



## Kanonhkwatsheri:io Honored with Workplace Health Award from Eastern Ontario Health Unit

On September 7, 2012, the Community Health Program at the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne's Kanonhkwatsheri:io Health Facility was notified that it was the proud recipient of The Eastern Ontario Health Unit's Workplace Health Gold Award. The Workplace Health Award recognizes workplaces that encourage their employees to develop and maintain a healthy lifestyle.

The award is open to all workplaces within the United Counties of Prescott-Russell, the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, and the City of Cornwall. It allows organizations to be recognized for their contributions towards improving the health of their employees and families.

The application process was completed and submitted in August 2012 by former-Community Health Representative for the Community Health Program Ciera Jacobs. It entailed interviews and contacting all of the appropriate departments to determine what initiatives have been implemented to improve the health of Kanonhkwatsheri:io's workers, as well as other MCA employees.

The Application was divided into nine topic areas: Physical Activity, Nutrition, Tobacco Prevention, Family Health including Reproductive Health, Injury Prevention including Food and Water Safety, Substance Misuse, Vaccine Preventable Diseases including Infection Control, Early Detection of Cancer including Sun Safety, and Stress Management. The topics were rated in four strategy areas: Awareness, Education, Environmental Support, and Written Policies or Guidelines.

Over the past few years, Kanonhkwatsheri:io has developed health and wellness programs



*Happy and healthy, Kanonhkwatsheri:io employees in the atrium at the award winning health facility.*

designed to provide employees with information on various health issues. Some health initiatives that helped earn the award include a pandemic vaccine contingency plan, health club membership subsidy program, smoke free environment, and

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Tehotiiennawakon

Onkwe'ta:ke - MCA's monthly, community newsletter, is published by the Communications Unit. For more information, or to provide feedback, please email our staff at: [communications@akwesasne.ca](mailto:communications@akwesasne.ca), call (613) 575-2348 Ext. 2212, or visit our facebook page.

# Wat'kwanonweraton/Greetings

Tsiothóhrha/ December 2012  
She:kon,

On behalf of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone Season's Greetings and Happy Holidays. I also want to wish you, your family and friends good health and good spirits for the coming year.

As this year comes to a close, it's a chance to look back and reflect on how much has been accomplished over the past twelve months, as well as in recent years. For me, it's a chance to look at the assorted projects and initiatives that I have been a part of during my previous term on Mohawk Council. I am now developing a political strategy for the next few years.

One of the things that I continue to have the pleasure of being involved with is the relationship building that is taking place with our neighbors in Quebec. In recent years, a number of efforts have been made to foster a stronger relationship with our Dundee neighbors. These were done through activities and events aimed at increasing our understanding of each other and develop working arrangements that benefit both of our peoples.

The results of our work with Quebec include: a Memorandum of Understanding with the Barrie Memorial Hospital located in Ormstown for community members to access medical and other health services; the Tentsitewaiena eco-tourism project, which means "Working Together Again," with our neighbors at the Tsiionhiakwatha Archeological Site and the Lake St. Francis Wildlife Reserve in providing an award-winning eco-tourism experience of our region; discussions on a "Quebec Link" to better connect our communities and construction of a bridge between Kanatakon and Tsi Snaihne; and helping to provide affordable homeowners and vehicle insurance coverage, to name just a few.

I am also pleased to be a part of the important work being done in other areas of the community including the portfolios that I help oversee—Health, Public Safety, Technical Services, Education, and Executive Services. It continues to be a 'team' effort that makes the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne one of the leading Aboriginal organizations in administering community services and developing jurisdictional arrangements that meet the unique needs of our community members.

This month, our newsletter recognizes the Workplace Health Gold Medal that the Kanonhkwatsheriio Health Facility recently earned from The Eastern Ontario Health Unit for promoting a healthy lifestyle amongst employees. Earlier this year, we noted the signing of a Political Protocol with Canada that enables multi-jurisdictional ar-



rangements be developed to address the unique needs of our community including health. A feasibility study has been undertaken to look at creating of a Diagnostic Wellness Center in Tsi Snaihne to improve access to healthcare for all community members.

In closing, it is my honor to serve the community of Akwesasne for another term on Council. I am eager to begin the New Year and continue working on various projects and initiatives on behalf of the community. In doing so, I will utilize the experience that I have gained and the contacts that I have made during my previous term to lobby for funding and other arrangements that will make 2013 a year to remember.

Have a safe and happy holiday.

Skennen,

Karen Loran  
District Chief  
Tsi Snaihne

Cover Story Cont...

the availability of an employee assistance program, among others.

Each initiative was evaluated and awarded points based on the number of strategies that have been implemented within each topic area. Out of a possible 500 total points, Kanonhkwatsheri:io scored an impressive 362 points, with bonus points awarded for implementing new health policies and forming a workplace wellness committee. Kanonhkwatsheri:io understands and appreciates the benefits of having workplace health programs. This results in decreased absenteeism, improved productivity, decrease in the number of insurance and worker's compensation claims and decreased accidents.



Pam Lazore, Community Health Promoter receives Award from EOHU Health Promoter, Sandra Deschamps

Support a Drug Free Community!

<b>Wholistic Health &amp; Wellness</b> (Addictions & Counseling) (613) 575-2341 ext. 3100	<b>Mohawk Police &amp; Ambulance</b> (613) 575-2000	<b>CRIMESTOPPERS</b> (613)575-2255	<b>ONEN'TO:KON TREATMENT SERVICES</b> (450) 479-8353
<b>lonkwanonhsasetsi Adolescent Treatment Center</b> (613) 932-5050	<b>MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS LINE</b> 1-866-996-0991	<b>Cornwall Hospital Withdrawal Management Services</b> (613) 938-8506	<b>Grandparent's Support Group</b> (613) 575-2341 ext.3100
<b>Iethinesten:ha Family Violence Program</b> (613) 937-4322	<b>Akwesasne Eagle Watch</b> Promoting a Safe and Drug free Akwesasne <b>facebook</b>	<b>Akwesasne Child &amp; Family Services</b> (613) 575-2341 ext. 3139 (613) 575-2000 (After Hours)	<b>ASEO-STE0</b> ADDICTION SERVICES OF EASTERN ONTARIO (613) 936-9236 (800) 272-1937

An initiative of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne's Substance Abuse Strategy.

# Report From District Chief Abram Benedict

## EDUCATION

In November, the Director of Education and I travelled to Six Nations of the Grand River to present to the community on local control of education. Akwesasne took control of our education system from the Department of Indian Northern Affairs in 1987. There are only seven schools in Canada that are still operated and controlled by the Federal Government; five in Six Nations, one in Tyendinaga and one in Alberta. The Six Nations elected Council is exploring taking over control of its elementary schools. The community members in attendance had several questions, most of which related to funding, transportation for students, and teachers unions. The Six Nations elected Council will continue to consider the possibility of locally controlling their education system.

Within the Province of Ontario there have been ongoing union negotiations between the local school boards, the province, and the teachers unions. The government of Ontario introduced legislation in September 2012 which established parameters for union negotiations to control costs; this legislation affects all teaching unions in Ontario. Elementary teachers unions in Ontario have threatened to strike, while secondary teachers are in a position to strike but so far have not. The Ahkwesahsne Mohawk Board of Education (AMBE) has a tuition agreement with the Upper Canada District School Board for students attending high school in Cornwall. Should a strike occur, AMBE has made arrangements to have tutoring available for Akwesasne secondary students. The province has set a deadline of December 31, 2012 for all Ontario school boards and teachers unions to have union contracts in place.



