched the nationally televised free-for-all a few weeks ago, the political arena was only minus a few pairs of boxing gloves. Whoa... what a choice we have. It's pretty obvious the choice will be the best of the worst.

You have to admire Preston Manning for keeping his cool and fists on the table, course he got out his frustrations in his television commercials. Jean Chretien was pretty liberal in his rebuttals to Kim Campbell's deficit plan. (It



MARLENA DOLAN

was a little vague.) I suspect Mr. Chretien's white-paper politics have a plan for Native issues - stoke the fire under the biological melting pot.

Kim Campbell was looking quite conservative in her basic black attire. I don't suppose her wardrobe includes deerskin and beads! What's the scoop with

Audrey McLaughlin and her teary-eyed tale? I can't decide if she's soliciting pity pay or trying to put Jerry Lewis out of a job.

The people of Canada, and especially the Native people, want a leader who will make changes and represent the needs of the people. But that's not what we're going to get.



Windspeaker is published by the Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta (AMMSA) every second Monday to provide information to the Aboriginal people. Windspeaker has a circulation of 15,000 - PAID. Windspeaker was established in 1983 and is politically independent. Indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index and indexed on-line in the Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database and Canadian Periodical Index, 35 mm microfilm: Micromedia, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2N8.

15001 - 112 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5M 2V6
Ph: (403) 455-2700 or 1-800-661-5469
Fax: (403) 455-7639

Publisher: Bert Crowfoot

- STAFF**
- Linda Caldwell • EDITOR
 - Dina O'Meara • REGIONAL EDITOR
 - David Smith • NEWS REPORTER
 - Ethel Winnipeg • PRODUCTION COORDINATOR
 - Joanne Gallien • ACCOUNTS
 - Paul Macedo • DIRECTOR OF MARKETING
 - Shannon Hopf • RECEPTIONIST
 - Bill MacKay • CARTOONIST
 - Tina Wood • ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
 - Lori Rikley • DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
- Noel McNaughton • PRESIDENT
 - Joe Cardinal • VICE PRESIDENT
 - Chester Cunningham • TREASURER
 - Rose Marie Willier • SECRETARY
 - Harrison Cardinal
 - Dan McLean
 - Carol Wilson • DIRECTORS

COPY RIGHTS Advertisements designed, set and produced by Windspeaker as well as pictures, news cartoons, editorial content and other printed material are the property of Windspeaker and may not be used without the expressed written permission of Windspeaker

- SALES**
- Cliff Stebbings • N. ALTA, SASK, MAN.
 - Joanne Thibault • B.C., S. ALTA, U.S.A., QUE
 - Cheeko Desjarlais • ONT, MARITIMES, NWT

- MEMBERSHIPS**
- Native American Journalists Association (NAJA)
 - National Aboriginal Communications Society (NACS)
 - Canadian Magazine Publishers Association

Your Opinion

Reform party ignorant - chief

Dear Editor:

It was with great sorrow the Indigenous Elders and people of our territory heard of the comments made by a Reform party member in the Prince George area. Anyone who says Indian people who make trouble must be placed in concentration camps shows an appalling ignorance of history and lack of compassion for those wronged by the Canadian justice system.

Today, as I speak, many Indigenous people live in Third World conditions on reserves; conditions that are little different from concentration camp conditions. That Indigenous peoples are forced to live in such poverty is a disgrace to Canada. We suffer overcrowding, insanitary conditions, high unemployment, high suicide rates, low income and the only trouble we make is trying to get a fair deal for our people along with a good standard of living.

Our forefathers signed treaties of co-existence and sharing with the non-Indigenous people and were rewarded by having our children taken away and placed in residential schools. Our children were returned to us abused and confused. BUT WE SURVIVED.

Where is the co-existence and sharing when Canadians enjoy

the benefits and wealth derived from the resources of our lands while we are forced to live in deprived circumstances.

Contrary to the belief the First Nations people are a burden to tax-paying Canadians, we maintain the support we receive from Canada is a small part of what the Crown agreed to provide.

We are not frightened by the threats of Mr. Preston Manning. Treaty Indigenous people have always fought for what is "right and just" under the treaties and we will continue to fight for what is our right.

History will not be repeated. We are the First Nations of this land and we will not be threatened and intimidated by ignorance. It is our wish to work in a spirit of cooperation and harmony with all peoples including Canada.

Chief Herman Roasting
Louis Bull First Nation

(A Reform party member in Quesnel, British Columbia denied saying Natives who block traffic to press land claims should be put in concentration camps. George Akiss admitted saying all protesters, Native and non-Native, might have to be put in camps if jails get crowded. He said no racial slur was intended.)

Training deal upsets balance

Dear Editor,

The furor over Quebec's recent deal with Ottawa on labor market training proves that not all of the Charlottetown Accord died in the referendum last fall.

The question is: why is Ottawa so selective about which parts it wants to keep alive?

More importantly, what does this say about its commitment to other parts of the accord that are not receiving similar attention, especially Aboriginal self-government?

The agreement between the Prime Minister and the Quebec Premier moves in the same directions that were agreed to in Charlottetown. What are missing, however, are a number of related agreements on labor market issues and other "division of powers" matters that accompanied it when it was originally struck. It was the presence of these related agreements that make the transfer of labor market training to Quebec acceptable to the other provinces and the Aboriginal representatives a year ago.

Now, however, the Prime Minister has plucked out this single component of the accord and moved it ahead without reference to the agreements that once accompanied it. In doing so, she has upset a delicately balanced consensus amongst the constitutional players - a balance that still could have provided a basis for future action.

Sadly, her actions also reveal

a woeful disregard for the Aboriginal agenda for self-government.

Example: The original agreement to transfer labor market training to Quebec had built-in protections to ensure that Aboriginal interests would not be negatively affected. There is no tract of such protection in the Prime Minister's recent agreement.

Example: In the original agreement, movement on the devolution of powers to the provinces was balanced by comparable movement on self-government for Aboriginal peoples. In the recent agreement, one proceeds while the other is left behind. On this basis alone, the Prime Minister's deal with Premier Bourassa is a step backwards for Aboriginal peoples.

It's not as if Ottawa has lacked options on how to proceed with self-government in the absence of constitutional change. The Native Council of Canada alone has suggested four different ways in which the principles agreed to in Charlottetown could be implemented within the existing framework. We have yet to receive a positive response to any of them.

After being treated as equals last year, we are once again being told to wait in line.

And once again, it looks like the end of the line.

Ron George
President, Native Council of Canada



Archie publisher apologizes

Dear Mr. Crowfoot:

We have received many letters of complaint about a story which appeared in our magazine *Jughead's Double Digest* #19. The letters criticized us and rightly so, for a panel in which one of our characters, Reggie, made reference to "going Native."

I have personally answered every complaint with our deepest apologies for offending the writer. Since many people were made aware of the story in our magazine through the August 30, 1993 issue of *Windspeaker*, I am writing this letter of apology to you, with hopes that you

will publish it so that we can universally apologize to all whom we have offended. In the 52 years that ARCHIE Comics have been published, we have never knowingly offended anyone and there was certainly no intent of upsetting anyone.

This story is a reprint of one which first appeared over 10 years ago. Our editors were not aware of the fact that some would consider it offensive. Thank you for bringing it to our attention, for this is where history should not have repeated itself.

The writer of this story is deceased, and I have instructed our editorial department to make all of our writers aware of the

sensitivities of certain phrases, which we many consider benign, but others may not. This was an innocent mistake on our part, and we deeply regret the bad feelings this mistake has caused.

Our Canadian readers have always been loyal Number #1 ARCHIE Fans. We hope that we will universally be forgiven. Rest assured we will be more diligent in the future, and again, please accept our sincere apologies.

ARCHIE COMICS PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Michael I. Silberkleit
Chairman/Publisher

Letters welcome

Windspeaker welcomes letters to the Editor. Submissions should be approximately 300 words or less in length. All letters must be signed with a first and last name or an initial and last name. A phone number and address must be included, not for publication but for verification. All letters are subject to editing.

Please send letters to Linda Caldwell, Editor, *Windspeaker*, 15001 412 Ave., Edmonton, AB T5M 2V6.

More Atlantic stories urged

Dear Editor,

Last year sometime you began sending our OMAA Local here in Ottawa copies of *Windspeaker*. This is just a note to show our appreciation and great thanks for those copies. Many people here really looked forward to being able to read *Windspeaker*, as it is the only national Aboriginal newspaper that really does an excellent job of reporting the news that affects us.

One comment that I feel I should pass on to you is that there are a few Micmac people here who have mentioned that, as a national newspaper, you need to also include more issues that happen out east.

Christi Belcourt
Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association

Indian Country

Community Events

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO INCLUDE YOUR EVENTS IN THIS CALENDAR FOR THE NOVEMBER 22ND ISSUE, PLEASE CALL ETHEL BEFORE NOON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH AT 1-800-661-5469, FAX (403) 455-7639 OR WRITE TO: 15001-112 AVENUE, EDMONTON, AB., T5M 2V6

NATIVE ELDER'S SOUP & BANNOCK

Every Wednesday at noon

11821 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

NATIVE WOMEN'S LITERATURE

Starting October 6, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta

RECREATION NIGHT FOR YOUTH

Every Wednesday 6 to 8:30 pm, Edmonton, Alberta

JACKSON BEARDY: A LIFE'S WORK

October 8, 1993 - January 16, 1993, Winnipeg, Manitoba

2ND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON GAMBLING

October 27 - 30, 1993, Vancouver, British Columbia

SIFC VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

October 30 & 31, 1993, Regina, Saskatchewan

WORKSHOP ON SEXUAL ABUSE

October 30 & 31, 1993, Slave Lake, Alberta

HOUSING INVENTORY AND MEMBERSHIP

HUMAN RESOURCES TRAINING

November 1 - 5, 1993, Halifax, Nova Scotia

HOUSING INVENTORY & MEMBERSHIP HUMAN

RESOURCES TRAINING

November 1 - 5, 1993, North Bay, Ontario

JOB COSTING TRAINING

November 1 - 5, 1993, Ottawa, Ontario

SMALL BUSINESS FINANCE CONFERENCE

November 7 - 9, 1993, Toronto, Ontario

ABORIGINAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

November 12 & 13, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta

NATIVE ARTS & CRAFTS SALE & SHOW

November 12 - 14, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta

N. AMER. IROQUOIS VET'S ASSOC. POWWOW

November 13 & 14, 1993, Sanborn, New York USA

HONOURING THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR

KEEPING THE CIRCLE STRONG

November 14 - 19, 1993, Alexander Reserve, Alberta

ANNUAL ALL-CHIEFS OIL & GAS CONFERENCE

November 18 & 19, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta

VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

November 19 - 21, 1993, Brandon, Manitoba

LAURA VINSON & FREE SPIRIT

November 20, 1993, Spruce Grove, Alberta

POUNDMAKER LODGE ROUND DANCE

November 20, 1993, St. Albert, Alberta

HOUSING INVENTORY & MEMBERSHIP

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING

November 22 - 26, 1993, Ottawa, Ontario

KEEPING THE CIRCLE STRONG IN NORTHERN

COMMUNITIES

November 22 - 25, 1993, Yellowknife, NWT

LIVING THE SACRED WAY

November 26 - 28, 1993, Slave Lake, Alberta

ACCPAC ACCOUNTING - JOB COSTING TRAINING

November 29 - December 1, 1993, Ottawa, Ontario

ALBERTA NATIVE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION FIRST

ABORIGINAL RECREATION CONFERENCE

November 30 - December 1, 1993, Edmonton, Alberta

ABORIGINAL WOMEN'S GATHERING

December 1 - 3, 1993, Whistler, British Columbia

VAL-D'OR CREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

December 3 - 5, 1993, Val D'or, Quebec

SELF GOVERNMENT OPTIONS WITH CANADIAN

LAW: NATIVE CANADIAN RELATIONS SEMINAR

SERIES

December 4 - 9, 1993, Banff, Alberta

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES: THE UNTAPPED

WORKFORCE

December 9, 1993, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Oki. Have you ever thought that Native people could have descended from the Far East? Sometimes I ask myself that same question, especially when I get mistaken for being Chinese by a Chinese. There are some Tibetan Monks coming through Edmonton and I was told that some of their rituals resembled the Navajo's. If you would like to go see for yourself they will be in town Nov. 2-6, 1993 at the University.

Causes catch like fire

There are two good causes I have been asked to mention. The first is the Sturgeon Lake Fire Department and the other is a positively cool Skipping team. The Sturgeon Lake band have put together a volunteer fire department. Albert Goodswimmer is the fire chief. The other group is the Alexander High Hoppers, the only Natives skipping team in Canada. They would like to skip out of Canada and skip throughout California on a skipping tour.

They are in need of donations. If you need more information about the groups then call them up. You can call Albert at (403) 524-3307. Actually you can't call the High Hoppers because they can't stay still for a moment. You could write to Tina Burnstick at Box 1440, Morinville, Alta., T0G 1P0c/o High Hoppers. I know that deep down inside of everybody they have a warm, giving side to them.

College is seeing progress

Hobbema, Alta. - Maskawachees Cultural College had its graduation on Sept. 25. I will say proudly there were 148 graduates! The many programs which these students graduated ranged from Social Work to College Entrance Program. All the students received an Eagle Feather, tobacco and a blanket as a part of their graduating gift.

Harvard bound

Saskatoon, Sask. - Tracy Lindberg, a Metis graduate, will be attending Harvard University law school for



PEOPLE & PLACES
by Ethel Winnipeg

her Master's degree. She will be studying over-representation of Native women in prisons, recording the inmates' own theories on why they are there and what the solutions are. Cool!

Poem from Down Under

When you think of Native or Aboriginal or Indigenous you think North and South American 'Natives'. But wait a minute, there are other Indigenous peoples of this world who have struggled and fought for their own, too. Those people are the Aborigines of Australia. This poem is called Took The Children Away. I guess any Indigenous group of people can really relate to each other, eh? The story's right, the story's true I would not tell lies to you Like the promises they did not keep And how they fenced us in like sheep. Said to us "Come take our hand," Set us up on mission land, Taught us to read, to write and pray, Then they took the children away. Took the children away, the children away. Snatched from their mother's breast, Said, "this is for the best," took them away. The welfare and the po-lice man. Said, "You've got to understand, We'll give to them what you can't give, Teach them how to live." Teach them how to live, they said, Humiliated them instead. Taught them that, and taught them this, And also taught them prejudice. You took the children away, the children away.

Breaking our mother's heart, Tearing us all apart, took them away. One dark day on Framlingham, They came and didn't give a damn. My mother cried "Go get their dad," He came running, fighting mad. Mother's tears were falling down. Dad shaped up and stood his ground, Said "You touch my kids, and you fight me," Still they took us away from our family. Took us away, they took us away. Snatched from our mother's breast, Said, "this is for the best", took us away. Told us what to do and say, Taught us all the White man's way, Then they split us up again, And gave us gifts to ease the pain. Sent us off to foster homes, As we grew up, we felt alone. We were acting white, yet feeling black, Then one sweet day all the children came back. The children came back, the children came back. Back where their hearts were from. Back where they all belong. The children came back. I said the children came back The children came back, Back where they understand. Back to their mother's land. The children came back. Back to their Mother, back to their Father, Back to their sister, back to their brother, Back to their people, back to their land, The children came back, the children came back.

by Archie Roache (He was one who came back)

NORTH AMERICAN IROQUOIS VETERANS ASSOC. 1ST ANNUAL POWWOW

NOVEMBER 13 & 14, 1993
NIAGARA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
Route 31, Sanborn, New York
2 miles east of Tuscarora Indian Reservation

3K RUN

DANCE & DRUM COMPETITION
for over \$8,000
IN PRIZE MONEY

Dance & Drum Registration
Saturday: 8 am - 11:30- am

OVER 30 NATIVE AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN
from throughout United States & Canada

public welcome



DISPLAYERS:
Arts & Crafts Booths
\$100/weekend
Registration & Payment must be in by Nov. 1, 1993

INDIAN PRINCESS PAGEANT:
Saturday at 4 pm

GRAND ENTRY:
Saturday, Nov. 13
noon & 6 pm
Sunday Nov. 14
noon

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
HAROLD "JACK" JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN
519-752-1925 OR 716-283-0084
LEN LONGLEY
716-754-2169

What ever happened to Billy Jack?

Four Sacred Stereotypes dominate film images of Indians

I don't know about other people but to me, political revelation is often inspired by the strangest places. It was another lonely Friday night, the kind I've been seeing much too regularly. And in those wee hours of the morning I found myself sitting on my couch in front of the television set, munching from a bowl of popcorn lightly seasoned with low-fat margarine, when an image I remembered from my childhood flashed across the screen. There, sandwiched between telephone sex commercials and offers for self-improvement videos and cassettes (interesting combination), stood Tom Laughlin, the famous Billy Jack to the common folk, the hero of my childhood.

You have to understand that in the early 1970s there were precious few cinematic people for impressionable young Native kids to relate to. It was either him or Jesse Jim of The Beachcombers.

So there he was at the climax of the film, an Indian barricaded with his rifle, surrounded by multitudes of cops wanting to shoot him full of sizable holes, yet holding them off with superior skill and moral fibre. I understand they used to screen this movie every night at Oka.

His girlfriend enters and



DREW HAYDEN TAYLOR

notices he has been shot. Stoic, as all us Indians are in the movies, he ignores his bleeding side, saying melodramatically, "An Indian isn't afraid to die."

As I sat there munching on my popcorn, I thought, "Obviously we don't know the same Indians."

That's not to say, of course, that Native people are cowards or aren't willing to stand up for what they believe. As a Native myself, I know how quickly the Aboriginal people of this country are willing to take a stand no matter what the consequences.

