

# WARRIOR

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# War for Territory

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**Colonization:** the invasion & occupation of other lands for resources and/or settlement.

When a land or region is already occupied by an Indigenous population, colonialism becomes a violent conflict between two ways of life, opposed to each other by their very nature, with one attempting to impose itself on the other. For this reason, colonization is most often a *war for territory*.

War can be defined as a “state of hostilities that exists between or among nations, characterized by the use of military force... a violent clash between two hostile, independent and irreconcilable wills, each trying to impose itself on the other. The means to that end is the organized application or threat of violence by military force.”

*Warfighting*, p. 3

Frantz Fanon, a well-known anti-colonial writer & doctor during the 1950s Algerian revolution, stated:

“Decolonization is always a violent phenomenon... the proof of success lies in a whole social structure being changed from the bottom up... Decolonization is the meeting of two forces, opposed to each other by their very nature.”

*The Wretched of the Earth*, p. 35-36

Some Natives deny that such a conflict now exists in North America, citing the lack of state violence & conditions associated with war. However,

“War involves all the elements of national power, including diplomacy, military force, economics, ideology, technology & culture.”

*Warfighting*, p. 25

Wars can be of either high or low intensity. The more that a conflict comes to rely on political, economic or psychological means, and the less it uses military force (i.e., ‘low-intensity conflict’), the more difficult it can be for the Native to understand the root cause of their oppressed living conditions.

In addition to routine police abuse inflicted on Native peoples, the selective use of military-police violence against Indigenous resistance can also be seen in recent examples, including Wounded knee 1973, Oka 1990, Gustafsen Lake & Ipperwash 1995, and Burnt Church 2000-01. These incidents reveal the true nature of the colonial system; it is this use of force that ultimately enables the system to impose its will.

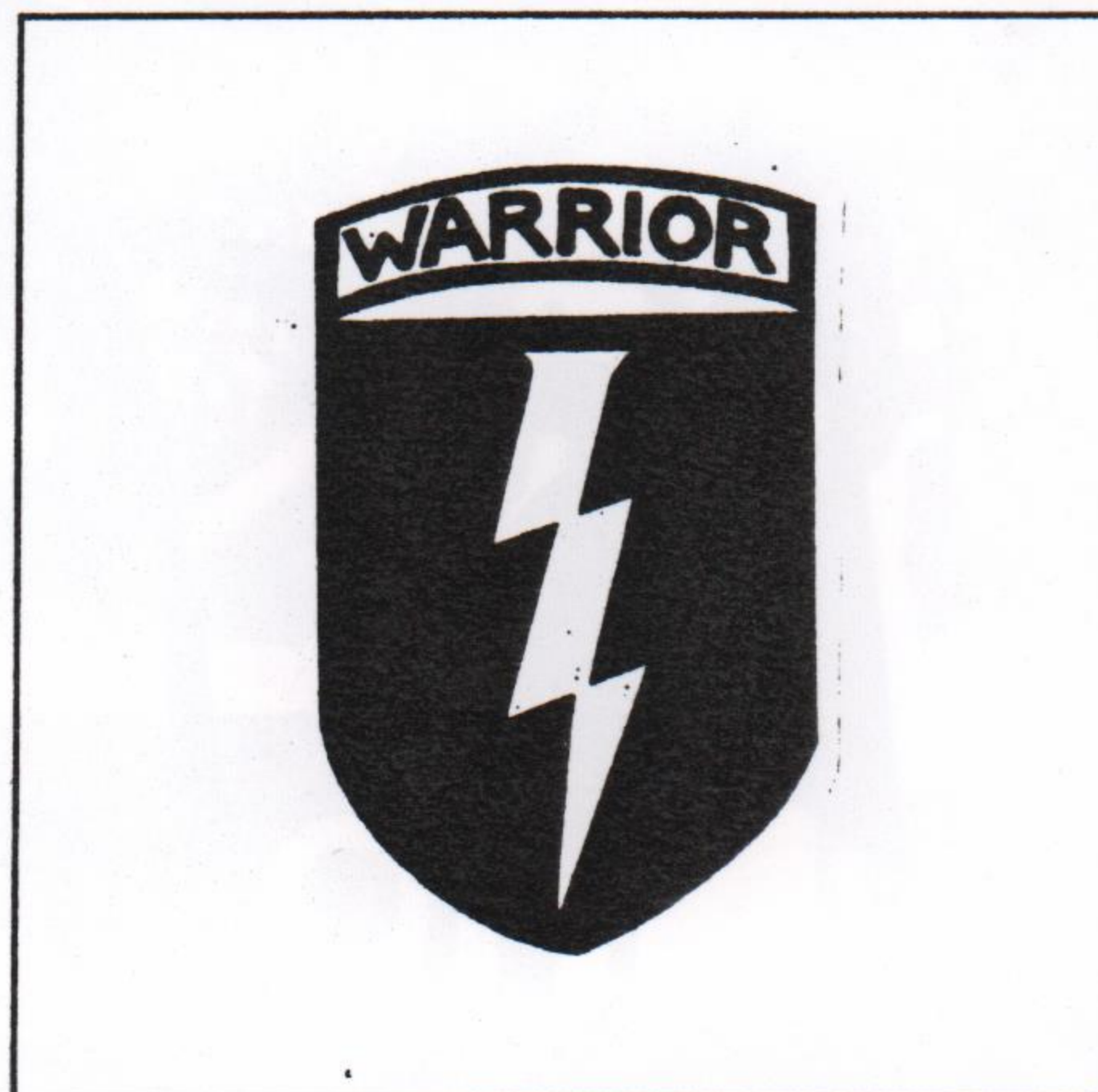
“There is another type of warfare waged on the native. It is waged against the mind of the natives. This type of warfare is every bit as dirty & deadly as the ones with guns. The casualties are the drunks, drug addicts & suicides. The casualty rate is high. There are Indians walking around dazed & confused suffering from identity crisis. This is one of the wars the modern warrior has to fight. To fight any kind of war, one needs courage, knowledge of the enemy, & strategic planning. The biggest single requirement is FIGHTING SPIRIT.”

Louis Karoniaktajeh Hall, *The Warrior's Handbook*, p.

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“Military action is important to the health of the nation; it is the ground of death & life, the path of survival & destruction, so it is imperative to examine it.”

Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*, p. 1

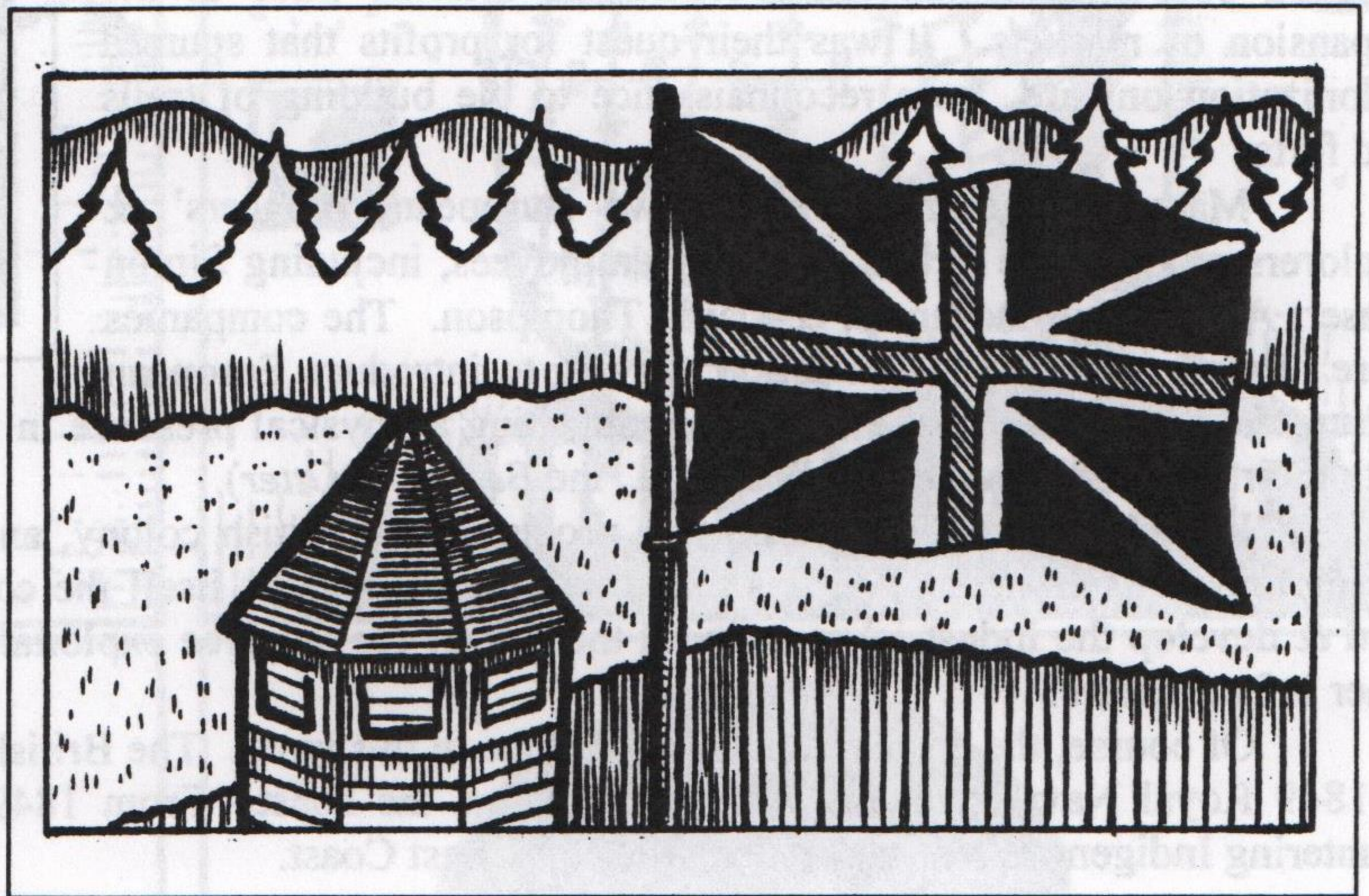


# Gunboats & Genocide

## The Violent History of Colonization in 'British Columbia'

In history, the colonization of what would become British Columbia is presented as largely peaceful, even friendly. Like Columbus' 'peaceful' invasion of the Americas in 1492, this history is a colonial myth. Like all colonial myths, it seeks to conceal genocide and legitimize colonialism.

The standard colonial history of BC goes like this: on a mission of science & exploration, Capt. James Cook discovered Vancouver Island. This began the fur trade. The Natives were shrewd traders, who benefited from the exchange of culture. Then, in 1858, gold was found in the Fraser Valley & southern Interior. Tens of thousands of settlers poured in. At the same time, disease epidemics killed off as much as 90% of the population. The government was powerless to stop this. Those who survived were put on reservations. Their children were forced into residential schools, victims of a "well-intentioned but misguided" policy of assimilation. And here we are today.



This is the standard version promoted by schools, government, and the tourism industry. It avoids or minimizes Indigenous resistance and the extent of genocide. Today's generations are left with a history that portrays their ancestors as weak, powerless and overwhelmed by European civilization. But that is a colonial myth.

### Contact & Conflict

Beginning in the 1770s, Spanish, British, Russian and US ships began sailing the Northwest Coast. They were mostly interested in trade, especially for sea otter skins. This trade lasted until the 1820s, when the sea otter was nearly extinct. While Natives most often welcomed these first visitors & began trading, this period was also marked by frequent war & bloodshed along the coast.



John Jewitt, the ship's armourer. He and one other were kept as slaves for 2 years.

These attacks were most often the result of provocations & aggression on the part of ship's crews & captains, many of whom had experience in other colonial regions. They were arrogant and convinced of their racial superiority, at times using force to ensure trade or steal furs.

In Alaska, Russians enslaved the Aleut and forced them to hunt. A revolt by Aleuts in the 1760s resulted in the destruction of 4 Russian ships. The Russians retaliated with massacres, destroying several villages.

In Alaska and northern BC, however, the Tlingit were able to resist Russian occupation and were never conquered by them. In the early 1800s, the Tlingits destroyed several Russian forts and ships. In 1802, for example, a Tlingit army of some 1,000 warriors destroyed the Russian fort at Sitka.

In Haida Gwaii & Vancouver Island, many other European ships were also attacked & destroyed. In 1803, the US ship *Boston* was captured and nearly all its crew killed. The Nuuchah-Nulth took 2 prisoners, one of whom was

## Corporate Colonialism

At the same time, fur-trade companies such as the Hudson's Bay & Northwest Company began establishing forts in the interior region, beginning with Fort St. John in 1805. At this time, state-licensed corporations had taken control of colonial trade & the expansion of markets. It was their quest for profits that spurred colonization onward, from reconnaissance to the building of trails and forts.

Many of the most-well known European 'pioneers' & explorers of BC were in fact company employees, including Simon Fraser, Alexander Mackenzie, & David Thompson. The companies were primary agents of colonization, serving to introduce European culture & ideology to Natives, while establishing a physical presence in Indigenous territories. They were also well-armed, with their own militias and gun-boats (i.e., the *Beaver* & *Otter*).

In 1849, Vancouver Island was proclaimed a British colony, and the Hudson's Bay Company placed in charge of immigration & settlement. At this time, the corporation was itself the colonial government. Its main functions were to sell land & develop the industrial capacity of the colony for resource exploitation. This included building towns, trails, ports, and other infrastructure.

Of course, the corporation was not alone in this work. The British crown remained the primary power, and beginning in 1849 Royal Navy gunboats were stationed on the coast. From 1849-1888, these gunboats were the main weapons in countering Indigenous resistance along the Northwest Coast.



## Gunboat Frontier

Warships deployed to the coast by the Royal Navy were among the most powerful weaponry used against Natives in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ships such as the *HMS Grappler*, *Forward*, *Boxer*, *Alert*, *Devastation* and others, had as many as 50 cannons mounted. They also had rockets and squadrons of Royal Marines.



Among the first actions by the Royal Navy was the 1850 destruction of a Kwakwaka'wakw village on northern Vancouver Island, allegedly in response to the killing of settlers. For the next 4 decades, this became a routine practise any time settlers were killed or ships attacked along the coast. Many villages were destroyed through naval bombardment or fires. At other times, villages were occupied & accused persons were hung in front of the people.