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES (DCSS)

On November 21, 2012 the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne hosted a multi-jurisdictional table meeting with Ontario, Quebec and Canada. The multi-jurisdictional table was established to address topics and issues of concern that arise from the multi-jurisdictional location of the Akwesasne Community. At this meeting the Director of DCSS and I made a presentation to the government representatives on jurisdictional challenges we face in delivering child protection services in Akwesasne under two separate sets of legislation (Ontario and Quebec). Future meetings have been scheduled to discuss how the provinces can assist Akwesasne with our efforts to streamline our services.

## RECENT DONATIONS OF COUNCIL

- \$ 300 donation to a community member who is dedicated to keeping the Akwesasne ditches clean
- \$ 200 donation to a fundraiser benefiting the Tewathahita Walking Trail
- \$1,000 donation to Akwesasne 13U Boys Field Lacrosse Team
- \$1,000 donation to Akwesasne 15U Lacrosse Team
- \$50,000 contribution to the Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club

## AKWESASNE POLICE ASSOCIATION (APA)

For over the past two years I have been assisting the Public Safety Portfolio Chair and the Executive Director with ongoing union negotiations with the Akwesasne Police Association that represents the constables and dispatchers of the Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service. These union negotiations have been ongoing since January 2011 and are expected to be concluded early in the New Year.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

On November 8, 2012 Chief Jocko and I attended the annual Liberal Maple Leaf Dinner at the Best Western located in Cornwall. The guest speaker for the dinner was Honorable Ralph Goodale who is the Deputy Leader for the Liberal Party of Canada. Over dinner Chief Jocko and I were able to brief Mr. Goodale on the history of the CBSA dispute and the firearms initiative. ❖

## Snowsuit Drive Held in Akwesasne

Several MCA programs were busy at the Seniors Center in Hogansburg for the community dinner and snowsuit driver that was sponsored by the MCA Department of Community and Social Services. Robyn Mitchell, Daniel Bruyere, Rae Seymoure, Catherine Leliever, Lani Sunday, and Gary Cole were on site serving food and handing out suits, while program staff manned information booths. The Department of Community and Social Services had a placed a call out for gently used snowsuits and many community members answered their call. There were about 50 new snowsuits handed out to community members as well as several used snowsuits. At noon, beef stew and biscuits were served for free

and a special one time only meals on wheels pushed the number of meals served to about 300.

The programs had one other goal in mind when planning this event. They wanted to gauge their priorities for next year using community feedback. Over 50 people took part in the short survey. Through this survey programs under DCSS hope to create meaningful social change.

"It was a success as many people came out to both give and receive, we hope to do it again next year," said Lani Sunday, DCSS. ❖

## Office of Vital Statistics Estates Facilitator

*My name is Wendy McDonald and I recently graduated from St. Lawrence College with a Business Management diploma. I currently reside in Tsi Sniahne. My parents are Richard and Gail McDonald and I enjoy biking with my dog, photography and playing volleyball.*

*I have recently been added to the Office of Vital Statistics (OVS) team as the Estates Facilitator. My role is to help community members prepare their will and estate so their family will not have to worry about what to do or what will happen to their loved ones possessions when they pass away. My duties related to this position include:*

- Providing information to the community about the process of estates administration.*
- To organize information sessions and workshops.*
- To answer questions the community may have in regards to planning their estate.*



Wendy McDonald, Estates Facilitator

*My responsibilities are to administer estates management in accordance with the Memorandum of understanding, also to administer the Indian act as it relates to estate management, keeping records of community member's documentation and the progress of their estates. I look forward to helping the Akwesasne community in preparing for the future. ❖*

## Decision Announced on CBSA Vehicle Seizures

On October 23, 2012, the Federal Court of Canada heard arguments from the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne (MCA) and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). This was in relation to a filing by the MCA regarding the seizure of vehicles and the subsequent fines being imposed upon the Mohawks of Akwesasne. To date, the MCA has paid nearly \$200,000 on behalf of members for fines imposed through CBSA vehicle seizures.

On December 6<sup>th</sup> the Federal Court rendered a decision. It was determined that the seizures were the result of contraventions of the Customs Act, and were reasonable based on the requirement of the CBSA in the interest of National Security. It was indicated that the threshold for a violation of the CCRF had not been met by the seizures, that the Indian Act protecting Aboriginals from seizures was not relevant as the seizures were civil in nature rather than punitive, and that the CBSA acted within its authority when seizing the vehicles and imposing fines.

The Honourable Justice Near was presented with four arguments that were previously approved of by the legal counsels of the MCA and CBSA. The parties agreed to seek a determination of four questions of law, which included: the legality of the vehicle seizures under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (CCRF), the Indian Act and the Customs Act; and the authority of the CBSA to independently decide if seizures were in order. Grand Chief Mike Mitchell stated that this hearing was, "an opportunity for the MCA to test the climate of the Canadian Federal Court with respect to Border related cases, in what is perceived as a clear violation of human rights against the people of Akwesasne."

This hearing was entered into with the knowledge that the decision would be based only on the agreed upon points to be argued; any other related questions or determinations would have to be heard at a higher level, which would be very costly and time-consuming. The pre-agreed upon arguments presented were in the effort to gain a foundational idea of the climate of the Federal Court with to regard border issues and interpretations of law by the CBSA.

Although the MCA and CBSA had agreed to submit only four questions of law to be determined, the MCA was not granted the opportunity to put forth a comprehensive argument regarding our Aboriginal and Inherent rights, or those protected by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. MCA had a limited scope and was therefore constrained to certain arguments that were agreed upon beforehand. Treaty and Aboriginal Rights issues were not part of the arguments.

This decision was disappointing to MCA - however, we have to view it as another step in the process of consistently protecting the human and community rights of the people of Akwesasne. Grand Chief Mitchell noted that, "this decision will serve as a marker for any future proceedings, and is another step in the constant fight for the protection of our rights." The MCA currently has a number of cases before the Canadian Human Rights Commission involving the CBSA and they are proceeding after lengthy delays. ❖

### MCA Community Advocate on CBSA Complaints



Wesley Benedict

MCA would like to announce that Wesley "Fuzzy" Benedict has been appointed the full time position as the Community Advocate on CBSA Complaints. Wesley will assist in any Akwesasne community members and/ or First Nation's people that may encounter issues with CBSA at he Cornwall or Dundee Port of Entry.

*Community advocate on CBSA complaints is located at Admin. 2 Mohawk Government building in Kana:takon, and at the CIAIII building on Kawehno:ke. You may also reach Benedict at 613-575-2348 Ext. 2271, 613-575-2250 Ext. 1031, or 613-551-2573.*

## Mohawk Council of Akwesasne Donates \$50,000 to Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club

Mohawk Council of Akwesasne has proudly donated \$50,000 to the Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club (ABGC), the positive place for kids and teens. ABGC is a non-profit after school program that serves community children ages 6-20 and their families since 2001. Their mission is, "To inspire and enable all young people, especially those who need us the most, to realize their full potential as a productive, responsible, and caring community member".