What I am referring to here is the stereotypical impression that characters like Billy Jack give to the world. Like we all appear mystically in the nick of time on our motorcycle/horse/jeep, strutting around in our black T-shirts and black hats, karate-kicking white people on the side of the head. Well...maybe a few, but generally you don't see much of

this on your average reserve.

As a Native person living in today's world, I am only too aware of the false impression held by a lot of people about our Aboriginal society. And I have yet to find one of these stereotypes that I fit into properly. Maybe my white blood throws the bell curve off or something - I don't know. But I do know that dying isn't on my list of favorite things to do in the near future. Hopefully.

I've noticed four specific categories that the majority of Native people are lumped into by the media. And because four is a special number in Native beliefs (the Four Directions, for example), I like to call these the Four Sacred Stereotypes.

The first consists of the ever-popular sidekick. It seems it was impossible to get anything done without your trustworthy Indian companion, such as the Lone Ranger's Tonto, Nick's Jesse Jim, and Hawkeye's last two Mohicans

- they-kept hanging-around with a white guy instead of with women.

The second is the fiery Aboriginal radical, dedicated to saving his people whether they like it or not. Give him a soap box, a court room or a barricade and his spirit cries out of ... well, you get the picture. Again, Billy Jack kicks into action (literally).

Third is my personal favorite: the borderline psychotic, often drunk, out-of-control Indian who, given a chance, wouldn't hesitate to separate your spirit from his reality quicker than you could dodge a bullet. Witness Arthur from A Dream Like Mine/Clear Cut, Injun Joe from Tom Sawyer or the Indian from Predator or 48 Hours. I like to call these people IWABA (Indians With A Bad Attitude).

Finally we have the fourth stereotype: the mystical, all-knowing Indian with one foot on the astral plane, the other in a canoe. You know the type. They melt in and out of the bush almost as effortlessly as they speak metaphorical wisdoms in poor English - about humanity and the world - without cracking a smile. You couldn't swing a dead cat without hitting that sort of Indian on shows like Little House on the Prairie or Grizzly Adams.

Or if the writer/director is feeling particularly adventurous, how about a psychotic radical Elder sidekick?

But as I said, none of these descriptions really fits me. My best friend is Native, so that sort of eliminates the sidekick syndrome. Perhaps we're two Indians in search of a white man? Now there's a scary thought.

I'm fairly certain I'm not the fiery radical type. While it is true that being born Native in this country is a political act in itself, that's about the extent of it for me. I find radicals don't get paid nearly enough.

And as for the psychotic, angry drunk, being a writer is about as psychotic and angry as I can handle. As for my being out of control...talk to my mother.

Unfortunately, I have some difficulty melting in and out of the bush magically. I've been told I have the unusual talent of being able to trip over footprints.

I sometimes wonder if there's a heaven for outdated stereotypes, a place they all hang out when no longer in vogue. Somewhere out there is a card table with Tonto, Billy Jack, Uncle Remus, Shylock and the rest, playing cards to pass the time. I wonder if Billy's still wearing that black T-shirt and hat.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION



CORPORATE SCRAMBLE A SUCCESS.
OVER \$6,000 IN CASH & PRIZES AWARDED



Tournament organizers are calling the **SECOND ANNUAL INDIAN SUMMER CORPORATE SCRAMBLE** a success. The innovative tournament focused on bringing members of the Alberta and First Nations Business Community together; the intention was to build strong new networks. Indian Lakes hosted close to 100 golfers on what turned out to be a perfect Indian Summer day. Tournament founder, Bob MacNeil said "Everyone is a winner in this type of event." Plans are already under way for next years' event when Paul Band and beautiful Iron Head course will host.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

would like to thank all **GOLFERS & SPONSORS** who participated in Our Annual Indian Summer Corporate Scramble held on September 24, 1993 at Indian Lakes G & C.C., Enoch, Alberta:

- Nelson Homes
- Alken Basin Drilling Ltd.
- Bauer Furniture
- Travelworld Consultants Ltd.
- Triple F Holdings Ltd.
- John Veres Professional Corp.
- Palace Casino
- Pan Canadian
- Clicks & Bits Inc.
- Coast Terrace Inn
- Investor's Group



- Huson Contractors Ltd.
- Peace Hills Trust
- Molstad Gilbert
- Flynn Bros. Construction
- Home All Building Center
- Royal West Inn
- Biamonte, Cairo, Shortreed (Barristers & Solicitors)
- Les Editions Duval Inc.
- Pièce du Résistance Ltée
- Amoco

We look forward to seeing all Golfers & Sponsors at Next Years' Tournament to be held in September 1994 at Ironhead G & C.C., Paul Band, Alberta

N.A.I.D.F., 307, 131 - 1st Avenue, Spruce Grove, Alberta T7X 2Z8
Tel: (403) 962-0303 Fax: (403) 962-9363

Smuggling a boon for some, hardship for others

Continued from Page 1.

The cigarette trade has been around for almost 10 years. But the recent surge in violence, mostly between rival cigarette smugglers, is making everyday life at Akwesasne hard to deal with, said David, who also serves as the MCA's chairman of the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Commission.

The shooting has dropped off in the last three weeks, due in part to requests by local police forces both on and off the reserve to the smugglers to stop indiscriminate shooting.

Their efforts seem to have worked, said David. People don't hear random gunfire as often. But the lucrative cigarette trade which fostered the pirates is still going 24 hours a day.

The flow of illegal cigarettes actually begins in Canada. Wholesalers across northern New York State buy cartons destined for sale in duty-free shops in the U.S. Distributors on the American section of Akwesasne then legally purchase those cigarettes from those distributors in Buffalo or Rochester and bring them back to the American portion of Akwesasne.

Under New York State law, the sales are legal as long as the cigarettes are sold on the reserve. The cheap, duty-free cigarettes, which go for about \$3 a pack, are then sold by the box-load to the runners, who takes them across the St. Lawrence river by boat.

Landing points for the smuggled goods vary. Some loads go down river to the Kahnawake and Kanosatake Reserves in Quebec and are sold in Montreal. Others go straight across the south channel to the only road on Cornwall Island, eluding Canada Customs by a mere 50 meters and ending up in Ottawa for up to 25-per-cent less than the usual price.

"According to the Canadian authorities, it becomes illegal at the point where it crosses the international line," David said. "But here in Akwesasne, we're Mohawks and we don't recognize the international line. The view that I've taken is that it really doesn't become illegal until it leaves the territory of Akwesasne because the international line doesn't really exist in a sense."

Runners are caught coming off the water, but the volume is so high that police forces in Ontario can only catch a small portion of them, said Cornwall RCMP spokesman Jean Bourassa.

In the first nine months of 1993, RCMP around Cornwall made 227 arrests, most on land, Bourassa said. Close to 50 of them were made in September alone and the majority of those arrested were non-Natives.

As of Sept. 1, Cornwall RCMP have seized about \$7.8 million in contraband in an area about 200 kilometres in diameter around Cornwall, only a fraction of the estimated \$2 billion worth of cigarettes that get past the police every year.

Cigarettes marked for sale outside Canada are often hard to spot, Bourassa said, because



D.B. Smith

Cigarettes are big business at most gas stations and convenience stores on the reserve, including Paul Thompson's.

they are sold under the counter.

"This was perceived as a victimless crime. But the victim is everyone. The Canadian consumer has a definite responsibility here. To me, the consumer is as guilty as the smuggler."

Most of the contraband cigarettes probably are marked 'not for sale in Canada,' but that won't matter to buyers, David said.

"If you've got a chance to pick up a pack of cigarettes for 25 per cent less than the market value, or even 50 per cent less, and it says 'not for sale in Canada,' and you recognize that it's a stamp from the federal government, your Joe Canadian out there (knows) who put the tax on the smokers - the federal government. Who are you cheating? You're getting back at the federal government."

It's that same feeling of striking back at an unjust government that motivates many of the cigarette "traders" from Akwesasne to run cigarettes over the river past Canadian Customs officials, said Loran Thompson, the owner of a marina on the American side of the St. Lawrence.

Thompson's marina is one of many spots from which contraband departs for Canada every day.

"Right now, what a lot of people are doing are moving tobacco products across the river and selling them in Indian territory in what most people would call Canada," he said. "We don't have a problem with the industry. Right now, it's economics for our people. It's supporting many of our people."

It's also a matter of Native sovereignty, he said.

"We have never given up our right to sovereignty. We have never given up our rights to commerce. So that's what's in the minds of our people as they travel across the land with their tobacco product. Once you purchase something, it's yours. As you're carrying it across, it remains yours until you get to where ever you're going to resell it."

For that reason, Thompson said he does not consider himself a smuggler.

"It doesn't apply to me. I know I'm not. I don't even use the term because I don't fit into that category. I know that Na-

tive people do not fit into that category. The Canadian government, the RCMP, all the police forces, all of the mayors, all of the public officials can go day and night trying to convince our people that they are smugglers. They'll never convince me. I know what my rights are in the Americas. Many of our people do. And those that don't need to sit down and look carefully at who and what they are and where they should be standing."

Thompson said he only sells cigarette to Natives. Although some non-Natives show up to buy, he tries to "discourage" it. Where the cigarettes end up afterwards is none of his business.

"I sit up here and I got employees down there and they do all of the work and make all the preparations and the people come here and do the purchase and they're gone."

Now in his fourth month as a retailer, Thompson moves 200 to 300 cases of cigarettes a day, which he buys from non-Native suppliers with federal Indian Traders Licences in New York.

"Right now, you buy a product for \$700 and you sell it for \$710. (Profit) varies anywhere from \$5 to a few bucks. I don't know what it's worth in money but I do know it employs in this business here - 10 people working directly in the business. And then the construction that goes on around the area, there's other people employed indirectly."

The trade also supports the economies of the local non-Indian towns around Akwesasne, Thompson said.

"In our territory, we don't have sawmills or paper mills or clothing manufacturers, so we are consumers. The nearby towns profit with all of the money. All of the money that the Indians are making finds itself right back to the non-Indian communities."

Employees at Jerry's Limousine, a limousine rental business on the American section of the reserve, also said business has been good since the cigarette trade boomed, although none of them wished to be identified.

Akwesasne's current economy is a far cry from what it was 10 years ago, Thompson

said, when the only money on the reserve came from Ottawa and went straight to the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne in St. Regis.

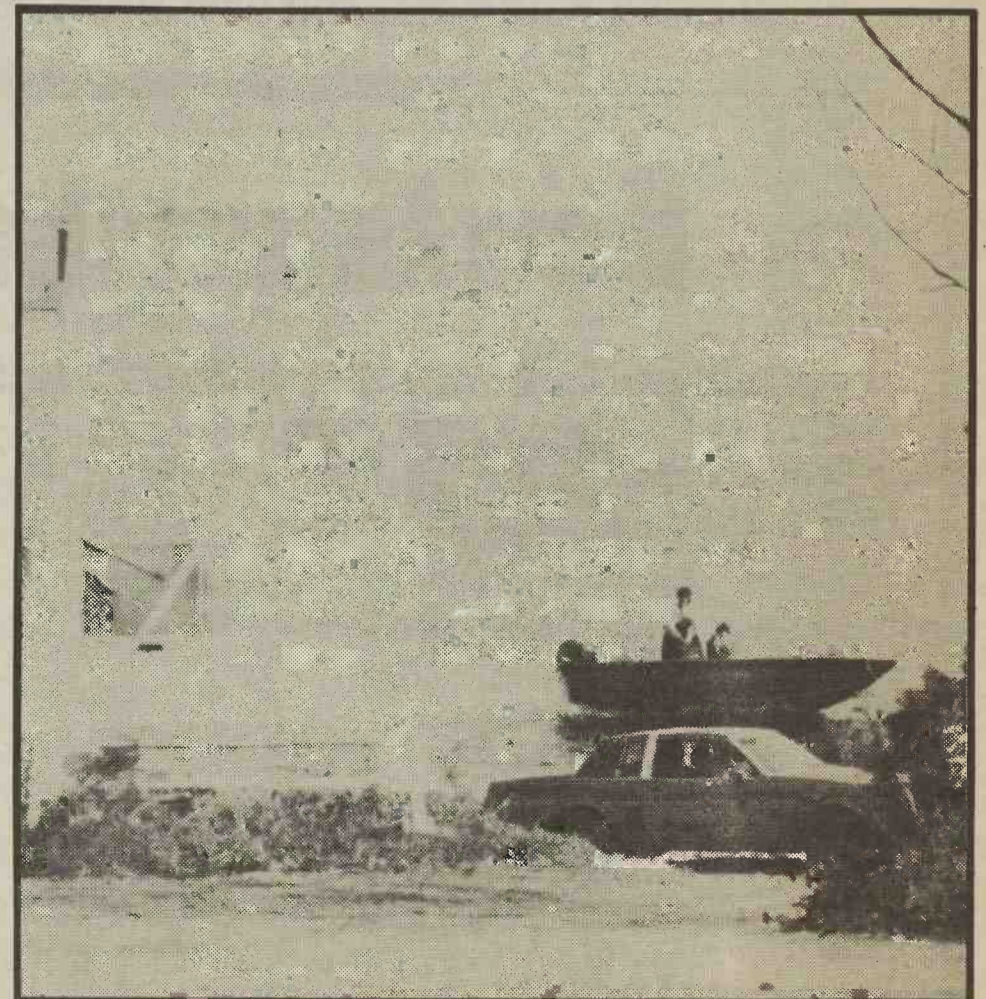
"They were the almighty power in Akwesasne," he said. "They were the ones dealing with the Canadian government and administering the Indian funds. So they could dictate who got the nice homes, who got whatever in this community."

"Even though the Canadian government has poured millions of dollars into the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne... they still have not been able to stand on the power that they once enjoyed. Today, the majority of Akwesasne is self-employed... and couldn't give a damn who they elect on to the band council."

For its part, the MCA tries to remain neutral on the subject of smuggling, David said.

"I don't particularly condone the activity. But at this point in time, I'm caught in the position where I have little at my disposal to do anything about it - out-gunned, out-numbered, no support."

The movement of contraband is a federal matter so the RCMP is the force with the jurisdiction to control it, David said.



D.B. Smith

Smugglers with a boat-load of cigarettes pull up to a waiting car at a remote spot on the Akwesasne Reserve.

The Mohawk's police force, designed to provide security to the people of Akwesasne, as is at odds in participating in any "outside" police operations designed to control cigarette running. But if the RCMP are planning raids within Mohawk territory, there will be problems.

"I can see (Oka). Any incursion of this nature will unite the community and the community will say 'no, get out of here'. I hope that's not part of the plan."

The RCMP maintain that a raid on the reserve is unlikely. "No one must forget Oka," Bourassa said. "But we must also keep in mind that we have a job to do. Sometimes, we have to do it."

Doing that job could prove difficult. Cornwall Police and RCMP, the Ontario Provincial Police and Customs Canada joined together in a task force Oct. 12 and are stepping up patrols on both land and water, searching for boats and vehicles loaded with contraband. David, like many on the reserve, is not happy with their presence.

"What we're seeing now is a relative calm. But there's an uncomfortable feeling that at any minute, (the task force) is gonna be coming in. I'm not even sure of the degree to which the outside agencies can establish a presence in the territory in a non-threatening manner. For the longest while, it's only been the Akwesasne police that have been a visible presence."

Most of the time, the Akwesasne police are busy trying to keep the peace between rival forces on the different sections of the reserve. Akwesasne's "semi-sovereignists" see the Mohawks as independent of the long-standing Iroquois Confederacy, a collective of six regional First Nations in eastern Ontario and up-state New York.

The sovereignty groups have to deal with three separate governments in Akwesasne, including the MCA, the St. Regis Tribal Council, which has authority over the U.S. portion of the reserve, and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, which forms the Mohawk part of the Six Nation Iroquois Confederacy - the Confederacy of the Haudenosaunee.

(More on Akwesasne in the Nov. 8 issue.)

Wind speaker

October 25 - November 7, 1993

Regional Section

Volume 11 No. 16

Have an interesting story that affects your community? Send us a letter c/o Dina O'Meara, regional editor.

Ontario association dissolves

By Dina O'Meara
Windspeaker Staff Writer

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.

Board members of the Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association have voted to disband because of the organization's crippling financial situation.

A series of bad business deals, including the purchase of a city hotel, lead to the Oct. 2 vote, said Ron Swain, president of the association.

"They incurred enormous deficits over the last few years," said Swain. "It was not feasible to continue. We are \$4.5 million in debt. If we get fair market value for our holdings and real estate, we'd still be \$2.6 million in the hole."

The organization shut down their office Oct. 25, leaving only Swain, executive director Reg Burns, and two accountants on staff to finalize affairs. The future of the educational, housing, and health programs once offered through the association are on hold until further notice, Swain said. The association's more than 6,000 members received letters informing them of the insolvency this month.

The dissolution of the association comes in the wake of another development for Metis peo-

ple in Ontario. Five days prior to the vote, Metis members of OMAA resolved to separate from the organization, creating the Metis Nation of Ontario.

The move for a distinct mandate was a natural progression as self-government becomes more of an issue in Canada, said Swain.

"These are exciting times," he said. "It's only democratic that Metis people speak on their own issues and on the Metis agenda."

The fledgling group has an interim board of directors, with Swain as interim president until a full ballot box election can be held sometime in the new year. Letters going to former OMAA members include an invitation to join the Metis Nation of Ontario and vote once a constituency is established.

Swain is confident First Nations members will soon be represented by a new organization. Discussions on the form an association representing off-reserve Natives may take are under way, he said.

"There is definitely a need and it is developing into a strong body," Swain remarked.

For more information on the Metis Nation of Ontario, call (705) 245-3278 in Sault Ste. Marie, or (613) 725-1878 in Ottawa. The organization's mailing address is 193 Holland Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 0Y3.

Siksika Nation closer to self-government

EDMONTON

Native and provincial leaders in Alberta took a major step toward establishing Indian self-government through recognition of First Nations holding sovereign powers.