The largest single naval attack occurred in 1864. After a trade ship (the *Kingfisher*) was captured, looted & destroyed in Clayoquot Sound, the Ahousat were targeted for collective punishment.

9 Ahousat villages were destroyed by the Royal Navy.

That same year, the Chilcotin Uprising occurred when Tsilhqot'in warriors attacked & killed Europeans building a road through their territory. A large military force was deployed and succeeded in capturing some of the warriors, including their leaders. Five were sentenced to death.

Throughout the 1860s and 1870s, numerous villages of the Kwakwaka'wakw, Nuuchahnulth, Coast Salish, & Tlingit were destroyed by naval firepower. During the same period, many European ships were attacked & looted by Indigenous warriors defending their people, territory & way of life.

The last recorded attack on a European ship occurred in 1873 by Owikeeno warriors. The last use of naval firepower against a Native village occurred against the Nuxalk at Kimsquit, in 1877. That year, the Secwepemc & Okanagan in the southern Interior formed a confederacy, & colonial officials feared an armed rebellion.

The Royal Navy & other military forces played a vital role in the colonization of BC, serving to pacify Indigenous resistance & impose colonial law & order. This initial phase of resistance had big obstacles, however, including: ongoing tribal warfare, which continued into the 1870s & made unity impossible; reliance on seashore and riverside village locations, reducing mobility and exposing villages to naval fire; and massive depopulation through disease epidemics.

In fact, Indigenous resistance throughout BC would have continued longer had it not been for the devastating impact of European diseases, which led to death rates as high as 90 %.

## Biological Warfare

The deadly effects of European diseases are usually mentioned in colonial histories. This is because of the huge impact they had (which cannot be denied) & because they provide an easy answer to the question: What happened to all the Indians?

As early as the 1770s, disease epidemics had occurred along the coast. Periodic epidemics continued throughout the 1800s, including smallpox, influenza, measles, syphilis, and others. The worst epidemic (smallpox) occurred in 1862, when an estimated 1 in 3 Natives died along the coast and southern Interior.

This epidemic began in Fort Victoria, allegedly from a gold prospector who had arrived from San Francisco. As the epidemic began, officials in Victoria began immunization of several hundred Natives. Then, in May 1862, Natives were ordered to evacuate the fort under threat of military force. Hundreds headed up the coast & into the interior, spreading the disease.



David Walker, a naval surgeon stationed on the coast, later stated:

“If it were intended to exterminate the natives of this coast no means could be devised more certain than that of permitting these miserable wretches to return home in a state of sickness & disease” (quoted in *Gunboat Frontier*, p. 80).

And yet, officials not only “permitted” Natives to return to their homes, they *forced* them to, knowing full well the consequences of their actions. Commenting on the 1862 epidemic, one scholar noted that,

“[T]his epidemic might have been avoided, and the whites knew it. Vaccine was available... and the efficacy of quarantine was understood” (*Spirit of Pestilence*, p. 172).

In fact, a vaccination for smallpox had been developed in 1796. As early as 1802, the US Army began vaccination of Natives located around Army forts to control outbreaks of the disease.

At the same time, colonial forces were also well aware of the use of biological warfare. One of

the best documented cases is that of Sir Jeffrey Amherst during the 1763 rebellion led by Pontiac. At that time, Amherst was commander of all British forces in N. America. The rebellion had destroyed several forts and placed others under siege, including Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg). Amherst directed officers to spread smallpox in a letter:

“Could it not be contrived to send the smallpox among those disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce their numbers” (*The Conspiracy of Pontiac & the Indian War*, p. 39).

The 1862 Smallpox Epidemic occurred at a time when British settlement & immigration were being pursued as official colonial policy. This had begun in the late 1850s and was strengthened by the 1858 Fraser Valley Gold Rush, when tens of thousands of settlers descended into the region. It also occurred at a time when Indigenous resistance had continued, with attacks on ships & settlers, despite the presence of Royal Navy gunboats.

There is little doubt this epidemic was promoted as part of an ongoing counter-insurgency war, an early effort to achieve ‘economic certainty’. It should be noted that, today, smallpox remains classified as a Type A biological weapon by the US Center for Disease Control (along with anthrax, botulism, and the plague).

Within a century of contact, the estimated Native population of BC fell from 200,000 in 1774, to perhaps 25,000 in 1874. Entire villages were nearly wiped out. Large amounts of cultural knowledge & skills were lost through this massive depopulation, which also had a demoralizing effect on survivors. This trauma, along with the threat of military violence, served to make many Natives vulnerable to another important factor in colonization: the Christian church & Residential Schools.

## Conclusion

The history of European colonization in BC did involve trade, diseases & residential schools. But it also involved gunboats, genocide and armed resistance. A resistance that demonstrates our ancestors were not passive victims to "civilization's progress", but active combatants who inflicted numerous military defeats against colonial forces. It is this history the government seeks to erase, for it is an example & inspiration to today's generations of Native youth.

## BC-Native Facts

The region has been inhabited by Natives for at least 10,000 years, around the same time the first civilizations were established.

At the time of contact with European colonial forces (1774), BC had an estimated population of 200,000 Natives.

Within a century of contact with European forces, the Native population had declined from some 200,000 to around 25,000 in 1874.

Today there are some 170,000 Natives in BC, or 5 % of the total province population. According to a 1991 government census, only one-quarter (or 40,000) lived on reserves.

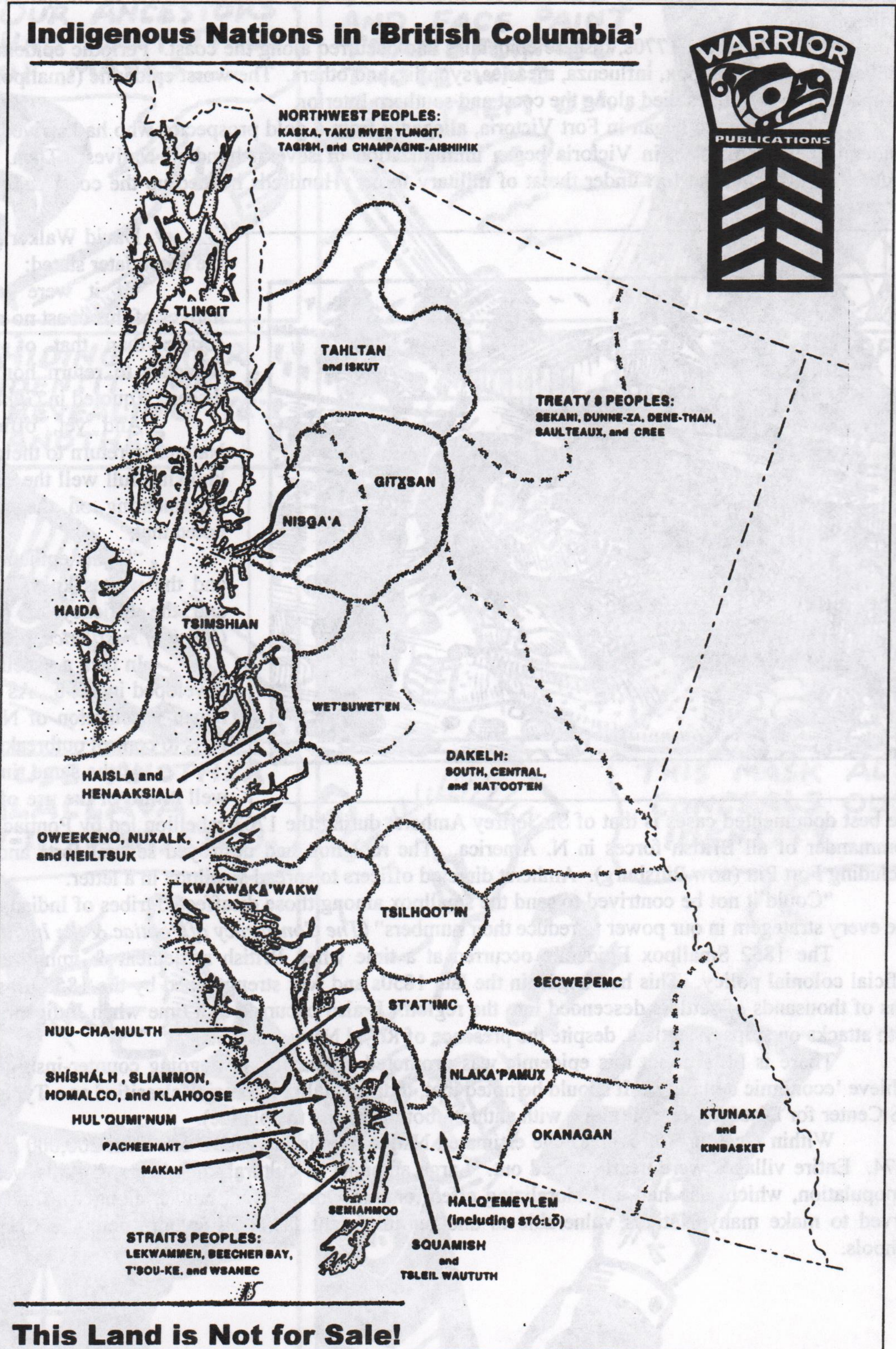
There are some 197 bands in BC, or 33% of Canada's total 609 bands.

There are 1,650 reserves in BC, or 72% of Canada's total 2,300 reserves. Many BC reserves are small and only one-quarter (approx. 400) were occupied in 1991.

Reserve land in BC comprises some 3,440 sq. kilometers of land (or 0.36% of BC's total land). Altogether, BC's reserves comprise just 13% of the total area of reserves in Canada.

Sources: BC Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs website, 1999, and *A Traveller's Guide to Aboriginal BC*.

## Indigenous Nations in 'British Columbia'



# The **Illegal** Formation of 'British Columbia'

British Columbia is unique in Canada in that virtually no treaties were made in the occupation & settlement of the province, contrary to the *1763 Royal Proclamation*. This law required the British to make treaties & gain the legal surrender of Native land prior to any settlement or trade.

## A Brief History of Illegal Settlement & Occupation

In accordance with the *1763 Royal Proclamation*, treaties were made in Britain's westward expansion through Ontario & the prairies, resulting in the Numbered Treaties (i.e., Treaty No. 6). Although made under duress & deception, these treaties fulfilled British law requiring the surrender of Native title to land.

Between 1850-54, James Douglas—governor of the BC colony—made a series of treaties (known as the Douglas Treaties). These were all on Vancouver Island, at Victoria, Nanaimo and Fort Rupert (14 in total), and traded little more than 358 sq. kilometers of land for money & materials.

In 1867, Canada was formed as a state, under the *Constitution Act, 1867* (also known as the *British North America Act*).

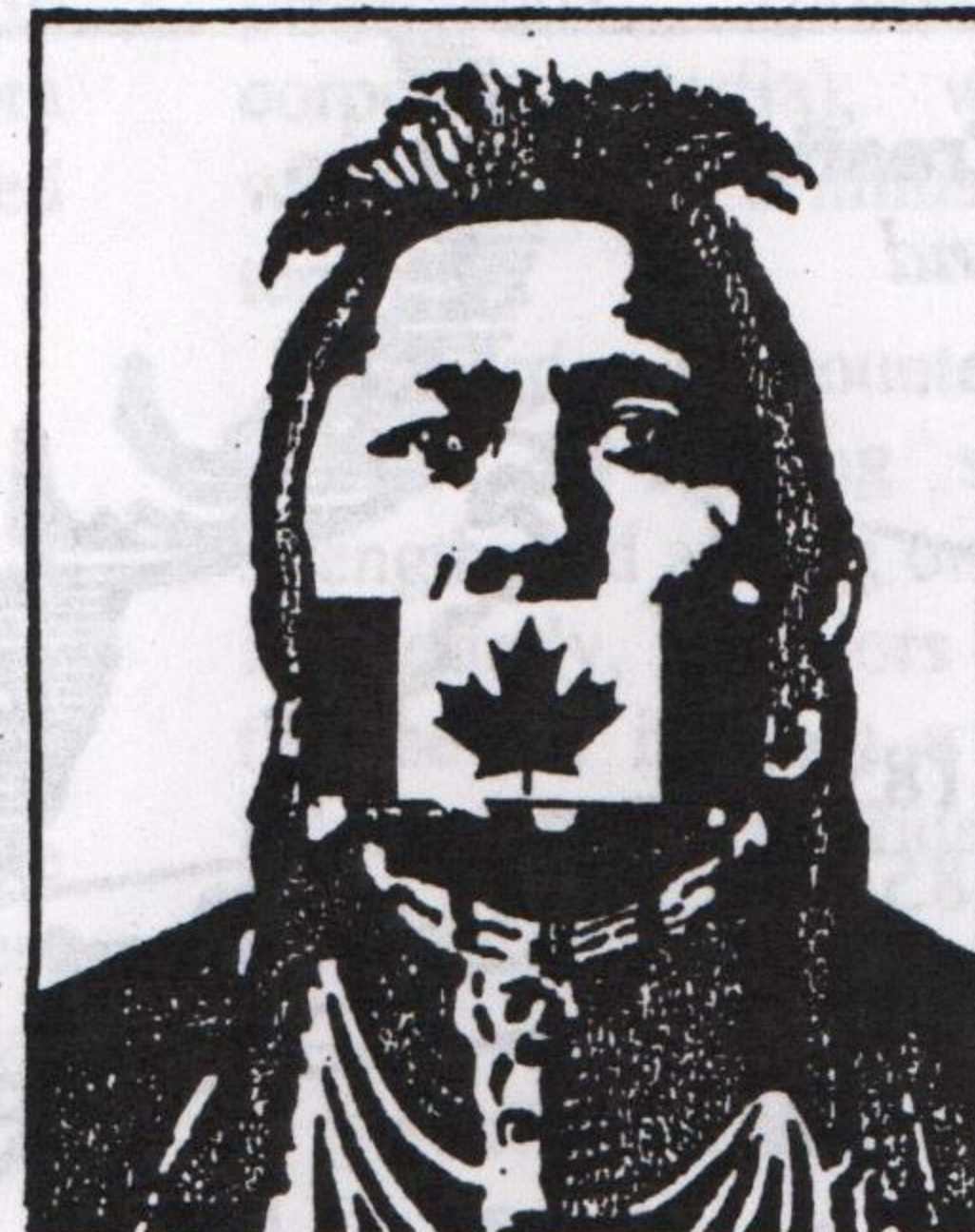
In 1871, BC joined the new confederation.