This donation will grant the club with the opportunity to continue providing a safe place for children to learn and grow foster ongoing relationships with caring, adult professionals through their dedicated staff and mentoring program. ABGC offers life and skill enhancing programs in six core areas, such as: leadership and character building, education, health and life skills, culture and the arts, sports, fitness and recreation, and technology. ABGC creates character development experiences for the youth through field trips and guest speakers. Most significantly, the Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club is granting the youth of Akwesasne hope and opportunity.



*(Left to Right) Kana:takon District Chief, Larry King; Kawehno:ke District Chief JoAnne Jocko; Kawehno:ke District Chief Abram Benedict; Jessica Jock of Akwesasne Boys and Girls Club (ABGC); Julia Back Skidders, ABGC; and Brendan White, MCA Communications Unit.*

Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club aims to raise funds year round to ensure that their members receive the best programs and services that they can offer. Mohawk Council of Akwesasne recognizes the invaluable service they provide to the youth of Akwesasne and was honored to contribute. For more information on the ABGC please phone (518)358-9911. ❖

## Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club Mentor Program

Akwesasne Child & Family Services (ACFS) has collaborated with the Akwesasne Boys & Girls Club for the past two years. We offered a girls circle presented by Wanda Thompson and have been involved in their mentoring program. The mentors this year include Andrew Lazore, Carvin Lewis, Wanda Thompson, Elisha King and Brandon David. Being a mentor is very rewarding experience. One of the goals is to reconnect our youth to our elders. Akwesasne Child & Family Services Traditional Support Worker, Glenn Swamp, helped organize lacrosse games for the elders to enjoy. This game gives the youth the opportunity to entertain the elders by playing a game we all love. During the games you could hear laughter and cheering, that was very rewarding. These games will be offered at Tsiionkwanonhso:te and Iakhihsotha in the spring and fall. We also volunteered at



Iakhihsotha and helped out with landscaping. The Mentor group also participated in Akwesasne's annual roadside clean up. We held an International Child's Day event on November 20th that was open to the community. We had over 80 youth in attendance for the Minute to Win it Games, where they won prizes for events they participated in. A tablet was given away as a door prize. ❖

# Akwesasne Family Wellness Program Hosts 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Celebration of Life Conference

For months the Akwesasne Family Wellness Program (AFWP) staff members were busy organizing, preparing, crafting, and meeting to ensure the 15th Annual Celebration of Life Conference would be successful. Working with tight budgets and a small staff, the program was proud to announce that transportation to and from the event was provided. The program also waived the registration fee for community members, they ensured that all interested in attending the conference would be able to participate with few obstacles in their way.

Outreach Workers Jennifer Francis and Kristy-Lynn Macintosh planned and organized the two day event. They advertised for the event, updated the AFWP Facebook page and handled registration. Program counselors were often seen beading the hand crafted lanyards and the leather cardholders for the giveaways when not preoccupied with their clients or busy with programming.

The Annual Celebration of Life Conference has been hosted by the AFWP for the past fifteen years. This year's theme was "Honoring and Recognizing Our Native American Women". To have community members of Akwesasne indulge in two days of smiles, laughter, tears, and culture was an opportunity to share in the growth of human spirit. The long list of speakers who are dedicated to their own healing and work were willing to share their own personal stories, obstacles, and struggles in hopes that their story could inspire another woman.

The Tsi Snaihne Recreation Center opened their doors at 8:30 each morning for registration. Many local vendors were on hand to display hand made crafts and products. Raffle tickets and 50/50 were available for purchase. All the funds raised went towards the Akwesasne Family Wellness Program Client Activity Fund. The Honoring Tree was displayed and conference participants were able to write a message for victims of domestic violence. The Akwesasne Freedom School students officially began the conference with the Opening Address.

Many local women were given the opportunity to speak to the audience during the two day conference. Most of them shared very personal experiences and incorporated some of the wisdom that they acquired along each of their journey's.

It was a great gathering , a chance for women to come together and share with one another. Speakers include: Bev Cook, Hilary Jacobs, Louis McDonald, Sheree Bonaparte, Carrie Caldwell, Joelle Oakes, Randi Rourke Barreiro, Danielle Lazore-Thompson, Chelsea Francis, Alicia Francis, Betty Nanticoke, Tewentahawitha Cole, and the guest of honor Joanne Shenandoah.

Lunch was provided on both days of the conference. During the lunch break on day one, a video created by Mohawk Council of Akwesasne's Communications Unit was shown. The video featured many Akwesasronon who shared their most inspirational Native American woman and why they felt that way. The video was very heartfelt and was given to conference attendees and presenters. During the lunch break on the second day, the audience was entertained by the Akwesasne Women singers who came and sang their beautiful songs.

A questionnaire was provided to everyone who attended the two day conference. The feedback was positive and also created an opportunity to gather constructive criticism in preparation for the next Celebration of Life Conference. The Akwesasne Family Wellness Program is always looking for ways to improve upon their annual event.

The 15th Annual Celebration of Life Conference was a great success. Niawenko:wa to all those who registered, attended, as well as the presenters and vendors; for it would not have been quite as successful without each of you. The Celebration of Life Conference was a great opportunity to bring together many successful, inspirational, and vibrant women. Akwesasne Family Wellness Program looks forward to seeing you at the next Celebration of Life Conference. ❖



Sheree Bonaparte filled the room with her wisdom. "Make time to know love, feel love, and give love to know love."



Beverly Cook educated the audience on the parallels between the Creation Story and Women's reproductive cycles.



Hilary Jacobs shared her struggles and triumphs on living with Osteogenesis Imperfecta (OI), a brittle bone disorder, since birth.



Joanne Shenandoah performed, shared from experiences, and answered any and all questions from community members.



Randi Rourke Barreiro, CEO of Sky Woman Media shared some of her history as well as her passion for portraying the positive aspects of Indian Country.



Carrie Caldwell told her story of how she became inspired to become a Border Patrol Officer. Carrie also shared the obstacles and victories she encountered in her training.

# World AIDS Day 2012

MCA Community Health's World AIDS Day events were a huge success! We would like to say Niawen:kowa to everyone who that attended one of our booths, presentations, or participated in the Wear Red Day and/or the CKON radio contest. It wouldn't be possible without you!

On Thursday November 29th, MCA Community Health set up a table at the Kanonkwatsheriio front entrance to provide information on HIV & AIDS. There was also a chance to enter our drawing for an iPad Mini. There was a radio contest, in which 5 questions were asked on CKON and if answered correctly, they won a \$20 gas card. On Thursday afternoon, we brought our presenter Lisa Tiger, a Native American living with HIV / AIDS, to speak to the 6th, 7th & 8th graders at the Akwesasne Mohawk School on Kawehnoke. They listened closely and seemed to enjoy her story. She invited them to challenge her to an arm wrestling match and they lined up to either take her up on the challenge or watch the matches.

On Friday, November 30th, Lisa spoke at Iohahiio to a portion of their students. They had great questions for Lisa, which she answered with her usual spunk. Also on the 30th, we had Wear Red day to show support & raise awareness to those affected by or living with HIV & AIDS. We had a good showing of Red at Iohahiio, as well as throughout MCA. Great job!

Those wearing red were entered into the drawing for the iPad Mini.