Chief Strator Crowfoot, of the Siksika First Nation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Premier Ralph Klein to provide a framework for the eventual transfer of control over welfare, education and health care to the Native government. The agreement to negotiate as individual governments is the first of its kind in Alberta.

"This government recognizes the Siksika Nation as a form of

government and this treaty simply says we will negotiate with you and participate with you government to government," said Klein at the signing.

The event took place in the Alberta Legislature Building Oct. 5. Crowfoot and Klein wore feathered headdresses and greeted each other in Blackfoot. A Siksika elder performed a sweetgrass ceremony before the signing.

Siksika First Nations aims to be a fully self-governing nation within 25 years, said Crowfoot. The reserve is the second largest in Canada, covering 71,000 hectares and counting 4,100 members. The band is currently negotiating a claim of 6,800 hectares in Banff National Park as traditional hunting territory.



Protesting on the Hill

Innu from Labrador camped in front of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa for six days to protest a lack of action on the federal government's part to meet their demands. The group of 47 men, women and children decamped after their leaders met with federal representatives. For story, see Page 3 in the National section.

Tax wars heating up

By Dina O'Meara
Windspeaker Staff Writer

FREDERICTON

New Brunswick Indians are threatening to set up toll booths on portions of the Trans-Canada Highway in retaliation for an 11-per-cent provincial tax hike.

The idea to charge motorists has been brewing for some time, said Edmundston Chief Jean-Guy Cimone.

"They've been driving through our reserve since the highway was built (in the mid-1960's) and never compensated us for the use," said Cimone. "They will try to stop us for sure, but those roads are on our land."

Chief members of the Union of New Brunswick Indians met Oct. 15 in Fredericton to discuss strategies to combat taxing Indians for purchases made off reserve. While the organization has filed a court challenge against the tax, further action was planned to ensure the issue isn't forgotten until a trial is set, said a union representative.

Toll booths may be established on the Kingsclear, Woodstock and Edmundston reserves, which are crossed by the Trans-Canada Highway. The three reserve chiefs met again this month to finalize details on the protest. They plan to advise the provincial government of their actions once an agreement between chiefs has been met.

Reaction to the 11-per-cent tax has varied from Native-led protests to subtle cooperation between store owners and reserve members. If an item is delivered to a reserve by the store or an agent for use or consumption, the tax is not applicable.

And in order to keep their customers, many stores are allowing Natives to be "independent agents" or simply signing receipts "delivered."

"We have to go into town to get food, clothing and furniture because we don't have any big stores on the reserve," said Cimone.

And rather than shell out the money to deliver small items like clothes to the reserve, merchants are willing to consider

Native customers "agents", he said. Otherwise, reserve members will seek other, more accommodating stores.

A trial date for the Union of New Brunswick Indians court challenge will be set on Nov. 1 in Fredericton. Spokesperson Ray Doucette is confident the organization will win the first round relating to on-reserve purchases.

A twist in the case may be to include the issue of land claims on the Atlantic province.

As New Brunswick Indians never signed treaties or formalized relinquishment of land, the entire province could be considered a reserve, say union representatives.

Therefore Natives should not be taxed anywhere in the province, they say.

Premier Frank McKenna announced the tax on off-reserve purchases in the spring budget. The announcement sparked a series of road blockades during the Easter weekend, which resulted in confrontations with the RCMP and several Native protesters being arrested.

Prairies

Meadow Lake protesters reach agreement with NorSask

MEADOW LAKE, Sask.

A 17-month blockade of a northern Saskatchewan logging road may come to an end with the signing of an interim co-management agreement between the band and a major logging company.

Canoe Lake Indian Band and NorSask Forest Products signed the agreement Oct. 12. In a board of NorSask representatives and 12 Aboriginal and local representatives will thrash out how

logging will be undertaken in the area.

Ruth Iron, one of the original protesters, credits the blockade for paving the way for an agreement.

"They will have input on where the clear cut is done, how close to waterways the clear cut will take place, where roads will go through, and avoiding traditional salt licks," said Ray Cariou, chairman of NorSask.

But the protesters will remain in the area until a final agreement

is signed, said one representative.

"There's a permanent camp set up with eight cabins and permanent camp set up with eight cabins and permanent residents of five people per cabin. We will leave only when a permanent agreement is signed," Allan Morin said.

The blockade was initially set up by members of the Canoe Lake, Jans Bay and Cole Bay Cree bands at an area approximately 65 km north of Meadow Lake. The group, made up primarily by

Elders, were protesting forestry practices by Mistik Management, a branch of NorSask Forest Products. Cree and Metis from five nearby communities joined the Elders, and formed the Protectors of Mother Earth to represent the protesters.

The Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) and Millar-Western (an Albertan company) are major shareholders in NorSask and Mistik, the main logging corporations in northwest Saskatchewan.

The Elders object to clear cutting and the use of mechanical harvesters. They want control over their local resources, compensation for their people, financial and technical compensation for local people who want to start their own forestry related businesses, said Morin, head of the Protectors of Mother Earth.

"A lot of the Elders still trap there. Blocks of trapping area have been passed on from generation to generation and are still being used."

Rabbit Skins, Fox Tails,
Raccoon Tails, Coyote Heads,
Lynx Tails, Fur Hats, Skins
etc...

Go into business with our
\$100 Minimum order.
Free Catalog.
Do Powwows, fairs etc...

STRIPS INC.
PH: (212) 947-0171
FAX: (212) 947-4197



If you can't afford a lawyer
If you can't get legal aid.
There is an alternative!

**Edward Jenkins
Legal Agent**

Call for a **FREE** Consultation

- Aboriginal Issues
- Provincial Summary Court
- Provincial Traffic
- Civil Litigations

Phone: (403) 490-1620
Ste.# 119, 7730 - 38A Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Windspeaker is...

**Native
Artists**

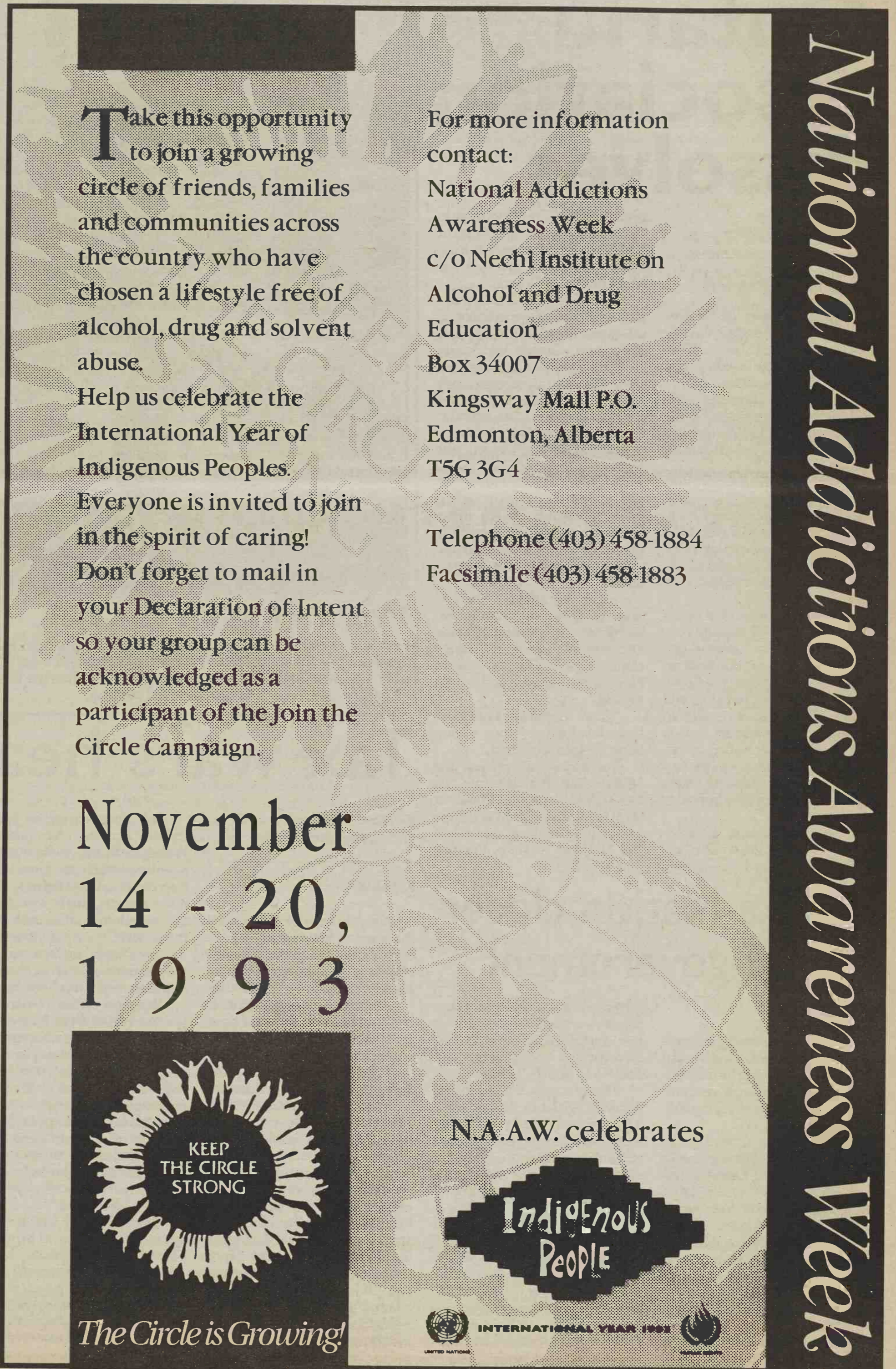
TIME YOU SHARE,
MEANS YOU CARE



BE A BIG SISTER



Association of Winnipeg
505 - 294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Mb R3C 0B9
(204) 942-1490



**Take this opportunity
to join a growing
circle of friends, families
and communities across
the country who have
chosen a lifestyle free of
alcohol, drug and solvent
abuse.**

Help us celebrate the
International Year of
Indigenous Peoples.

Everyone is invited to join
in the spirit of caring!
Don't forget to mail in
your Declaration of Intent
so your group can be
acknowledged as a
participant of the Join the
Circle Campaign.

**November
14 - 20,
1993**

**KEEP
THE CIRCLE
STRONG**

**N.A.A.W. celebrates
Indigenous
People**

The Circle is Growing!

For more information
contact:
National Addictions
Awareness Week
c/o Nechi Institute on
Alcohol and Drug
Education
Box 34007
Kingsway Mall P.O.
Edmonton, Alberta
T5G 3G4

Telephone (403) 458-1884
Facsimile (403) 458-1883

National Addictions Awareness Week

INTERNATIONAL YEAR 1993

British Columbia

Archeological finds useful in land claims

By Susan Lazaruk
Windspeaker Contributor

VANCOUVER

When the Nisga'a Tribal Council was preparing a land claim in northern British Columbia years ago, councilors went to the people for consensus on how much of their traditional lands they wanted returned to them.

Some of the Nisga'a members, council general manager Matt Moore told a recent conference on land claims, expected to retain 100 per cent of the land their ancestors had lived and worked on and advised the council to go for broke.

"That meant we had to spend a lot of money building up a strong military and fight both the provincial and federal governments - and win," he said sardonically, as a few chuckles rose from the 100 delegates.

"The only other realistic option we had was to negotiate" for a compromise with the two governments, ceding some of the territory in return for a settlement Moore said.

The council got their consensus and eventually their land, or at least almost 24,000 square kilometers of it, in 1976 in what is called a modern-day treaty.

An agreement-in-principle on the claim is expected to be complete this year.

But the process has taken decades and the final goal of self-sufficiency for the Nisga'a is still a long way off.

Before negotiations began some of the members also expected that the tribal council would get the land and self-government and "in a few months become millionaires and live happily ever after," said Moore.

He related the anecdotes to explain to the delegates, who were negotiating or preparing claims of their own, the need to set realistic goals. And to warn them not to expect instant or complete success.

Restructuring
The Nisga'a started by organizing their internal structures after deciding to have one tribal council represent the position of the four tribal groups in talks with the government.

"The hereditary chiefs decided to put everything in the same bowl because the Nisga'a all eat from the same bowl," explained Moore.

"All Nisga'a people would share equally."

The people voted members to a general executive board that included the negotiating team and several committees, said his colleague, Steve Azak.

The council hired consultants and lawyers and prepared budgets to get from Ottawa the money needed to fight the claim.

"There's a great deal of money involved in the land question issue," said Azak.

Erling Christensen, senior adviser to the Lheidit'at Nation in B.C., explained that the self-determination process is grounded in restructuring, development and healing at the community level.

Getting a clear mandate on what to negotiate is important, he added.

For instance, members of his nation when asked if they would be in favor of sharing resources on their land with non-natives voted 54 per cent against the proposal.

But when asked if they would agree to entering into joint ventures with non-Native corporations, which amounts to the same thing, almost all members said they supported the idea, he said.

Other speakers said preparation for a claim begins with documenting the right to land, using anthropology and archeology.

Those are the tools needed to help stake territory and prove the claim, said Art Sterrit, president of the Tsimshian Tribal Council.

"We do have valid claims based on at least 10,000 years of settlement in the area," he said. "We knew we were there, but sometimes we need something tangible, something to prove to non-natives that we were there."

In one instance, archeologists unearthed a 3,000-year-old basket in the unmistakable style of the Tsimshian in a wet site the council could include in their land claim, he said.

Document land

But natives can't rely on non-natives to do the studies on their land because history is distorted from a white's perspective, he said.

"The only way is for first nations to do their own studies... because many of our people will never share the most secret aspects of Native life. Never have and never will," he said.

And Jim Aldridge, a lawyer who acts as counsel for the Nisga'a, explained how to prepare a claim by assessing physical characteristics of the territory and estimating revenues.

Resources analyses can provide the important intimate knowledge of the land needed in a claim, he said.

They provide a measuring stick for sharing resources, for evaluating compensation for resources wrongly taken in the past, and to calculate future revenues, said Aldridge.

"It's important for Natives to understand the government's evaluation and it's important for governments to understand the Natives' evaluation of the land," he said.

"You don't have to agree, but you can bring (the evaluations) to negotiation" to arrive at a compromise.

Delegates also heard from representatives of third party interests, such as municipalities and corporations, and how they will be affected by land claims.

The city of Whitehorse in Yukon was built on the traditional lands of the Kwanlin Dun and the Ta'an Kwa'chan.

When their claim is complete, they could be two of the largest landowners in the area, said Kathy Watson, a city councillor.

Natives and the city will have to sort out jurisdictional overlap, determine who will provide municipal services, how they will be paid for, and what role the city will play in the area.

Third party interest

Another third-party interest, MacMillan Bloedel foresters, said lumber companies do not oppose the land claim process.

And logging companies view it as preferable to costly court battles that polarize sides, said John Howard, the company's lawyer.

But a number of issues have to be settled, he said, including how and to which communities to distribute compensation and what form it will take and who pays it.

And it has to be determined if companies adversely affected by a claim are eligible for compensation themselves, he said.

The two-day conference was organized by the Native Investment and Trade Association, and also dealt with the difference between comprehensive and specific claims, the new B.C. Treaty Commission and bargaining techniques.

THE ANNUAL ALL-CHIEFS' OIL & GAS CONFERENCE

(Including pre-conference oil and gas seminars)

MAYFIELD INN

(16615 - 109 Avenue),

Edmonton, Alberta

(5 minutes to West Edmonton Mall)

Tel: (403) 484-0821 or 1-800-661-9804

BOOK YOUR ROOMS EARLY TO GET A SPECIAL CONFERENCE RATE

SEMINARS: November 15 - 17, 1993

CONFERENCE: November 18, 1993

ANNUAL IEC MEETING:

November 19, 1993

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

JOE DION:

(604) 926-6525 Fax: (604) 926-0565
(Vancouver)

LARRY KAIDA:

(403) 492-1314 or (403) 492-5677
Fax: (403) 492-6701/1674
(Edmonton)

Sponsored by

IEC

CANADIAN INDIAN
ENERGY CORPORATION

IEC

AGENDA

NOVEMBER 18

- Review of Indian Oil and Gas
(Joe Dion, Chairman of IEC & B. Douglas, CEO IOGC)
- Petroleum Industry Developments
(G. Protti, President CAPP)
- Industry Panel
(Synchrude, NOVA, SHELL, ESSO, Amoco, West Coast)
- Luncheon Speaker
(Minister of Indian Affairs)
- Fiduciary Obligations and Self-Government
(A Pratt and ADM, DIAND)
- First Nations Oil and Gas Board
(Joe Dion and panel of Chiefs)
- IEC Annual Chiefs Meeting
(November 19, 1993, 9:00 am - 12:00 noon)

PARTICIPANTS

- Chiefs and Council from Oil and Gas Nations
- First Nations Oil and Gas Managers
- Industry (and C.A.P.P.) and Government Representatives
- Other Interested Oil and Gas Professionals

REGISTRATION FEES: \$100.00

(fee is waived for Chiefs and their official delegate)

SEMINARS

(for First Nation oil and gas managers/employees)

Indian Lands; Surface & Sub-surface Issues; Indian Royalties; Creating and Managing Joint Ventures in the Oil & Gas Industry; Introduction to the Petroleum Industry; Environment Concerns and First Nations.

rSask

object to clear cut-
use of mechanical
they want control
al resources, com-
their people, finan-
ical compensation
e who want to start
stry related busi-
Morin, head of the
Mother Earth.
ne Elders still trap
trapping area have
n from generation
and are still being

National Addictions Awareness Week

Central Briefs

Jury's out on Aboriginal participation

A trial for three Native men charged with attempted murder in southern Ontario has been delayed until a jury selection including Aboriginal representatives is completed. A judge in Lambton County discharged the original jury selected for the trial of three Walpole Island brothers after discovering Indians in the county's reserves weren't included in the jury selection process. Residents of Samia, Kettle Point First Nations, and Walpole Island reserves weren't considered because they are not included on municipal voter rolls from which juries are selected. This exclusion of a significant portion of the population potentially biases the judicial process, said Ed Brogden, lawyer for one of the brothers. The lack of representation subjects Native defendants to juries with little or no understanding of the nature of Aboriginal communities, said Brogden. The chairman of the Southern Ontario First Nations Justice Committee, Wilson Plain, questioned to what extent the Aboriginal community has been asked to formulate laws through such unrepresentative juries, to judge other Aboriginals by. A new trial date for the Walpole brothers has been set for Jan. 24, 1994.

