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Standing up
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Full coverage of
TRC National event
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Indigenous Leadership Gathering

Christy David hugs her niece Rosa Maria Champagne after braiding her hair for the powwow held on the second evening of the International Indigenous Leadership Gathering in Lillooet, B.C. June 21 - 24.

Please see more photos on page 17.

Photo by Dianne Meili

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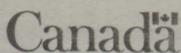
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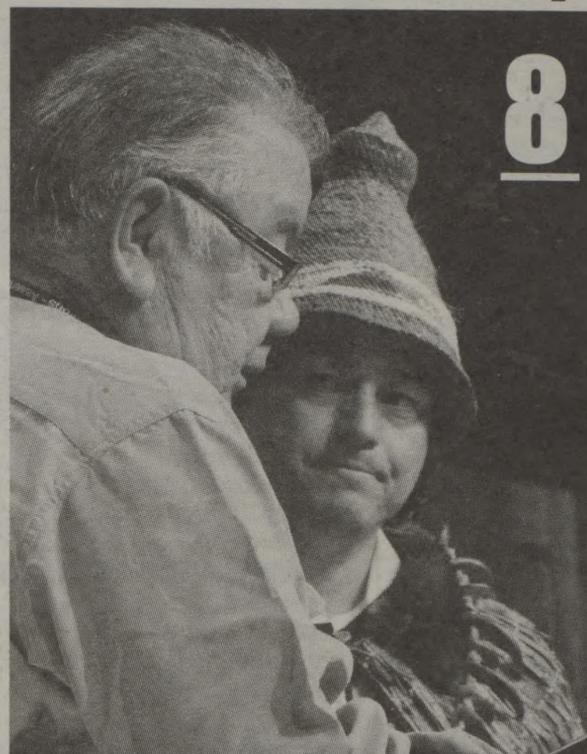
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Musqueam Elder Norma "Rose" Point, who passed away unexpectedly on July 2, recalls walking miles as a child over crusty snow to bring fruit and fresh-baked bread to a sick man confined to his bed.



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The chiefs have spoken

The result of the Assembly of First Nations election for national chief July 18 did not come as much of a surprise. Despite the manufactured drama whipped up by the media (at the urging of one particular candidate) about the deficiencies of Shawn Atleo, he received his second mandate to serve after three voting rounds.

Though some very talented people threw their hats into the ring, it was clear from the first ballot that there really was no significant divide at the chiefs' organization. While some saw the differences in approach to the position of national chief as an irreparable fracture, there was, in reality, no greater fissure than one might expect to occur naturally, considering the great geographical span the organization serves.

The majority of the voting chiefs had no real complaint with Atleo's leadership. He has been and will continue to do the chiefs' bidding, as is his job, and will go where he is directed, do what he is instructed, and be the face of First Nations in Canada.

In fact, the real problem with Atleo was not in his vision. No, he said all the right things, hit all the right notes, was earnest enough, and could be trusted. The fact is his only real flaw, according to some, is that he does not represent the old guard, fostered and nurtured under long-serving former national chief Phil Fontaine. Bill Erasmus is from that era.

So it was significant that Fontaine's old political foe Ovide Mercredi stood with Atleo on July 18 at the candidates' forum to nominate him for a second mandate. Long-time readers will remember the election battles of the 1990s with those two heavyweights pitted against one another.

Some have suggested that Fontaine was playing with things in the background of this election. His name cropped up very early, if you remember, when Pam Palmater announced her candidacy. She said she had been consulting with Fontaine, and those in the know immediately jumped on that fact. His name quickly went underground like a peat fire.

Now, Palmater is one smart woman. No one can take anything away from her and we are not suggesting for one moment that she was being manipulated. She is charming, smart, quick-witted, and would have made a very compelling national chief, and we hope she stays around for a while

because she has talent, and, quite honestly, she knows how to stir things up.

She handled herself with the spontaneity of an old pro during the question period at the candidates' forum, where Atleo supporters did their best to trip her up. If there was a chance of anyone making serious inroads to overthrow Atleo and steal a second term from him, it was she, but not for the reasons stated so vehemently in the press.

Atleo is not the scary man he has been made out to be, marching First Nations into oblivion. If he was, the opposition forces would have coalesced around Palmater, and they did not.

Nor did they coalesce behind Ellen Gabriel's campaign. Gabriel was the sentimental favorite of the so-called anti-establishment candidates, with no one able to dispute her sincerity or devotion to the rights of Indigenous people. Though she and Palmater were singing from the same songbook, Gabriel's campaign was conducted in stark contrast to Palmater's, starting slow, and remaining low-key for the most part.

Gabriel also lacked the focus of the other top two candidates, and we don't believe she got around the country like they did, and that contributed to her disappointing results. Palmater had been sniffing around the race long before she declared, and put in the time and energy required of the campaign, and that's the long and the short of what contributed to her success, her ability to connect with people.

For Erasmus' part, his run was a disappointment. He was a non-entity in the candidate's forum, and we're just not sure if he had seen the writing on the wall coming into the election, so just gave up, or that he just was under the illusion of entitlement and thought the benefits would naturally flow.

But for a long-serving member of the AFN executive, his 29 votes in the first round were a paltry thing, and he did nothing to improve on his fortunes in subsequent rounds.

The lesson here is that the chiefs have moved on and they remain confident that Atleo is the leader that will best serve new interests. Congratulations National Chief. We look forward to seeing how you conduct yourself with this renewed mandate to lead for the next three years. The chiefs have chosen a direction, and it's not backwards.

[rants and raves]

Page 5 Chatter

WAWATAY NEWS IS REPORTING

that oxycodone pills worth approximately \$5,000 and bound for the Marten Falls First Nation were confiscated by Nishnawbe-Aski Police Services (NAPS) at Thunder Bay International Airport July 18. The NAPS Drug Unit was assisted by the NAPS Guns and Gangs Unit and the Ontario Provincial Police Drug Enforcement Section during the bust. Thirty-seven year-old Josie Baxter of Thunder Bay has been charged with Trafficking a Controlled Substance and Possession of a Controlled Substance for the Purpose of Trafficking. Baxter has been released on conditions and is set to appear in court in Thunder Bay on Aug. 15. Oxycodone addiction is rampant in many First Nations communities. The drug was removed from the Non-Insured Health Benefit's approved list of pain medication this year, and chiefs were concerned that would create a black market for the substance. Looks like they were right.

THE VERNON MORNING STAR REPORTS

that the Vernon Farmers Market has teamed up with the First Nations Friendship Centre's prenatal nutrition program to increase access to locally grown produce and food products. "We are proud to support the B.C. Association of Farmers' Markets and the farmers' market nutrition and coupon program, which is helping to improve the health of B.C. families by offering increased access to locally produced food for those in the most need," said B.C.'s Health Minister Michael de Jong. Over 14 weeks, families will receive \$15 worth of coupons each week, while seniors will receive \$12 worth. Coupons are treated like cash and can be used to purchase a variety of B.C. food products including fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, nuts, dairy and fresh cut herbs. The province-wide program matches B.C. Association of Farmers' Markets members with one or more community agencies that operate a cooking and skill-building program.

BIG BUSINESS SAYS ABORIGINAL

communities should be at the negotiating table and treated as equal partners when it comes to tapping the country's natural-resource wealth, and business is hoping the federal and provincial governments can make that happen. A report from the Canadian Council of Chief Executives, release July 16 and prepared for provincial premiers, says governments should make Aboriginal communities full partners in developing energy and mining projects. Governments should help grow an Aboriginal workforce through training and support Aboriginal communities to participate in business initiatives and negotiations to share the wealth. Billions of dollars in natural resource investment is at stake, said John Manley, the council's chief executive.

VICE CHIEF BOBBY CAMERON,

with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, and Louis Moubarak, president and chief executive officer for Canada World Youth, signed a memorandum of understanding July 11 that confirms their organizations' commitment to get more First Nations youth involved in the CWY Program. "It's about assessing the needs, understanding the needs and responding to the needs of Aboriginal youth so we can build good programming for Aboriginal youth in Saskatchewan and elsewhere in Canada," said Moubarak. About 400 Canadians participate each year in the CWY programs, and that includes about 12 to 25 participants from Saskatchewan, "so it's a good number but we would like to increase that," he added. Last year out of the 19 CWY participants from Saskatchewan eight of the youth were First Nations and one was M tis. For the upcoming year, the number of youth from Saskatchewan is expected to be at similar levels with First Nations and M tis youth from Saskatchewan representing about 30 to 40 per cent of youth from the region. "What we are aiming for is to respond to the needs as to why there is not enough participants of Aboriginal youth," said Moubarak. "So by having the buy-in from the community we can build on that and increase the number by putting more orientation sessions towards the youth." Cameron said the new agreement will help to open doors for First Nations youth. He said it will help create opportunities for youth at a local level, regional level, and international level.