On Saturday, December 1st, which is World AIDS Day, MCA Community Health worked alongside the ACT NOW program to have a community presentation featuring Lisa Tiger. This event was well attended with a total of 86 people dropping by for some or all of the afternoon's events. We had an information



World Aids Day Mural painted by Tsiionni Fox of Akwesasne

table with a door prize drawing of an iPod Shuffle basket with two \$15 iTunes cards and then an entry into the big draw for the iPad Mini. We had Kontiwennenhawi Akwesasne Women's Singing Society perform some beautiful songs and Men dancers led us all in a stomp dance. After we formed a human ribbon to have our photos taken by professional photographer, Jessica Sargent. Although, we were unable to do the "lift off" of the lanterns, due to weather

conditions, we were able to envision what we would look like as illustrated by Katsitsionni Fox's community mural. Regardless there was great food, great prizes and really great people!

A big thanks to Lisa Tiger. She has had a difficult life with many obstacles, but she seems to have overcome her difficulties with a positive attitude and a great sense of humor. We wish Lisa well as she continues to spread her message and knowledge of HIV/AIDS across Indian Country. ❖

# What is Scabies?

## Who's affected?

Scabies mites aren't fussy. They can affect anyone regardless of age, sex, race, income or personal hygiene habits.

## How is scabies detected?

Skin scraping performed by a doctor is the only way to determine the presence of mites.

## How long before scabies appear after exposure?

Itching begins two to six weeks after the first exposure to scabies. If it's a repeat exposure to scabies, symptoms appear within one to four days.

## Fast facts about scabies

Scabies is an infectious skin disease caused by mites (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) and their eggs.

The mites live under the skin, in red, raised, itchy skin lesions, mainly found on finger webs, the sides of wrists and elbows, belt lines and thighs.

On men, scabies can also be found on external genitalia.

On women, scabies can appear on the nipples, the abdomen and lower buttocks.

Itching is severe, especially at night, and scratching can trigger infections. In people with weakened immune systems, scabies can look like a scaly or crusty skin rash.

## How can scabies be controlled?

- By being informed.
- By consulting your healthcare provider if you suspect scabies.
- By encouraging people with scabies to stay home for 24 hours after treatment.
- By washing in hot water, the infected person's clothes and bed linens used in the two to three days before treatment..
- By storing items that cannot be washed in air-tight plastic bags for one week to kill the mites.
- By providing the recommended treatment to persons, including family members and sexual contacts, who had skin-to-skin contact with an infected person.

## How to treat scabies

Bathe with warm water and soap to remove loose scales and scabs. Dry skin thoroughly.

When skin has cooled, apply treatment solution (available from a pharmacist, without a prescription), to the entire body, except the neck and the head. This cream or ointment must be left on at least 12 hours (overnight). Follow specific product directions.

## Important:

Some Treatments should not be given to infants or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding. It is best to check with your healthcare provider.

When you get up after the 12-hour treatment, bathe and use fresh clothing and bed clothes.

Machine wash and dry (hot setting) all clothing that has been used in the two to three days before the treatment. Items that cannot be laundered can be disinfected by storing them in an air-tight plastic bag for one week to kill the mites.

Repeat the treatment seven to ten days after the first treatment if the mite eggs survived or if the person is infected with the more severe Norwegian scabies. How is scabies transmitted?

Mites are transferred by direct, skin-to-skin contact. They can also be transferred by undergarments or soiled bed clothes which have recently been contaminated by infected persons.

Scabies can also be transmitted during sexual contact.

## Note:

Itching may continue for one to two weeks after treatment, but it does NOT mean that the treatment has failed.

If the problem persists, consult your healthcare provider. ❖

For More Information: Contact a Community Health Nurse at (613)575-2341 Ext. 3219

## October 23, 1812: The Skirmish in St. Regis

Amid the hoopla of the War of 1812 bicentennial, a notable anniversary came and went unobserved.

On October 23, 1812, one of the early skirmishes in the war took place, but there were no re-enactments where the clash occurred. That's because it happened in the village of Kanatakon, or St. Regis, in the Mohawk community Akwesasne, and it was probably not a great idea to have hundreds of non-Native reenactors sneaking around Akwesasne with rifles in hand at five o'clock in the morning.

Due to its location on the border between the U.S. and Canada as well as on the St. Lawrence River, Akwesasne was a strategic location for American and British forces. Although the people of Akwesasne were urged to remain neutral before the war began, both sides quickly violated the neutrality by militarizing our territory. The Americans built a blockhouse on our reservation land in French Mills, now known as Fort Covington, while the British stationed almost four dozen Canadian Voyageurs at St. Regis Point.

The Americans were determined to attack the Voyageur encampment, and marched in secrecy to the area of Snye that overlooks the village of St. Regis, only to find that there were no rafts to get across the St. Regis River. Their second attempt began on the night of October 22, when Major Guilford Dudley Young marched five companies to Gray's Mills, now known as Hogansburg, and crossed the St. Regis River on boats, a canoe, and rafts. Major Young then led his troops to the village of St. Regis, as his account relates, moving so quietly that not even our dogs heard them coming:

We arrived, within half a mile of the village, at five o'clock, where, being concealed from the enemy by a little rise of ground, we halted to reconnoiter, refresh the men, and make disposition for the attack, which was arranged in the following order :—captain Lyon was detached from the right, with orders to take the road, running along the bank of the St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of captain Montaigny's house, in which, and Donally's, the enemy were said to be quartered. Captain Dilden was detached to the St. Lawrence,

with a view of gaining the route of Donally's house, and also securing the enemy's boats, expected to have been stationed there to prevent their retreat. With the remainder of the force, I moved on in front, and arrived within a hundred and fifty yards of Montaigny's house, when I found by the firing, that captain Lyon was engaged. At the same instant, I discovered a person passing in front, and ordered him to stand ; but not being obeyed, ordered captain Higbie's first platoon to fire, and the poor fellow soon fell; he proved to be the ensign named in the list of killed. The firing was at an end in an instant, and we soon found in our possession 40 prisoners with their arms.

Historian Robert Sellar presented a Canadian perspective of the incident in 1888:

The night that followed was intensely dark and favorable for a surprise, so that the sentinels were on the alert. No cause for alarm occurred and as it drew towards the hour of dawn, their apprehensions grew less. About 5 o'clock the two officers of the guard, lieutenant Hall and ensign Rottot, were seated with sergeant McGillivray around the camp-fire, that blazed in front of the house where the captain and the men not on duty were fast asleep. The subject of conversation of the trio was the danger of their situation, and the ensign had just said: "Is it possible that the obstinacy of our captain exposes us thus to death without profit or glory!" when a volley was suddenly fired from the bush, and he fell dead and the sergeant, mortally wounded. Lieutenant Hall sprang into the house when a second volley was poured forth, which killed a French Canadian private and wounded several others, who had hardly been fairly aroused from their night's sleep. Not a shot was fired by the Canadians, who at once surrendered.

Sellar documented ignoble aftermath of the surrender and the taking of the celebrated "stand of colors."

One of the missionaries was caught and told to shroud the wounded and bury the dead; the other escaped

by hiding in the cellar. The Americans ransacked the houses, among other spoil, plundering a girl of 13 years of age of the box that held her Sunday-clothes and playthings and her savings in pennies, amounting to \$3. Worse than that, they stripped the body of ensign Rottot. Satisfied they had left nothing they could carry, the force, which numbered 200 men under command of major Young, marched to French Mills, carrying the paltry spoil they had found and 25 prisoners. From French Mills the party proceeded to Plattsburgh. Among the plunder was a small Union Jack, which they found in a cupboard in the house of the interpreter, and which he was in the custom of hoisting on saints' days and other notable occasions. This flag Major Young declared to be the stand of colors that belonged to the detachment, and he was sent to Albany with the trophy. His arrival in the capital of the state was made the occasion of a solemn ceremony. Escorted by all the troops, in the city, and with a band before him playing "Yankee Doodle," he solemnly stalked along the streets of Albany, crowded by cheering multitudes, holding aloft the flag of the Indian interpreter, until the capitol was reached, when, with spread-eagle speeches, it was received from his hands and hung upon its walls as "the first colors captured from the enemy." The major was rewarded with a colonelcy.