In 1875, the BC provincial government passed the *Public Land's Act*, designed to open land for settlement & increase European immigration. The federal government issued the *1875 Duty of Disallowance*, striking down the *BC Land's Act* because of the province's failure to make treaties legally surrendering Native land.

In response, BC threatened to withdraw from Canada. The next year, the federal government passed the *1876 Indian Act*, asserting government control over all Native peoples, including those in BC. Through this, both Canada & BC illegally assumed jurisdiction over sovereign Indigenous nations across the province.

Aside from a portion of Treaty 8 in the north-east portion of the province (made in 1899), the Douglas Treaties are the only treaties made in the occupation of BC, a violation of the *1763 Royal Proclamation*, which was re-affirmed in the *1982 Constitution Act*.

This history reveals the illegal nature of the BC and Canadian governments, and their assumed jurisdiction over sovereign Indigenous peoples & lands. For these reasons, these colonial governments have neither the legal nor moral authority to govern.



NO JUSTICE ON  
STOLEN LAND

## BC is Occupied Territories- This Land is Not for Sale!

# NO JUSTICE ON STOLEN LAND



BRITISH COLUMBIA IS UNIQUE IN CANADA IN THAT ALMOST NO TREATIES WERE MADE DURING ITS COLONIZATION...

IN 1899, A PORTION OF NORTH-EAST B.C. WAS INCLUDED AS PART OF TREATY NO. 8. OTHERWISE, 'BC' IS UNCEDED TERRITORY.

## The 'Douglas Treaties' Vancouver Island

Fort Rupert  
(2 in 1851)

Nanaimo (1 in 1854)

Saanich (2 in 1851)

Victoria (9 in 1850)

Total: 358 sq. km

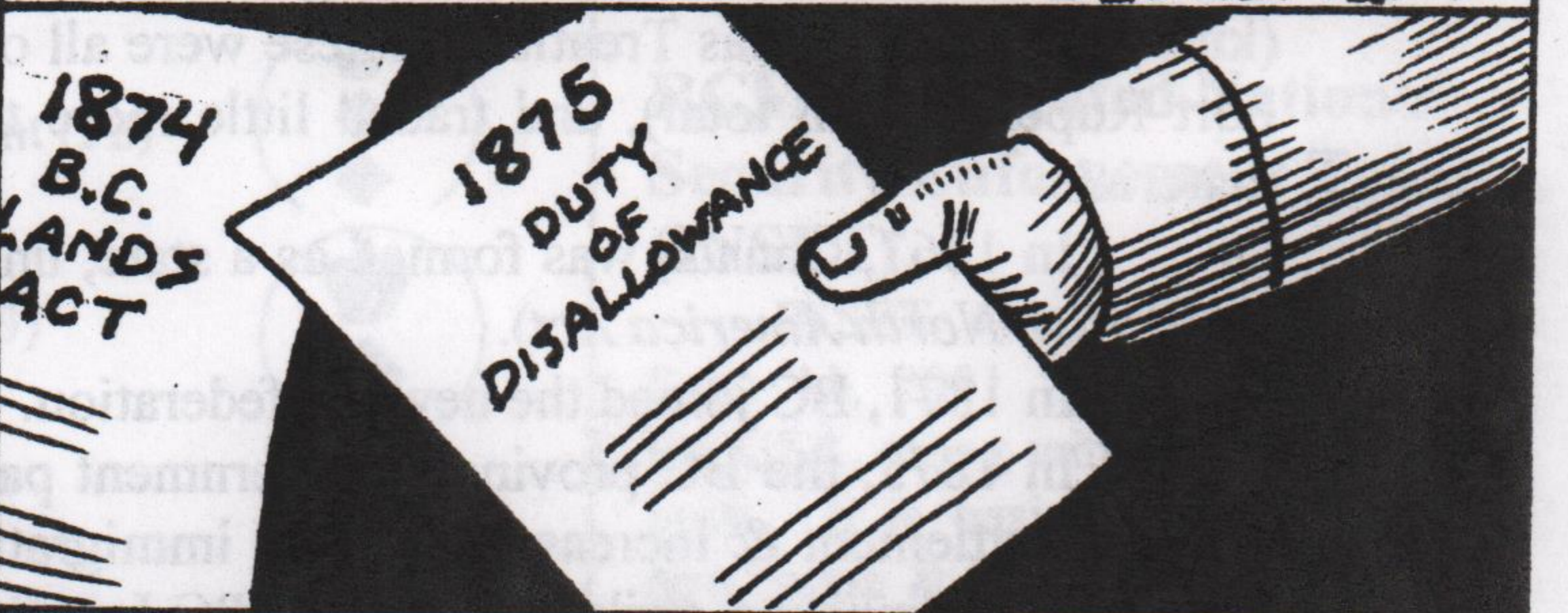


FROM 1850-54, 14 TREATIES WERE MADE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR SMALL PIECES OF LAND (THE 'DOUGLAS TREATIES').

BY THEIR OWN LAWS, THE BRITISH WERE LEGALLY BOUND TO MAKE TREATIES WITH NATIVES IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND...

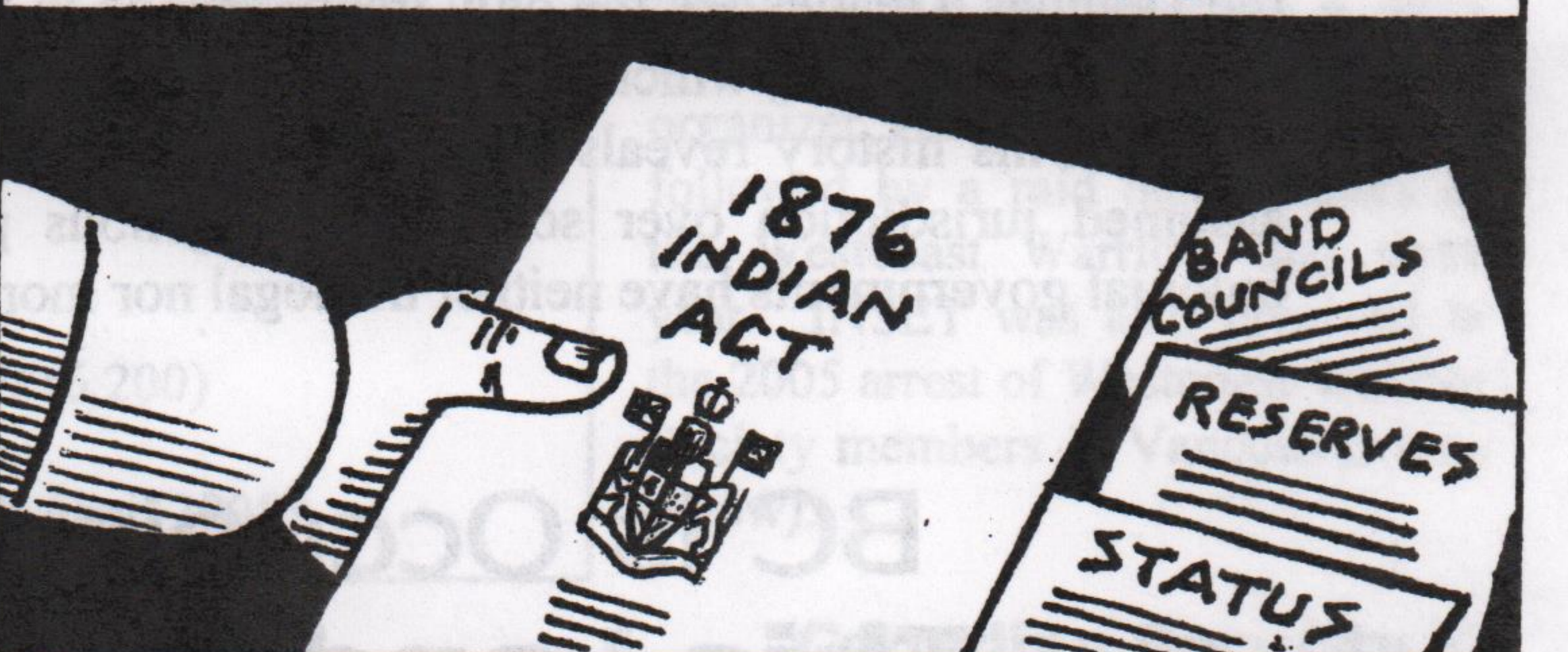
THESE LAWS INCLUDED THE 1763 ROYAL PROCLAMATION. FOR THIS REASON, BRITAIN (+ LATER CANADA) MADE TREATIES IN EXCHANGE FOR LARGE TRACTS OF LAND.

IN 1871, BC BECAME A PART OF CANADA. IN 1874, THE B.C. LANDS ACT WAS PASSED TO OPEN LAND TO SETTLEMENT.



CANADA ISSUED THE 1875 DUTY-OF-DISALLOWANCE, STRIKING DOWN THE B.C. LAND'S ACT + CITING THE FAILURE OF THE PROVINCE TO MAKE TREATIES LEGALLY SURRENDERING NATIVE LAND.

IN RESPONSE, BC THREATENED TO WITHDRAW FROM CANADA...



IN 1876, CANADA ISSUED THE INDIAN ACT, EXTENDING GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER ALL NATIVES, INC. THOSE IN 'B.C.', 'LEGALIZING' THE THEFT OF NATIVE LAND!

THESE INC. THE NUMBERED TREATIES MADE DURING CANADA'S WESTWARD EXPANSION ACROSS THE PRAIRIES. CITING LACK OF FUNDS, THIS WASN'T DONE IN B.C.



# KNOW YOUR HISTORY!



## Indigenous Resistance, 1960's to 2005

By 1890, Native armed resistance to European colonization in N. America had ended. That year, some 300 unarmed Lakota men, women & children were massacred at Wounded Knee, S. Dakota. At this time, virtually all Native peoples were confined to reservations, where systematic assimilation was applied (the church, residential schools, band councils, etc.).

From this period until the 1950s, Native peoples were largely pacified & controlled. Their protests consisted of lobbying the government for better treatment. These were most often led by chiefs & councilors, whose careers were based on government salaries & maintaining the colonial system itself.

Then, in the 1950s, inspired by the Black Civil Rights struggle in the southern US, Natives also began organizing for civil & treaty rights. In the southwest, Native students began organizing. In the Northwest, coastal Natives began asserting their treaty rights to fish.

This movement was the first to occur outside the 'official' band & tribal council system set up by both US & Canadian governments. This early movement established a grassroots network of Natives opposed to colonization & committed to maintaining traditional Native culture & values. This network formed the basis for the next phase of resistance: the 1960s.

The 1960s was marked by global rebellion, inspired by the fierce resistance of the Vietnamese people to US invasion & occupation. Within the US itself, new social movements emerged, including the Black Panthers, Chicano, women's, students, and anti-war. It is from this period that the current Indigenous resistance movement emerged. This last 35-year period therefore forms an important part of our history as a movement.

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### 1968

The **American Indian Movement** is formed in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Modeled after the Black Panthers, AIM establishes a community center, provides help in finding work, housing or legal aid, organizes protests, and conducts a patrol to monitor police conduct. Although the most well known, AIM was just one part of a broad Native resistance movement that emerged at this time (sometimes referred to as Red Power).

At Kahnawake, a Mohawk Singing Society is formed, which would later become the **Mohawk Warrior Society**. They begin to take part in protests & re-occupations of land. As well, a protest & blockade of the **Seaway International Bridge** (demanding recognition of Jay Treaty), at Akwesasne, ends with police attack & arrests of scores of Mohawks.

### 1969

**Occupation of Alcatraz Island** in San Francisco Bay. The action would last 19 months and be the first Native protest to receive national & international media coverage. Thousands of Natives participate, mostly urbanized & searching for identity. Alcatraz serves to inspire Natives

across N. America, and many more occupations of land begin at this time.

### 1970

AIM protest & disruption against re-enactment of **Mayflower** landing at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, gains national attention & helps AIM to expand.

### 1971

**COINTEL-PRO:** In Pennsylvania, unknown persons break into FBI office & take files revealing Counter-Intelligence Program of surveillance & repression against social movements in US. Program includes imprisonment, assaults and lethal force. By 1973, AIM would become primary target of FBI COINTEL-PRO.

### 1972

AIM & other native groups organize the **Trail of Broken Treaties**, a caravan from the west coast to Washington, DC. When the caravan of several thousand arrives in Washington, officials refuse to meet. The Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters is occupied for 6 days, with extensive damage and thousands of files taken.

**Raymond Yellow Thunder** is killed by settlers in Gordon, Nebraska, in February. His killers are charged with manslaughter & released without bail. AIM organizes several days of protests & boycotts, & succeeds in having murder charges laid and the police chief fired. Yellow Thunder is from Pine Ridge, and this incident helps build a stronger relationship between AIM & traditional Lakotas on the reserve (urban-rural).

### 1973

**Wesley Bad Heart Bull** is killed by a racist settler in S. Dakota. Police charge the killer with manslaughter. On February 6, an AIM protest at **Custer, SD**, courthouse erupts into riot. Police cars & buildings are set on fire, with 30 people arrested.

On the **Pine Ridge Indian Reservation** in S. Dakota, large numbers of police & US Marshals are deployed to counter AIM & Lakotas opposed to a corrupt tribal president, **Dick Wilson**. With government funding, Wilson established a paramilitary force known as the **GOONS** (Guardians of the Oglala Nation).

From 1973-76, some 69 members or associates of AIM were killed by GOONS, BIA police & FBI agents on Pine Ridge.

Angered at the ongoing repression & violence, some 200 AIM & Lakota warriors begin occupation of **Wounded Knee** on February 27, a 71-day siege during which two Natives were shot & killed (**Buddy Lamont** & **Frank Clearwater**). The siege ends on May 9.

At **Kahnawake** in September, Warrior Society evicts non-Natives from over-crowded reserve. This leads to armed confrontation with Quebec police in October. Warriors begin to search for land to re-possess.