Youth forum proceeding

Organizers of the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation (NAN) youth forum on suicides deny allegations the forum is months behind schedule. Jim Morris, the Deputy Grand Chief of NAN, responded to media reports on the forum saying preparation for the hearings was slated to take six months, from April until October. This time was necessary in order to negotiate protocol with federal and provincial services, legal issues and disclosures. The negotiations are necessary to ensure proper support services are in place before the forum begins, said Morris. Issues such as selection and training of forum commissioners, plans on implementing Child Welfare and criminal legislation, as well as defining strategies and resources for victims and their families are being resolved before launching the hearings. The \$400,000 joint provincial and federally-funded initiative arose on Native leader's insistence following a tragic wave of youth suicides in NAN communities. This year 23 youths, aged 13 to 19 have killed themselves. Limited resources and increased time dedicated to on-going crisis management has also slowed planning for the forum. However, the first community hearings into youth suicides under the NAN Youth Forum program will begin in December, said Morris.

ESSAY CONTEST

Get published in Windspeaker!

Windspeaker invites all interested readers to take part in a nation-wide essay contest.

The topic is one which affects many Aboriginals, directly or indirectly - alcohol and drug abuse. Write about it in an essay or express yourself through a poem. Or tell us a short story. Or do all three!

There will be prizes, including cash awards and Windspeaker jackets. We'll print the winners and the best of the rest in our drug and alcohol issue on Nov. 22, 1993.

Entries will be judged in three categories:

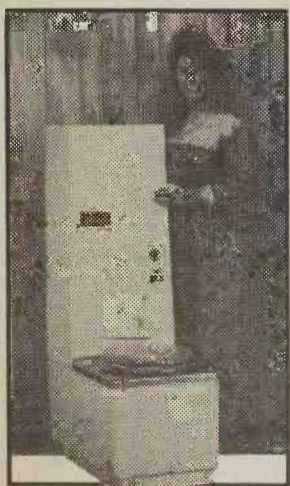
- Junior - writers up to 13 years old
- Minor - writers 14 to 21 years old
- Senior - writers 22 years old and over

The submissions should be easy to read and double-spaced, either hand-written or typed. Send them to:

Windspeaker Essay Contest
15001 - 112 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T5M 2V6

Or fax us at (403) 455-7639.

Deadline for the contest is Nov. 5, 1993.
There will be no exceptions to this rule.



STORBURN®
Pollution free toilet

With concern for the environment as a major consideration STORBURN makes a lot of sense. The STORBURN system represents a significant contribution towards improving the quality of life by reducing environmental damage.

The STORBURN Model 60K features a control system that is easy to operate and a new burner designed for maximum combustion efficiency.

- NO ELECTRICITY • NO WATER
- NO PLUMBING • NO HOLDING TANKS
- NO MOVING PARTS • NO FREEZE UP

Guaranteed odorless • Easy to install • Easy to maintain
Simple • Safe • Burns propane or natural gas

For information phone or write:
Storburn International Inc.,

20 Lee Avenue, Paris, Ontario N3L 3T6
Tel: (519) 442-4731 Fax: (519) 442-7551

THE RIGHT STUFF



FOR CORPORATE OR EMPLOYEE RELOCATIONS. PRODUCT STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION. WAREHOUSING. COMPLETE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. YOU CAN DEPEND ON MACCOSHAM TO TAKE YOU WHERE YOU WANT TO GO. SO MAKE THE RIGHT CALL TODAY AT **403-448-1913**. AND GET THE RIGHT STUFF.

MacCosham

STEPPING INTO TOMORROW
SINCE 1913



AMI PARTNERS INC.
Investment Counsel

ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING INVESTMENT COUNSEL FIRMS

SPECIALIZING IN...

- managing taxable and non-taxable trust funds

for information, call

Keith Smith
Toronto
(416) 865-0731

Tania Willumsen
Calgary
(403) 292-0121

INTERPROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION ON NATIVE EMPLOYMENT ELECTS NEW BOARD

On September 8, 1993 the Interprovincial Association on Native Employment Inc., at its Annual General Meeting, elected a new board of directors. The Association is proud to announce its new board as follows:

President	Art Cunningham	{Of NOVA Corporation of Alberta}
Vice President	Don Courchene	{Of Bank of Nova Scotia}
Treasurer	Vaughn Lewis	{Of Royal Bank}
Secretary	Irene Milton	{Of Dept., Justice, Native Employment Initiatives}
Board Member	Sandra Coates	{Of CIBC}
Board Member	Alex McGillivray	{Of AI-Pac}

The Inter-provincial Association on Native Employment is a non-profit organization geared to the enhancement of Native Employment. The Association is made-up of interested people from Native organizations, governments, industries, unions, and organizations who are committed to Native employment. I.A.N.E. has provincial chapters in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. It acts as an advocate and advisor to various groups or individuals who are involved in Native employment.

Should anyone require further information on the Association please feel free to contact the president at (403) 290-6791.

Sports

IRCA ends season

STANDOFF, Alta.

The Bruised Head clan from the Blood Reserve in southern Alberta dominated the Indian Rodeo Cowboy Association Finals Rodeo held at the Standoff Memorial Agriplex. The nine-cowboy group individually took the bareback, saddle bronc and steer wrestling events during the Thanksgiving weekend.

But there were other stars beside the Bruised Head boys. For a listing of the IRCA finals, read on.

LADIES

BREAK-AWAY ROPING

1. Barbie Reagan
2. Traci Vaile
3. Livia Piche
4. Tammy Dodging Horse

TEAM ROPING

1. Ted Hoyt/Ray Augare

- 2/3. Sam Bird/Spike Guardipee
- 2/3. Larry Bull/Earl Little Child
4. Carter/Dion Yellow Bird

BULL RIDING

1. Kevin Scout
2. Allison Red Crow
3. Collin Willier
eighth straight year-end title
4. Byron Bruised Head

ALL-AROUND WINNER

1. Byron Bruised Head

SADDLE BRONC

1. Byron Bruised Head
- 2/3. Bill T. Head
- 2/3. Matt Bruised Head
4. Derrick Kipling

LADIES SENIOR

BARREL RACING

1. Traci Vaile
2. Lisa Creighton
3. Jackie Little Bear
4. Nicole Fenner

BOYS STEER RIDING

1. Vernon Day Rider
2. Nolan Little Bear
- 3/4/5. Denver Jacobs
- 3/4/5. Kyle Black Water
- 3/4/5. Lyle Labelle

GIRLS JUNIOR

BARREL RACING

1. Becky Jo Fox
2. Terrace Yellow Wings
3. Janey Day Chief
4. Jennie Munroe

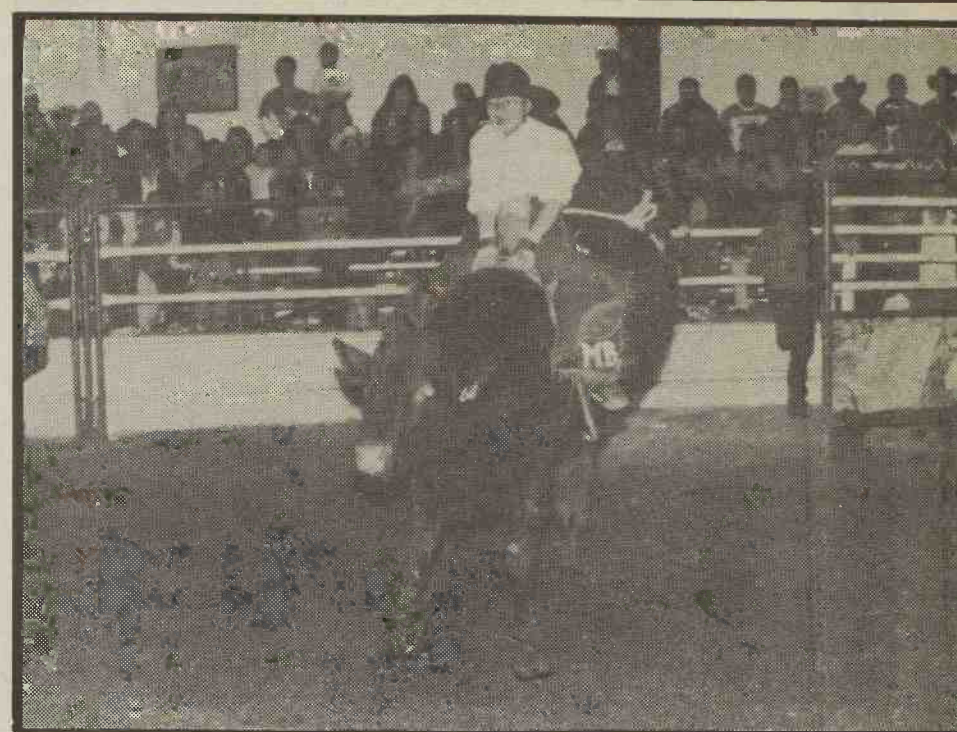
1993 REGION #1 FINALS RODEO CHAMPIONS

BAREBACK

1. Bill T. Head
2. Byron Bruised Head
3. Dallas Young Pine
4. Marcel Bruised Head

CALF ROPING

1. Spike Guardipee
2. Wright Bruised Head



Jim Goodstriker

Malcolm Big Throat, 10, was the youngest steer rider at the IRCA finals this past month.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 3. Robert Bruised Head | 2. Andrew Hunt |
| 4/5. Slim Creighton | 3. Russell Wells |
| 4/5. Carter Yellow Bird | 4. Steven Fox |

STEER WRESTLING

1. Wright Bruised Head

(With files from Jim Goodstriker.)

West End Bingo

50 Games 2 Bonanzas Odd Even

"Star of the Night"

DOORS 5 P.M. EARLYBIRDS 6 P.M.
PRE CALL 6:30 P.M. REG. GAMES 7:00 P.M.
Senior's Discount

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

1/2 PRICE BINGO

SATURDAY, SUNDAY AFTERNOONS
DOORS 11:00 a.m., EARLY BIRDS - NOON
50 GAMES - 2 BONANZAS
Saturday & Sunday afternoons
1/2 Price Family Bingo
50 GAMES 2 BONANZAS ODD EVEN

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

17304 - 105 Ave
Ph: 484-7228
EDMONTON
ALBERTA

FIRST SUNDAY
OF EVERY MONTH
Second Bonanza
Guaranteed \$4,000

Discount Bonanzas
10 - \$7.00
3 - \$1.00

\$649 CASH
PLAYOFF
EVERY
WEDNESDAY

Serving the Investment Needs of Western Aboriginals

- Heritage Funds
- Minor Funds
- Pension Funds
- Income Funds

WOOD GUNDY

A Member of the CIBC Group of Companies

Dave Klyne - Hugh McGillivray
1-800-665-6864 (toll free)

Windspeaker is What's Happening in Native Communities

MARLON AND THE



RAIDERS

Live COUNTRY ROCK BAND

Tape Cassettes for sale
All originals

Written and sung by Marlon & the Raiders (a family band)

WE PLAY FOR ALL OCCASIONS
• Weddings • Banquets
• Concerts • Christmas
• New Year's Eve Parties

MUSIC FOR ALL AGES
• Country Music
• Square Dance
• Two Step • Rock Music

CALL NOW TO BOOK OR TO ORDER CASSETTE TAPES

Marlon House
(403) 881-2422
P.O. Box 174
Morley, Alberta T0L 1N0

DRUG AWARENESS WEEK

and

NATIONAL ADDICTIONS AWARENESS WEEK

November 14 - 20, 1993



You're invited to the
5TH ANNUAL
WALK SOBER / JOIN THE CIRCLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1993
11:45 a.m. at Edmonton City Hall

Programme

- Opening Prayer
- Remarks by Laura Vinson, Native Singer and Songwriter
- Presentation of Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse Alberta Medallion
- Walk to the Alberta Legislature for the JOIN THE CIRCLE Rally
- Join hand in a huge CIRCLE OF LIFE around the Legislature Reflecting Pools
- Closing Prayer

Afterwards, you are welcome to view displays and enjoy refreshments in the Legislature Pedway.

Join the growing circle of families, friends and communities across the country who have chosen a positive lifestyle. Keep the circle strong!

For more information, please contact the NECHI INSTITUTE at 458-1884.

AADAC

Your community begins with you...

CANADA'S LARGEST NATIVE VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

Brandon University Gym, Brandon, Manitoba
November 19, 20, 21, 1993

- 24 Men's Team limit
- 16 Women's Team limit
- Modified Double Knockout

MENS & WOMENS DIVISIONS

Awards:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Most Sportsmanlike | Most Valuable Player |
| Best Setter | Best Spiker |

Entry Fee: \$450 (Certified Cheque or M/O)
Deadline for Entry: November 12, 1993

Send to:

Brandon Native Volleyball Committee, P.O. Box 20102,
Brandon South Postal Outlet, Brandon, MB R7A 6Y8

For more information, call: (204) 728-0686
or Erla at (204) 725-0128 (no collect calls please)

Committee not responsible for injuries or lost or stole items.

Prairies

Wood bison break loose

By Dina O'Meara
Windspeaker Staff Writer

Hay River, Alta.

A herd of pure wood bison in northwestern Alberta made a successful bid for freedom after a portion of their enclosure fence collapsed this month.

But the 48-animal herd is welcome to roam the remote Hay-Zama Lake area near Hay River, say wildlife officials. The group of wood bison, considered to be an endangered species, were to be released four years ago, but were held longer because of studies undertaken in the area.

The bison are now roaming a small area north of Chinchaga River and west of Highway 35.

The inaccessible nature of the area will probably protect the animals from humans for some time, said Alberta Wildlife officer Dave Moyles.

"Our opinion is that the older animals, specifically the older dominant cows, will stay in the area. But the younger bulls will move out," said Moyles. "We're not sure how far the animals will range."

The herd was created in 1984 in cooperation with the Dene Tha Band, Canadian Wildlife Service, and Alberta Wildlife for future harvest. The original group of 29 bulls, cows and calves were transferred from Elk Island National Park to the enclosure at Hay-Zama Lakes and were scheduled to be released in 1986 and 1987. The enclosure was not meant to sustain the

growing herd for a long period, and the subsequent fence collapse was not totally unexpected.

The tri-government agreement holds harvesting the bison until numbers reach a surplus of 1,000, said Moyles. At that time, 20 to 30 years in the future, the band will be allocated 50 per cent of the surplus for subsistence hunting, 25 per cent for guiding, or selling the hunt, and the remaining 25 per cent of bison over the core 1,000 will be allocated by the province to individual hunters.

However, until then a warning has been issued outlining penalties of up to \$100,000 or six months in jail, or both, for hunting the bison, following the Endangered Species Act.



Wood bison, the largest native land mammals in North America, are considered an endangered species.

Aboriginal art and craft show on the go at the Convention Centre

By Dina O'Meara
Windspeaker Staff Writer

EDMONTON

Finding financial support for the Third Annual Native Art & Craft Show in Edmonton is only one challenge in mounting the show, says Martha Camiou.

Garnering support from the Native community itself is even a bigger challenge, said Camiou, the event organizer.

"We're hoping that we will get recognition from our own people to show support. An

event like this is expected by the public but organizing an event this size can't keep going on a volunteer basis," said Camiou.

The show, hosted by the Aboriginal Artisans Art and Craft Society, runs from Nov. 12 to 14 at the Edmonton Convention Centre and features artists and craftsmen from the United States and across Canada.

The craft show, run entirely by volunteers, offers short-term employment for unemployed and several handicapped people, she said.

Approximately 10 more volunteers donate their time

during the sale. And all exhibitors are Aboriginal, said Camiou.

"Our society focuses on keeping up traditional and Native culture through talent and creation of handcrafted items," she said.

Carver Stan Hill, Jr. and Sunny McDonald are among the 60-odd artists to exhibit their work.

The theme of the craft show this year is trendy western Native design, seen in fashion wear, furniture and art.

For more information on the show, call 486-0069.

Prairie Briefs

Grant announced for Cree Consortium

The Lesser Slave Lake Cree consortium will receive a \$17,200 grant to initiate a feasibility study of two proposed tourism developments for the Sucker Creek and Driftpile River Indian Bands. The grant was funded under the Business Initiatives for Alberta Communities Program. The program provides grants for up to 50 per cent of the cost for eligible business development activity consistent with the long-term economical development goals of a community. The Lesser Slave Lake Cree Consortium will start a study including impact assessments, land surrender reviews, investment strategies and business plans with the grant.

Columbus Day commemorated

A group of Manitoba Indians gathered by the banks of the Assiniboine River in Winnipeg Oct. 11 to decry the events explorer Christopher Columbus unleashed on landing in "the New World" 501 years ago. Approximately 100 people attended the rally during which speakers compared Columbus to Hitler, and argued the United States holiday Columbus Day honors a rapist who practiced an early form of ethnic cleansing. At the end of the rally, a life-sized effigy of the explorer was placed on a cardboard float and launched into the river.

Windspeaker is what's happening in Native communities

SAMSON RECREATION BINGO

Anniversary Weekend
October 29, 30 & 31, 1993



DOORS OPEN
11:00 am
for afternoon programs
5:00 pm
for evening programs

\$1,000
FREE GAME THROUGHOUT THE WEEKEND

OCTOBER 29
friday evening
TRIP FOR TWO
TO LAS VEGAS ON FULL CARD
BONANZA plus \$1,000
Multiple winners will play off for the trip and split the cash.