The British retaliated a month after the incident by attacking French Mills, capturing many of the same men who participated in the raid on St. Regis. Thirty of the 250 men sent to attack the Americans were warriors from Kanehsatake, or Oka, one of Akwesasne's sister communities. Indian neutrality, it seems, was the first casualty of the war.

The raid on St. Regis, which most Akwesasronon slept through, may have provoked some to break the community's neutrality and pick up arms. Warriors from Akwesasne and Kahnawake were recruited by the British; they served as scouts at various British forts and are credited with helping to block American attempts to invade Upper and Lower Canada. They were joined by their Haudenosaunee brethren at Grand River and Tyendinaga, who also served with distinction.

It should be noted that there were also Akwesasronon who fought on the side of the Americans, along with other Haudenosaunee still living within United States territory. This brought them into actual combat against their "Canadian" kin. The divisions engendered by the war continued long after peace was declared, especially at Akwesasne. ❖

- Darren Bonaparte

## United States Senate Honors Iroquois Nationals

Statement issued by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on its Facebook page.

*Today we honor the Iroquois Nationals, the first Native American lacrosse team to compete internationally in a professional sport. The team was created in 1983 and is represented by the six Nations of the Iroquois (Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora and Cayuga). The Iroquois people are known for creating the sport of lacrosse itself and it is central to their social, spiritual and cultural heritage. In 1990 the Iroquois Nationals were admitted to the International Lacrosse Federation and have been competing in the World Indoor Lacrosse Championship since it first began in 2003. The games, held every four years, have given the team the opportunity to travel around the world to compete against nations including Australia and Canada. They have competed in all three of the games medaling in each. Most recently they took silver in the 2011 Prague games. They have also qualified to play in the World Lacrosse Championship since 1998, taking fourth each time. In 2012 they traveled to Finland for the World Championship and came in third, despite beating England and the USA. In 2006 the Iroquois Na-*



Iroquois Naitonals, Silver Medalists 2011 Prague Games.

*tions partnered with Nike who is sponsoring programs to promote wellness-and-fitness activities in Native American communities throughout the region, as well as provide lacrosse equipment and sportswear for the team. The Iroquois Nationals program has had a significant impact on Native youth throughout the country as their triumphs have provided an international showcase of indigenous talent and culture. ❖*

## Tsiionhiakwatha: Authentic Iroquoian Village

Tsiionhiakwatha archaeological site and interpretation center, located near St. Anicet Quebec, provides a glimpse into our ancestors' pre-contact past. The site was discovered in 1974 when a St. Anicet farmer found a stone adze (axe head) while preparing his field. Pottery was discovered at the site in 1990, and soon archaeologists began to take notice.

Archaeological research of the site began in 1991, with excavations getting under way by 1993. The actual scope of what was being excavated sent reverberations through the Quebec archaeological community, since the artifacts being unearthed at Tsiionhiakwatha were quickly becoming the largest and most significant Iroquoian village ever to be surveyed archaeologically in the province.

People from Akwesasne have worked on the archaeological excavation, as well as the 1997 construction of a replica of

authentic Iroquoian longhouses circa 1450 AD, which stands at the Interpretation Centre adjacent to the excavation site. This authentic Iroquoian village is the only one in existence in Quebec.

The Mohawk name Tsiionhiakwatha, means "where we pick berries", although it is commonly known as the Droulers site, referring to the family name of the people who presently live on the property.

A wide range of objects have been found since excavations began, including clay pottery, clay tobacco pipes, bone tools, harpoons, awls, seeds – corn and beans – as well as some structures such as fireplaces and other earthworks. Archaeologists have dated the finds and the site to approxi-

mately 1450 AD, and have suggested that as many as 600 to 800 people inhabited the village that lived in 15 longhouses.

Archaeologists have traced the artifacts of the village to a population identified as the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. This term is also assigned to the linguistic and cultural family encountered by Jacques Cartier, when he explored the St. Lawrence River. These recent archaeological researches have revealed the presence of a number of sites and longhouses dating between 1300 and 1534.



*Tsiionhiakwatha archaeological site, near St. Anicet, Quebec will re-open for the season May 2013.*

The most important historical event that masked the East of Canada before the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1603 was the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. What was the cause? There are numerous hypotheses, but the disappearance of these populations remains puzzling for archaeological and historians.

These nations may well have vanished, however they have left indelible traces which witness their time in the St-Lawrence valley.



*Harpoons*

The Interpretation Centre and the on-site Tsiionhiakwatha Museum were created by the efforts of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne in cooperation with the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs and the Municipality of St. Anicet.

There is a great deal of interest in the Tsiionhiakwatha/Droulers Site Museum and Interpretation Centre, both by Akwesasne residents as well as those in neighboring communities. The Museum and Interpretation Centre is closed for the winter and will re-open on May 18, 2013. ❖

## New York and Ottawa Railway

The New York and Ottawa Railway was a railroad that connected Tupper Lake, New York to Ottawa, Ontario. In 1897, the Ottawa & New York Railway was to build from Cornwall to Ottawa and also construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence River. This was supposed to be completed by 1898. In 1897, the New York and Ottawa Railroad was to build an extension from Moira, NY to the St. Lawrence River to connect with the Ottawa and New York Railway. This route was completed in 1898, when the railway was completed up to the St. Lawrence River or to Nyando, NY which would later become known as Rooseveltown.

Construction of the bridges began in 1897 and it was supposed to be completed by 1898, but on September 6, 1898, one of the piers on the south channel bridge collapsed. This accident killed 15 workers and injured 18 others. This delayed the opening of the New York and Ottawa Railway. It was not until October 1, 1900, that this link was opened for regular traffic.

The construction of the railway across the St. Lawrence River was the most important part of this route because there were no other bridge crossings between Coteau Landing, Quebec, near Valleyfield and Queenston, New York near Niagara Falls. Two bridges had to be constructed to get from the American side to the Canadian side. One of these bridges was built in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River that connected Cornwall Island to

Nyando. On Cornwall Island, the bridge would have been near the end of Recreation Road. The other bridge was in the north channel of the St. Lawrence River that connected Cornwall Island to Cornwall. On Cornwall Island, the bridge would have been near the end of Tewisateni Road. There was also a swing bridge over the Cornwall Canal.

During the 1920s, people wanted this railway bridge system to support automobile traffic as well. Plans were submitted and the final decision was to plank the existing bridges so that both trains and cars could share the right-of-way. In 1934, the first car crossed over the bridges from the American side to the Canadian side. The railway bridge system was also renamed the Roosevelt International Bridge. Rooseveltown was named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, after he visited and opened the bridge to automobile traffic. In maps from before that time, Rooseveltown was called Nyando because of the NY and O railway. The Mohawk word for that area is Naiento which comes from NY and O.