### 1974

The occupation of **Ganienkeh** in New York state begins, when Mohawks (along with veterans of Wounded Knee '73) retake land & engage in armed standoff with state police. Eventually, negotiations result in Mohawks taking a parcel of land in upstate NY (in 1977). Ganienkeh continues to exist today.

In Canada, the **Native People's Caravan** (Sept. 14-30), modeled after Trail of Broken Treaties, heads from Vancouver, BC to Ottawa, Ontario. Ends with riot police attacking 1,000 Natives at Parliament Buildings.

Armed roadblocks & occupations occur at **Cache Creek, BC**, and **Kenora, Ontario**.



Warriors at Wounded Knee, 1973

### 1975

**Oglala Shootout.** At Oglala, on the Pine Ridge reservation, a botched FBI raid on AIM camp ends with 2 agents killed along with 1 Native defender (**Joe Stuntz-Killsright**). FBI launch massive hunt for AIM suspects.

### 1976

In February, the body of **Anna Mae Pictou-Aquash**, a Mik'maq from Nova Scotia, Canada, is found on Pine Ridge. Aquash was one of the most well known female members of AIM, a veteran of the BIA occupation & Wounded Knee. Despite an initial cover-up by the FBI, an independent autopsy finds that Aquash had been executed with a bullet in the back of the head. The FBI or GOONS are primary suspects.

Two suspects in FBI deaths (**Dino Butler & Bob Robideau**) are found not guilty on grounds of self-defense. A third suspect, **Leonard Peltier**, is captured in Canada. Using false evidence, the FBI have Peltier extradited to S. Dakota.

### 1977

The trial of **Leonard Peltier** ends with his conviction & imprisonment for 2 life terms, based on FBI fabrication & withholding of evidence. Peltier remains in prison to this day, one of the longest held Prisoners of War in the US.

### 1981

On June 11, some 550 Quebec Provincial Police raid **Restigouche**, a Mik'maq reserve of 1,700. Riot police carry out assaults & search homes for evidence of 'illegal' fishing.

### 1988

Over 200 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, including riot & Emergency Response Teams, raid Mohawk territory of **Kahnawake**, searching for illegal cigarettes. Warriors seize the Mercier Bridge, a vital commuter link into Montreal.

In northern Alberta, the **Lubicon Cree** begin road-blocks against logging & oil companies devastating their territory & way of life. A logging camp & vehicles are damaged by Molotov attacks.

In Labrador, **Innu** begin protesting NATO fighter-bomber training at Canadian military base. Many Innu are arrested during blockades of aircraft runway.

### 1990

**Oka Crisis.** Over 100 heavily-armed Quebec police raid a Mohawk blockade at Kanasatake/Oka on June 11. In an initial fire-fight, one cop is shot & killed. A 77-day armed standoff begins, involving 2,000 police and 4,500 Canadian soldiers, deployed against both Kanasatake & Kahnawake. The Oka Crisis inspires solidarity actions across country, including road & rail blockades & sabotage of bridges & electrical pylons.

### 1992

During protests against the **500-year anniversary of Columbus'** invasion of the Americas in October, dozens are arrested in Denver, Colorado. In San Francisco, riot cops fight running battles with protesters, who set 1 police car on fire & disrupt an official Columbus Day parade & re-enactment of his landing.



Warriors at Oka 1990

### 1994

**Zapatista Rebellion.** In Chiapas, Mexico, armed rebels of the Zapatista Army of National Liberation launch their New Year's Day offensive, capturing 6 towns & cities. Comprised of Indigenous peoples, the EZLN declare war on the Mexican state and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In response, the government deploys 15,000 soldiers & kill several hundred civilians in attacks. Since 1994, the Zapatistas have continued to gain widespread support & sympathy throughout Mexico & internationally.

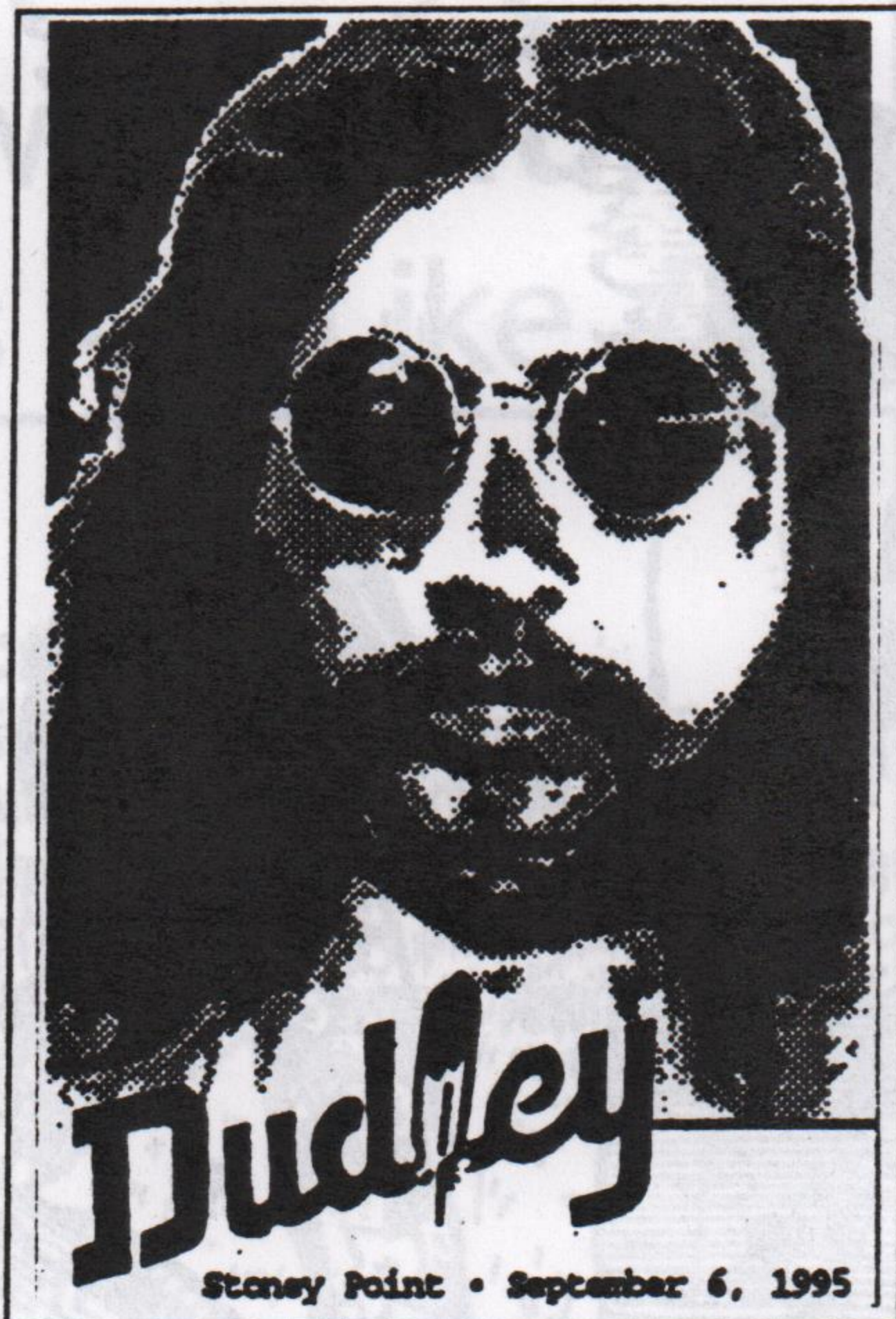
### 1995

At **Ipperwash**, Ontario, an unarmed protest & re-occupation ends with police opening fire and killing Dudley George, on September 6. The re-occupation had begun in 1993. The land, originally the Stoney Point reserve, was taken by the government during WW2 for use as a temporary army base. After the killing of Dudley George, the government admitted the peoples claims were justified.

A month-long siege occurs at **Gustafsen Lake** in south-central Interior of BC, after a settler attempts to evict Secwepemc sundancers. Some 450 heavily-armed RCMP ERT, with armoured personnel carriers from the Canadian military, surround the rebel camp.

### 1997

A Vancouver chapter of **Native Youth Movement** is established. It is inspired by the year-long trial of Gustafsen Lake defenders, held near Vancouver. NYM begins attending conferences, organizing protests, distributing information, etc. In April, NYM carries out 2-day occupation of **BC Treaty Commission** offices.



### 1998

NYM Vancouver carries out 5-day occupation of **BCTC** offices in April, and a 2-day occupation of **Westbank** band offices in Okanagan territory (both actions against treaty process).

### 1999

NYM Vancouver helps members of **Cheam** band, located near Chilliwack BC, assert their right to fish on Fraser River. NYM warriors wear masks & camouflage uniforms. They also carry batons to deter Fisheries officers, who routinely harass Cheam fishers. As a result of this, an NYM security force is formed, which would later become the **Westcoast Warrior Society**.

### 2000

In May, members of the St'at'imc nation establish **Sutikalh** camp near Mt. Currie, BC, to stop a massive ski resort in an untouched alpine mountain area.

At **Burnt Church**, New Brunswick, Mi'kmaq fishermen assert their treaty right to lobster fish (in September & October) and are met with repression from hundreds of police & fisheries officers. Members of **Westcoast Warrior Society** participate in defensive operations.

In October, Secwepemc establish first **Skwel'wekwelt** Protection Center to stop expansion of **Sun Peaks** ski resort, near Kamloops, BC. Over the years, some 70 people are arrested & charged as a result of protests, roadblocks & re-occupation camps.

### 2001

In May, a **Secwepemc NYM** chapter is established. A 2-day occupation of government office in Kamloops occurs to protest selling of Native land.

In July, over 60 RCMP with ERT raid **Sutikalh** after a 10-day blockade of all commercial trucking on Highway 97. Seven persons are arrested.

### 2002

In September, RCMP, including Emergency Response Teams and Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET), raid homes of **Westcoast Warriors** on Vancouver Island, allegedly searching for weapons.

### 2003

In April, homes of NYM members are raided in Bella Coola & Neskonlith by RCMP including ERT. Police take computers, address books & propaganda.



### 2004

In January, Mohawk warriors surround Kanesatake police station after band chief brings in outside police forces to crackdown on political opposition. Over 60 police are barricaded inside station. Chief's house & car are burned.

### 2005

In June, RCMP INSET, along with Vancouver police ERT, arrest members of **Westcoast Warriors** making legal purchase of firearms. Rifles & ammunition are seized. Shortly after, the WWS is disbanded by its members citing police repression. \*\*\*\*

# APOCALYPSE NOW (OR NEVER)!

## Indigenous Resistance & Survival into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Today, the global system is in decline. It is suffering from industrial pollution, resource depletion, war, and increasing social conflict. The greatest potential danger, however, lies in the damage done to the earth's ecosystem.

In 1999, a UN report entitled *Global Environmental Outlook*, warned that

"Earth will face more & bigger hurricanes, floods & tornadoes, caused by a warming climate in the century to come... Natural disasters appear to be becoming more frequent and their effects more severe.

"Rising global temperatures are likely to raise the incidence of extreme weather events, including storms & heavy rainfall, cyclones & drought."

According to the World Watch Institute,

"What becomes clear from our research is that the economic model that evolved in the industrial West & which is now spreading throughout the entire world is slowly undermining itself. As now structured, it will not take us very far into the next century. The question, then, is whether we can find another path that can be sustained" (*State of the World*, Year 2000 edition).

### Resistance

As a resistance movement, we make note of all these developments. Each catastrophe that strikes our enemy weakens him and contains within it potential opportunities to advance our struggle. For example, a convergence of economic, military & social factors led to the downfall of the Roman Empire. World War 2 weakened

the European nations and enabled anti-colonial movements to kick many out of Asia & Africa. More recently, a convergence of economic, military, political, and ecological factors led to the downfall of the Soviet Union.

If we are not prepared, however, any crisis that occurs could also leave us vulnerable to our enemy. At the

same time, we cannot base our strategy solely on the likelihood of a crisis. Instead, we must continue to organize & fight within the present social conditions we find ourselves in, while being prepared for an uncertain future.

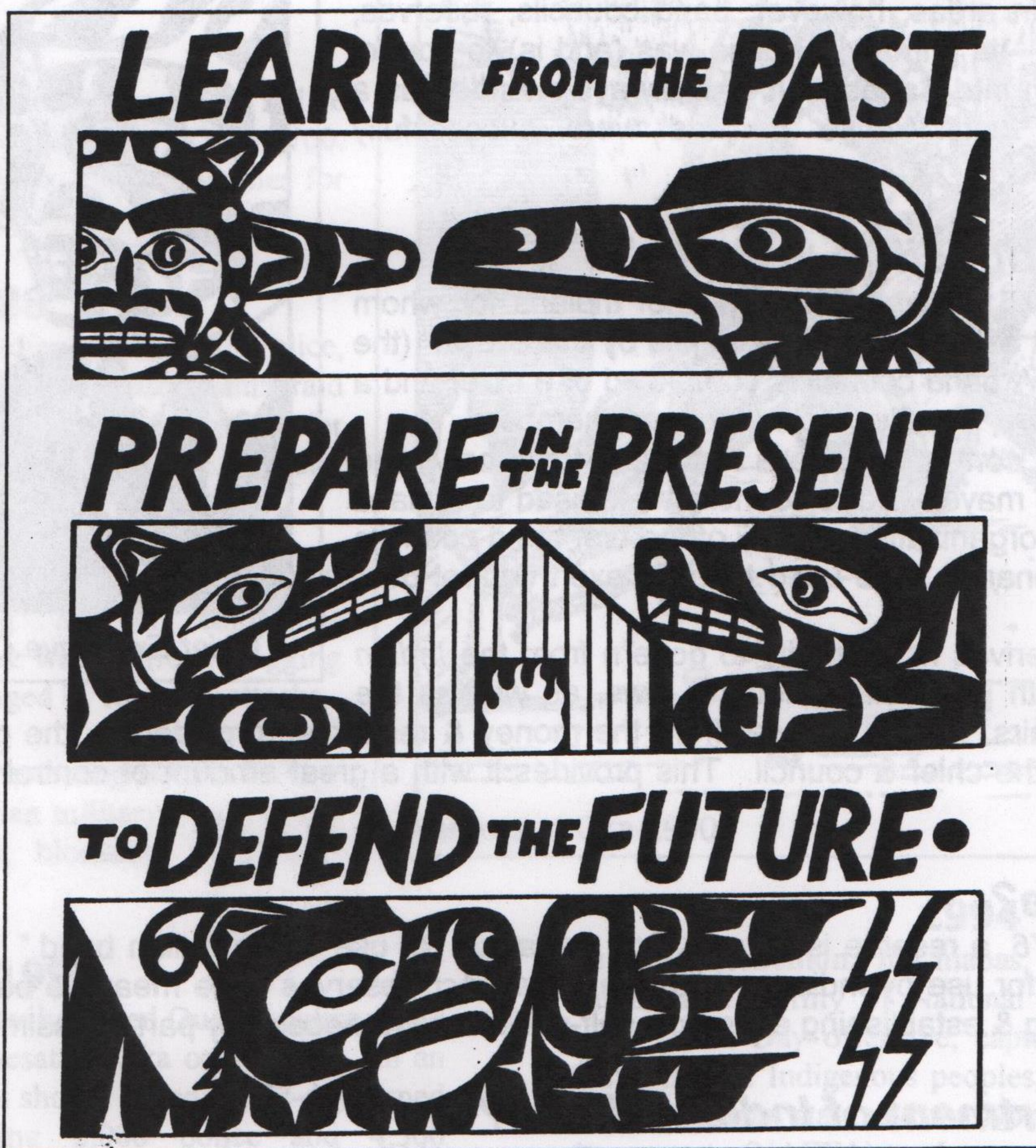
### Survival

Survival is the art of staying alive. As Indigenous peoples, we are experts at survival. Our ancestors learned to survive & live in their environments, developing skills & knowledge over thousands of years. Recent generations have survived European colonization & genocide that nearly destroyed

our cultures & which erased large amounts of traditional knowledge.