OCTOBER 30
saturday evening
TRIP FOR TWO
TO RENO ON FULL CARD
BONANZA plus \$1,000
Multiple winners will play off for the trip and split the cash.

OCTOBER 31 sunday afternoon
COSTUME CONTEST • PRIZES •

BOX 159, HOBBERMA, AB T0C 1N0 (403) 585-2802

PALMS BINGO "your #1 bingo connection!"
Sandman Inn, 178 St. & Stony Plain Road • 483-1151

NEW 7 LATE NITES!
Cashier: 10 pm
Precall: 10:10 pm
2 EB: 10:30 pm
24 Games
1 BONANZA
1 ODD/EVEN
MINIMUM PAYOUT
40-40-40-40-60-80
\$1.00 REGULAR CARDS

NEW CARDS! NEW PAYOUT!
Econo-50¢ Reg-\$1.00
Silver-\$1.50 Gold-\$2.00
Combo-\$2.00

7 EVENING EVENTS!
Doors: 4:30 pm
3 EB: 6:15 pm
50 Games
2 Bonanzas
1 Odd/Even

OCTOBER 29 - SPECIAL
\$2000 Guaranteed on ODD/EVEN Evening Event
Late Night - \$500 Guaranteed

Discount Bonanzas & Odd/Even

HALFORD HIDE & LEATHER CO. LTD.

See us for all your traditional Powwow & Christmas needs
White Buckskin, Beads, Jingles, Deer and Moose Hide, Hair Pipes, Tin Cones & Feathers

MAIL ORDERS: (403) 474-4989
FREE CATALOGUE, BEAD & BRAID CHARTS
Orders Shipped C.O.D. or use Visa/Master Card

8629-126 Ave. Edmonton, AB T5B 1G8
(403) 474-4989
Fax: (403) 477-3489

SLUTKER FUR
• Trapping Supplies & Fur Buyer.
(403) 474-5552
Free Catalog (403) 270-9389

New Location: 233-14St. N.W. Calgary, AB T2N 1Z6
(403) 283-9197
Fax: (403) 270-9389

Free Retail & Wholesale Catalogue

Prairies

Bird wins by landslide vote

By Connie Sampson
Windspeaker Contributor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

Former Vice-Chief Alphonse Bird was elected Chief of the Prince Albert Tribal Council on the first ballot of the October 5 election.

Bird, of the Montreal Lake band, defeated incumbent A.J. Felix of the Sturgeon Lake band and challenger Leo Omani, winning 103 of the 153 ballots. Chiefs of the 12 bands and one representative for every 200 band members cast votes. The tribal council represents an estimated 23,000 band members.



Alphonse Bird

The 31-year-old chief has been known for his deep concern for justice issues, and has, with Felix, been involved with the inquiry into the shooting death of Native

trapper Leo LaChance by white supremacist Carney Nerland. The two chiefs risked possible legal action in uncovering Nerland as an RCMP informer in order to ensure the inquiry was able to seek all the truth.

Bird is expected to continue his efforts for a Native justice system and to continue his fight to prevent federal cuts of welfare to treaty Indians living off the reserve. The savings to Ottawa are estimated at \$20 million annually.

He has been active in efforts to achieve greater representation by Native people in the workforce and a greater voice for his people in the welfare of the city of Prince Albert.

Aboriginal high school still growing strong

By Rebecca Decter
Windspeaker Contributor

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg's Children of the Earth High School is now into its third year of operation and, as with any new school, is still experiencing growing pains.

With a population of 250 students in Grades 9 through 12, the challenges are obvious. The concept of an Aboriginal survival school was born out of the intense frustrations felt by Aboriginal parents, community members, and educators over the way the mainstream school system was failing to meet the needs of Aboriginal students. High dropout rates, disrupted attendance, feelings of alienation and racism were all too common and required more than band-aid solutions.

Through the efforts of the Urban Aboriginal Advisory Committee and the community-elected Thunder Eagle Society the Winnipeg School Division 1 opened the doors of Children of the Earth High School in September 1991.

The high school operates under a unique joint management agreement which is the first in the history of the Winnipeg School Division. The committee is made up of members of the Thunder Eagle Society, students, school teaching and non-teaching staff, and parents.

Another unique feature of Children of the Earth school is its cultural program. Each morning class opens with the traditional smudging ceremony and a sacred sharing circle. Students and staff get together to speak of school programs, activities of the previous night, their goals and challenges, and their hardships. Everyone listens in silence as one person, holding a rock or eagle feather, speaks. Once the person has finished speaking the object is passed on to another person who then has the opportunity to speak.

Through the school's cul-

tural program students have the opportunity to become involved in a wide variety of activities including beading and other crafts, drumming and singing, the sewing of traditional star blankets, and square dancing. Elders make regular visits to offer lessons and stories. Trips to gather medicines, gatherings at sweat lodges and other activities are also a regular part of the cultural program.

The cultural program is more than just lessons in a classroom. It shapes the structure of the school itself. Each grade level has been placed in a direction on the Medicine Wheel: Grade 9 in the east, the place of new beginnings; Grade 10 in the south where youth, idealism and compassion dominate; Grade 11 in the west, the place of dreams, reflection and ceremony; and Grade 12 in the north, the place of wisdom, moderation and completion.

Each grade receives teachings on the gifts of the Medicine Wheel direction and these teachings, like the themes that the cultural program follows, are integrated whenever possible into the academic subjects.

Each new season is celebrated by a traditional feast and it is the responsibility of each grade level to host the feast for their direction. Students take responsibility for much of the work involved such as food preparation, decorating, serving and clean-up. Through such events and the regularly held Full Moon pipe ceremonies, students learn by participation and observation the ancient traditions that have been a part of their culture for generations.

Children of the Earth seeks to blend this heritage with the rigours of modern academic studies to enable students to face the challenges that lie ahead of them. The school's highest honor reflects this balance. Each year, two graduating students, one male and one female, receive the Eagle Feather Award which marks significant achievement in both academic and cultural areas.



Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

First Vice-Chief Dan Bellegarde and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations Justice Commission support and are working towards a fully First Nation controlled justice system:

1. Development of First Nations law
2. First Nations controlled Police Service
3. First Nations controlled judicial system
4. First Nations controlled system of sanctions rehabilitation

We view the development of a First Nation controlled justice system as the basis for First Nation self-government. In the interim, we must deal with the present system to ensure just treatment for our people who are in conflict with the law.



Waterhen Lake First Nation

Box 9 • Waterhen Lake, Sask. S0M 3B0
Telephones: (306) 236-6717 • 236-4632
Fax: (306) 236-4866

Band Staff as of September 28, 1993

BAND GOVERNMENT

Chief Richard Fiddler

• Albert Fiddler • George Larocque • Fred Fiddler • Dorothy Fiddler
• Alex Mistickokat • Armand J. Fiddler • Gordon Ernest • Dean Martell

BAND ADMINISTRATION

John Michael Executive Director
Joanne Martell Senior Accounts Clerk
Carol Bernard Band Clerk
Emily Larocque Band Membership
Dorothy Fiddler Education Clerk
Leona Fiddler Janitor
Vivian Martell Receptionist

PUBLIC WORKS

Leonard Vincent Maintenance Supervisor
Marvin Martell Maintenance Worker
Joe Larocque Maintenance Worker
Ernie Fiddler Backhoe Operator
Glenn Ernest Arena Worker/Recreation
Dean Martell Housing Coordinator
Albert Fiddler Supervisor-Water & Sanitation
Gerald Fiddler Water Delivery
George Larocque Sanitation Engineer
Lloyd Lasas Roads/Grader Operator
Norman Martell Sr. Gravel Truck Driver
Clarence Fiddler Nightwatchman
Robert Thompson Plumber
Clint Fiddler Plumber
Alex Fiddler Plumber

HEALTH SERVICES

Margaret Larocque Coordinator - Health Services
Mary Bruno Community Health Representative
Edwin Martell Addictions Counsellor (NNADAP)
Adriane Fiddler Transportation Coordinator

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Theresa Fiddler Social Development Worker
Judy Martell Social Development Assistant

SELF GOVERNMENT

Gordon Ernest

WAWEYEKISIK EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

Gail Bear, Principal Cree 10, Native Studies
Ron Cairns, Vice Principal Industrial Arts*
Carrine Cann Kindergarten, Nursery
Starla Lachowsky Grade 1
Judy Chepil Grade 2
Rose Garr-Brown Grade 3
Rose Ernest Grade 4
Glenn Martell Grade 5
Curtis Tootoosis Grade 6
Linda Blaser-Fiddler Grade 7
Norman Durocher Grade 8
Noel Budz Grade 9 & Phys. Ed
Roxanne Wall Grade 10
David Henderson Grade 11/12
Kathy McGraid Librarian/Teacher
Carla Forster Special Ed./Resource Rm
Doreen Martell Alternate Teacher

PARA-PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS

Alice Abraham Delphine Vincent
Mary Anne Martell
Mary Jane Martell
Victoria Lasas

GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR

Frances Goulet

TAXI SERVICES

Dorothy Fiddler Marie Mistickokat

DAILY TRANSPORTATION

Arthur Martell Yvonne Mistickokat Fred Fiddler

RESORT/STORE

John Carr Store/Resort Manager
Violet Ernest Louise Martell
Carl Lasas Shelby Martell

BOSGOED PROJECT CONSULTANTS LTD.

A Native owned and operated Company Associated with Cochrane • SNC • Lavalin and Poetker MacLaren in providing:

- Project Management Services
- Planning & Feasibility Studies
- Building Design & Engineering
- Asset Management Systems
- Environmental Studies
- Geographic Information Systems
- Municipal/Land Development
- Water Supply & Treatment
- Wastewater Treatment
- Transportation Engineering
- Economic Development
- Tourism and Marketing

HEAD OFFICE

SASKATCHEWAN
Gary Bosgoed, P. Eng./President
PHONE: (306) 584-1867
FAX: (306) 586-9113

MANITOBA

Ross Wegater, P. Eng.
PHONE: (204) 453-1044
FAX: (204) 474-2864

Providing Management & Engineering Services to First Nations

DID YOU KNOW... **WINDSPEAKER** HAS BEEN PUBLISHING SINCE 1983?

Northern Canada

Artist creates sculptures with northern flair

By Kerry McCluski
Windspeaker Contributor

YELLOWKNIFE

Despite the particular problems artists face north of the 60th parallel, Dolphus Cadieux is well on his way to becoming internationally recognized as a carver and as a painter.

Born and bred in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Cadieux is a Metis artist who has learned to overcome the remoteness northern artist often face.

"The North is pretty isolated, there's not too much of an art community here. I'm usually working in isolation. I go south quite a bit just to keep up. I go to the galleries."

Cadieux developed additional links to the art world when he attended the Alberta College of Art in Edmonton. He lived in Edmonton for 10 years after his family left their Latham Island home in Yellowknife.

But in addition to his col-



Dorothy Chocolate

Carving by Dolphus Cadieux

lege education, Cadieux lived off the land for several years.

"I went out to the bush for four or five years and did my university there," he said. "I feel very comfortable in both worlds."

Cadieux believes northern artists started to build bridges with one another in an effort to

end the isolation.

"In Yellowknife for instance, there seems to be a lot of community between the artists who are here now," he said. "There's been a lot of formation of groups, especially in the last few years. Before that, everyone was working as individuals but they're starting to get together now."

Cadieux uses both acrylics and oils when painting, and likes to work on large canvasses. He enjoys the change painting gives.

"I feel that sculpture is very physical whereas painting is not as physical, it's not as aggressive. You hammer away at sculpture, painting is more mellow."

When in Yellowknife, Cadieux works out of a studio that is tucked into the rock of Pilot's Monument in Old Town. Cadieux has earned the rare distinction of being able to say that he is fully supported by his artwork and has been involved in many different projects over the years.

"I've had quite a few shows,

lots of group shows. I've travelled to Quebec City and Ottawa for the Winter Carnival and snow sculpture. It's a paid way to get out of Yellowknife and it's fun, you get to go down with a group of people.

"It's lots of physical work and there are teams from across Canada. I also got to be a judge for the internationals which was funny because these artists all had 30 years experience in art and here I am judging them."

Cadieux also does painting workshops with fledgling artists to teach them basic skills and help them contact other artists. He is currently participating in Arts From The Arctic show which includes pieces of art from Alaska and Greenland. The show will tour in Europe next year.

Cadieux's plans for the future include the completion of a sculpture of recycled anchors and a 3.6 metre-high sculpture of discarded leg hold traps. The sculpture using the traps is still in the initial planning stages.

"I am working on the proposal now but I've had the idea

for four or five years. It's going to be a monumental project. It's a dedication to trappers because the trappers of this country are the ones who opened it up. That's how Canada evolved.


"I've done trapping before, I've lived that lifestyle before so I know how it feels to be setting traps at - 40 C. I want that lifestyle recognized." Cadieux predicts the sculpture will take at least one year to complete.

If one thing can characterize this multi-medium artist it would be the size of his art.

"I try to use a lot of different mediums like recycled steel and local stone like granite and marble and wood and I've experimented with bone. I do mosaics. A lot of it is abstract but the base is derivative from nature.

"My subjects are derived from natural forms and surroundings. Art is an individual thing and you develop your own way of expressing things and working intuitively. My style is all over the place. It's a progression, everything seems to evolve."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN WINDSPEAKER
call:
1-800-661-5469

 **BASSETT PETROLEUM**
DISTRIBUTORS LTD.
Serving the Communities
of the South MacKenzie
Gas & Diesel & Heating Oil
BOX 130 HAYRIVER, NWT X0E 0R0 PHONE (403) 874-2562 FAX (403) 874-2732

PRAIRIE LEATHERCRAFT
BEADS & LEATHER
SUEDE OTHER CRAFT FUR
SUPPLIES
224-2nd Ave. South Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 1K9
Open 9-5 Mon. to Sat. **(306) 934-1684** Mail order catalog available

ANNOUNCEMENT
EDUCATION AS A PARTNERSHIP
Developing Effective Partnerships

The dates have been changed from
November 3 - 5, 1993
to **January 20 - 22, 1994**
CONVENTION INN SOUTH, COAST TERRACE INN,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
Contact for information:
Anita Makokis at (403) 645-4455

A Good Sign!

BEST PRICE
Your Best Value!

"BEST PRICE is your absolute guarantee of consistent, long term pricing on a wide variety Grocery, Perfect Trim Meat, Bakery, Deli and Produce items."

"Look for the BEST PRICE signs. They point the way to savings on the products you use everyday."

Get the BEST PRICE at


M
W
By F
Win
a mi
be th
corn
gras
baby
micr
visib
area
back
hand
the n
ing
hom
I
and
lucta
ness
micr
adv
that
cash
M
have
- the
- the
five
- the
the h
- they
- the
work
- hou
- they
- the
serve
- the
sourc
M
vide
come
eas v
emp
N
Mon
hen
on a
issu
ivel
leac
mak
dire
affa
form
deve
Firs
org
Can
of th
scen
and
noth
need
and
for p
econ
poli
man
up-t
self-

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS

Micro-entrepreneurs solve work shortage problem

By Heather Halpenny
Windspeaker Contributor

Nearly everyone knows a micro-entrepreneur. It may be the person selling popcorn from a cart, cutting the grass or the neighborhood babysitter. To outsiders the micro-enterprise may be invisible, but if you live in an area you know the local backyard mechanic or the handyman down the road or the neighbor who sews clothing or produces crafts at home.

Financial institutions and programs have been reluctant to finance these businesses. It is difficult for the micro-entrepreneur to take advantage of opportunities that arise without a source of cash for capital.

Most micro-enterprises have similar characteristics:

- they are owner operated;
- they employ no more than five persons;
- they are located near or in the home;
- they have low start-up costs;
- they have low hours of work;
- hours of work are flexible;
- they are labor-intensive;
- they use local inputs and serve local markets;
- they are not often the sole source of family income.

Micro-enterprises provide important sources of income and employment in areas where opportunities for employment are limited.

Some micro-enterprises that have been identified as successful are: cottage crafts and artists, engine repair and auto wrecking, small farms, child care, sewing, local bands, concession operators, janitorial and house cleaning, and hair cutting.

There is an organization in Canada that recognizes the role and importance of the micro-enterprise in local economy. The model and description of the Lending Circle is based on research carried out by the Calmeadow Foundation in Toronto.

The Calmeadow Foundation is a Canadian non-governmental organization which allocates its resources to seeking practical solutions to the lack of employment opportunities that exist worldwide. The foundation has come to the conclusion that a very effective way to create these employment opportunities and develop economic self-reliance is to help self-employed people operating in the micro-enterprises to form themselves into a borrowing circle. The circle selects a lead or spokesperson who acts as chairperson of the group. The sponsoring agency provides a loan guarantee of \$5,000 with the local bank. The loan guarantee is secured with a personal guarantee from all the circle members. The circle now has a pool of capital from which to draw.

The circle members decide among themselves who will receive the first loans, knowing that future loans will depend

on the first loans being repaid on time. Each member in the circle will guarantee the loan of a circle member. Initial loans start at a maximum of \$1,000. As a borrower pays off the first loan, they are immediately eligible for a maximum of a \$1,500 loan providing all the circle members are making payments on time. Third loans are set at a maximum of \$2,000 and subsequent loans have a ceiling of \$3,000.

The circle is more than a peer pressure vehicle. It also provides the micro-entrepreneurs with an instrument for mutual assistance and collective action. Lending circles place the decision-making power in the hands of the users. The users of the lending circle capital are accountable firstly to themselves.