POWER ENGINEERING MAGAZINE

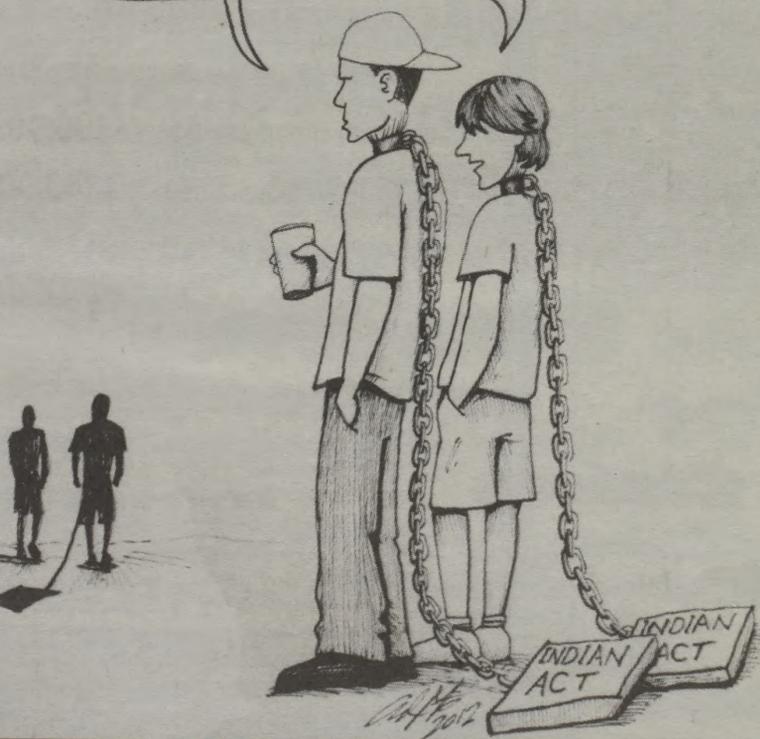
says a First Nations community on Vancouver Island has reliable power thanks to the connection of a new diesel/battery hybrid generating station and distribution system. The Uchucklesaht Tribe's community of Elhlateese, accessible only by floatplane or an hour-long boat trip from Port Alberni along the Alberni Inlet, underwent upgrades as part of BC Hydro's Remote Community Electrification Program. The community's new electrical system went live on May 31. On July 7, a community celebration was held with an opportunity for residents to tour the new hybrid generation system. Elhlateese was formerly served solely by an old diesel generator and a single distribution line, owned by the Uchucklesaht Tribe. Citing cost, reliability, safety and convenience, the Uchucklesaht Tribe decided to transfer ownership of the electrical system to BC Hydro in 2010. The new system has two 100 kilowatt diesel generators and a battery bank that allow the generators to run more efficiently and be turned off during low loads to reduce fuel consumption, emissions and noise. With the support of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), work was done to upgrade the distribution system, rebuild the road to the new generating station site and upgrade the wiring for each house in the community.

Rank Comix

by Adam Martin

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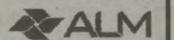
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Atleo takes the win in the third round of voting



The Atleo team erupts with cheers as the third round election results are announced, while their candidate remains stoic and focused.

PHOTO: STAFF

Windspeaker Staff

Toronto

It was another tough run for National Chief Shawn Atleo, who earned himself a second mandate from the chiefs of the Assembly of First Nations after three voting rounds on July 18 in Toronto.

The Atleo team was confident going into voting day, and their candidate was well ahead of the pack after the first ballot, garnering 284 votes out of 540; this compared to his next closest challenger Pam Palmater, who took 95 votes.

The six other contenders split the remaining votes with George Stanley dropping off the ballot with only five votes to his name, instead of the required 15 needed to stay in the race. Also dropped from the first ballot was the gregarious Joan Jack who received only 20 ballots.

The Atleo team, buoyed by the fact that Atleo was so close to the finish line with only 40 or so votes needed to meet the 60 per cent threshold required by the election rules for a win, scattered to talk up their man with the delegates.

Jack was soon in the Atleo camp pledging her support to the candidate. Despite the poor showing, the rest of the candidates stayed in the race, hoping against hope to woo supporters to their side.

“Radical” Terrance Nelson had 35 votes after the first round, while Diane M. Kelly had 39. Ellen Gabriel of Oka fame took only 33 votes, despite getting a genuinely encouraging response from the chiefs at the candidates’ forum the day before. Long-time AFN regional chief Bill Erasmus received a disappointing 29 votes.

When the results of the next ballot were announced there was shock and frustration. Atleo was just three ballots away from the 60 per cent mark with 318 votes of 535, and his supporters

questioned the wisdom of the other remaining candidates holding fast.

Protocol would be for the candidates to recognize the futility of their situation and concede the contest. The Atleo team had done the math, and Palmater had gained only 12 votes in round two. They thought even if all the votes that were not for Atleo were combined and went to Palmater, she would not reach the 60 per cent mark.

That would mean that Atleo would have to lose support for Palmater to win, and history was not in her favor. The only other hope for Palmater was if there was attrition in the Atleo ranks, people going home or failing to show up for the next vote. The Atleo team had experience on their side, however, and they keep close tabs on who’s with them and who is not, and they know how to wrangle their supporters to the voting station.

Soon after the second ballot results were announced, Nelson, whose support had slid by 10 votes, went to the podium and pledged his support to Palmater, and his name was officially dropped from round three.

Gabriel, who had earlier been seen speaking with members of the Atleo team, received only 17 votes and was dropped from the ballot. She would later say a rumor had begun to circulate during the second round of voting that she was throwing her support to Atleo, and that had cost her votes. She would throw her support to Palmater.

The rest of the candidates remained unmoved going into round three. Kelly had dropped to 35 from 39, while Erasmus was up by five to 34.

So the Atleo team was back to beating the bushes for the extra votes, and they found them in Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The die was cast for Palmater and Erasmus (Kelly had released her supporters,

deciding not to endorse another candidate) and the third voting round results pushed Atleo over the finish line.

Palmater was defiant as she took the podium to thank her supporters. She raised the eagle fan she had been holding throughout the election process (she had called it her armour) and declared she would never give up the fight for sovereignty. She failed to congratulate Atleo on his win.

Erasmus was more magnanimous and asked the chiefs in assembly to rally around Atleo as he takes up the mantle for the next three years.

For his part, Atleo failed to react to the win immediately, looking somber as the election results were announced and as his supporters erupted in cheers.

After taking the oath of office from his relative and Elders Council co-chair Barney Williams, he acknowledged the powerful part the grassroots people played in this election, despite not having a vote. Through social media, the people were engaged in the process, he said, and the dialogue was significant and game-changing.

He reflected back on the residential school era when education was used as a tool to oppress First Nations and how that time has come to a close. He said future generations would look back on this moment when the chiefs decided to stand together and put the final stake in colonialism. He told the delegates and their advisors that “assimilation is no longer our reality.”

After his supporters sang a victory song for their candidate, Atleo stood on the stage for more than an hour as people lined up to shake his hand.

When Atleo finally retired to his caucus hall, bluesman Murray Porter could be heard rocking the house of the victory party that had started there.



National Chief Shawn Atleo take the oath of office from Elders Council co-chair Barney Williams.



Bill Erasmus congratulates National Chief Shawn Atleo on his election win, and calls on the chiefs to stand behind him as he takes up his new three-year mandate.



Pam Palmater vows to continue the fight for First Nations sovereignty. She left the stage without congratulating National Chief Shawn Atleo on his win.

Standing up and taking a stand against robbery

By Jennifer Ashawasegai
Windspeaker Contributor

TORONTO

Les Louttit, deputy grand chief of Nishinawbe Aski Nation (NAN), and Neskatinga Chief Peter Moonias aren't holding their breath waiting for the province of Ontario to pay its tab.