When we consider the growing potential for the entire industrial system to collapse (or self-destruct), it becomes apparent that our survival will depend on how much traditional knowledge & skills we have *retained*. In addition, our survival will also depend on how much of our traditional territories & ecosystems have been *maintained*, including fresh water, animal and plant life. Ultimately, our survival will depend on clean land & water, as it always has!

Our strategy into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, then, is based on our ancient duties as Warriors: to Defend Our People, Territory & Way of Life! \*\*\*\*



# How the *Indian Act* Made Indians Act Like *Indian Act* Indians

## **What is the Indian Act?**

The *Indian Act* is a law first passed by Canada in 1876. It imposed government control over all Natives, covering many aspects of daily life. It focused on 3 main areas, however: band councils, reserves, and status (membership). Its primary purpose was (and is) to control Natives & assimilate them into Canada. It was always intended as a temporary set of laws until Native peoples were successfully assimilated.

## **What is a Band Council?**

Under the *Indian Act*, 1876, a band is a "group of Indians for whom reserve land has been set aside and money is held by the Crown" (the government of Canada). A band council is comprised of a chief and a certain number of councilors, usually elected by band members.

The band council corresponds to a municipal town or village council, and the chief to a mayor. Band councils were used to replace traditional forms of social organization. Many of the first band councils were organized by missionaries, who used them to exert control over communities.

A band council derives its authority to govern from the *Indian Act*, and is subject to both provincial & federal laws, as well as the Department of Indian Affairs. It gains power from the money & resources provided by the government, which is used at the discretion of the chief & council. This provides it with a great amount of control & influence over the community (as intended).

## **What is a Reserve?**

Under the *Indian Act*, 1876, a reserve is "Crown land set aside for use by an Indian band." The land belongs to Canada but is "reserved" for use by Indians. Like the *Indian Act*, reserves were meant to be temporary; the land was to be used for housing & establishing economic self-sufficiency (a necessary part of assimilation).

## **What is the Department of Indian Affairs?**

The DIA (presently titled Indian & Northern Affairs Canada, INAC) is the federal department responsible for administering the *Indian Act* over some 609 bands across Canada. It has an annual budget of some \$6 billion, some of which is distributed to band councils as both a form of control and to ensure government policies are carried out. The first Indian Department was formed in 1755 as part of the British military in N. America. Many of its first ministers were military officers.

## **What is the Government's Strategy Re: the Indian Act?**

The strategy of the government is to remove the *Indian Act* & all special legal status for Natives & reserve lands. This has always been its long-term goal, for it would mean the legal (& political & economic) assimilation of Native peoples was complete. In 1969, Canada proposed abolishing the *Indian Act* & DIA (the 'White Paper') but was met with strong opposition from Natives. Today, both government & chiefs call for an end to the *Indian Act*, which they claim is now an obstacle to economic progress. Of course, how can Natives be assimilated if they continue to have special legal status (including reservations)?



## What is Self-Government?

Self-government is the current government plan for assimilation. It involves transforming band councils into municipal governments, with similar powers & responsibilities. Under self-government, bands gain more control over land, resources, finances, and local governance. Selling or leasing land, resource exploitation & taxation are seen as the primary means for bands to attain economic self-sufficiency. In this way, self-government will really be the self-administration of our own oppression.

## What is the 'Aboriginal Business Elite'?

The Aboriginal business elite are Natives who have gained wealth, status & power through their involvement or association with the *Indian Act* system. Much of the Native elite's wealth comes from government funding & corporations.

Today, many bands handle multi-million dollar budgets and double as Native corporations involved in many diverse businesses (logging, mining, leasing of reserve land, garbage dumps, airlines, water bottling, etc.). Yet, less than a century ago, bands were directly administered by DIA & its Indian Agents. What changed?

In the 1960s, Indian Agents began to be phased out. They were replaced by chiefs & councilors trained by the DIA to implement government programs & to administer the band councils.

As well, in the 1970s, thousands of Natives began attending colleges or universities. By the 1980s, as many as 30,000 Natives may have gone to university to study economics, political science or law, skills which became valuable as they returned to their reserves and began their careers in the *Indian Act* system.

In return for their collaboration, many chiefs & councilors enjoy lives of material wealth & luxury. Their collaboration involves enabling corporations to better exploit natural resources, & maintaining a system of oppression over Natives.

## What is Assimilation?

Assimilation is the merging of one entity, or group, into another. In N. America, this has involved the destruction of traditional Native culture & social organization, and their replacement with European forms.

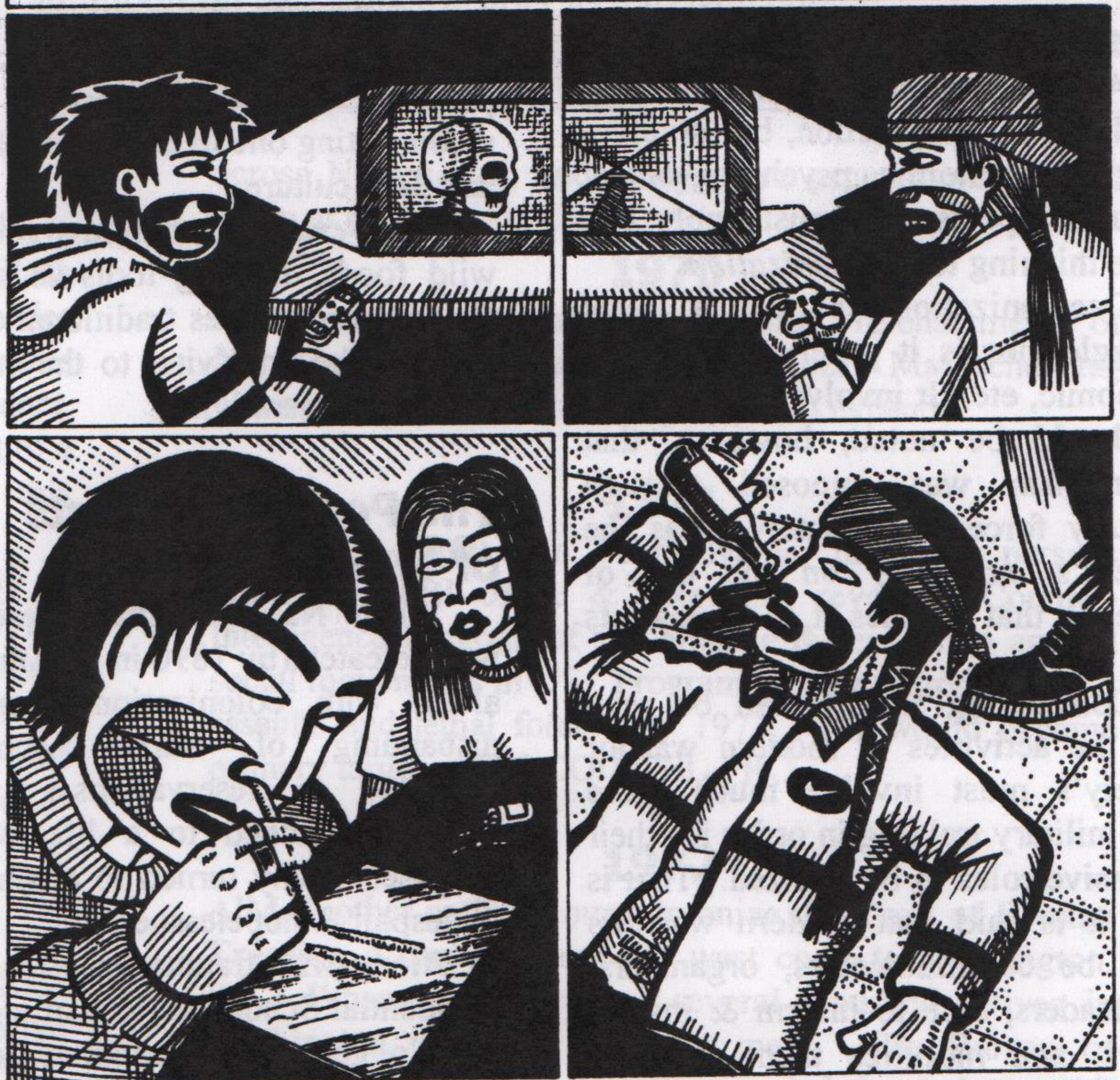
In order to accomplish this, Native peoples first had to be weakened through biological warfare & military violence. After this, they were forced onto reservations where they were then subjected to policies of assimilation.

These policies included Christianization & Residential Schools (run by the Churches). Until the 1970s, generations of Native children & youth were forced into Residential Schools, where they were forbidden to practise their culture (inc. language) and *indoctrinated* with European values & ways of life.

Today, this assimilation continues through the educational system as well as the corporate media & entertainment industries. Through these, our views, beliefs & values are shaped by the system.

The success of assimilation can be measured in how much a person accepts these values & beliefs as their own, which is reflected in their way of life. Today, many assimilated Natives see getting a job, having money & material items, etc., as positive life goals. \*\*\*\*

**THIS IS HOW THEY WANT YOU:**



**DON'T BE A SLAVE TO THE SYSTEM'S WAY OF LIFE**

GORD HILL • KWAKWAK'AWAKW • 2006

# Why We Need Warrior Society's

## What is a Warrior Society?

A warrior society is a group organized to defend their people, territory & way of life.

## Functions

Traditionally, most warrior society's carried out 3 main functions: military, police & social.

Their *military* function involved armed defense of people & territory.

Their *police* function involved punishing anti-social crimes, & overall security of the village.

Their *social* function involved feasts, camaraderie, and ceremonies. Many warrior society's were also secret and/or ceremonial society's.

## Resistance Movement

As colonization does not rely solely on military action, but involves political, economic, psychological, & cultural aspects, we must apply this same thinking to *decolonization*.

Decolonization is not a legal struggle, nor is it purely military, or economic, etc. It involves all of these. It should be noted, however, that colonialism was imposed through military force. Ultimately, it is the system's *monopoly* on the use of violence that enables it to impose its will.

Considering this, it can be seen that the activities of modern warrior society's must involve much more than military training in order for their defensive roles to be realized. That is why it is said that modern warriors must be communicators, organizers, and leaders, able to inform & inspire others, and mobilize them into the resistance movement.

Military training, however, is an essential part of a warrior society. This is because the defensive role of

the warrior will always include the potential for armed conflict against an enemy force (one of the greatest dangers to any nation).

At the same time, under present conditions, these aspects of the warrior society are not used often, and even then are mostly defensive actions. As defense is for times of insufficiency, the primary military function of a warrior society at this time is for self-defense.

## Warrior Training

Military training helps instill values such as confidence, self-discipline, teamwork, etc.

Warrior training also involves traditional culture, including ceremonies and field-craft.