Capital is readily available for the lending circle members to use when opportunities present themselves. Through the lending circle members' mutual trust of each other, and their knowledge of the other micro-entrepreneurs' skills, they are able to make good lending decisions. There are no bureaucratic delays and the paper work is simple.

(Heather Halpenny's company, Crocker Consulting Inc., specializes in business plans, feasibility studies and market assessments for both large and small businesses. The Edmonton phone number is 432-1009.)

Foundation's goal to guide youth towards opportunities

TORONTO

Helping young people learn from the best business and education mentors is the goal of the Foundation for the Advancement of Aboriginal Youth.

Organized by the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business, it will serve as a link to guide Aboriginal youth toward opportunities available through higher, professionally relevant education.

"There is a great need for this foundation," said council chairman and Chief Executive Officer Patrick Lavelle. "The suicides of the Innu youth at Davis Inlet, the MicMac youth at Big Cove in New Brunswick and the young Crees of the Attawapiskat First Nations are but a few examples of the destitution that too many Aboriginal youth throughout Canada confront every day.

"FAAY is a concrete means of supporting the aspirations of young Aboriginal people who will contribute to the future economic and social development of their own communities."

The foundation will provide a journal of Aboriginal entrepreneurship; a speakers' resource group; a youth conference series; a business fellowship; a video stressing the importance and tangible benefits of staying in school; and a new partnership initiative between corporations and qualified Aboriginal students.

In developing the Foundation, creator Brenda Maracle O'Toole aimed to provide the missing link between Canadian

corporations, educational institutions and the young people of the First Nations.

"Aboriginal people need to know that education is the key to the future success and productivity of the First Nations in Canada," said the Mohawk from the Tyendingaga Reserve in Deseronto, Ontario.

"The private sector, educational institutions and Aboriginal people cannot singularly prepare Aboriginal youth for the challenges of the future. We need to work together to build a better future."

Corinne Mount Pleasant-Jette, a professor at the Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science at Concordia University in Montreal and a member of FAAY's Education Round Table, sees the Foundation as a viable link in a productive future.

"The long-term vision of Aboriginal young people is often clouded by shadows of the past. FAAY seeks to clear away the misconceptions surrounding higher education and to ensure an unobstructed view of a successful productive future for people of the First Nations in Canada."

(CCAB is a national, non-profit organization that brings together Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people for mutually beneficial partnerships in employment, education, networking and business ventures. Through its chapters in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Toronto, it also provides Aboriginal employment services and cross-cultural training.)

"INTRODUCING THE MOST IMPORTANT NEW TOOL IN NATIVE AFFAIRS TODAY..."

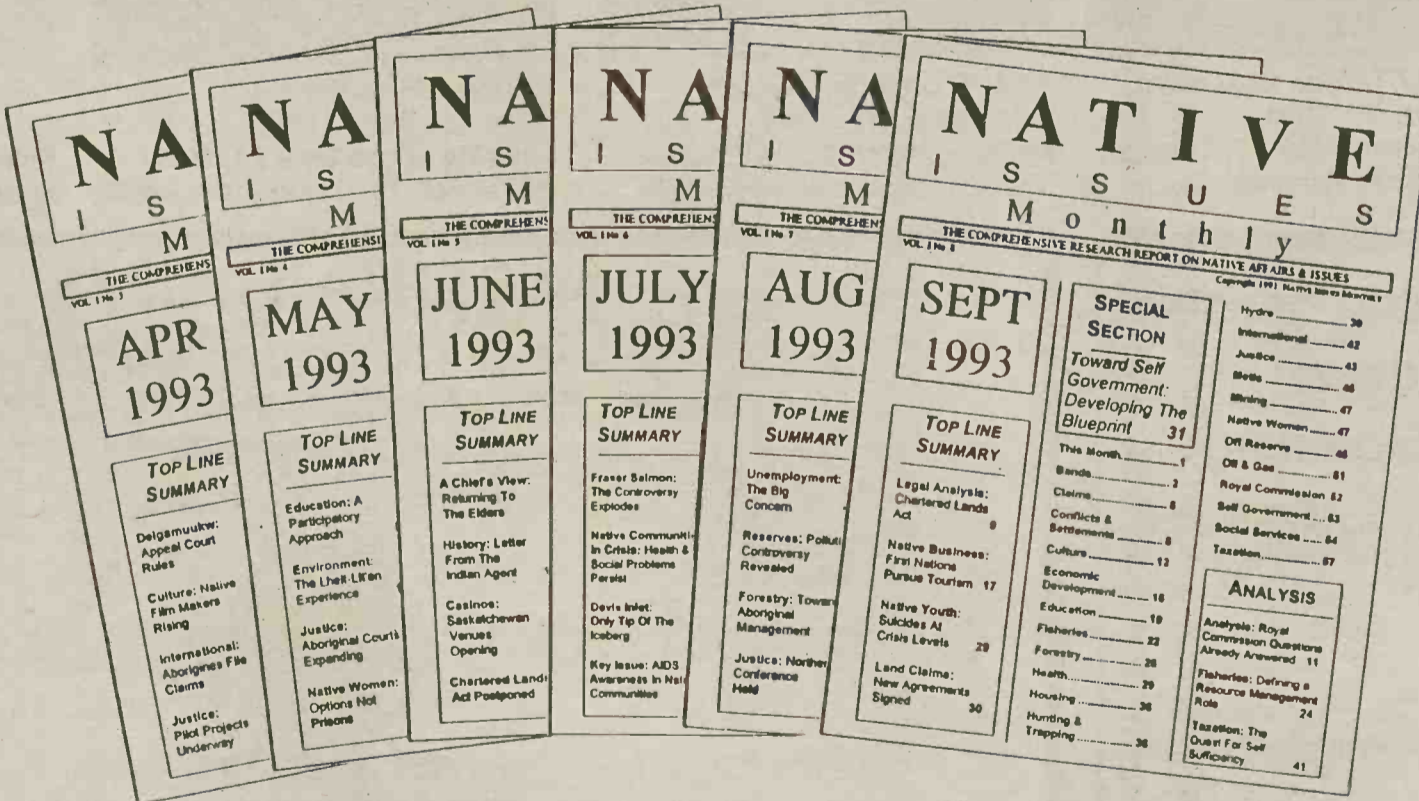
"Native Issues Monthly is a comprehensive research report on aboriginal affairs and issues designed exclusively for First Nations, leaders, decision-makers, program directors and aboriginal affairs executives.

In brief and concise form, it reports key developments among all First Nations and related organizations across Canada and in all areas of the native affairs scenario across Canada and internationally.

There is absolutely nothing else like it.

Native Issues Monthly solves the need for a single source of complete and accurate information so crucial for planning and management, economic and social development, policy planning and overall management.

Each report provides the most up-to-date details in such areas as self-government, economic



"NATIVE ISSUES MONTHLY is the most valuable information resource in native affairs today. Each report contains more than \$6000 in information."

development, land claims, resource deals, social, health and education issues, justice, legal affairs, new agreements and culture.

Each report also includes special reports and in-depth analyses by top-level specialists in the field.

Native Issues Monthly is, quite simply, the most important information resource and planning document in the field today.

No one involved in native affairs should be without it."

REPORT FEES START AT \$41 PER MONTH AND COME WITH A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. FOR MORE INFORMATION, FAX YOUR LETTERHEAD OR BUSINESS CARD TO (604) 873-1920

"I'm sure glad that you are coming through the airwaves to us today. The live music was exceptional, but that's to be expected when you have deadly Metis cutting loose."

Thank you very much Ray, and please keep up this wonderful and heartwarming broadcast. It seems to always bring me closer to home, no matter how far away I am."

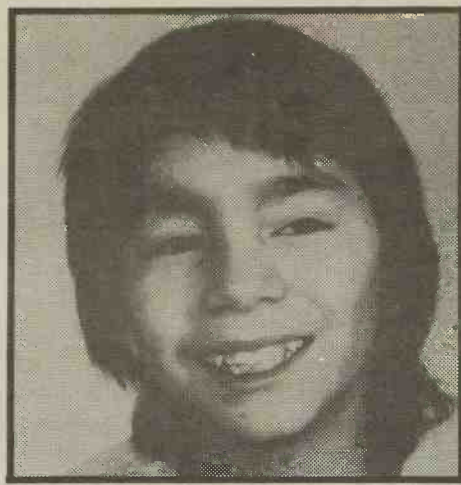
Eddie Wright, Inuvik NWT

CFWE
THE NATIVE PERSPECTIVE
89.9 FM

MISSING CHILDREN



Roberta Marie Ferguson
Born Nov. 19, 1968
Missing since Aug. 24, 1988
Missing from Cultus Lake, B.C.



Kevin James Charles
Born Aug. 7, 1976
Missing since April 3, 1993
Missing from Chitek, Sask.



Charlene Catholique
Born June 23, 1975
Missing since June 22, 1990
Missing from Yellowknife, NWT



Dawn Melanie Boone
Born Sept. 14, 1978
Missing since Jan. 15, 1993
Missing from Edmonton, Alta.



Emma Hallam
Born Dec. 15, 1986
Missing since May 26, 1992
Missing from Leeds, England



Kaylee Nicole Lopez
Born Feb. 17, 1984
Missing since Aug. 12, 1989
Missing from Miami, Fla.



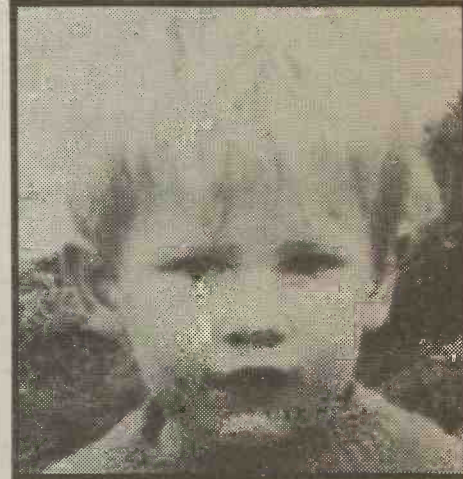
Delphine Anne Nikal
Born Feb. 16, 1975
Missing since June 13, 1990
Missing from Smithers, B.C.



Jeffrey Chadwick Holley
Born Aug. 14, 1989
Missing since June 18, 1993
Missing from Calgary, Alta.



Taylor Alexander Holley
Born Jan. 3, 1991
Missing since June 18, 1993
Missing from Calgary, Alta.



Aaron Lee Patrick
Born Sept. 22, 1989
Missing since July 15, 1992
Missing from Clovis, Calif.



Jessica Lynn Jen
Born May 24, 1989
Missing since June 15, 1993
Missing from Hamilton, Ont.



Antonio David Mettimano
Born Oct. 22, 1986
Missing since May 23, 1993
Missing from Calgary, Alta.



Sandra Emily Riley
Born April 25, 1984
Missing since Sept. 3, 1993
Missing from Calgary, Alta.



Wilfred J. Vienneau
Born March 22, 1979
Missing since September 1992
Missing from St. John, N.B.



Steven L. O'Brien
Born May 14, 1974
Missing since March 20, 1993
Missing from Charlottetown, P.E.I.



Krystalyn Noelle Sauer
Born April 13, 1990
Missing since Feb. 14, 1993
Missing from Wenatchee, Wash.



Sigourney Teresa Chisholm
Born Sept. 20, 1991
Missing since May 17, 1993
Missing from Toronto, Ont.



Tara Brooke McCulloch
Born Sept. 17, 1990
Missing since May 10, 1993
Missing from Calgary, Alta.



Andrew Rico Verma
Born April 23, 1989
Missing since May 28, 1993
Missing from Saskatoon, Sask.



Lindsey Jill Nicholls
Born Sept. 12, 1978
Missing since Aug. 2, 1993
Missing from Comox Valley, B.C.

Supporting the on-going search
for missing children
From Chief Herman Roasting

Councillors

Jonathon Bull
Theresa Bull
Solomon Bull
Winnifred Bull
George Deschamps
Henry Raine
Clyde Roasting
Donna Twins



Departments

Administration
Finance
Band Enterprises
Recreation
Education
Community Services
& Police
Economic Development
Public Works
Housing

Council, Staff and Band Members
**LOUIS BULL TRIBAL
ADMINISTRATION
HOBBEMA, ALBERTA**

Box 130
Hobbema, Alberta
T0C 1N0

Ph: (403)585-3978
(403)585-3860
(403)585-3967

EDMONTON DIRECT: (403)423-2064

ALBERTA NATIVE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Presents... FIRST ABORIGINAL RECREATION CONFERENCE
"SUCCESS THROUGH SPORTS"

ALBERTA NATIVE



HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

November 30 - December 1, 1993 Coast Terrace Inn, Edmonton, Alberta

EVENT PURPOSE:

Advocating the development of recreation through networking, programs development, fund raising, team building, community participation native hockey.

CONTACT:

Dennis Arcand - Conference Co-ordinator, Suite 350, 10621 - 100 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5J 0B3
Phone: (403) 944-0334 Fax: (403) 944-0346

REGISTRATION: Before November 19/93 - \$150.00 After November 19/93 - \$180.00

INCLUDES:

2 continental Breakfasts, 2 lunches, 1 banquet with 3 hours of boxing entertainment by the Amateur Boxing Association (spotlighting native athletes).

MISSING CHILDREN

Parents usually culprits in child abductions

By Linda Caldwell
Windspeaker Staff Writer

EDMONTON

Even though 98.5 per cent of kidnapped children are taken by a parent who does not have legal custody of them, the abducted children are not necessarily safe in the care of a loving mother or father.

"Non-custodial parents don't abduct their children out of love and concern," said Betty-Anne Doucette, co-ordinator for Child Find Alberta. "They abduct them out of revenge on the ex-spouse."

"Abuse of one kind or another always occurs in parental abductions."

Usually the child is told the parent left behind has died or doesn't love them anymore, Doucette said. The child also loses her extended family and is forced to live a life on the run, missing out on opportunities to attend school, make friends and live a normal life.

But the parent left behind is not facing a hopeless situation; chances of getting the child back quickly are best if the parent acts immediately, Doucette added.

Parents of a missing child should first file a missing persons report with the police; Child Find will not work with people who are not working with police. Parents will need to produce court documents proving they have legal custody of the

child, along with a photograph and physical description of the missing child.

Posters with the child's picture and a description are immediately made up and sent off to customs offices in the province and to Child Find volunteers across Canada, who in turn transmit it to customs in their provinces.

"It takes us three hours from the time a child is reported missing to us - with a picture - until we can quite effectively close the Canadian borders."

The recovery rate of children registered with Child Find is 80 per cent, Doucette said, but not all those stories have a happy ending. Some of those children are dead.

Eliminating those unhappy endings, and child abductions in general, is the eventual goal of Child Find, and education is the best tool they have.

"We must give our children the right information," Doucette said. If children know what a stranger is and what to do if approached by a stranger, their chances of avoiding abduction are greatly improved.

"Knowledge is power, so empower your children to make some decisions."

Doucette visits schools, community group meetings, day-care centres and other organizations that request a presentation, either to educate children or to teach adults how to street-proof their children.

She recommends two videos that can help: Too Smart For Strangers, a Walt Disney production starring Winnie the Pooh, is aimed at kids from three to five years old and is available at Block Busters video stores across Canada. How to Raise a Street-Smart Child, with narrator Daniel Travanti, is aimed at adults and gives tips on how to teach children of varying ages.

Child Find also conducts fingerprinting clinics and produces an identification kit called All About Me, which keeps all the pertinent information about each child in an easily accessible place.

(For more information about Child Find Alberta, call Doucette at 465-1003. The national toll-free number is 1-800-387-7962.)

CFWE FM 89.9 NATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Self-Government Options Within Canadian Law

Native Canadian Relations Seminar Series

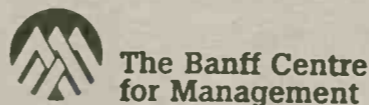
December 4 - 9, 1993

This program will enable participants to assess the value of various self-government processes and make informed decisions regarding their implementation.

The seminar will devote an entire day to each of the following topics as alternative models for negotiating self-government: *constitutional amendments, alternative Indian Act legislation, land claims settlement negotiations and community-based negotiations.*

For further information, contact Carole Stark, Program Coordinator, phone (403) 762-6327 or fax (403) 762-6422.

THE BANFF CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT
BOX 1020, STN. 45
BANFF, ALBERTA
T0L 0C0



*Our children are our future
we must care for them.*

From the staff of
Prince Charles Elementary School
- Awasis Program -

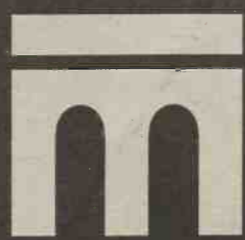
12325 - 127 Street
(403) 455-5533 Edmonton, Alberta T5L 0Z9



Native Venture Capital

*... A source of
Venture Capital and
business experience
for Alberta
Native businesses.*

Suite 505, 10408 - 124 St.
Edmonton, AB T5N 1R5
Phone: (403) 488-7101 Fax: (403) 488-3023



Grant
MacEwan
Community
College

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE City Centre Campus 10700 104 Avenue

NOVEMBER 6 & 7, 1993
INFO: 497-5599

OPENING CEREMONY, NOVEMBER 6, 10:00 AM • TOURS, SEMINARS, DISPLAYS, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, NOVEMBER 6 AND 7, 11:30 AM TO 4:00 PM

MISSING CHILDREN

Custodial parents can reduce risks

No way to completely protect children from parental abduction

Unfortunately, no amount of precaution can completely protect your children from a spouse or ex-spouse who is intent on taking them. But you can take steps to reduce the risks.

If there are serious difficulties between you and your spouse, your first consideration is to obtain legal custody of, or access to your child(ren). There are many kinds of custody, for example: permanent, sole, joint, interim, temporary, defacto, exparte, etc. There are also different types of access which allow you certain privileges during your visitation period. Know what you want and make sure you understand exactly what the court documents mean.

