

"The report suggested that the Innu be taught methods of coping with the noise of the planes," said Armitage. "How do they expect the Innu to control an involuntary reaction?"

However, David said activists are misinforming natives of health hazards, and this has led to much of the controversy over low-level flying.

"It is traumatic, if people are being told there is radiation output from the jets, as the people are being told by some activists," said David.

He said the military is planning to accommodate the Innu by relocating flights, providing they are informed of where and when the Innu will be.

"We can move on a daily basis, or even an hourly basis, if given notice," he said.

**"They're living the rich sportsman's idea of a vacation at someone else's expense"**

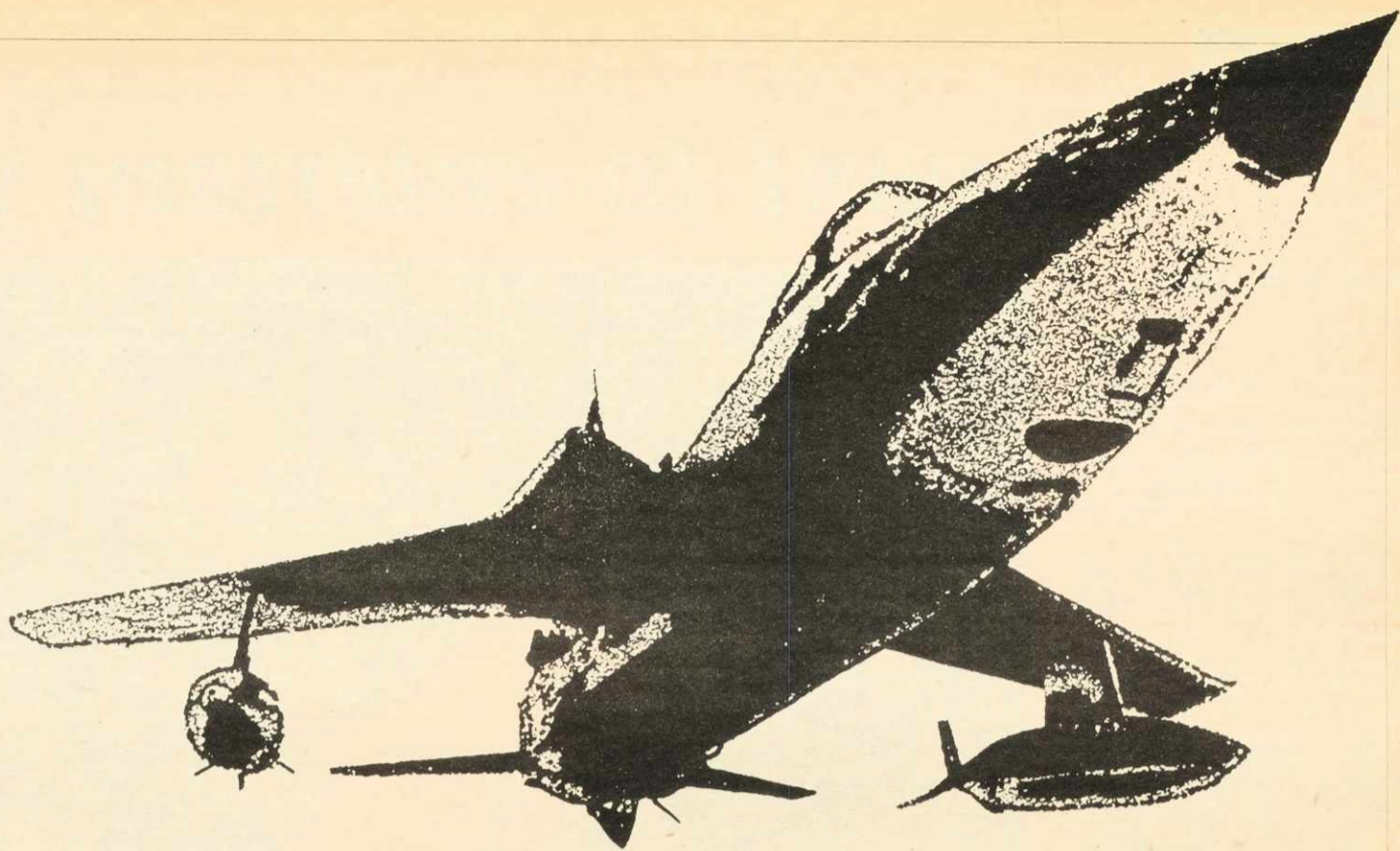
The Innu, however, have balked at the suggestion and argue the military will not likely change its operations on call. Furthermore, Innu leader Peter Penashue said military activity had already seriously altered native lifestyle. He said low-level flights happen to be most frequent during the two annual trips the Innu make to the Labrador bush.