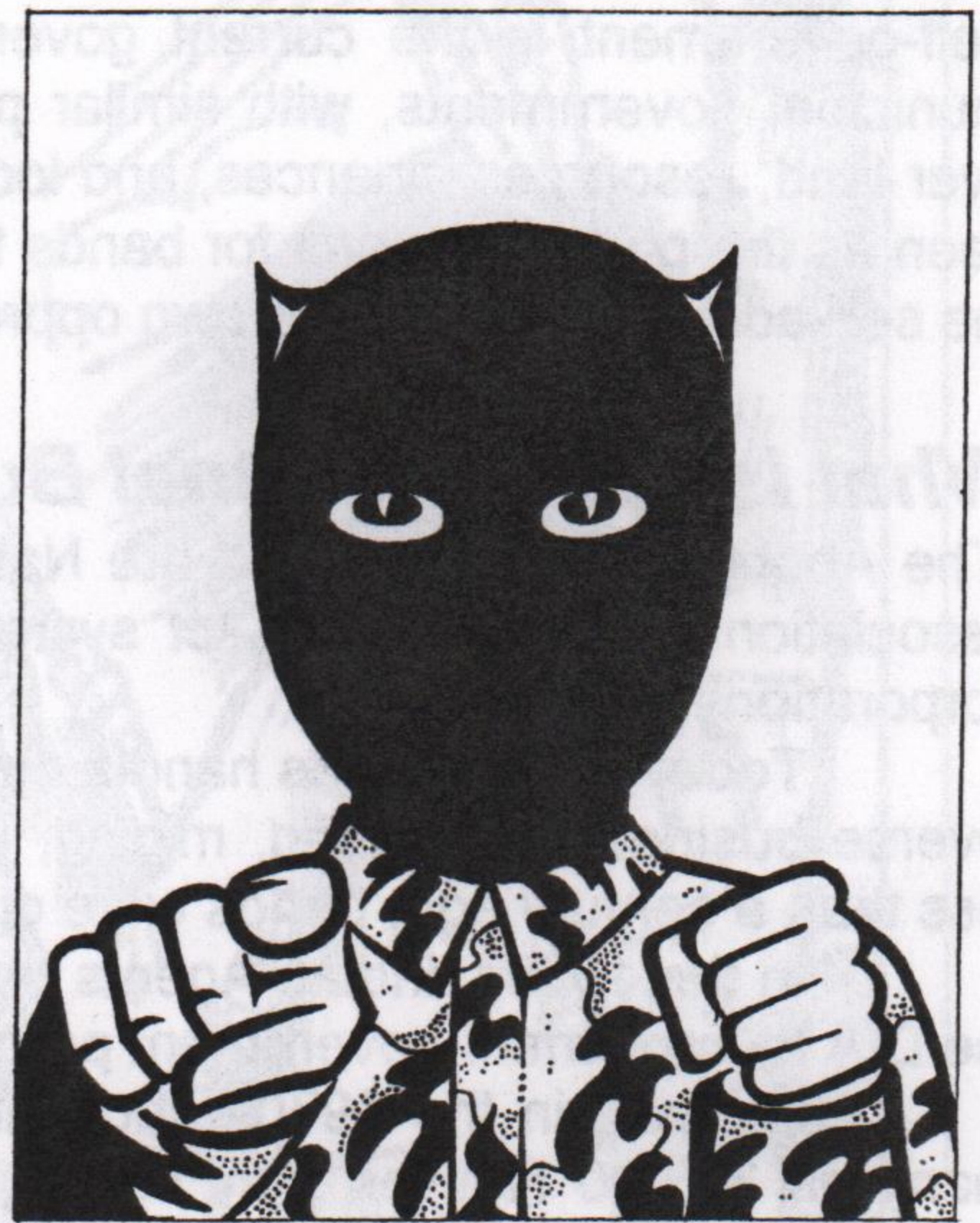
*Ceremonies* help instill similar values as military training (including patience & endurance), while reconnecting one to the spiritual world and their culture.

*Field-craft* (i.e., hunting, gathering wild foods, making tools & shelter, etc.) also reinforces traditional culture and will become vital to the survival of future generations.

## The Positive Aspects of Warrior Society's

When Native military resistance was defeated (by 1890 in N. America), along with colonization came the disbanding of warrior society's. Confined to reservations, warriors were condemned to a life without purpose. Many turned to alcohol out of despair & hopelessness.

Along with trauma experienced in Residential Schools & loss of identity, today's generations continue to live lives with little apparent meaning or purpose. The result is widespread drug & alcohol abuse, high suicide rates, imprisonment, etc. This is com-



**TO BE A WARRIOR!!!**

pounded by feelings of insecurity, low self-esteem, poverty, etc.

A warrior society can help stop these negative trends by instilling in youth traditional values, a sense of purpose, and meaningful, challenging activities that also serve the common good. This is in part what made warrior society's such an important part of traditional Indigenous society.

## Casualties & Attrition

Many fear the potential consequences of organizing warrior society's, which can include state violence & repression. We must remember, however, that colonization is by its nature violent. It is a society sustained through violence, here & abroad.

While many fear potential casualties from combat, real casualties are occurring now in the streets & reservations, through suicides, drugs & alcohol, prison, disease, interpersonal violence, etc.

Many Native youth are now being recruited into gangs, who engage in anti-social criminal activity among their own people. Through drugs, prostitution, theft & assaults, gangs lead to division & demoralization among our people.



As well, every summer, hundreds of Native youth from across Canada undergo military training—as either cadets or in Canadian Forces Aboriginal-specific training courses (i.e., Bold Eagle & Raven)—where platoons of Natives are given training in firearms, field-craft, drill, military law, map & compass, etc.

In addition, we must remember that in Asia, Africa and South America, people are routinely killed, tortured & massacred to maintain the global system.

We can see, therefore, that violence & casualties are occurring

now as a result of colonial oppression. It is this oppression the warrior society is meant to defend against. In fact, the very formation of a warrior society can help give purpose & direction to misguided youth, for whom institutional means have thus far failed (including schools, jails, jobs, etc.).

### Fear and Propaganda

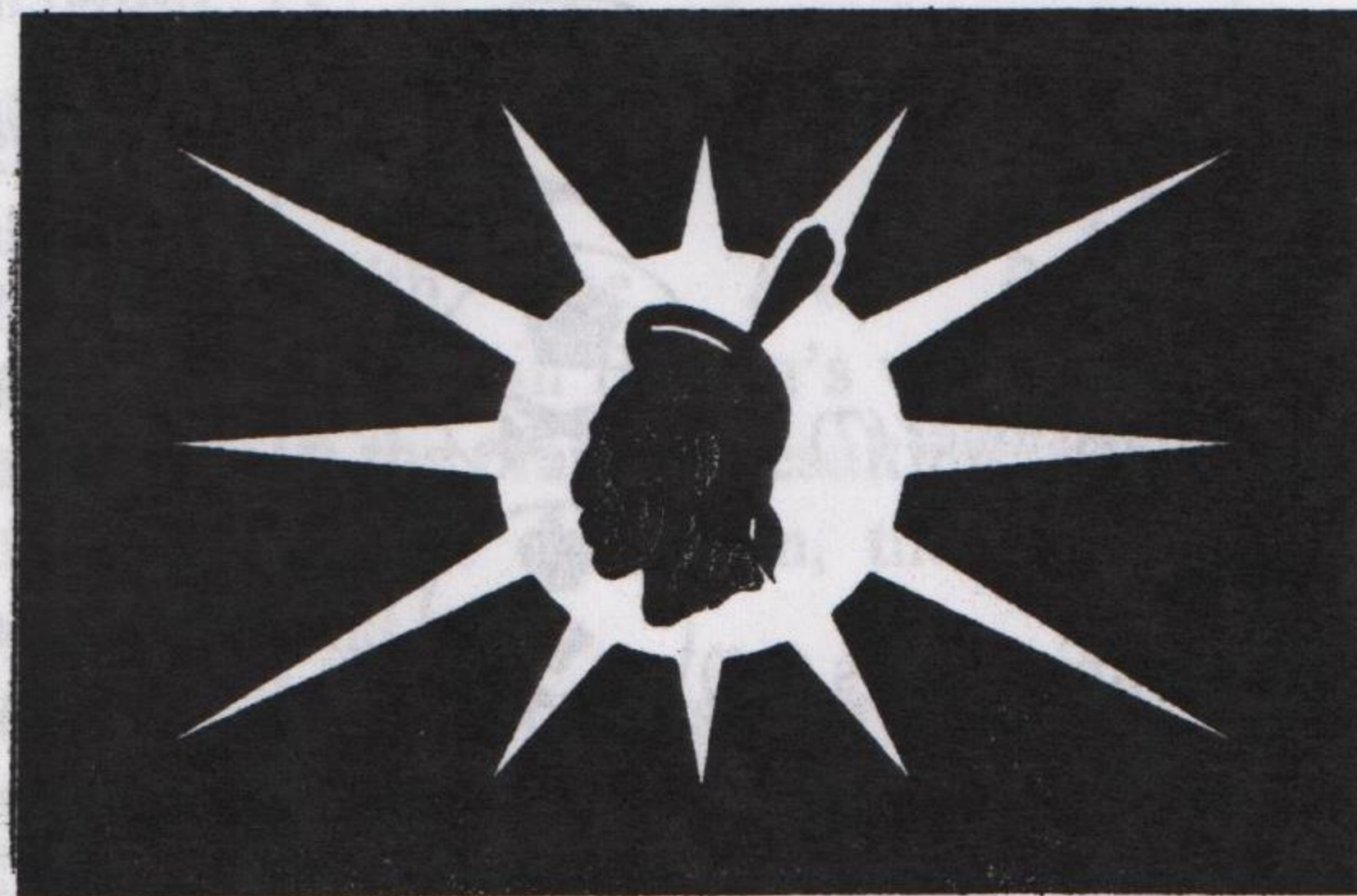
Perhaps the greatest obstacle to organizing warrior society's among our people is *fear*. This fear is maintained through the corporate media & entertainment industries, which reinforces people's belief that

the government is their protector, & which portrays the system as all-powerful.

This fear is compounded by enemy propaganda (primarily through corporate media), which portrays warriors as criminals, thugs or terrorists.

In order to counter this, warrior culture & fighting spirit must be strengthened among our people. Most importantly, warriors must conduct themselves in such a way that they inspire hope & confidence among our people. \*\*\*\*

## Mohawk Warrior Society



The Mohawk Warrior Society's have been a vital part of the modern re-emergence of warrior culture among N. American Natives. The first re-establishment of warrior society's among the Mohawks occurred in 1968, in Kahnawake. It began as a singing society of young men who were also involved in the then-emerging Native resistance movement. They began taking part in protests & re-occupations of land.

Some community members resented the growing influence of the warriors & began to denounce them. In 1972, they received support from the traditional Longhouse, which was opposed to the Indian Act band council. At this time, the Longhouse had strong support from a large percentage of the community.

In the fall of 1973, the Kahnawake Warrior Society began a campaign to evict non-Natives from the overcrowded reserve. This resulted in an armed confrontation with Quebec police in October/73.

In 1974, the warriors initiated the re-occupation of Ganieneh in New York. This action also resulted in an armed standoff with state police (Ganieneh continues to exist today as liberated Mohawk territory).

The most-well known action by the Mohawk warriors was at Oka/Kanesatake in 1990, when the public got its first major exposure to the Mohawk Warrior Society's.

Government & corporate media routinely denounce the Mohawk warriors as criminals. Yet, it's clear the warriors have frequently stood in defense of their people & territory. In 1990, they helped to re-awaken the fighting spirit of Indigenous people across Canada. \*\*\*\*

### Mohawk Warrior Society Code of Conduct

"The warriors will, at all times, be a defensive & peace-keeping force and not an offensive force. We will never initiate an action unless so directed by the War Chief or Council of [Longhouse] Chiefs, with the War Chief in attendance.

"In times of emergency, the warriors will form into squads. In every squad, one warrior will be designated squad leader and he will be responsible for the squad & communications with the war chief. Every warrior in a squad will take orders from the squad leader unless his conscience dictates otherwise. The squad leader will choose one of the squad to be his assistant.

"No weapon is to be discharged while on duty except at a target. Weapons will be kept out of sight at all times, except during emergency situations. All weapons will be carried pointing up or down, the chamber empty & the safety on. No weapons will have a round in the chamber except in an emergency situation. Any violation of this rule may lead to confiscation of the weapon."

**Squad:** 13 soldiers organized into 3 fire teams of 4 persons each, plus the squad leader.

# Know Your Enemy!

## State Repression of Indigenous Resistance in Canada

During the Oka Crisis of 1990, when thousands of Canadian soldiers faced off against armed Mohawk Warriors, Natives across the country rallied in solidarity. Blockades of roads & railways, sabotage of bridges & electrical pylons, also occurred. This was despite intensive government & media propaganda against the Warriors.

In a government analysis of Oka, it was concluded that the use of the army gave the Warriors a 'moral victory' in the eyes of the public by portraying them as defenders against an overwhelming military force. From this, a strategy was formed that, in future standoffs, heavily-armed police should be used with minimal use of the military.

This strategy forms the basis of state repression of our movement and is referred to as *criminalization*. It is primarily achieved through the corporate media, which is used to smear our resistance as being comprised of criminals, thugs & terrorists. By restricting the use of military forces & focusing on police, the perception that our actions are criminal is reinforced in the mind of the public (including our people). The goal of this strategy is to isolate, marginalize, discredit & undermine our movement.

While this may have some effect on levels of public support & sympathy for our cause, it is obviously not enough to stop us from organizing. For this reason, state repression against our movement also involves the use of force & the threat of violence. While publicly this is portrayed as largely a policing matter, there is often some level of military involvement (inc. equipment, weapons, intelligence, & personnel).

### Agencies of Repression

#### Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

The RCMP are a national, or federal, police force. Except for major urban areas & some provinces (i.e., Quebec & Ontario), the RCMP are the primary police force across Canada. They also have federal jurisdiction over some crimes, including narcotics, and have offices in most major cities. For this reason, the RCMP are the main government agency tasked with the repression of our movement. In 2005, the total

strength of the RCMP was 22,500 officers. RCMP headquarters are located in Ottawa, Ontario.

#### RCMP National Security Investigation Section (NSIS)

Until recently, the National Security Investigation Section (NSIS) was the RCMP's primary unit responsible for political repression & surveillance. Most major cities have a NSIS office, inc. Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. It is reported that Vancouver NSIS employs 12-

18 members. There are sub-groups (Team 1, Team 2, etc.) that have different investigative targets (i.e., Native, Islamic, ecological, etc.).

NSIS uses physical & technical surveillance, as well as informants & infiltrators. There are specialized surveillance teams (i.e., Special O) and penetration teams (Special I) used to enter residences or businesses to emplace surveillance devices.

#### RCMP Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET)

INSET was formed after the Sept. 11, 2001 'Terror' attacks on the USA, along with new anti-terror laws. It is basically NSIS with a new name & more money. INSET has offices in Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, & Montreal & works closely with other policing & intelligence agencies, both nationally & internationally.

Although rationalized as necessary to counter terrorism, INSET's first actions were a 2002 raid on an animal liberation organizer (long a target of NSIS), followed by a raid on members of the Westcoast Warriors that same year. INSET was also involved in the 2005 arrest of Westcoast Warrior Society members in Vancouver (see below).

### RCMP Rank & Strength

#### Officers

Commissioner (CO, 1)



Deputy Commissioner (7)



Assistant Commissioners (24)



Chief Superintendent (52)



Superintendent (143)



Inspector (346)



#### Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO)

Staff Sergeant (750)



Sergeant (1,616)



Corporal (2,928)



Constable (10,136)



Civilian & Support (6,200)

Total: 22,561 (as of April 2005)

#### Canadian Security & Intelligence Service (CSIS)

CSIS was established in 1984 after the RCMP's Security Service was disbanded following revelations of illegal conduct in the 1970s (inc. arson, break-and-enters, theft, etc.). CSIS is

not an enforcement agency; its main purpose is the gathering & analysis of information on target groups & individuals. Intelligence is gained from physical & technical surveillance, media, publications, informants & infiltrators. This intelligence is shared with enforcement agencies when carrying out arrests or raids (the RCMP, etc.).