Understand that if no legal custody has been determined, the abducting parent has broken no law and you, the parent left behind or searching, has no immediate legal recourse.

If you find yourself in this situation, the first step is to consult a lawyer and obtain legal custody. Custody can be granted to you even if your ex-spouse and children are no longer in the area and you do not know where they are. It will not matter if you were living common-law, legally married, separated or divorced at the time of abduction. Every child must have a legal guardian.

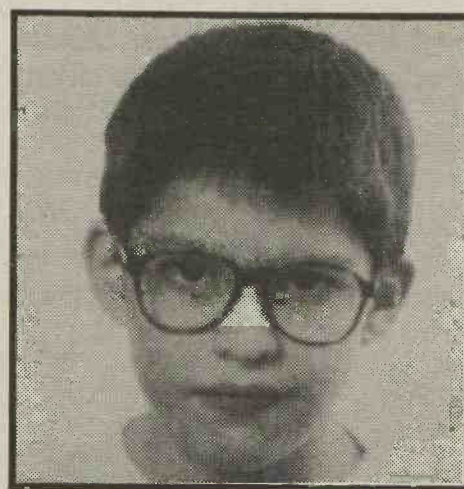
Once you obtain a court order giving you custody, obtain a passport for the children and notify the passport office that they are not to leave the country without your written permission. If the abducted children are not already on either you or your ex-spouse's passport this will not be a problem. Be prepared to produce their birth certificates and your custody documents. If, however, your children are on the abducting parent's passport, you must write them and request that they "red flag" that passport. This does not guarantee anything but often the passport office will notify you of any attempt to use



Abdul Ismail
Born Oct. 18, 1984
Missing since July 19, 1991
Missing from Vancouver, B.C.



Aziza Ismail
Born April 8, 1982
Missing since July 19, 1991
Missing from Vancouver, B.C.



Waiter Ricardo Arellano
Born Oct. 7, 1981
Missing since July 23, 1991
Missing from Winnipeg, Man.



Elizabeth Michelle Arellano
Born Feb. 26, 1985
Missing since July 23, 1991
Missing from Winnipeg, Man.

These children are believed to have been abducted by their non-custodial parents.

that passport or if a passport was applied for.

Child Find has observed a profile of POTENTIAL abductors which may be helpful:

— Someone who angers easily, is erratic or impulsive.

— Someone who is hostile, vengeful, spiteful or abusive. An abusive parent, or one who takes little interest in or responsibility for the children, is ironically a potential abductor. The primary nurturing parent is less likely to snatch, although there are exceptions to this.

— A spouse or ex-spouse with skills or means to support him/herself and the children while moving about to avoid detection, or having someone able to help financially support them.

— Someone who has a poor record of employment, therefore not having any business responsibilities which could act as a deterrent.

If your ex-spouse threatens to abduct the children, have those threats witnessed or recorded if at all possible. This precaution can go a long way toward serious restrictions incorporated into the custody order.

Court-ordered deterrents: some safeguards include:

— The parent with visitation rights can be ordered to post a sizable bond. If he/she absconds

with the children, the money would go to you, the searching parent, to assist in the costly search to locate them.

— Make sure your custody order details police procedure should the ex-spouse abduct the children. If your order is violated the police have specific authorization to apprehend and retrieve the children if necessary. This precaution makes it clear to law enforcement that they can and should help you. Most police departments see this as a "domestic" problem and

have no firm policy on how to handle these situations. It would also be advisable to seek extra-provincial and international police procedure if at all possible in case the abducting parent leaves for another province or country.

— Place restrictions on where visitations may take place. If the situation warrants it, you have all visitation periods supervised by a mutual person who has no benefit to gain from either spouse. This is called supervised access. — Know, maintain and regularly

update all current vital information on your ex-spouse. For example: social insurance number; driver's license number; financial records; bank account numbers; employers and salary, addresses and phone numbers; current photographs; and license plate number, year, make and model of the vehicle(s). Include a list of all relatives and friends with addresses and phone numbers. This information may become your lifeline to locating your children.

Continued on Page 13.

HELP

I CAN'T FIND WINDSPEAKER AT MY LOCAL RETAILER

I have discussed this with my retailer and he has agreed to start distributing Windspeaker.

Please add him to your list of distributors and please enter my name in your monthly draw for some great Windspeaker prizes.

Name: _____

RETAILER Address: _____

Postal: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____

READER Address: _____

Postal: _____ Phone: _____

Windspeaker is distributed for sale throughout Canada - Cover price \$1.00
Retailers - for more information call 1-800-661-5469

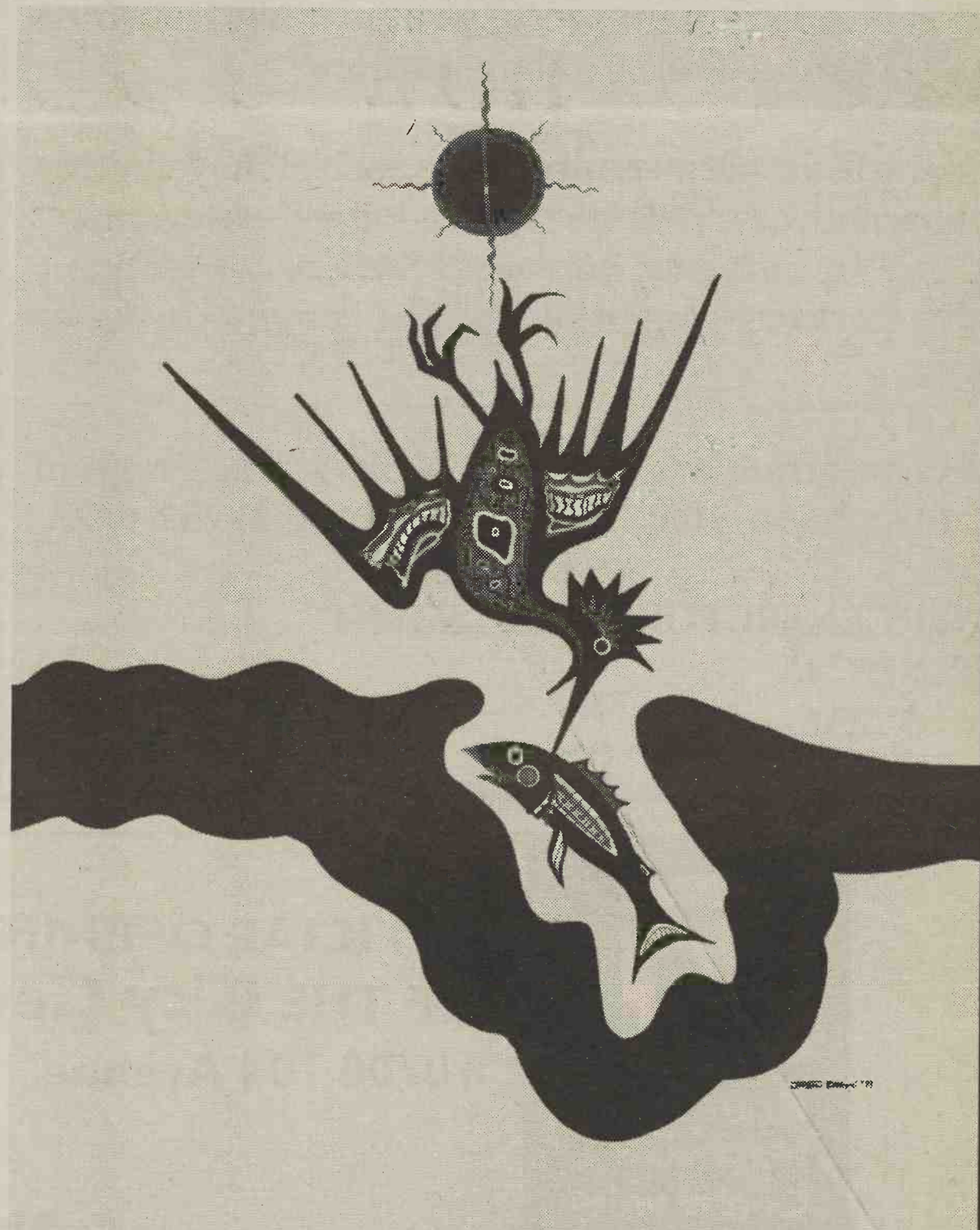


Image: Untitled (Myth Image), 1971 • Collection of the Winnipeg Art Gallery

Winnipeg Art Gallery

October 8, 1993 - January 16, 1994

WAG

WINNIPEG ART GALLERY
300 Memorial Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Telephone (204) 786-6641

Jackson Beardy: A Life's Work

Continued
Do no
manipulat
tation time
responsibl
custody/a
and anger
ent to con
children.
Atten
friendly, o
ship with
well-being
main frien
This may l
cult for yo
way to kee
their wher
tension an
encouragi

at

N

A salute
Internat
Year
Indige
Peop

Featu
exhibito
across C
NWT, Y
and th
including
Cuisin
Entertai

Presen
ABORI
ARTISAN
CRAFT S
10715 -
Edmon

MISSING CHILDREN

Keeping relations amiable reduces risk

Continued from Page 12.

Do not withhold, or unfairly manipulate, your ex-spouse's visitation time if he/she is behaving responsibly in accordance with the custody/access order. Frustration and anger can cause the other parent to contemplate snatching the children.

Attempt to maintain a friendly, or at least civil, relationship with your ex-spouse for the well-being of your children. Remain friendly with your in-laws. This may be extraordinarily difficult for you but it can go a long way to keeping you informed as to their whereabouts. This may ease tension and reduce the risk of them encouraging your ex-spouse to

abduct the children.

Anger from in-laws is a common trigger for child abduction. Remember that the grandparents no longer have easy access to their grandchildren now that your relationship has devolved. Also keep in mind that should an abduction occur grandparents almost always know where your children are.

If your child attends school, pre-school, day care or camp, etc., take copies of your legal custody order to the principal or administrator. Include a photograph of the non-custodial parent (the one who has access) and explain exactly who is allowed to take the children from the school grounds. Inform all other school personnel involved

with your children's care.

Think about using a code word with your children - a simple favorite word - for example a toy, pet or food. Use a separate code word with each child and teach them that they should not go with "daddy" until they have checked with you. Teach them unless "daddy" can give the code word without stumbling that they are not to go with him. This also applies to "mommy." Sometimes the other parent will send a relative or close friend, perhaps someone your children trust, to pick them up. Teach your children to say no and to call you immediately. Change the code word once it has been used.

Talk to your children often, reassure them that you love them and will always want them no matter what. Tell them unless they have been to your funeral and have seen that you have died - that this is not true or likely to happen - that you are alive and well and will always search for them until you find them. Often the abducting parent will tell the children that you don't want them, don't love them, or in fact have died.

Teach your children they can search for you too. Teach them your full name - they only know you as mommy and daddy. Teach them how to use a phone, call and talk to an operator, and how to use a pay phone.

Teach them their full name and phone number as well as the area code and the name of the city they live in. Let your children practise making a long distance call the next time you call grandma, etc. The best teacher is experience. Be patient. Let them make mistakes because they will try again and become confident of accomplishing the connection. Let it be your child's job to make all the long distance calls for you, thereby teaching them that the telephone is a communication tool and a lifeline to you.

(If you have any further questions or if Child Find can help in other ways, the toll-free number is 1-800-387-7962.)

WINNIPEG FUR EXCHANGE presents



a sale on our exclusive First Nations Jacket; cat no. 40-808

regular sizes (S-XL)

reg. \$260

now \$175

oversizes (XXL-XXXXL)

reg. \$317

now \$199

toll free • 1-800-665-0193 • COD's accepted • ask for our 136 pg. catalogue

at The CANADIAN HERITAGE Store

CADOTTE STORE

Confectionery, Groceries, Meat, Gas, Post Office
Open Monday to Saturday
8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
CADOTTE LAKE, ALBERTA (403) 629-3992
IN SUPPORT OF THE ON GOING SEARCH FOR MISSING CHILDREN

INTERTRIBAL CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES

Formerly, Anishinaabe Child and Family Services, the agency has been in existence since 1982, and serves band members of DAKOTA TIPI, FISHER RIVER, JACKHEAD, and PEGUIS First Nations. Services are available to all band members residing on or off reserve. Services include:

- adoption, repatriation
- fostering
- extended family placements
- abuse and family
- intervention and support
- homemaker program
- expectant and single parents
- counselling
- therapy
- referrals
- youth groups and various other support groups

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT A TEAM LEADER AT ONE OF OUR SUB-OFFICE LOCATIONS:

Main Office Peguis Reserve
Box 309 Hodgson, Manitoba R0C 1N0
Telephone: (204)645-2049/2055
Fax: (204)645-2558

FISHER RIVER
General Delivery
Koostatak, Manitoba
R0C 1S0
Ph: (204)665-2744
Fx: (204)665-2745

WINNIPEG OUTREACH
205-286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1K4
Ph: (204)949-0855
Fx: (204)949-1180

DAKOTA TIPI
Box 841
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
R1N 3C3
Ph: (204)857-4381
Fx: (204)239-6384

JACKHEAD
General Delivery
Dallas, Manitoba
R0C 0S0
Ph: (204)394-2425
Fx: (204)394-2053

"Serving the Cree, Ojibway & Dakota First Nations"

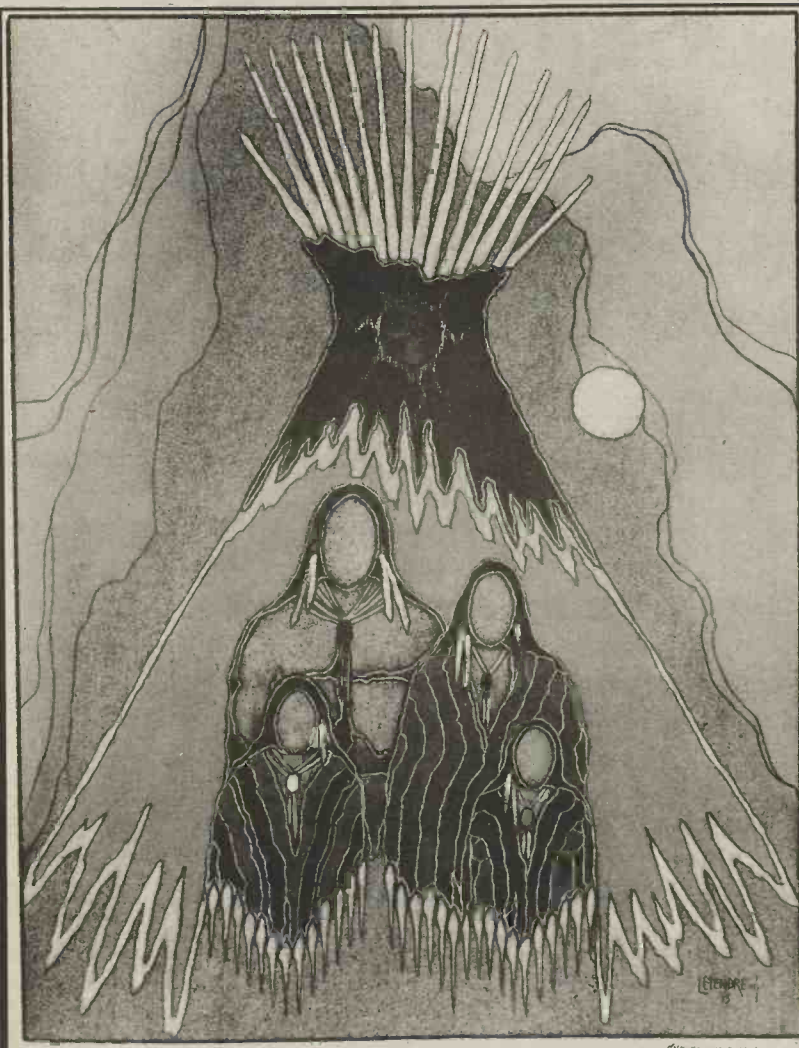
NATIVE ART & CRAFT

SHOW & SALE

A salute to the International Year of Indigenous Peoples

Featuring exhibitors from across Canada, NWT, Yukon and the US, including Native Cuisine & Entertainment

Presented by:
ABORIGINAL ARTISANS ART & CRAFT SOCIETY
10715 - 152 St.
Edmonton, AB



Hours:
Fri. Nov. 12
12 noon - 9 pm
Sat. Nov. 13
10 am - 8 pm
Sun. Nov. 14
10 am - 6 pm

Admission \$2.00
Seniors \$1.00
Children 12 & under FREE

For more information, contact:
Martha at (403) 486-0069
or Val at (403) 444-4225
or Fax 479-0043

NOVEMBER 12 - 14, 1993
EDMONTON CONVENTION CENTRE (P3)

JACKSON BEADY. A LIES WOIK

1991 g, Man. ... information For ex- number; ; finan- nt num- ary, ad- ders; cur- license ke and clude a friends phone on may ocating ... Page 13.

Have you ever been involved in an adoption?

If you are an adoptee, a birth parent of an adoptee, an adoptive parent or a relative of an adoptee, the Government of Alberta would like to hear your opinions on how we share adoption information.

Until December 10, 1993, written recommendations on adoptive information reform can be also sent to:

Alberta Family and Social Services
Post Adoption Registry
9th Floor, South Tower
7th Street Plaza, 10030 - 107 Street
Edmonton T5J 3E4

If you would like to attend a public meeting on adoption information reform, call (403) 427-6387 for information about meetings in your area.

For toll free access call your local RITE operator.

(listings in your local telephone directory under Government of Alberta).



The Touchwood Chiefs are pleased to announce that their Child and Family Services agency has officially opened.

The new agency, Touchwood Child and Family Services Inc., serves the five Touchwood First Nations: Day Star, Gordon, Kawacatoose, Fishing lake and Muskowekwan.

All members are encouraged to contact the agency. Help will be provided to re-establish contact between children and families. Advocacy and support services are also available.