On June 27, before he was elected as Ontario regional chief, NAN Grand Chief Stan Beardy sent the Ontario government an invoice for \$127 million. The province was billed for benefits from natural resources extracted from NAN territories.

The amount was calculated over 100 years at today's current values and represents only part of \$3.2 billion owed.

The calculation was also based on the report *Resource Revenue Sharing: The Billion Dollar Question* by Dr. Fred Lazar of the Schulich School of Business. The report examines the estimated aggregate revenues collected by Ontario from NAN territories, and then estimates what treaties 3 and 9 communities should have received over the years from those revenues.

Lazar recommends, "If instead of demanding a lump sum payment of \$3.2 billion for the revenues owing for the past 100 years, the NAN First Nations demand an annuity, the annual payments owing by the government of Ontario, based on a four per cent rate of interest, would be \$127 million per year forever."

Since the invoice was submitted, there's been no word from the province. In a telephone interview July 4, Louttit said he wasn't expecting an answer.

"We haven't heard anything from the province, and we'll likely not hear from them."

Louttit said the invoice was handed in with a due date 30 days from when it was submitted. He said, "If the province doesn't pay the bill, we'll be charging two per cent interest every month it doesn't pay."

The invoice is well-timed with what's been happening in the Ring of Fire area. Louttit said, "It's another situation with government. They want to go full speed ahead with industry and Prime Minister [Stephen] Harper has proposed Bill C-38, which will accelerate the

“It's another situation with government. They want to go full speed ahead with industry and Prime Minister [Stephen] Harper has proposed Bill C-38, which will accelerate the processes.”

Les Louttit,
deputy grand chief of
Nishinawbe Aski Nation

processes.”

"First Nations are calling for a joint environment review panel for the project there," said Louttit. They (government) wants to ram it down their throats."

As far as activity in the Ring of Fire is concerned, First Nations there are fighting for control. Nickel and chromite deposits in the area have been compared to the oil sands in Alberta with respect to the economic potential. Ring of Fire First Nations have also put companies on notice that they'll be evicted within 30 days if their demands for government-to-government negotiations aren't respected and if the clause about Free, Informed and Prior Consent under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples isn't met.

Neskatinga First Nation Chief Peter Moonias thinks NAN's move to submit an invoice to the province is a good one.

"We've already lost so much money from resource extraction. Taxpayers think we're begging, but they're stealing from us."

Moonias also said revenue sharing comes in many forms. For example, agreements for programs and infrastructure can be worked out as part of the revenue sharing.

In the span of a week since the invoice was submitted to the Ministry of Finance, the government passed the buck around. When an inquiry was made to the Ministry of Finance about the invoice, the ministry directed the inquiry to the Ministries of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and Mines. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines referred the matter to Aboriginal Affairs.

The Aboriginal Affairs

Ministry responded with an email. It stated that while Minister Kathleen Wynne was unavailable for comment, the Ontario government is committed to working with First Nations and invests about \$600 million annually through a number of ministries on programs and services throughout the province. Spokesperson Flavio Mussio also wrote, "We are continuing our conversations with First Nations to ensure they can participate in and benefit from the development of the Ring of Fire. Resource revenue sharing will also be a key feature in these discussions between Ontario and First Nations."

Mussio stated, "We haven't received any communication from NAN on this matter. However, we are aware of NAN's perspective."

The deputy grand chief also thinks the Cliffs Natural Resource project in the Ring of Fire has to be delayed because "maximum benefits in all areas needs to happen, including financial compensation." He also said the scope of that project is beyond imagination.

Cliffs Natural Resources announced its project in May. The company proposed to invest \$3.3 billion dollars in the province. The company wants to build an open pit chromite mine in the Ring of Fire plus build a smelter plant over 1,500 km south of the project site.

For now, NAN will continue to send monthly invoices to the province with an interest rate that will amount to just over \$2.5 million per month. Louttit added, "If you don't take a stand, you perpetuate the robbery of the extraction of natural resources in the land by corporations and the province."

Windspeaker News Briefs

THE ALGONQUIN FIRST NATION

took a stand against logging company Resolute Forest Products when it learned the company began logging in sensitive moose habitat and sacred areas of the nation's traditional territory at Barriere Lake without warning or consultation. Band members were soon in a standoff with Sûreté du Québec officers, who were asserting that members of the First Nation were blocking access to the freeway. Police warned the members they could be punished under the Quebec Highway Safety Code. On July 4, a letter from the First Nation was sent to Quebec Premier Jean Charest and then the Ministry of Natural Resources on July 9 to ask for a resolution to the band's concerns.

THE CONSERVATIVE THINK TANK

C.D. Howe Institute is reporting that Aboriginal people who live in cities are just as happy as other Canadians. The institute's report is based on data from the 2009 Urban Aboriginal Peoples Study by Environics, in which more than half of 1.2 million Aboriginal people reported living in the urban setting. The survey asked 2,614 Aboriginal people living in 11 cities the question "Are you happy with your life." The average happiness score was 2.5 out of three. More than half (57.8 per cent) said they were "very happy". Only 46.2 per cent of Canadians in 2006 when surveyed said they were "very happy".

NISICHAWAYASIIK CREE NATION IS

heading to court. The federal government said the band received too much funding for a building project and allege the extra money was diverted to other areas, including paying off the nation's line of credit. A statement of claim was entered by the federal government on June 15 which said the \$4.6 million in overfunding was used "for purposes other than they were intended for," said Aboriginal Affairs Minister John Duncan. The allegations have not been proven in court. The community is about 800 km north of Winnipeg.

THERE IS A NEW THREAT TO

First Nations people: A new strain of bacterial infection linked to meningitis and pneumonia. Type B Haemophilus influenzae had been eradicated by the 1990s through vaccine programs, but by 2006, Dr. Marina Ulanova of Lakehead University's Northern Ontario School of Medicine (NOSM) in Thunder Bay, Ont., noticed a Type A strain hitting First Nations people hard. Ulanova's research team is trying to learn more about the strain to create a vaccine before the bacterial infection gets out of control. They are in the process of collecting blood samples from affected communities in northwestern Ontario.



From left to right: Dan Smoke; Andrew Bolter (executive director of Community Legal Assistance Sarnia); Mary Lou Smoke, and Jeff Plain (Baamsedaa Coordinator/Community Legal Worker).

COMMUNITY LEGAL ASSISTANCE SARNIA

staff were presented with an eagle feather by Dan and Mary Lou Smoke on July 6 for their work in Kettle Point, Walpole Island, Aamjiwnaang and Sarnia through the Baamsedaa (Let's Walk Together) outreach program. Developed by Jeff Plain of Aamjiwnaang First Nation and Community Legal Assistance Sarnia, the program provides outreach and support so that mistrust and apprehension of the justice systems and seeking justice can be better accessed. "The documented mistrust by our people means many choose not to seek justice resulting in potentially many negative effects on them, or their families. Providing outreach allows people to begin the process in a setting that is more comfortable and trusting, said Plain. Baamsedaa also provides public legal education so that basic legal information is provided to area community members, college students and youth. "As more and more of our youth move to urban centres due to the reality of housing shortages on our First Nation territories this information is critical." Landlord and Tenant law is one area Baamsedaa staff informs people during public legal education, along with such areas as Ontario Works/Ontario Disability Support Program denials and appeals, Employment Insurance issues, Criminal Injuries Compensation, CPP/Old Age pension, and Human Rights.

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Women acknowledged for all that they survived

By Shari Narine
Windspeaker Contributor

SASKATOON

Walter Linklater choked up and wiped at his eyes as he thanked his wife Maria of 50 years for sticking with him "despite the harm I brought upon her when I was drinking."

Linklater was taken away from his Fort Francis, Ont., home at the age of six to attend St. Margaret's Residential School in that community. He was then carted across the county to finish his Grade 12 at Lebreton Residential School in Saskatchewan.

When he graduated he attended teacher's college and began his career, moving from one reserve to another. Without any support, and still haunted by the physical abuse and violence he faced on a daily basis at the

residential schools he attended, Linklater turned to alcohol as a way to cope.

Now 73, he has been sober for almost 40 years, but those years of alcoholism were devastating for his wife and children.

Maria Linklater started attending residential school when she was seven.

"I had a lot of bad experiences," she said. "Life was harsh."

It improved little when she married Walter.