The last train to cross these bridges was in 1957 because the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority paid the company \$2,280,000 to abandon the line. The SLSA wanted the line to be abandoned so they could build new bridges that would provide enough height over the passing ships. The new south channel bridge was opened to traffic in 1958 and the new north channel bridge opened in 1962. The old south channel bridge was dismantled in 1958 and the old north channel bridge was dismantled in 1965. ❖



*This railway bridge connected Cornwall to Cornwall Island or what is known as the North Channel of the St. Lawrence River.*



*Railway bridge constructed over the south channel of the St. Lawrence River connecting Cornwall Island to Rooseveltown.*

# Historical Relationship of Neighbor Communities: Akwesasne and St. Andrews

There is historical relationship between the Akwesasne community and St. Andrews West that ought to be mentioned. Although our collective history would begin in 1785 with the Catholic Church, it would be safe to assume and identify that personal relationships would have existed further back into the fur trade and time's of war.

Throughout the 1600's the French Regime established Catholic mission settlements along the St. Lawrence River Valley to manage trade and convert aboriginal peoples within the colony of New France. These missions created 'friendly' stop over's for early European explores and traders in an 'unfriendly' era of North American history. Mission settlements also drew significant aboriginal populations to areas with easy access to European trade goods and supplied the French colony with needed interpreters, trade partners and military allies for the growing demand of furs for the North American Fur Trade. It was during this era that our collective ancestors would have actually worked for trading companies such as the Hudson Bay Company or North West Company based out of Montreal.

Shortly after the American Revolution and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, masses of United Empire Loyalists (UEL) were expelled from Central New York State. The UEL relocated to this area and other regions within the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada. Irish, Scotch and English immigrants settled to establish their own local communities from lands allotted to them from the British Crown.

Scottish born Reverend Roderick Macdonell arrived in Akwesasne via Quebec City to fulfill a missionary assignment among the St. Regis Indian Mission. Here he took on a double duty with the mission at St. Andrews where he had family and provided both communities the religious sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. Also identified in local publication "A History of the St. Regis Catholic Church", historical Mother and Son team indicate that:



St. Regis Indian Mission

Reverend Roderick Macdonell, a Scottish priest at St. Andrews, Ontario, was the next to leave his mark at Akwesasne, starting in December of 1785 and ending with his death in 1806. During his time here the massive stone church was constructed as well the rectory. McDonnell went back and forth between Akwesasne and St. Andrews, Ontario, where he over saw the construction of a "sister church" to the one at St. Regis. (Bonaparte and Bonaparte, p.13)

Kevin Wheeler, a local contributor to the Cornwall Township Historical Society shares that: "Father Roderick Macdonell had four brothers and a sister



St. Andrew's Church sign reads, "ministered to by the Rev. Roderick MacDonell, the missionary at St. Regis. The church was built under his leadership..."

living in the St. Andrews area who had relocated from New York after the revolution...two of whom were captains in the Kings Royal Regiment". It was Reverend Macdonell who was the driving force behind replacing both wooden churches in these neighboring missions with the historical stone structures that continue to stand today.

Mr. Wheeler personally remembers while growing up along the Raisin River some interactions between Akwesasronon and locals St. Andrews residents that, "The Indians of St. Regis would come up the Raisin River in the spring to trap... and harvest hickory for lacrosse sticks and what else".

Later in history, toward the end of the Great depression Father Michael Karhaienton Jacobs came to serve the Mohawks of Akwesasne from one of its sister communities, the Mohawk community of Kahnawake. Through Father Jacobs recent

memories still survive in today's elder population of both St. Andrews west and Akwesasne. Father Bernard Cameron who currently presides over the St. Andrews Parish warmly remembers Father Jacobs "transporting young female students to St. Andrews Catholic School", a boarding school located adjacent to the rectory and church in St. Andrews West. There also exists a shared memory of the Akwesasne (St. Regis and Cornwall Island) Lacrosse teams competing with the St. Andrews team in weekend lacrosse games.

These few sentences are a written memory of the relations we have with our neighbors from the surrounding communities. Onkwe'ta:ke would like to thank Rosemary and Darren Bonaparte of Akwesasne, Maureen and Catherine McAleer, Kevin Wheeler and Father Bernard Cameron all of St. Andrews West for their help and contribution to this article. Niawenko:wa. ❖

## VERY SPECIAL THANKS TO

### Yakoweriyio!

(She who has a kind heart)



*Although you have chosen to remain anonymous, the Creator knows of your generosity and shall without a doubt bless you abundantly. From us, however, please accept our most sincere appreciation and genuine thanks for your very kind and generous gifts: a most extraordinary and incredibly meaningful portrait of Saint Kateri Tekakwitha by Mohawk artist Jordan "Tehaweiakaron" Thompson, beyond question an artist par excellence, and an equally beautiful and quite exquisite manger set which will be treasured for years to come. Also, please be assured of our continuing prayers for you and yours!*

## Nia:wen Kowa!



### Keristos Ne Korah:Kowa

The Mohawk Parish of Christ the King  
A Catholic "Anglican-Use" Community  
Under the Patronage of Saint Kateri Tekakwitha  
Tyendinaga, M.T.





## Seaway Valley Rapids

The Seaway Valley Rapids are members of the Ottawa District Minor Hockey Association. This year the Seaway Valley "AA/A" Minor Hockey Association offers teams for players born between 1997 and 2005. This year there are 8 teams in different divisions, the teams are Novice A, Minor Atom A, Atom AA, Minor Peewee AA, Major Peewee AA, Minor Bantam AA, Major Bantam AA, and Minor Midget AA. Seaway Valley Rapids gets players from Akwesasne Minor Hockey Association, Alexandria Minor Hockey Association, Charl-Lan Minor Hockey Association, Cornwall Minor Hockey Association, North Glengarry Stormont Hockey Association, and South Stormont Minor Hockey Association. This year there are 6 players from Akwesasne that play for 3 different Seaway Valley teams, Novice A, Minor Bantam AA, and Minor Midget AA.

The Novice A team is coached by Chad Brownlee. Crayton Cree plays for this team as a goalie. Crayton is the son of Craig and Carlene Cree. He is 8 years old and is in 3rd grade at St. Regis Mohawk School. Carey Terrance Jr. also plays for this team as a forward. Carey is the son of Carey and Ashley Terrance. He is 7 years old and is in 2nd grade at St. Regis Mohawk School. The Novice A team has a tournament December 14-16 in Ottawa at the Sensplex. They also have another tournament December 27-29 in St. Catherines.

The Minor Bantam AA team is coached by Derek Duchesne and Jason Norman. Kenan Herne plays for this team as a forward. Kenan is the son of Karson Herne and Sheri Lazore. He is 13 years old and is in 7th grade at J.W.

Leary Junior High. Kobe Skidders also plays for this team as a defenseman. Kobe is the son of Troy Skidders and Allison Skidders (Buckshot). He is 13 years old and is in 8th grade at Holy Trinity Catholic High School. Tehakwirakarenrons McDonald plays on this team as defenseman. Tehakwirakarenrons is the son of Dan McDonald. He is 13 years old and is in 7th grade at Salmon River Central School. The Minor Bantam AA team just hosted a tournament at the Benson Center in Cornwall from November 30-December 2. They lost in the semi-finals to the Gloucester Rangers 4-3 in triple overtime. The Minor Midget AA team is coached by Pat McLeod and Marc Sauve. Tyren Boots plays for this team as a forward. Tyren is the son of Casey and Cheryl Swamp. He is 15 years old and is in 10th grade at Salmon River Central School. The Minor Midget AA team also hosted a tournament at the Benson Center in Cornwall from November 30-December 2.