TOUCHWOOD CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES INC.
P.O. BOX 446
PUNNICHY, SASKATCHEWAN
S0A 3C0
PHONE: (306) 835-2024
FAX: (306) 835-2223

Chief Cameron Kinequon,
Chief Bryan McNabb,
Chief Richard Poorman,
Chief Allan Paquachan,
Chief Albert Pinacie,

Day Star
Gordon
Kawatoose
Fishing Lake
Muskowekwan

SOUTHEAST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
BROKENHEAD OJIBWAY NATION
SCANTERBURY, MANITOBA R0E 1W0
PHONE: (204)766-2386 FAX: (204) 766-2360

WINNIPEG OFFICE:
210-511 ELLICE AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B 1Y8
PHONE: (204) 477-6050 FAX: (204) 772-1226

CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES
PHONE: (204) 775-0052

Supporting all efforts in the ongoing search for missing children.



ERMINESKIN GARMENTS & CRAFTS

With over 17 years of experience, our production facility has established a solid reputation for quality workmanship.

Our staff take pride in the quality and unique designs of our products such as:

- PENDLETON COATS/JACKETS
- CUSTOM BEADWORK
- CUSTOM EMBROIDERY DESIGNS
- MOCCASINS

**WE INVITE YOU TO CALL US TOLL FREE:
1-800-263-5230, for further information.**

**BUSINESS HOURS:
Monday to Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm**

We support the many on-going programs which bring our missing kids back home safe.



CROSS LAKE EDUCATION AUTHORITY

P.O. BOX 370,
CROSS LAKE, MB
R0B 0J0
(204)676-2917
FAX: (204) 676-2087



ANISHINAABE CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES INC.



Anishinaabe Child and Family Services provides services to Lake Manitoba, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Dauphin River Reserves.

Families of Lake Manitoba, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Dauphin River reserves are experiencing a sense of loss as a result of the "60 scoop" of the Children's Aid Society era.

Individuals who are searching for their roots are invited to call this office at (204) 659-4546 or the sub-office at (204) 945-0788

HEAD OFFICE - LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN FIRST NATION
GENERAL DELIVERY - ST. MARTIN P.O., MANITOBA R0C 2T0
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (204) 659-5707 FAX: (204) 659-5877

Ac

If you thi
here's what to
1. STAY
neighbors, frie
and anyone w
your child ma
or acquainta
manner to be
2. Conduct
Call family,
who may wis
them to use
make inquir
will remain fr
If you have
have an answe
line or have
take incomin
3. Have frien
duct a bas



The Executi
Centre and
RESPONSIB
Administration
Financial Man
of Board Pol
BASIC QUAL
- Post Sec
experien
- Good kno
and othe
- Comput
ABILITIES:
- Excellen
- Excellen
- Excellen
- Sound d
DESIRABLE
- Good kn
SALARY: N
START DAT
CLOSING D
SUBMIT RE

T
NAT

A Mini
Muskok
intende
Nation

If you h
• a E
eq
de
• kn
• a v
tra

You are ir

This is a p
commite
particular

We thank
selected fo

UP T

MISSING CHILDREN

Act quickly if a child is missing

If you think a child is missing, here's what to do:

- 1. STAY CALM.** Contact neighbors, friends, spouse, siblings and anyone who may know where your child may be. Invite a friend or acquaintance with a "calm" manner to be with you.
- 2. Conduct a telephone search.** Call family, friends and relatives who may wish to help. Encourage them to use their telephones to make inquiry calls so your line will remain free for incoming calls. If you have to leave the house, have an answering machine on the line or have a friend or neighbor take incoming calls.
- 3. Have friends and relatives conduct a basic land search of**

neighborhood area while you are making a police occurrence report. With family and friends, try to recall the present and past few days of family situations and activities (a recent argument or disciplinary action could be the reason for hiding).

- Places to check:
- homes of your child's friends, neighbors, and relatives;
 - ex-spouse's home, if you are separated;
 - past and present babysitters;
 - school and school yard;
 - community centre, local sports facility, parks or play areas;
 - shopping centres and corner stores;
 - video arcade, hobby shops, bicycle shops, bus terminals.

For suspected runaways:

- Check your teenager's room. Older children may pack a few things if they are running away or might leave a note regarding their disappearance. Be careful not to disturb items in the room.
- Check for signs of possible religious or cult involvement. This may be evident by looking through the books, magazines, collections, tapes, compact discs, records and personal belongings.
- Check school locker and desk for information which may help determine your teenager's plans, friends' names and addresses.
- Do not wait too long before contacting the police if you suspect

your child is missing.

- 4. File a missing child report,** if the telephone and land search has not been successful. This report is important as it allows the police to place a description of the missing child on the Canadian Police Information Centre computer system so all police forces in Canada will know the child is missing.
- 5. Provide the police with information** in your prepared identification kit. This kit should include updated clear photographs, foot and fingerprints, birth certificate, child's name and description including location of scars, birthmarks and any other identifiable data (glasses, braces, earrings, etc.) Try to keep a daily

mental note of what your child is wearing.

- 6. Leave someone at home at all times** to answer the telephone in case your child calls.
 - 7. Continue to keep the telephone lines FREE** at all times.
 - 8. Contact your provincial searching agency** and register the missing child. Searching agencies will provide support and give you suggestions regarding steps that can be taken to assist in the search of your child. The Missing Children Society of Canada can be reached at 1-800-661-6160; Child Find at 1-800-387-7962.
- (This information was provided by the RCMP Missing Children's Registry.)

WINDSPEAKER'S
CAREER SECTION

THE GRANDE PRAIRIE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE
is searching for an
Executive Director

The Executive Director is the Chief Administrator Officer of the Friendship Centre and directly responsible to the Board of Directors.

RESPONSIBILITIES:
Administration of the Centre's programs and services. Personnel Management, Financial Management, Coordination of the Centre Activities and implementation of Board Policies.

BASIC QUALIFICATIONS:

- Post Secondary education and a minimum of 5 years administrative experience.
- Good knowledge of Federal and Provincial Government program/services and other granting agencies.
- Computer Literate

ABILITIES:

- Excellent oral and written communication skills
- Excellent interpersonal skills
- Excellent organizational skills
- Sound decision making skills

DESIRABLE ASSETS:

- Good knowledge of Native language and culture

SALARY: Negotiable, with an attractive benefit package
START DATE: Negotiable
CLOSING DATE FOR COMPETITION: November 5, 1993
SUBMIT RESUMES IN CONFIDENCE TO:
Personnel Committee
ATTENTION: Orval Belcourt
10507-98 Avenue, Grande Prairie, AB T8V 4L1

**THE MUSKOKA-PARRY SOUND
NATIVE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM**

A Ministry of Health funded program sponsored by Muskoka-Parry Sound Community Mental Health Service intended to develop mental health services for seven First Nation communities, has an opening for

A SOCIAL WORKER

If you have:

- a Bachelor's of Social Work degree or equivalent with both clinical and community development training and experience
- knowledge of and sensitivity to First Nation issues
- a valid driver's license and reliable means of transportation

You are invited to submit your resume by November 10, 1993:

The Hiring Committee
B'saanibamaadsiwin
7 James Street, Suite 1
Parry Sound, Ontario
P2A 1T4

This is a part time position (four days weekly). The Agency is committed to the principle of equity in employment and particularly encourages application from aboriginal persons.

We thank all applicants but wish to advise that only those selected for an interview will be contacted.

CFWE 89.9
ABORIGINAL RADIO
UP TO THE MINUTE COMMUNITY EVENTS

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

Windspeaker is in an early giving mood.

Book space for your Season's Greetings or Holiday Message in both of Windspeaker's Christmas issues (December 6th and 22nd) and receive, free of charge, space for a New Year's wish in Windspeaker's New Year's Issue (January 3).

Who is eligible? You qualify for this special if you are one of the following:

- * BAND OFFICES
- * METIS SETTLEMENTS
- * FRIENDSHIP CENTRES
- * CULTURAL CENTRES
- * EDUCATIONAL CENTRES
- * HEALING CENTRES
- * SMALL BUSINESSES

Book early as space is limited.
For complete details contact Windspeaker's advertising professionals toll free at:

1-800-661-5469



ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT STUDIO ONE NATIONAL FILM BOARD


Under the supervision of the Producer, Studio One (Aboriginal Program), you will provide administrative support to First Nations film and video productions. Duties will include typing and filing of correspondence; assisting in the organization and planning of Studio One projects; receptionist and other duties as required.

You are a team player with a college diploma in Office Administration and Secretarial Studies or equivalent experience. Computer literacy, accurate typing, initiative, interpersonal skills and good judgement are essential. Knowledge of Aboriginal culture and language would be an asset.

This one-year temporary position offers a salary range of \$24,994 - \$29,779 and benefits package. Please send your resume no later than November 12, 1993 to the: National Film Board of Canada, Studio One, 9700 Jasper Avenue, Room 120 - 2, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4C3.

For this position, our employment equity policy gives preference to Aboriginal candidates.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA
OFFICE NATIONAL DU FILM DU CANADA



N
TS
duction
r quality
nique
YS
EE:
on.
n
ograms
ome safe.
KE
THORITY
MB
7
087
ACFS
vides
L. Martin,
serves.
atchewan,
es are
of the
y era.
are invited
ST NATION
DBA R0C 2T0
(04) 659-5877

MISSING CHILDREN'S
REGISTRY



BRIGHTER FUTURES CHILD DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

A joint forces operation

1. Canada's National Missing Children's Registry - RCMP

What is the missing Children's Registry?

The Registry operates as a Canadian response centre for missing children. The agency is linked to all Canadian police and related agencies through the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and all foreign police agencies through the National Crime Information Centre (NCIC), FBI contacts and Interpol.

Can I contact the Registry directly?

Regarding a missing child or youth:

Police searching or recovery agencies should contact the Registry directly. However, parents are encouraged to file a missing child (ren) report with their local police agency before calling the Registry. For investigative requests, telephone 613-993-1525 or 613-993-7860.

Regarding missing children or youth information:

Contact the registry directly for investigative and general research information, statistics, annual reports, directories, newsletters, resources and materials.

The mailing address is Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Missing Children's Registry, P.O. Box 8885, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3M8. Telephone:

613-990-9833 Research and Programs

613-993-8656 Statistics

613-990-8585 Customs Canada

613-993-5111 Immigration Canada

What are the Registry's objectives?

- To provide an investigative assistance service to all Canadian and foreign police agencies who request the services of the Registry.
- To assist police and searching agencies locate, recover and return missing children and youth.
- To conduct research studies related to missing children and youth issues.
- To analyze and report findings gleaned from the Canadian Police Information Centre and Missing Children's Registry's database on missing children and youth.
- To produce and disseminate information relevant to the missing children and youth issues to police, searching agencies, government, media and the public.
- To update the photograph of children missing for long periods of time.
- To return and reunite parents and children through a Travel program (based upon financial need).

Registry Partnerships International Project Return

How it was formed?

In 1985, the Canadian Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada announced a multi-faceted program to help police investigate missing children cases in Canada. One component of the program was the establishment of a Missing Children's Registry officially opened by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, August 15, 1986.

In July, 1991, Canada Customs amalgamated the Project Return program with the Registry. In the same year, the Registry assumed the responsibility for the administration of the Department of Justice Canada Travel program.

In May, 1992, the implementation of the federal government's action plan for children Brighter Futures contributed to the expansion of services. The Registry's services were expanded to include a photo aging service, original and investigative research, enhanced international networking and the development and distribution of an active repository of information for parents, children and police on the issue.

In April, 1993, Immigration Canada joined the Missing Children's Registry Program.

What are the business hours of the Registry?

The Registry office operates 8 am to 5 pm daily. After these hours the service is switched to the Canadian Police Information Services Centre (CPISIC). A police officer is available to provide emergency service at the conclusion of the business day.

Helping the parents return abducted children to their community

On October 2, 1991, the Honourable Kim Campbell while serving as Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Doug Lewis, the Solicitor General of Canada announced and launched the Justice Canada Transportation Program. This program, administered by the Registry, is designed to transport a parent to the place where the child has been located. The program only applies to those parents in financial need. Once custody of the child or children has been confirmed Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Via Rail make and/or approve arrangements for the transportation. These agencies generosity makes it possible for the parent to travel to the location and return home with the child. High travel cost is a factor which makes this program vital to the success of reuniting families. To date, over 40 children have been returned to their custodial parent using the Registry's service.

For further information on the Missing Children's Registry Transportation Program, contact your local police agency or call directly 613-993-1525.

The Canadian Picture on Missing and Runaway Children

In 1992, 52,294 cases were reported missing by police departments across Canada. Each missing child reported is assigned one of seven profiles: Stranger Abduction, Accident, Wandered Off/Lost, Parental Abduction, Runaway, Unknown or Other. The majority of the cases reported in 1992 were

2. Canada Customs

Revenue Canada's International Project Return Program

Revenue Canada's Customs inspectors have always been on the lookout for runaway or abducted children. In 1986, the Department made this role official by creating the National Missing Children Program. Through this program, the Department:

- created a national training program for Customs Inspectors, which includes a training video available to any law enforcement agency either foreign or domestic. This video can be obtained in either English or French. As well, the department will soon have Spanish translation.
- developed indicators and profiles for missing children and their abductors,
- created an up-to-date database and,
- made the task of identifying missing children easier through the use of state-of-art technology that provides computer photo-imaging of missing children.

In April 1991, Revenue Canada renamed the program "Project Return". The Minister of National Revenue announced a close partnership with two other national programs, Child Find Canada and Operation Go-Home. This partnership placed 3,500 Customs inspectors on full alert for abducted children and runaways.

In March 1993, the Minister of National Revenue announced the creation of "International Project Return" which added another international dimension to the program. Currently, International Project Return is affiliated with law enforcement agencies in more than 40 countries and helps network members recover missing children through the regular exchange of information and expertise, in such areas as training and technology.

Revenue Canada is the only Customs service in the world which has this type of program. The Department helps any law enforcement agency in the world. It alerts border personnel to missing children's lookouts in minutes. The program can be reached at (613) 990-8585, 24 hours a day. Since 1986, Revenue Canada has helped recover over 250 missing children.

In April 1993, Revenue Canada, the Missing Children's Registry, RCMP and Immigration Canada combined forces to provide the most powerful force designed to recover missing children. This amalgamation allows the government of Canada to coordinate its efforts in recovering missing children.

3. Canada Immigration

Every year Immigration officers at Canadian ports of entry welcome millions of bona fide travellers including many foreign students and workers provided they meet the Immigration admission standards. Persons who do not meet the admissions standards may not be allowed into Canada.

1. Protection of Children

Immigration Officers of Ports of Entry will require verification of the following documents for the protection of the child and enforcement law.

- proof of citizenship
- proof of relationship (between the parent and child)
- proof of custody

In Canada, Immigration investigators and counsellors may request documentation to verify that the person in Canada has a right to remain in Canada. The following documentation may be required to satisfy the Immigration officer the person is lawfully in Canada.

- proof of Citizenship
- proof of immigration status
- proof of relationship (between the parent and child)
- proof of custody

2. Referral to Customs

Customs officers are designated as Immigration officers by the Minister of Immigration for the primary examination of persons requesting to enter Canada. Should a Customs Inspector have a reason to suspect a child is in need of protection, the inspector is required to refer the person to an Immigration Officer. The Immigration officer will verify the documentation, relationship and make an appropriate decision.

Should you have information on a person who may be of interest to Immigration you may contact the Immigration representative at (613) 993-5111.

Updating Photographs of children missing for a long time.

Missing Children's Registry

Updating photographs is an important procedure in the search and recovery of missing children. If a child has been missing for an extended period of time the original photographs may be outdated. Therefore, a composite drawing or likeness of the child has to be made. With support from the Government of Canada, Brighter Futures, Child Development Initiative program funding, the Registry was able to purchase a photo age enhancement software program. Additionally, to train personnel to complete the process.

The technician, based upon knowledge of growth and development, **Example:**



7 yrs



17 yrs

is able to change the child's appearance to reflect changes over a period of years. To assist in the decision making process, the technician also studies other photographs of the child's parents, brothers, sisters and relatives, examines the family's history and keeps abreast of fashions and trends especially, hair styles.

Photo age enhancement has been a very successful tool. Several children have been recovered as a result of sighting of missing children and runaways on missing posters. Recoveries of three children were made after a child featured on a poster at an airport, laundromat and community centre were recognized.

runaways (a total of 42,518 cases). Of these, 18,788 were cases with no previous history of running away. The second highest incidence of missing children is in the unknown profile. Children are entered into the unknown category when there is not enough information to tell the police why a child has disappeared. This means no one witnessed the child being taken and there is no reason to believe the child is a runaway. There were a total of 11,193 children entered with an unknown profile in 1992.

When a parent abducts a child it is often not out of love for that child but rather an act of revenge directed towards the searching parent. The child is often neglected by the abducting parent and the psychological damage that occurs can take years to repair. There were 378 such cases of parental abduction reported to police agencies in Canada in 1992.

The Missing Children Registry recorded 70 stranger abduction cases in 1992. A stranger is defined as anyone who is not the legal guardian of the child and therefore could be an aunt, uncle, or friend of the child as well as a complete stranger or a 'true stranger'. Of the 70 stranger abduction cases, only 32 are outstanding 'true stranger' abductions since 1967. The reality is that less than 1% of all missing children cases reported are children taken by 'true strangers'. Although stranger abductions are rare, teaching your children how to remain safe and protect themselves is still very important to their well-being.

The issue of missing children is something that touches all of our hearts. We must all work together to protect the future of our children. For more information or statistics you may contact the Missing Children's Registry, R.C.M.P. (613) 993-8656.



- PARTNERSHIP -

Missing Children's Registry, RCMP

International Project Return, Canada Customs, Canada Immigration



RCMP