"The way Walter was raised had a great impact in our lives. The way he lived his lifestyle. He was violent, womanizing; that hurt the most," said Maria. "Our lives are just torn apart."

Elder Aazaine Bird, 70, cried as he talked about the way he treated his wife and how she cut wood while she was pregnant and he was drunk.

"I tried to beat up my wife a few times," he said, wiping at his

eyes.

Bird was an alcoholic, a survivor of Duck Lake and Lebreton Indian Residential Schools, forced to leave his home at the age of six.

"When things happen to you when you are 10 years old it affects you later on in life," he said, recalling that he couldn't tell his parents. He did tell his grandmother, but his family couldn't intervene because they didn't speak English.

These, and so many more stories, were shared during the fourth national event hosted by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Saskatoon June 21 to June 24. The stories have opened the eyes of the commissioners as to the price women, in particular, paid for the residential school system.

"I want to indicate to you that, as we move forward as a commission, we particularly

recognize the growing evidence of the statements and information we have received of the significant impact residential schools have had upon the women in our communities," said TRC Chair Justice Murray Sinclair on the last day of the event.

Before making his statement during the Call to Gather he asked all women survivors to stand. He included the intergenerational survivors as well; the daughters, granddaughters, and nieces.

Commissioners and witnesses heard story after story of how women survived physical and sexual abuse at residential schools only to return to their communities to be abused the same way.

If it wasn't from their spouses then it was family members or neighbours. Yet facing this continued challenge, the women— whether mothers,

grandmothers or aunts— raised the children, trying hard to impart what language, culture and spiritual beliefs they had retained into the lives of their children.

"It is the women who held the families together that have been able to survive this terrible ordeal," said Sinclair.

"So on behalf of the commission we would like to acknowledge you. We would like to thank you for all that you have been able to survive, but more importantly, when we look at your children, and we look at these bright young people, many of whom are achieving high academic attainment and showing great leadership and potential in our communities, we would like to thank you for your efforts to ensure that our future appears to be going along quite fine," said Sinclair. His remarks were greeted with applause.

No wait time now for investigations on missing persons

By Shari Narine
Windspeaker Contributor

SASKATOON

The Saskatoon Police Service has made changes to their policies that will allow investigations to start more quickly on missing person's cases, and it may be the first such move from a police service in Canada.

The Police services has also created a waiver form that allows the police to share information with the chief of the First Nation from which the person is missing, said Saskatoon Police Chief Clive Weighill. That way, Weighill says, the chief is aware of the work undertaken by the police force and can reassure family members that an investigation is ongoing.

Weighill's announcement of the revamped Missing Persons Investigation Policy garnered applause from the crowd that had gathered in a hall at to listen to Expressions of Reconciliation. It was the final day of the fourth national Truth and Reconciliation event which took place in Saskatoon from June 21 to June 24.

"Gone are the days when we wait. We will take a report immediately," he said. "If there's any indication that the missing person has been living a high-risk lifestyle, the investigation receives the highest priority."

The new Saskatoon police headquarters will include a small memorial on the grounds to honour missing Aboriginal women, he said. The memorial

will serve as a spot to begin or end activities promoting awareness of the missing women's issue.

"It will also provide a place for families of missing persons to reflect," said Weighill.

Changes in attitude and police policies are in many ways due to the Stonechild Inquiry of 2004 and the Commission of First Nation and Metis People Justice Reform of 2004-2005.

The Reform commission was chaired by Wilton Littlechild, now a commissioner on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Neil Stonechild, 17, was a First Nations youth who died in 1990 of hypothermia in the heart of winter. It was alleged that he had been picked up by Saskatoon police officers and then released in an industrial area in the outskirts of the city. Not wearing winter clothing, Stonechild froze to death. No criminal charges were laid in Stonechild's death.

"I stand before you today with a message of positive change in relation to policing and healing of relationships," Weighill said.

He pointed out that all the recommendations from both inquiries had been implemented. Weighill highlighted a number of those recommendations, including the creation of a cultural relations unit within the police service; diversity training, both during the academy and regular in-services; recruitment of more First Nations member, which is beginning to show with currently 11 per cent of SPS members being Aboriginal; and



Saskatoon Police Service Chief Clive Weighill (centre) places a hat in the Bentwood Box. He is accompanied by Eugene Arcand (left) and Madeleine Basile, members of the Indian Residential School Survivors Advisory Committee.

the inclusion of GPS in all cruisers to substantiate where vehicles have been during a shift.

The handling of complaints against the police has undergone radical change. No longer are the complaints lodged directly with and investigated by the SPS, but complainants have the option to take their concerns to the special investigative unit of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations or to the Public Complaints Commission.

Investigation is no longer carried out by the SPS. The lone responsibility of the SPS chief is to find out what disciplinary action is to be undertaken.

"I really applaud that the FSIN has come on board as an intake through their special investigation unit because I really do think it makes it a lot more friendlier system for people to come forward," said Weighill.

He also notes that the SPS has a number of committees that

work toward "foster(ing) better relations and inclusion with the Aboriginal community."

Aside from survey results that show an increased trust toward the SPS by Aboriginal people, Weighill noted that the FSIN presented the police with an eagle staff "in appreciation of our role in protecting Aboriginal people."

Weighill is proud of the eagle staff, saying the SPS has worked hard to earn the honour.

Education Day in Saskatoon best attended one of four

By Shari Narine
Windspeaker Contributor

SASKATOON

Education Day in Saskatoon at

the fourth national event hosted by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission June 21 to June 24 had the largest number of youth in attendance yet.

Nearly 2,000 Grade 7 and 8

students from city schools spent June 22 hearing stories from Indian residential school survivors, taking in displays and asking questions.

Eugene Arcand, an Indian

Residential Schools Survivors Advisory Committee member, held up a photograph that he carries around with him. It shows the 32 kids he started with at St. Michael's Indian Residential

School. Today, of that class from Duck Lake, Sask. in 1957-58., he knows where only 10 of those students are.

See *Education Day* on page 20.

Honorary witnesses promise to spread the word

By Shari Narine
Windspeaker Contributor

SASKATOON

Former Prime Minister Joe Clark has committed to tell the story of what he has heard at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's regional event in Saskatoon as part of his duties as an honorary witness. And he's promising that he has access to some of the country's most influential people, who he intends to speak with about the harm that was inflicted on Indian children within the residential school system.

"We should not be called honorary witnesses," said Clark. "We should be called honoured witnesses, because we are truly honoured to be part of what you are doing."

Clark was joined for the TRC regional event June 21 to June 24 by a number of well-known people who have accepted the role of honorary witness, including former Auditor General Sheila Fraser and actress and former Member of Parliament Tina Keeper. Sir Sidney Mead, a Maori anthropologist and historian who made an unexpected appearance, was also given the title of honorary witness.

"The truth ... is that we need help to face up to the facts of the past and potential of that present and future," said TRC Commissioner Marie Wilson, who spoke about the role of the honorary witness.

"We need prominent helpers who will not only live out their right to know the truth here, their responsibility to remember what they have learned here, but who will also commit to taking forward and teaching others and spreading the word," Wilson said.

The honorary witnesses were chosen by the commission for not only wielding influence but for "demonstrat(ing) through their own lifetime of accomplishments a tremendous commitment to social justice and the welfare of all."

Keeper is a former Manitoba Liberal MP who pushed Prime Minister Stephen Harper to allow Aboriginal leaders to speak from the floor of the House of Commons after he delivered Canada's apology for residential schools in June 2008. After initially denying her suggestion, Aboriginal leaders were granted the opportunity to speak.

"Yesterday was an incredible opportunity for me personally to let the tears flow, and they flowed all day long," Keeper said. "And I didn't do that when I was in the House of Commons."

She believed then that, as the face of Indigenous people, she needed to remain strong and feared that tears would be seen as weakness.

"I am deeply honoured to continue this journey of truth and reconciliation for you and all of your friends and families and for survivors who have passed on, for our children and grandchildren," Keeper said.



Commissioners and honorary witnesses (from left): Holocaust survivor Robbie Weisman; former federal minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Andy Scott; Toronto Mayor Barbara Hall; former federal auditor general Sheila Fraser; TRC commissioner Marie Wilson; former Prime Minister Joe Clark; TRC Chair Justice Murray Sinclair; CBC broadcaster Shelagh Rogers; and TRC commissioner Chief Wilton Littlechild.