## Communications Security Establishment (CSE)

The CSE is an agency of the Department of National Defense and is based in Ottawa. Its main purpose is to monitor telecommunications (phone, cells, fax, computer internet, radio) of target groups & individuals. The CSE is connected to an international system known as *Echelon*, which facilitates sharing of information between various security agencies in the US, Britain, Australia & New Zealand.

## Canadian Armed Forces

The Canadian Forces (CF) consists of air, naval and army forces. The present strength of the CF is about 65,000 (to be expanded to 75,000). They are tasked with national defense involving armed force or aid to civil powers. Within the CF, there are two main units involved with repression of our movement: military intelligence and Joint Task Force 2.

## CF National Investigation Service (CFNIS)

The CFNIS is a specialized intelligence & surveillance unit of the CF. Investigators are Military Police members. The CFNIS also provides specialized services related to computer crimes, fraud, polygraph & surveillance. It has 4 regional offices in Halifax, Valcartier, Ottawa & Edmonton.

At Ipperwash from 1993-95, the CFNIS carried out extensive surveillance of protesters re-occupying part of the military base. In 1994, the unit was involved in intelligence gathering in support of a joint police-military operation against Mohawk territories in Kanesatake, Kahnawake & Akwesasne (this operation was cancelled).

## Joint Task Force 2 (JTF2)

Joint Task Force 2 (JTF2) is a special forces unit of the CF, formed in 1993. It is often referred to as Canada's 'secret' anti-terrorist force & took over this role from the RCMP's Special Emergency Response Team (SERT, since disbanded).

It began as a small unit of some 300; after Sept. 11, 2001, its size was doubled to approx. 600.

JTF2 is modeled after the British Special Air Service (SAS), and members specialize in small unit tactics, hostage rescue, firearms, demolitions, medical & communications. In 2006, the CF announced formation of a Canadian Special Operations Regiment (it is unclear how or if JTF2 will be integrated into this new unit).

JTF2 was involved in organizing a potential assault on the Mohawk territories of Kahnawake, Kanesatake, & Akwesasne in 1994 (part of an anti-tobacco police operation). JTF2 members were present at Gustafsen Lake in 1995, advising the RCMP and preparing for deployment of JTF2 to take over from police.

JTF2 missions have included reconnaissance & surveillance, sabotage, sniper, VIP escort, hostage rescue, & ground observation for aerial bombings. The unit is presently based at Dwyer Hill, near Ottawa. The unit has also seen action in Bosnia, Croatia, Haiti, & Afghanistan.

## Recent Repression

On July 5, 2001, over 60 RCMP with Emergency Response Teams (ERT), dog squads, a helicopter & an armoured vehicle raided the Sutikalh camp near Mt. Currie, BC to dismantle a road-block. 7 unarmed persons were arrested by heavily-armed ERT members.

On September 21, 2002, members of RCMP INSET, along with ERT, raided homes of Westcoast Warrior Society members in Port Alberni & Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, BC. In Port Alberni, a residential neighborhood was evacuated by fire department personnel, claiming there was a gas leak. The raids were carried out on an anonymous tip that weapons would be found. Police searched the homes for several hours, and also brought in special x-ray equipment to scan walls (no weapons were found, nor were charges laid). In each case, police threatened WWS members.

On April 8, 2003, RCMP with ERT raided the homes of Native Youth Movement members in Bella Coola & Neskonlith. Four homes & 2 businesses were searched in total. Police took computers, discs, files, address books, & publications.

On June 29, 2005, RCMP INSET along with Vancouver Police ERT, arrested 2 members of the WWS after they made a legal purchase of firearms, in Vancouver, BC. Rifles, ammunition, and a laptop computer were seized. Although

police kept the weapons, the 2 men were later released without charge. Shortly after, the WWS disbanded, citing police repression & harassment. \*\*\*\*

## RCMP Organization

### Regional

The RCMP is organized into 4 regions, each under the direction of deputy commissioners. These are subdivided into divisions corresponding to provinces. There are also 4 other departments headed by deputy commissioners.

Atlantic Region (Halifax)

Central (Ottawa)

North West (Regina)

Pacific (Vancouver)

Operations (Aboriginal policing, criminal intelligence)

National Police Services (forensics, ID, & technology)

Management (business, financing)

Strategic Direction (public affairs, communications)

### Divisions

A- National Capital (Ottawa, Central Region)

B- Newfoundland (Atlantic)

C- Quebec (Central)

D- Manitoba (Northwest)

E- British Columbia (Pacific)

F- Saskatchewan (Northwest)

G- Northwest Territories (Northwest)

H- Nova Scotia (Atlantic)

J- New Brunswick (Atlantic)

K- Alberta (Northwest)

L- Prince Edward Island (Atlantic)

M- Yukon Territory (Pacific)

O- Ontario (Central)

V- Nunavut (Northwest)

Depot (Regina, basic training)

Source for rank & organization: RCMP website, 2006

# THE MASK



OUR ANCESTORS  
HAD MANY TYPES  
OF MASKS...



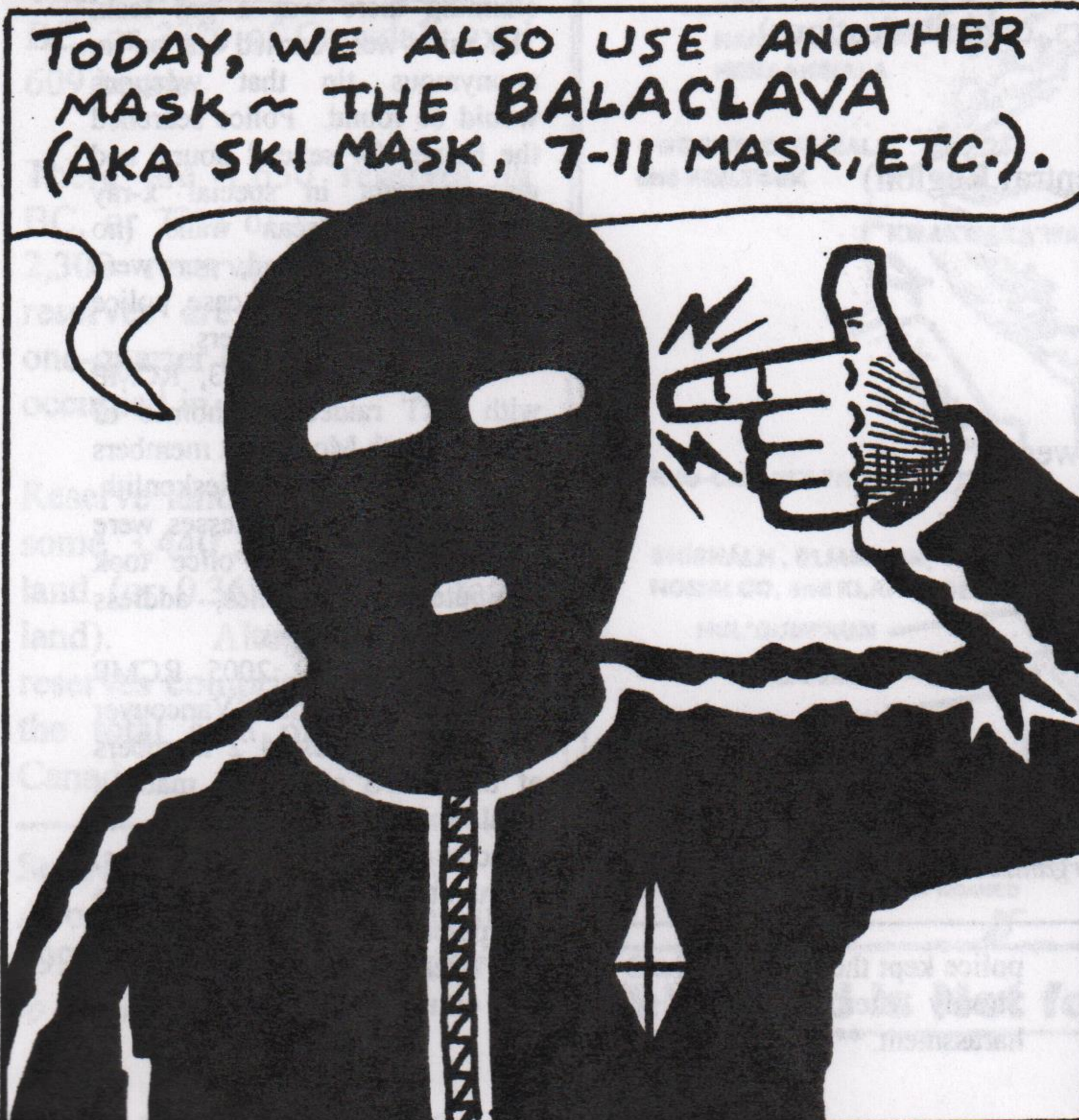
CARVED MASKS  
AND FACE PAINT  
TRANSFORMED  
THOSE WHO  
PUT THEM ON...



HIDING THEIR  
IDENTITY, WHILE  
REVEALING YET  
ANOTHER...



LIKE SPIRITS, FORCES OF  
NATURE, OR ANCESTORS.