The Novice A team have their home games at the Benson Center in Cornwall and in Maxville. The Minor Bantam AA and Minor Midget AA team have their home games at the Benson Center in Cornwall, in Long Sault and in Maxville. ❖



## November 2012

A number of employees from Mohawk Council of Akwesasne have participated in Movember and have demonstrated their support for men's health. Movember is an annual, month-long event involving the growing of moustaches during the month of November to raise awareness of prostate cancer and other male cancer and associated charities. The Movember Foundation runs the Movember charity event, housed at Movember.com. The goal of Movember is to "change the face of men's health."

By encouraging men to get involved, Movember aims to increase early cancer detection, diagnosis and effective treatments, and ultimately reduce the number of preventable deaths. Besides getting an annual check-up, the Movember Foundation encourages men to be aware of any family history of cancer, and to adopt a healthier lifestyle.

Several members of the Akwesasne Mohawk Police committed to growing a mustache for 30 days of November, and in doing so became walking talking billboards for a great cause. The moustache was our ribbon and the symbol by which we generated conversations, awareness and raised funds in support of those with prostate cancer.

The whole intent of joining the Movember campaign was to have fun, raise awareness and make a contribution to support group that knows what its like to go through those trying times. Battling cancer is not an easy time to get through oftentimes it leaves you feeling hopeless and helpless. During times like that we can only try to lift their spirits with our moustache. The Akwesasne Mohawk Police Service raised \$2,355.00 for the Akwesasne Cancer Support Group. ❖



SGT. Ranatiiotha Swamp presents donation to Edith and George Adams of the Akwesasne Cancer Support Group.



Clockwise: Cst. Raweras Mitchell, Deputy Chief Leroy Swamp, Cst. Eddie Thompson, and Cst. Wallace Thompson



Mohawk Government employees: Curtis Lazore, ARRO; Rasennes Pemberton, ARRO; Dwight Bero, ARRO; Brendan White, Communications Unit

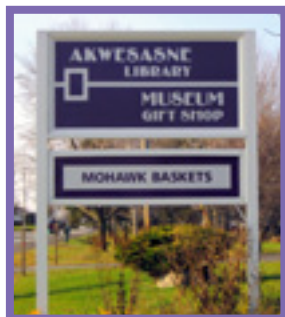


Even female employees joined in the campaign by donning a false moustache and becoming a "MoSista". Women also get involved to show their support and raise funds for charity. Good laughs for a great cause. Mohawk Government Employees: Shelia Oakes, ARRO; Karen Loran, District Chief Tsi Snaihne; Ashley Tarbell, Comm. Unit; Theresa Thompson, Mohawk Gov't Support; Jacey Rourke, Comm. Unit; Florence Phillips, District Chief of Kana:takon.

## Akwesasne Flashback

### 25 years ago - 1987

The Akwesasne Library and Cultural Center opened with a Tree planting Ceremony officiated by Jake Swamp as well as a dance troupe performance directed by Gesso Thomas. The new building replaced the library previously connected to the clinic and provided a much needed larger space for library books, technology, museum displays as well as space for culturally based community activities such as basket making, drum and rattle making classes and smoke dance lessons.



### 50 years ago – 1962

The North Channel Bridge opened on July 3, 1962 linking Cornwall Island to the City of Cornwall. The bridge is a high level structure 1625 meters long and 8.2 meters wide accommodating two lanes of traffic. Operated and managed by the Seaway International Bridge Corporation, a joint venture between the Federal Bridge Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the bridge now handles over 120,000 commercial vehicles and 2,300,000 passenger vehicles annually.



### 75 years ago – 1937

Originally operated as a church run school, the St. Regis Mohawk School was opened in 1937 and operated by New York State Department of Education. This coincided with a significant cultural revival within Akwesasne as Ray Fadden, an ardent

collector of Native stories and also the sixth grade teacher, encouraged and inspired many students to learn more about their culture. Today, the St. Regis Mohawk School, as a part of the Salmon River School District, provides an effective learning environment for Mohawk students from pre-k to grade 5.

The building served as a church run school with the top floors serving as a convent and later became the St. Regis Mohawk School.



(photo courtesy of Akwesasne Library and Cultural Center)

Built in 1880 at the four corners in Hogan, this building was used as a school in 1922 until the current site of the St. Regis Mohawk School was opened in 1937.

### 100 years ago – 1912

The beginnings of a smallpox epidemic in the area began in the nearby towns of Bombay and Fort Covington. Initial attempts at vaccinations were unsuccessful but as the cases of infection rose in the neighboring communities Akwesasne residents, particularly the elderly and very young, had received a vaccination by the next season. The following year saw the smallpox hit Akwesasne and great care was taken in quarantining and cleaning the homes of those affected greatly reducing the potential impact of the disease. These steps were credited for greatly reducing the life threatening damage. ❖



## Rotón:ni Nikahá:wi - Christmas Time

1. Satatewieennentá:'on ken ne Rotón:ni nikahá:wi?.....Are you ready for Christmas time?
2. Í:iah árok .....Not yet.
3. Wakenen'kiá:khe .....I am going to cut a pine tree
4. Wakenen'kia'khónhne .....I went to cut a tree & came back
5. Ón:wak kahrhá:kon na'tontá:ke..... I just came back from the woods
6. Enkatenen'tó:ten..... I will put up a tree
7. Wakatenèn:tote .....I have a tree up
8. Í:kehre ó:ni ostón:ha akatenonhsahserón:ni.....I want to also decorate my house
9. Í:kehre átste nonkwá:ti akhahseraniiontónnion.....I want to hang lights outside
10. Sahtenkión:he ken kí:ken Rotón:ni nikahá:wi?.....Are you going away at Christmas time?
11. Enki'terón:take..... I will stay at home
12. Akhwá:tsire tahón:ne. ....My family are coming
13. Ó:nen ken akwé:kon sahní:non ne Rotón:ni aó:wen ? .....Have you bought your Christmas gifts?
14. Tsi iontenhninon'taniónhkhwa ón:wak na'tontá:ke.....I just came back from the mall
15. Tóhkara niiori:wake ón:wak wakhní:non..... I have bought several items
16. Iesatennié:ton ken ne ne Rotón:ni nikahá:wi aohiatónhsera...Have you mailed out Christmas cards yet?
17. Í:iah árok thaontakatáhsawen .....I haven't started.
18. Shakhstòn:rha .....He has a big beard (Santa Clause)
19. Shakó:wis..... He gives (Santa Clause)
20. Keksa'tiióhne .....I have been a good child
21. Ón:wa iohserá:te .....This season
22. Aontahsekhawíhten .....Would you bring it to me
23. Akonri'wanón:tonhse..... I will ask you
24. Kahská:neks..... I wish for
25. Iontkahri'tákhkwa .....Toys





## Hazard Help Sheet Wood Stove Safety

# Wood Stove Safety and YOU!

With the ever-increasing cost of home heating, more and more energy conscious people are installing wood stoves. An undesirable result has been a corresponding increase in the number of wood stove and chimney fires. To protect your family and property, this equipment must be properly installed and operated. To reduce the chances of having a fire in your home, follow the recommendations below on proper selection, installation, maintenance and operation of a wood stove.