The work of Sheila Fraser, who served as Canada's auditor general for 10 years, has often been cited by Aboriginal leaders as ammunition for improving Aboriginal living conditions.

"During my time as auditor general I tried to bring the truth to the absolutely unacceptable conditions of First Nations on reserves to our Parliament and to Canadians in general. My only regret was that I wasn't able to report more progress at the end of 10 years," said Fraser.

She admitted to not knowing until recently about residential schools and their intergenerational impacts. She expressed hope and conviction

that the work undertaken by the TRC could reach those she could not and provide a better understanding and education of the Aboriginal situation.

"And I commit to you to do what I can to help to build that understanding," she said.

Mead committed to telling the Maori people in his home country about what he had learned in Saskatoon.

"We acknowledge your bravery. We acknowledge the pain you've been through and also draw attention to what may be a miracle. That, after all, of those efforts to knock the Indian out of you, you are still Indian today," said Mead to applause. "Well

done."

Mead sat on a tribunal which dealt with historical grievances and listened to how his own people suffered as their treaty was not honoured. He said what residential school survivors have experienced in Canada is similar to what his people have endured.

"And this is a kind of pain I'm sure you understand which is very close to your eyes, that it doesn't take much to bring tears to those eyes because that experience, that information is right behind your eyeballs," said Mead. "To hear of what you've been through - after listening to some of that - I realize how close your experiences were to my eyes."

Business of inclusion of Métis still undone

By Shari Narine
Windspeaker Contributor

SASKATOON

Clement Chartier is worried that the inclusion of Métis leaders in the latest Truth and Reconciliation national event held in Saskatoon June 21 to June 24 delivers the wrong message.

Sitting next to federal Aboriginal Affairs Minister John Duncan in the Circle of Reconciliation, which was comprised of representatives of the parties that signed the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement, Chartier made it clear that the Métis people were neither included in that agreement nor in the apology delivered by Prime Minister Stephen Harper.

"The truth is that the exclusion of Métis as a people is reflected throughout this whole period," said Chartier, president of the Métis Nation Council.

The circle, which was held June 22, the second day of the four-day TRC event, was charged with talking about the truth and how representatives will move toward reconciliation.

"On our side, we're saying, well, sure we come forward with the truth, but to reach true

reconciliation... there has to be two parties engaged. It can't just be the Métis nation speaking to itself," said Chartier.

In April, Métis residential school survivors gathered for the first time to share their stories, Chartier said, and he was one of those survivors.

"That helped me, not to reconcile with the perpetrators of this, but at least within myself," he said.

Métis are only able to claim compensation if they attended an Indian residential school recognized under the agreement. Neither Métis boarding schools nor day schools are included in the settlement agreement.

In the opening ceremonies on June 21, Métis Nation-Saskatchewan President Robert Doucette thanked the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for including Ile-a-la-Crosse and Timber Bay boarding schools, both of which are in Saskatchewan, on their banners. "That is unfinished business," he said. "A promise was made to the Métis to put those schools (on the approved list), to allow those survivors to begin the healing journey and they were not there."

While Chartier appreciates the TRC's efforts to advocate for all Aboriginal residential students, he was concerned that including



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

A sign noting Ile a la Crosse residential school was included in the opening ceremonies even though it is not on the list of approved schools for compensation through the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement.

the schools gave the wrong impression.

"You inadvertently may be signalling to the public that Ile-a-la-Crosse is included; (that) we are a part of (the agreement), when in fact we are not," he said.

Chartier was a student at Ile-a-la-Crosse for 10 years. He contends that Métis students were treated just as poorly as their First Nations and Inuit counterparts. The settlement agreement was signed by the

Assembly of First Nations and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami.

"This is a ... very serious matter and I know that I've been attempting to bring my message forward over the past number of years and I'm not sure it's always been successful so here I am again," Chartier said.

Chartier has made repeated presentations in Senate hearings and has met with members of the TRC. In fact, the TRC's interim report includes a

recommendation for the parties "to address the legitimate concerns of the former students who feel unfairly left out." Chartier was not pleased with the "general language" that alluded to Métis residential students.

Chartier challenged those in the circle to advocate for Métis residential school survivors.

"Reconciliation should be for all Aboriginal peoples and not only some Aboriginal peoples," he said.

[strictly speaking] Putting the 'you' in 'humility'

Last month I talked about respect, one of the more important components of the Anishnawbe teachings known as 'the Seven Grandfathers, all important for healthy, adult living.

And I am not just talking about Native lives. There's enough truth here for everyone.

For those not in the know, these beliefs consist of wisdom, love, respect, bravery, honesty, humility and truth, each with a special teaching behind it.

This month, I would like to talk about humility. In this case, my own.

As an individual and an artist, I have been blessed with a certain amount of success. Twenty-three published books along with a host of theatre productions, television shows and awards. The most recent being the Queen's Diamond Jubilee medal for contributions of Canadian culture.

So I have been frequently told I have a lot to be proud of. And I am. However, that in itself can be a double-edged sword. Culturally, Native people by nature are humble... so I blame any arrogance I may have on my



THE URBANE INDIAN Drew Hayden Taylor

White half.

Still, there are many things that happen in my life that help to keep any overly developed sense of pride down to an acceptable level. Every time something fabulous happens, what I call the Law of Trickster occurs, meaning that something equally and reciprocally embarrassing happens, helping me keep my feet on the ground. I'll give you some examples.

Recently I was in Toronto, nominated as a finalist for the White Pine award, an honour bestowed on the most popular novel in the Ontario High School library system. I, along with the other nine nominees, were asked to man an autograph booth so an estimated 2,000

students from all over the province, who were the selection committee, could get their books signed. So there I sat, waiting for the throngs of eager young writers to show up so I could sign my Governor General award nominee book, *Motorcycles & Sweetgrass*.

The first young student arrived and pulled out her book. I raised my pen in eagerness, and she said right off the bat "I really didn't care for it. It's okay I guess. But I noticed a bunch of technical mistakes."

She spent 10 minutes going through the book to show me numerous typos. And to top it off, I didn't win. I didn't even make the top three.

Just a month ago, at a local

restaurant, I happened to run into an old retired English teacher of mine from high school. Briefly, as he munched away on some pickerel, we caught up. He told me how proud he was of me and to keep up the good work. I thanked him and moved on into the other room.

As he was about to leave, he spotted me again and came over with one last thought. "Oh by the way, if you should run into Joseph Boyden, tell him my wife and I absolutely love his novel, *Three Day Road* and he has two huge fans in the Kawarthas. He is truly one of Canada's great writing treasures."

As my English teacher walked away, I managed to say in a small voice that I don't think he heard... "But I... I've written two novels... pretty good ones I've been told."

And people wonder why I drink.

Humility, thy name is Drew.

But as most people know, there is no greater force for keeping a man's (or woman's) ego down than family. No matter what I do, where I go or what I achieve, I am still basically a 12-

year-old boy with an over-active imagination. I am almost 50 and I don't think that will change.

So when I get too pleased or proud, I remember the words of a cousin of mine. Frequently when I lecture here in Canada or around the world, one of the first things I mention is that I'm from Curve Lake, and all my stories and my sense of humour come from my family and community. Some time ago I happened to run into one of my cousins who lives in a big city that I had recently done several readings and lectures at. I hadn't seen this cousin in a while and was catching up.

I asked if he/she (don't want to tell too much) had ever run into anybody who had been to one of my lectures or read my books. This person shook their head and said, quite emphatically, that they never tell anybody that they meet or work with that they know or are related to me. For some reason, he/she didn't want to be associated with me, in any way. Needless to say that was a bit of a surprise. And it hurt a bit.

If that doesn't make you humble, I don't know what will.

Regaining a history requires slow and steady determination

I've come a long way in my understanding of Ojibway things. When I first returned to my people in 1978 I'd been lost in foster care and adoption for 24 years.

I knew nothing about my people or myself. But I desperately wanted to know and I asked questions all the time. When something huge is lost to you, getting a chance to reclaim it, to learn and comprehend it, becomes as vital as breathing.

I was a child of The Sixties Scoop. I was one of thousands of Native kids across Canada who were literally scooped up and out of their lives and transplanted in foreign environments hundreds and thousands of miles away.

They did it without asking. They did it without consideration of what they were doing. Literally a whole generation of Native kids was lost to outside foster care and adoption.