Happy Valley-Goose Bay mayor Shouse claims the 'Innu lifestyle' is history. "They're not living the traditional lifestyle," he said.

"They're living the rich sportsman's idea of a vacation at someone else's expense," said Shouse, who said "government is bending over backwards" to subsidize native hunting trips.

Ironically, the Innu are not leading the life of their ancestors, as they have been attempting to do for some years. Training exercises deter many hunting trips, and herds of caribou are being scared away by low-level flights.

According to Armitage, the Innu think the provincial government is as much of a threat as the military.



"The government does not recognize the rights of the Innu, and will not allow them to hunt without permits in their own territory," said Armitage. "But they won't give them the necessary permits. The Quebec government does not require the Innu of their province to have permits to hunt their own land."

Though Shouse has "a lot of sympathy for the Innu," he said Happy Valley-Goose Bay residents can't afford to lose a possible base in the area.

If approved, the base would spark an economic boom in the depressed town. David estimates between 800 and 1,000 civ-

ilian jobs would be created in spin-offs to the base.

"It's made a tremendous difference in Happy Valley-Goose Bay in the people's minds. It gives us the stability we never had when the British were here," said Shouse.

Somewhere between the debate of native rights and economic recovery is the peace movement. Gene Long, a St. John's activist, calls the situation in Labrador one of the most frustrating the local peace movement has ever encountered.

"It's difficult to be taken seriously by the supporters of the base and the media. Peace groups have been slandered and misrepresented," said Long.

"Our concerns have been lost in a fog of emotional debate, racism and the demand for jobs and economic development," he said.

According to Long, work by peace groups is being tremendously overshadowed by job prospects, all too hard to find in Canada's poorest province.

"Jobs are important, but at what cost? Isn't there another way to develop a community's economy besides turning to the arms race?" asks Long. "It's a failure of the imagination of the Newfoundland government that they can not develop an industry in Newfoundland that does not depend on the military."

While Newfoundlanders have remained fairly apathetic to militarization of Labrador — and often scornful of protestors — the people of Quebec have been remarkably vocal in opposition to military expansion.

"The Quebecois don't have the same knee-jerk acceptance of the military as English Canadians do," said Armitage, who claims there are 98 groups around the world opposing militarization in Labrador. Most are concerned about threats to native life and the environment, Armitage said.

**"Isn't there another way to develop a community's economy besides turning to the arms race?"**

David Benson, a member of the St. John's Unemployment action Committee, says western Labrador is being considered because most European NATO countries would not stand for such a base.

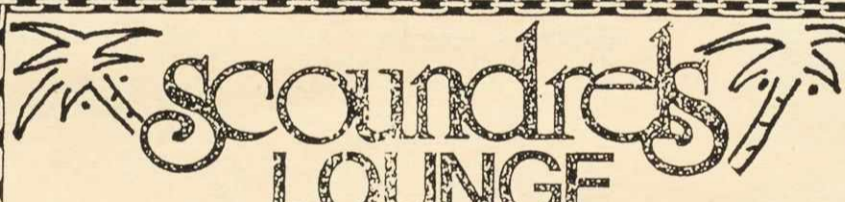

"They would never, never be allowed to do it there, but they can get away with it here because they can dangle the jobs in front of us," said Benson.

Long said a NATO base in Labrador would not only hurt the environment and native ways of life, but would escalate world tensions considerably.

"The military training in Labrador represents a new stage of full integration of nuclear and conventional war doctrine. This is a threat to the entire world," he said.

"It's a sad reality that people do not realize what their relationship with the military madness hitting so close to home," he said.



  
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 A  
**MUNROE DAY WARM-UP**  
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**HAWAIIAN NIGHT**  
*Extravaganza*  
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th  
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*SO WEAR YOUR BEST BEACH OUTFIT AND WE'LL SUPPLY THE LEIS*  
**BEST COSTUME CONTEST**  
**AT MIDNIGHT**  
  
**'THE BEST LUAU IN TOWN'**