### SMOKE AND FIRE PROTECTION



Smoke detectors in working condition and sleeping with the bedroom closed at night are important considerations for everyone. As 97% of the fire fatalities nationwide died of smoke inhalation without ever receiving a burn and 64% died in bed without ever knowing there was a fire. It has been estimated that one-third of these fatalities would have been prevented had they slept with their bedroom door closed at night.

For more information go to  
[www.fireplacesandwoodstoves.com](http://www.fireplacesandwoodstoves.com)

Brought to you by  
MCA's Emergency Measures

### SELECTION & INSTALLATION

To ensure that your wood stove is safe, pay particular care and attention to the selection and installation of your wood stove. The wood stove that you select should be one that is listed by an approved testing laboratory. If you purchase a second-hand wood stove, make sure that the stove does not have any broken parts or large cracks that might make it unsafe to operate. Furthermore, you should make sure that the stove is not too large for the room or area it will be heating and installed.

Prior to installing the stove, read and follow the manufacturer's installation instructions. The following items should be carefully checked prior to the initial fire-up of the stove.

- A layer of sand or brick has been placed in the bottom of the firebox, if suggested by the stove manufacturer.
- The stove is located on a noncombustible floor or an approved floor protection material is placed under the stove.



• Floor protection extends out 6 to 12 inches from the sides and back of the stove and 18 inches from the front where the wood is loaded.



• The stove is placed at least 36 inches away from combustible materials. If not, fire-resistant materials are used to protect woodwork and other combustible materials.



## Hazard Help Sheet Wood Stove Safety Continued . . .

### OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Maintenance means you must clean your chimney annually. After regular and normal operation of your wood stove, it usually has a creosote buildup. If a buildup of 1/4" or more creosote exists, then a chimney fire hazard also exists. Chimneys serving airtight stoves should be checked frequently, as total blockage has occurred in less than 72 hours after installation. Frequent chimney cleaning is the only sure way to eliminate chimney fires. Chimney cleaning should be accomplished by a mechanical means. Never use chemical cleaners because they can cause corrosion on metal chimneys and may start intense fires caused by accelerated oxidation.

- If you use an airtight stove, open the intake damper fully before you open the door. The hot unburned fuel gases can burn explosively if air is introduced too quickly.
- Never burn coal and wood in the same stove. Clearances for coal stoves and the construction of coal stoves are different than wood stoves because coal generates higher heat.
- If you burn artificial logs, never poke it or burn more than one at a time. They contain up to 60% wax or sterno and will burn extremely fast if broken up. This will damage your stove and may cause a house fire.
- Keep all wood, paper, matches or other combustibles away from the wood stove or chimney pipe.
- When you reload your wood stove or start a fire, let it burn with dampers wide open for five minutes. This will help burn out creosote deposits in the chimney. Warning: do not start a hot fire if there is a 1/4" inch or thicker layer of creosote in the chimney pipe.
- NEVER USE FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS TO KINDLE OR REKINDLE A FIRE!

### BE PREPARED FOR A FIRE

No wood-burning system is 100% safe and fire-proof. A safe installation and extra care will help prevent fire, but accept the idea that there could be a fire and be prepared to handle it. Make certain everyone in the house is familiar with the warning signs of a chimney fire (sucking sounds, a loud roar, and shaking pipes). Instruct everyone on what to do. All adults should know how and when to use a fire extinguisher. Place the fire department emergency phone stickers on every phone.

- Call the Fire Department immediately, before doing anything else.
- Cut off the fire's air supply by closing all dampers on the wood stove and/or chimney pipe.
- Get everyone out of the house and put them to work watching for sparks or signs of fire on the roof or nearby.
- Keep a Class 1A:10BC dry chemical fire extinguisher handy. If the house catches on fire, try to extinguish it if it is safe to do so. Stand back 6 to 8 feet (6-8') and direct the nozzle to the base of the flames.

### CHIMNEY FIRES

Chimney fires are usually started by allowing a stove or fireplace to get out of hand, over-firing or using it as a trash burner. Don't burn material like cardboard, milk cartons, and Christmas wrap, which produce higher temperatures than a normal fire. Trash burning has also contributed to several burns and injuries.

Any wood fire will produce accumulations of creosote and these accumulations can be considered dangerous. Not only can they contribute to chimney fires, but such fires can cause structural damage to your home as well. The best preven-

FOR ALL EMERGENCIES CALL  
**Central Dispatch**  
**(613) 575-2000**

# Tekwanonhwera:ton tsi Roton:ni Merry Christmas



## Mohawk Council of Akwesasne

Department of  
Technical Services

Justice  
Department

Housing  
Department

Community and  
Social Services

Department of  
Health

Tehotienawakon  
Executive Services

Akwesasne  
Mohawk Police  
Services

Akwesasne  
Mohawk Board of  
Education

## MOHAWK COUNCIL OF AKWESASNE TELEPHONE EXTENSIONS

### Administration Building #1

Tel: (613) 575-2250 Fax: 575-2181

### Administration Building #2

Tel: (613) 575-2348 Fax: 575-2884

### CIA Building #3

Tel: (613) 936-1548 Fax: 938-6760

Adolescent Treatment Center	Ext. 1300
Ambulance Unit	Ext. 3121
Akwesasne Mohawk School	Ext. 1700
Animal Control/Compliance	Ext. 2415
Aboriginal Rights & Research	Ext. 2203
Board of Education	Ext. 1400
Child & Family Services	Ext. 3139
Community Health Nurses	Ext. 3218
Computers	Ext. 2323
Community Support Program	Ext. 3262
Community & Social Services	Ext. 3307
Dental Clinic	Ext. 3208
Economic Development	Ext. 1053
Emergency Measures	Ext. 1030
Environment	Ext. 1039
Executive Services	Ext. 2120
Finance	Ext. 2168
Health	Ext. 3300
Home Care/Support	Ext. 1069

Housing	Ext. 2300
Human Resources	Ext. 2146
Hydro Quebec	Ext. 2189
Iakhihsotha	Ext. 4201
Iethinisten:ha	Ext. 1500
Iohahi:io Adult Education	Ext. 4100
Justice	Ext. 2400
Kana:takon Medical Clinic	Ext. 3214
Kana:takon School	Ext. 2500
Kawehno:ke Medical Clinic	Ext. 1110
Maintenance/Sanitation	Ext. 3400
Mohawk Court	Ext. 1026
Mohawk Government	Ext. 2200
Mohawk Police Reception	Ext. 3502
Nation Building	Ext. 1055
Non-Insured Health Benefits	Ext. 3201
Operational Support	Ext. 2100
Optometry	Ext. 3131
Office of Vital Statistics	Ext. 1013

Pharmacy	Ext. 3250
Records Management	Ext. 1202
Snye Child Care	Ext. 4300
Technical Services	Ext. 1003
Traditional Medicine	Ext. 3220
Tsi Snaihne School	Ext. 4400
Tsi ionkwanonsote	Ext. 1600
Wholistic Health	Ext. 3100

### OUTSIDE FACILITIES

Anowara'ko:wa Arena	936-1583
Kawehnoke Water Plant	933-1971
Child Care Administration	938-5067
Mohawk Security Services	932-5183
Roads Garage	938-5476
St. Regis Child Care	575-1915