I was one of the lucky ones who made it back. But coming



WOLF SONGS & FIRE CHATS Richard Wagamese

into your own culture with no idea of how to behave in it is a daunting thing. It took everything I had not to just run away. But I knew at 24 that there was nowhere for me to run. So I stuck it out and tried as desperately as I could to learn how to be the human being I was created to be.

I was embarrassed a lot of the time. I was awkward. I was frightened. I wanted so badly to fit in with my people that I existed on the keen edge of desperation for the first handful of years. But my people's humour saved me. Their gentle

way of teaching you to laugh at yourself, even in the most desperate of times, was my saving grace.

People laughed at me because I was so eager. They loved the exuberance and the hunger to learn that I had. It wasn't long before they began to tease me about it. When my people come to love you they come to tease you.

One day I was sitting with a handful of old men. They started to talk about making a bear snare. They said that it was a lost art and sad that none of the young people were doing it

anymore.

"I'll do it," I said. "Just tell me how." One of my friends pulled his chair close to me and stared right into my eyes.

"It's a dangerous thing to do," he said. "Are you sure you can handle it?" I told him that I was ready for anything.

While the others listened he gave me instructions. I was to find a log as heavy as I could lift, along with a forked tree limb, some rope and to find a tree with a thin branch about seven feet off the ground. Then I was to get some meat and let it ripen for a day or so.

When I had all that together I was to use the rope to pull the heavy log up to lean on the thin branch. Then I would raise the other end of the log and set it in the fork of the tree limb.

When it was all carefully balanced, I was to use the rope to hang the ripe meat from the heavy log. The idea was that the bear would come along, smell the meat, reach up to pull it down and the log would slam

down on his head and knock him out. Once he was out, I could race in and finish him off.

I listened intently. I wanted to get everything right. I followed directions to the letter but when I tried to tie the meat to the heavy log it fell and almost knocked me out. I heard them laughing from the trees.

Of course, there's no such thing as a bear snare. But the old men had liked me enough to tease me and they admired the way I tried so hard to learn. They admired the way I had followed directions without question. They admired my desire.

In the end, I learned less about the age-old art of trapping and snaring than I did about myself and my people.

I learned that no one can give you a history. You have to reach out and uncover it for yourself. I found out that a rich, soft wanting counts for more than speedy answers and quick fixes. I learned that coming home is a process that you can't snare - you have to grow into it.



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Leela Gilday — [windspeaker confidential]

Windspeaker: What one quality do you most value in a friend?

Leela Gilday: I value many different qualities in my friends, including humour, openness, trustworthiness, compassion, willingness to take risks, honour, and candor. But the one quality my best friends hold in common is kindness. Having a kind heart is apparently what I value most in a friend.

W: What is it that really makes you mad?

L.G.: Injustice of all sorts— Environmental, personal and wartime, mostly.

W: When are you at your happiest?

L.G.: When I feel I am walking my heart path; doing what I'm meant to do and existing where I'm meant to be on this earth.

W: What one word best describes you when you are at your worst?

L.G.: Self-pitying.

W: What one person do you most admire and why?

L.G.: This is a tough question. I admire many thousands of people. So if asked, I would have to narrow it down to a category of people. I admire the good mothers in this world, who love their children more than life itself, and who are responsible for raising the good citizens of the world.

W: What is the most difficult thing you've ever had to do?

L.G.: Break my own heart.

W: What is your greatest accomplishment?

L.G.: Being true to my own calling.

W: What one goal remains out of reach?

L.G.: Most of these goals are physical. For example, I will probably never be a world champion snowboarder. I've always wanted to climb Mount Kilimanjaro, so hopefully I will be able to do that before I die.

W: If you couldn't do what you're doing today, what would you be doing?

L.G.: I have no idea. I've never been happy doing anything other than music, so I'd probably have to figure that out if and when that happens.

W: What is the best piece of advice you've ever received?

L.G.: Don't forget where you come from, because it shapes where you go.

W: Did you take it?

L.G.: I think so; some days more than others.

W: How do you hope to be remembered?

L.G.: I hope that someday people will listen to my recordings and that my messages will still uplift and empower future generations.

Leela Gilday is a member of the Dene Nation and was born and raised in Yellowknife. A singer, songwriter and, most recently, a musical director for the National Aboriginal Awards Finale in 2012, in 2011 she won the Aboriginal Female Entertainer of the Year by the Aboriginal Peoples Choice Music Awards.

Gilday was immersed in music from a very young age and began her singing career at the tender age of eight. When asked about her musical influences growing up, she says, "Oh God, everything! When I was a little girl we lived in Edzo, which is a small community outside of Yellowknife. It's a Tlicho community, and I lived there with my mom and my dad. My dad, who's a white guy from southern Ontario, is a musician so he exposed me to a ton of different styles of music, including big band and symphony music. My mom really loved folk, like Bob Dylan-style American folk, as well as country music and some pop.

"Then of course we would always go to the tea dances, so I always had traditional music in my ears. The really broad range of styles and the fact that both of my parents liked to sing to me and sing with me, really gave me a wide palette of sound to draw from."

She has released three CDs so far with the most recent in July 2010 titled *Calling All Warriors*. She is presently working on her fourth, as yet untitled, CD.

In the meantime Gilday has joined fellow performers Sylvia Cloutier, Nieve Neilson and Diyet to form a group called A Circumpolar Landscape. Laurel Parry, vice president of Culture and Ceremonies, Arctic Winter Games 2012, said of the quartet, "The best part of the concert is witnessing four strong solo artists



Leela Gilday

PHOTO: SUPPLIED

function as an ensemble. Each voice is unique and the geography they represent is vast, but somehow harmony, synchronicity and unity prevail."

Gilday offers of this endeavor, "You will hear songs about the love of the north, and how those places shape us; about lost love and strange love and hilarious love; about sisters' strength and loss, holding on to hope; and about residential school and resilience... all in Greenlandic, Southern Tutchone, North Slavey, and Inuktitut, as well as English, and of course, the

common language—music."

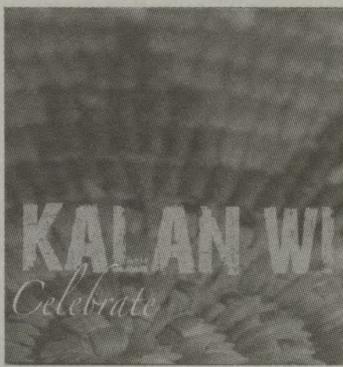
Her music unites melody and lyrics and language rooted in her Northern Canadian heritage while embodying the essence of being Dene in an urban environment. From her home in Yellowknife, Leela Gilday has carved out an international award-winning career, with both a Juno and a Western Canadian Music Award for her second album *Sedzé*.

"We have long recognized her as a talented member of our nation," said Dene Chief Bill Erasmus.

[radio's most active]

OUR PICK

Artist— **Kalan Wi**
 Song— **True Love (The Berry Picking Song)**
 Album— **Country Groove**
 Year— **2011**



Most music can fit into a descriptive music category. I'm sure you've seen in record lists, music that has been labeled International. I can't say I understand what that category is suggesting as a musical description but I can tell you that the music of Kalan Wi truly represents what I would say is a world beat of music. The hybrid sounds Kalan Wi delivers on this album will instantly be recognizable as the Caribbean sounds of reggae

but that rhythm only underlies the beautiful harmonizing of vocalists singing bi-lingually in English and the west coast Lil'wat language.

The vocal harmonizing is a marriage of perfectly complimenting tones as inseparable as Simon & Garfunkel, McCartney & Lennon. Though Kalan Wi clearly bounce to the laid back rhythms of reggae, the natural heartbeat of the Indigenous drum is not lost in this music. Kalan Wi are not confined to the Caribbean rhythms either and on the title track "Celebrate", they are willing to break out into old time rock and roll complete with rock and roll guitar riffs. As the song "Lil'wat'up" starts, you'll think you stumbled into an African dance party while the "Grandmother Song" will treat you with a little country. There are enough English lyrics to keep your attention while you can swoon to the beautiful sound and flow of the Lil'wat language. Sometimes Kalan Wi reminds you of Jerry Alfred & The Medicine Beat and sometimes you wonder if Bob Marley and Jimmy Cliff hadn't colonized the Lil'wat Nation before the Europeans. Kalan Wi can easily be your 2012 summer soundtrack. Celebrate is an apt title for this collection of songs about Lil'wat Nation culture and lifestyles, using world beat rhythms as its musical anchor. It is truly a celebration of melody and song that transcends the influence of the Lil'wat Nation that should easily be embraced by all music lovers globally.