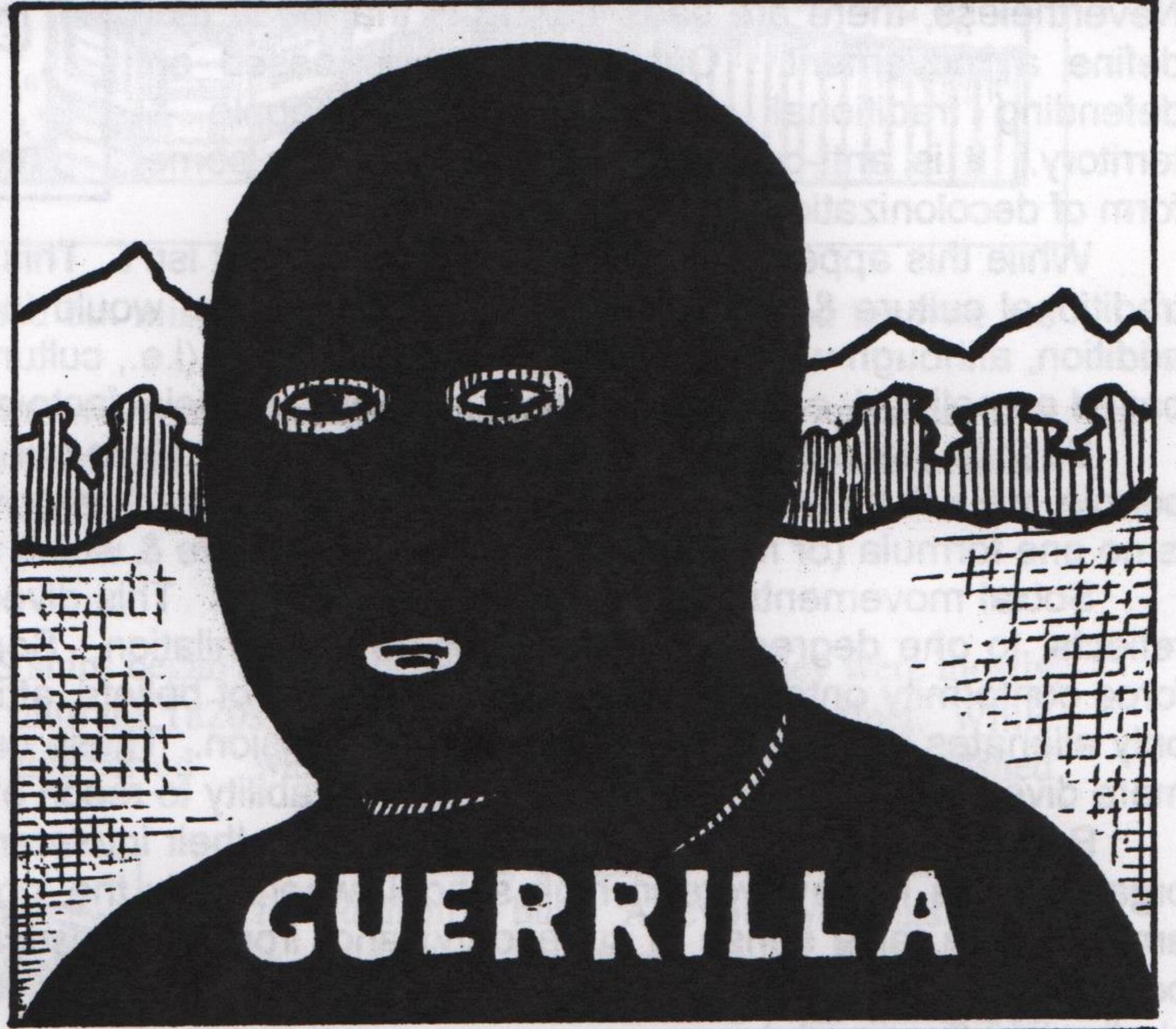
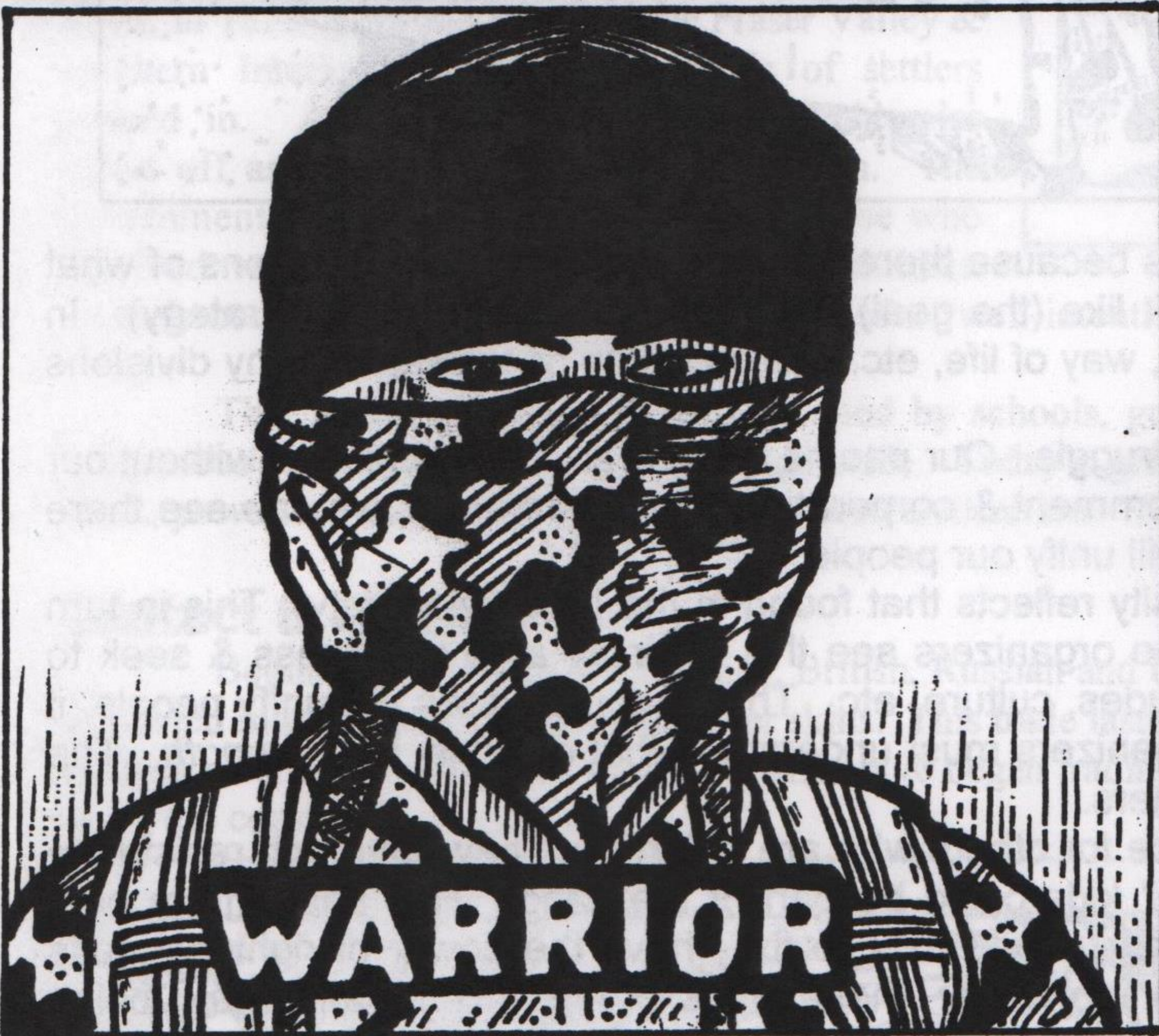
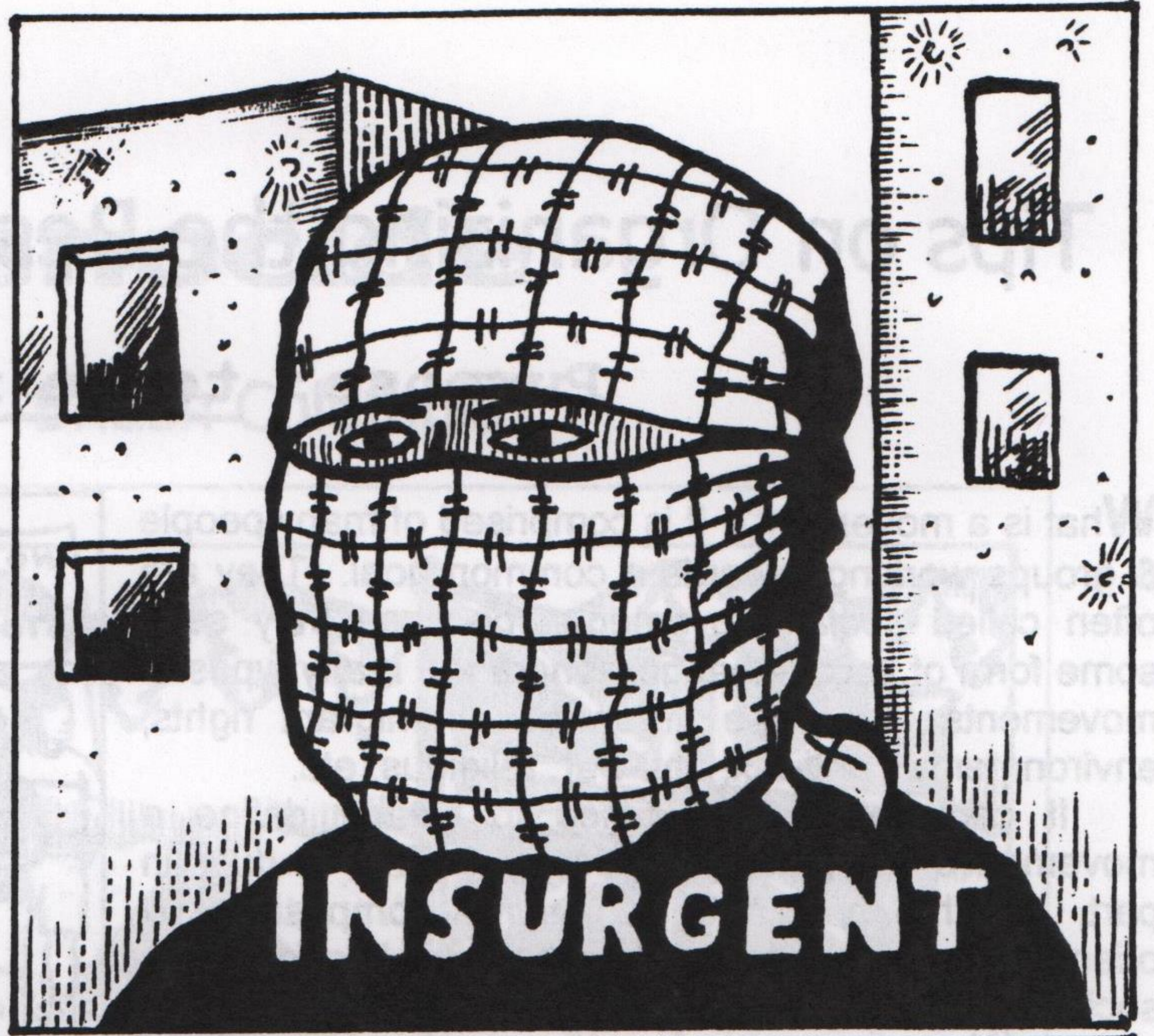
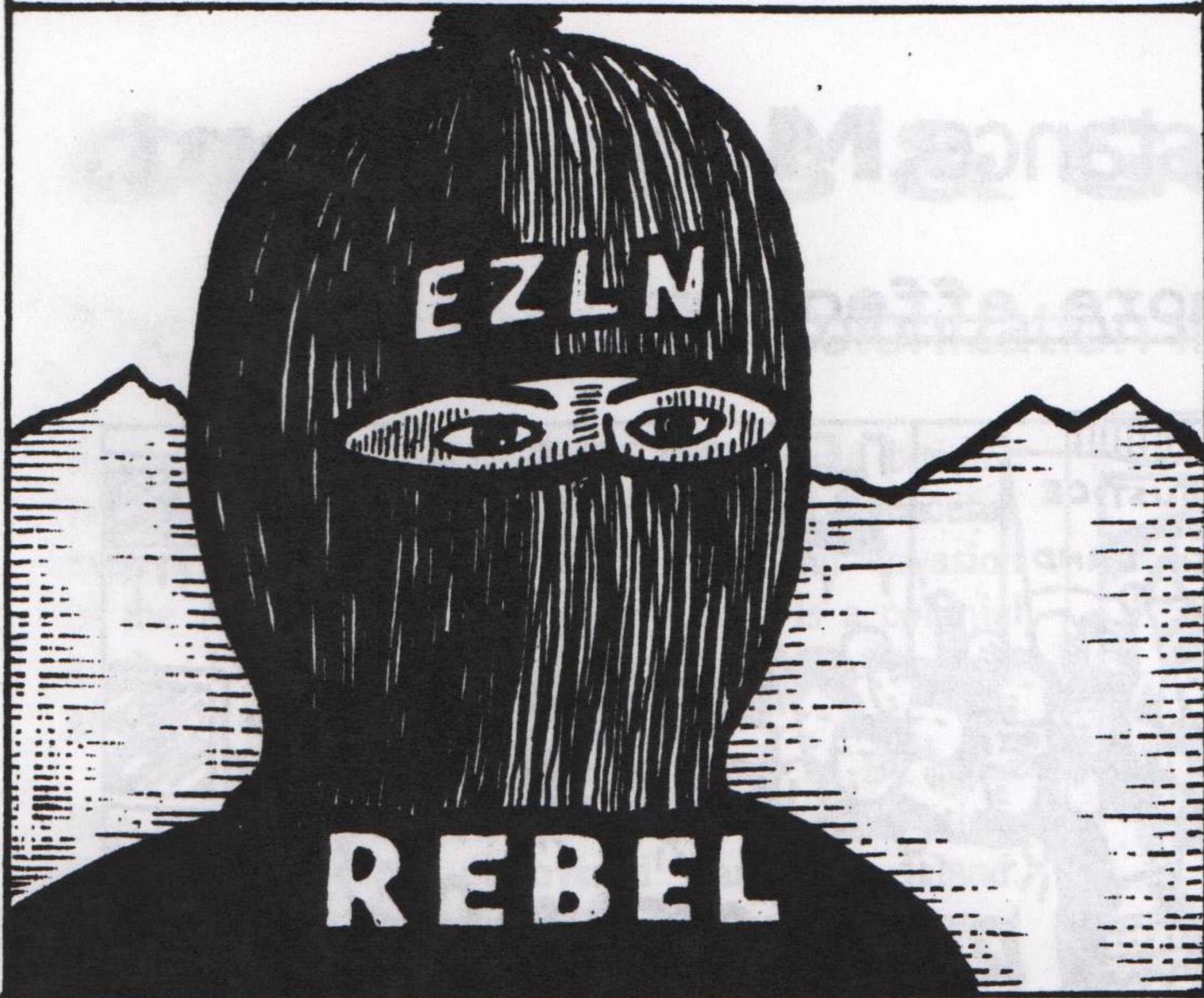


TODAY, WE ALSO USE ANOTHER  
MASK ~ THE BALACLAVA  
(AKA SKI MASK, 7-11 MASK, ETC.).



THIS MASK ALSO  
CONCEALS OUR  
IDENTITY...

WHILE REVEALING ANOTHER...



IMPROVIZED MASKS CAN BE MADE FROM MANY ITEMS. THEY SHOULD COVER THE ENTIRE HEAD AND HAVE EYE HOLES.



BANDANAS



T-SHIRT SLEEVE



BASEBALL  
CAP AND  
BANDANA



HOODIE AND  
T-SHIRT  
SLEEVE.

# Tips on Organizing the Resistance Movement

**Purpose: to be more effective**

**W**hat is a movement? It is comprised of many people & groups working towards a common goal. They are often called *social* movements, because they seek some form of social change. There are many types of movements that arise in society: immigrant rights, environmental, anti-tax, anti-war, religious, etc.

It can be hard at times to clearly define a movement's size, goal, & strategy. This is due, in part, to the constantly changing composition & orientation of the movement itself (which is affected by social conditions, political & economic trends, etc.). Nevertheless, there are basic concepts that do in fact define a movement. Our movement is based on defending traditional culture & values, people & territory. It is anti-colonial & directed towards some form of decolonization, or, liberation.



While this appears simple & straightforward, it isn't. This is because there are many different interpretations of what traditional culture & values are, what decolonization would look like (the goal), and how to achieve it (the strategy). In addition, although we share a lot as Native peoples (i.e., culture, way of life, etc.), colonization has created many divisions based on political, economic, gender, religious, & social factors.

Despite these divisions, we all know we need unity in our struggle. Our people are our greatest resource; without our people, we will be unable to fight our common enemy (the government & corporations). Nevertheless, we can see there is no one formula (or method) that will be all-inclusive & which will unify our people.

Social movements are by their nature diverse. This diversity reflects that found in the broader society. This in turn reflects, to one degree or another, our own assimilation. Some organizers see this diversity as a weakness & seek to force conformity onto the movement, in the form of beliefs, attitudes, culture, etc. This of course does not unify people, it only alienates them & creates even greater division. These organizers must understand that diversity is a *strength*. The more diverse our movement is, the greater its ability to reach others.

Part of the problem with some organizers is their intolerance for others who are different. They approach resistance organizing as if they were in high school, where only the 'cool' kids could be part of the gang. This arises from both arrogance (a false sense of superiority) and, ironically, *insecurity*. They believe they have the power of righteousness because their beliefs & ways of life are so correct (arrogance). In reality, these types of organizers can't stand being challenged (insecurity).

As hard as it may be for some to accept, a movement is not a small clique of like-minded persons. It is broad & diverse, seeking to encompass as many people as possible & to involve them in the resistance. This resistance is necessary to protect as much of our traditional territories as possible, as well as our people & way of life, now & in the future. To do this, don't we want as strong a movement as possible, with as many people as possible?

A crucial part of this is how organizers conduct themselves, most importantly how they relate to others. Ultimately, movements & groups are based on the personal relationships formed between people. Trust & respect between individuals is crucial in maintaining unity & alliances. Being judgmental & intolerant of others is not a form of respect, nor does it help build trust.

In a resistance movement, for which the potential consequences are prison or death, trust is essential. Who would trust their lives, or those of their sons & daughters, with drunks, liars, or backstabbers? Who would want to work with hustlers seeking to exploit others while they build a 'movement'? No one, except other hustlers & their groupies. But then, that's not really a movement, is it? It's a clique. And remember all those 'cool' kids in high school? What a bunch of losers they turned out to be. \*\*\*\*

**Unity Requires Diversity.  
Unity is Power!**

# **“A People Without A People’s Army Have Nothing!”**



**Tom Paul (General)**  
1943-1992  
A Mi'kmaq from  
Eskasoni, Nova Scotia.  
A spiritual leader,  
poet & warrior.  
Veteran of Wounded  
Knee '73, Restigouche,  
& Oka 1990.



***Long Live the Warrior Society!***



**NO JUSTICE ON**

**STOLEN LAND**