Review by : K. Kanten

ABORIGINAL RADIO MOST ACTIVE LIST

ARTIST	TITLE	ALBUM
Tim Cruly	What's Left Of Me	Single
Direction Four	Dreams Like Mine	Single
Fargo Arizona	I Promise	Single
Flying Down Thunder & Rise Ashen	Path Of Truth	One Nation
Terri-Lynn	Have A Light Heart On Your New	New Journeys
Indian City	Journey	Supernation
David St. Germain	Stand Feat. Don Amero	My Country Song
Richard McKay	Come Home	Single
Conrad Bigknife	N8tive Pride	Single
Ali Fontaine	Single Tear	Ali Fontaine
Susan Aglukark	Say It To Me	White Sahara
Pura Fe Trio	Revolution Road	A Blues Night In North
Jerry Sereda	Endless Possibilities	Carolina
Beatrice Love	My Heart's Got A Memory	Turn The Country On
Nathan Cunningham Ft. T. Lamouche	Not Your Typical Girl	Single
Darrellyne Bickel	The Wildflower	Single
Shane Yellowbird	The Good In Goodbye	Single
Bob Chartrand	Sedona Arizona	It's About Time
Amanda Rheame	Let's Play Love	The Hits
	Let Yourself Breathe	Light Of Another Day

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PHOTO: TREVOR GREYEVES

Missing and Murdered Women's Vigil - Winnipeg

A Missing and Murdered Women's Vigil held in Winnipeg June 26 at the Manitoba Legislature drew Manitoba's three grand chiefs, chiefs, families of the murdered women and concerned members of the general public. Shawn Lamb had been arrested earlier in the week for the murders of three Aboriginal women in the city.



PHOTO: DIANNE MEILI

International Indigenous Leadership Gathering - Lillooet

Mikayla Andrew, Limia7, Jackie Andrew and Marin Andrew (left to right) sing a salmon song on the arbour stage at the International Indigenous Leadership Gathering.



RAVEN'S EYE

Special section providing Aboriginal news from BC & Yukon

Tsilhqot'in pledge Supreme Court challenge after ruling
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Another treaty for B.C. as Sliammon votes 'yes'
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Change mandates and give negotiators authority
Page 4

Nations sign Save the Fraser Declaration



PHOTOS: JAMES MACLENNAN (CNW GROUP/TSEIL-WAUTUTH NATION)

Chief Justin George of Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Chief Ian Campbell of the Squamish Nation sign the Save the Fraser Declaration

By David P. Ball
Raven's Eye Writer

Vancouver

A 130-nation-strong declaration of Indigenous law-pledging a united front in the escalating fight against oil sands pipelines—grew two Indigenous communities stronger on July 7.

At a signing ceremony and feast attended by several hundred people—representing a number of First Nations, as well as Vancouver city councillors and opposition Members of Parliament—B.C.'s Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations joined the historic inter-tribal Save the Fraser Declaration.

"What our Elders told us as a council is 'Enough is enough,'" said Tsleil-Waututh Chief Justin George at the event. "It's our Aboriginal rights and title that stops this madness.

"They still need our consent. They still need our Aboriginal rights and title, and we're not going to give them that."

Participants shared in a feast of freshly caught crab, fish

chowder and other seafood, and observed a solemn ceremony where leaders in traditional regalia signed the declaration.

With growing controversy spiralling around Enbridge's proposed Northern Gateway pipeline and a planned expansion of Kinder Morgan's existing Trans Mountain Pipeline, the declaration presents another headache for both the federal government and companies backing the projects.

A founding leader behind the Save the Fraser Declaration—Saik'uz First Nation Chief Jackie Thomas—welcomed the Tsleil-Waututh as members of the blossoming anti-pipelines alliance. She expressed pride that Indigenous peoples are using "our laws" to stop pollution risks and pledged to "defend our decision using all the means at our disposal."

"It started out with just two communities working together," she told Raven's Eye. "The next thing you know, there was five of us... By December 2010, there were 61—and it just keeps growing.

"We all understand the need for water. That's what the Save the Fraser Declaration was about—to ensure we have enough water in the future. I still hunt and fish; I still gather like a lot of our people... We still depend on that basic staple diet, our fish, our moose, and our berries. That's really what this is all about, to make sure we don't damage that."

Chief George spoke to the gathering about the impacts on his 500-member community—and other Coast Salish peoples—of a 2007 pipeline rupture that dumped 234,000 litres of crude into Burrard Inlet. It "was a huge eye-opener" for his nation, he said.

As well as opposing tar sands pipelines through Indigenous traditional territories, the declaration also bans oil tankers anywhere in the migration routes of Fraser River salmon, and the entire length of B.C.'s coast. A statement released by the Tsleil-Waututh described the document as an "unbroken chain from the U.S. border to the Arctic Ocean."



Chief Justin George of Tsleil-Waututh and Chief Martin Louie of Nadleh Whut'en, part of the Yinka Dene Alliance

Although the Save the Fraser Declaration is technically not recognized under Canadian law, its basis in Aboriginal laws adds weight to Indigenous opposition to the Alberta oil sands and their associated export pipelines and ocean tankers, most of which would transport bitumen to Asia.

The Tsleil-Waututh signature effectively creates a wall of opposition from north to south, making it difficult—or even impossible—for the federal government to gain Aboriginal consent to the pipeline proposals.

See *Nations Sign* on page 3.

Tsilhqot'in pledge Supreme Court challenge after landmark title ruling

By David P. Ball
Raven's Eye Writer

Vancouver

Only one thing is certain from the latest chapter in the Tsilhqot'in nation's decades-old B.C. court struggle: the legal battle will continue.

On June 27, the B.C. Court of Appeal released its decision in the nation's case, upholding long-established Indigenous hunting and trapping rights, but dismissing the tribe's fight for title over the full breadth of its sizeable traditional territories in the province's interior.

"I see broad territorial claims to title as antithetical to the goal of reconciliation, which demands that, so far as possible, the traditional rights of First Nations be fully respected without placing unnecessary limitations on the sovereignty of the Crown or on the aspirations of all Canadians, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal," Justice Harvey Groberman wrote in the ruling, which determined that the province had "infringed" on Tsilhqot'in title when it failed to adequately consult the nation about logging carried out in the region. He cautioned against broader claims to jurisdiction over traditional territories.

"We will take this all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada," said Chief Marilyn Baptiste of the Xeni Gwet'in, one of six member nations of the Tsilhqot'in National Government, at a press conference following the court's decision. "This is a fundamental question for all First Nations."

"We are pleased that the Court of Appeal upheld ... our Aboriginal rights and the unjust infringement by B.C.'s forestry regime. However, the court's regressive attitude on the meaning of Aboriginal title creates uncertainty for all Canadians."

The press conference, hosted at the Union of BC Indian Chiefs offices in downtown Vancouver, also heard from Xeni Gwet'in Councillor Roger William, the lead plaintiff in the landmark case—one which is likely to impact Indigenous rights across Canada, particularly for other nations that never signed treaties with the Crown.

"This decision just sets it up nicely for the next court," William told reporters, mocking the judge's seemingly ambiguous ruling that First Nations have rights to use the land—but not to the land itself. "The court is saying we own the

cabin, and the outhouse and the barn, but none of the land in between, even though we're allowed to keep hunting, trapping and running our horses there."

Prominent Indigenous leaders across the province agreed, and weighed in on the ramifications of the court ruling, and the continued legal battle ahead.

"It is a real struggle about the right to land," said Grand Chief Ed John, head of the First Nations Summit. "The greatest root of poverty ... has been the disconnection of (our) people from the land, so they're not able to make economic benefit from their land, while others are."

"The court didn't reject Aboriginal title. They did not accept the broader definition of Aboriginal title that was brought forward... Where development is to take place on (First Nations) lands and territories, with respect to resources, what is required is the free, prior and informed consent of the Indigenous peoples, in this case, the Tsilhqot'in people. That standard is there. The courts have to recognize and understand that."

The legal battle began in 1989 when the Xeni Gwet'in began a blockade against logging on their traditional territories.



PHOTO: DAVID P. BALL

Roger William, Councillor for Xeni Gwet'in nation, was the lead plaintiff in the landmark B.C. court case.

Litigation followed in 2002, leading to a massive ruling five years later, which was generally understood to have reinforced Aboriginal title and rights, but set out little by way of concrete recommendations.

The province's Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Mary Polak, said her ministry remains committed to pursuing negotiation—not litigation—to iron out the Crown-First Nations relationship.

"Consultation and negotiation are, without a doubt, the preferred routes to reconciliation of Aboriginal rights with the needs of British Columbia as a whole," she wrote in a statement. "Aboriginal title must be demonstrated on a site-

specific rather than a territorial basis."

Some declared the victory bittersweet and incomplete, criticizing the court for restricting Indigenous title to "postage-stamp" sized territories, rather than the full extent of their historically used lands.

"I'm still a little baffled," said Chief Joe Alphonse, head of the Tsilhqot'in National Government. "We're not just going to dry up and go away."

"You have to deal with (our) issues. You have to deal with that if you want certainty in this country. We as First Nations people have to be satisfied that we're recognized as part of the larger society. That's what this is about."

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GDS11-255

Another treaty for B.C. as Sliammon votes 'Yes'

By Shauna Lewis
Raven's Eye Writer

Sliammon First Nation

Despite loud opposition from some community members, a Sunshine Coast First Nation has signed on to a treaty agreement with the federal and provincial governments.

The treaty, approved July 10, gives the Sliammon First Nation 8,322 hectares of land and \$30 million over 10 years, as well as self-government, economic development funding and resource revenue. There are about 1,000 members.

Of the 615 eligible voters, 318 voted in favor of ratification; 235 voted against; 61 voters did not cast a ballot. There was one spoiled ballot. A successful vote required 50 per cent plus one of eligible voters on the Official Voters List to vote in favor of ratification.

"I knew the vote would be close," Sliammon First Nations Chief Clint Williams told Raven's Eye.

"With the Indian Act there are very limited opportunities for us," he said, adding that he was pleased with the outcome.

But William's optimism is not shared throughout the coastal community.

A first attempt at community ratification was stopped June 16 after an ad-hoc community group calling themselves 'Protect Sliammon Sovereignty' derailed one of the five polling stations set up for members to cast their ballots.

Williams said polling stations had been set up on the Sunshine Coast, in Vancouver, Victoria, Surrey and Tacoma, Washington, to accommodate both on and off-reserve band members living in the regions.

But last month the Sliammon polling station was barricaded by the opposing group, causing the referendum to be temporarily

put on hold.

"It was disappointing that the [initial] vote didn't happen," said Williams.

"But I can also understand. People are pretty passionate about their rights," he added.

On July 11, a B.C. Supreme Court judge upheld a June 22 injunction stopping the Protectors of Sliammon Sovereignty from preventing the vote. Attempts to contact its members were unsuccessful.

Local media reports suggest that group spokesperson, Brandon Peters, is planning to dispute the final ratification vote based on voter-enrolment issues, saying the group barricaded the doors of Sliammon polling station in June because they claim the ratification vote was tainted by ineligible voters and bribery.

Williams disagrees.

"I didn't see it," the chief said of the allegations. "I think the rules and regulations of the vote were followed appropriately."

"If there was anything wrong with the voting process I absolutely think it should be challenged," agreed Williams. "But I saw nothing wrong with the process."

Williams blamed the allegations of a flawed voting process and political corruption for the community unrest regarding treaty. He said the accusations have caused a "festering" and "snowball effect" throughout the community.

"[The allegations] really created an uphill battle. It was nasty. There were family members disowning each other and there were grandparents not wanting to speak to their grandchildren. There was some real animosity around this," he explained.

"I'm anticipating an appeal to the vote," added Williams.

But even if appealed, Williams said he believes the treaty is here

to stay.

Williams maintains treaty is the best thing for his people.

"It's a mixed bag of emotions, [but] we needed the vote to happen to see what the community wanted as a whole," said Williams. "We wanted to be able to create more opportunity for our community."

Williams said he has been in close communication with the self-governing Tsawwassen First Nation, acquiring information on how to proceed.

"It's a very galvanizing process," agreed Tsawwassen Chief Kim Baird.

"People have to decide if they want to take the risk."

In July 2007, the Tsawwassen band relinquished Indian Act legislation and became the first urban treaty in the history of British Columbia and the first modern treaty negotiated under the British Columbia Treaty Commission process.

Tsavwassen members voted 70 per cent in favor of ratifying the Final Agreement. The treaty provided a capital transfer and other one-time cash payments of \$33.6 million and self-government funding of \$2.9 million annually over the first five years of the treaty. The land component includes approximately 724 hectares, of which 434 hectares are provincial Crown land and 290 hectares are former Indian reserve. The Coast Salish band has approximately 400 members.

Baird said that while there were aspects of the Tsawwassen treaty deal that she called "offensive," she believes the advantages of the agreement outweighed the alternative.

"The Indian Act system is so structurally flawed," said Baird.

"The main reason we entered into treaty negotiations was to try to come up with tools to understand our poor socio-economic conditions," she

explained.

But while Baird advocates for treaty, she said the process is not an easy one, adding that the Sliammon have a lot of work ahead of them.

"Nothing can prepare you for self-governance until you take the plunge and do it," said Baird. "It's a lot of work. You can't do it without [community involvement]. It's integral...everyone has to work," she said.

From the vote in 2007 to 2009 when the Tsawwassen treaty officially came into effect, Tsawwassen established 23 governance laws to replace the Indian Act. The laws pertain to the development of the political structure, policy and economic development strategy, said Baird.

"There wasn't a light switch that got turned on on July 10. We need to build this government. We need to build the processes," Williams said.

He estimates the process of finalizing treaty and getting protocols and procedure policies in place will take his band two years to complete.

Heads of government were quick to applaud Sliammon First Nation on their outcome.

"Congratulations to Chief Clint Williams and the Sliammon First Nation community on achieving an important milestone in treaty negotiations. By voting yes to the Final Agreement, the Sliammon First Nation is one step closer to a modern treaty," said John Duncan, minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development in a statement.

"This treaty will clarify land and resource ownership to create a stable and positive climate for economic investment and development on both Aboriginal lands and in the surrounding communities," he added.

"This is a significant achievement for the Sliammon

community and a positive development for the British Columbia treaty process in general," Duncan continued. "The vote clearly shows that the best way to resolve historical rights and title issues is through co-operative negotiations. Once in effect, the Final Agreement will lay the groundwork for a bright future for the region, opening doors to new opportunities," he said.

Calling the referendum outcome "a historic moment for the people of Tla'amin and for all British Columbians," Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation Minister Mary Polak also applauded the Sliammon First Nation.

"I would like to congratulate Tla'amin [Sliammon] Nation members and their leadership on achieving a 'yes' vote in favor of the Tla'amin Final Agreement. This is a clear sign that the treaty process is alive and well, and a 'yes' outcome to the vote helps build momentum in negotiations across B.C.," Polak said in a statement.

"Even though there were forces trying to determine the future of the Tla'amin people, the Tla'amin triumphed," she added.

"Community support is important as we move toward treaty. This vote is a milestone in the journey to a treaty that will bring many benefits to the community and see Tla'amin become a full, self-governing treaty nation," Polak concluded.

Williams agrees.

"I can see the benefits of getting out from under the Indian Act... Not everything is perfect," admits Williams. "[But] it's up to us to build this government with the tools treaty provides us," he said.

The Tla'amin Final Agreement will now go to the provincial legislature for ratification and then to the Parliament of Canada to be ratified.

Nations sign Save the Fraser Declaration

(Continued from page 1.)

The signing ceremony was formally witnessed by Vancouver city councillors Adriane Carr and Andrea Reimer, as well as New Democrat MP Kennedy Stewart, all of whom have opposed the pipeline projects.

The national chief of the Assembly of First Nations Shawn Atleo sent a statement of support which was read out during the ceremony.

"I extend my full support for the exercise of your rights and

responsibilities," Atleo wrote. "I applaud your efforts to protect your pristine environment, the critical habitat of the salmon, and the entire river system of the Pacific North Coast from the threat of oil spills and other harm posed by oil pipeline development and expansion."

But Enbridge said that First Nations are not universally opposed to the project; that many Aboriginal people along the Northern Gateway route have accepted a 10 per cent

stake in the project's estimated \$5.5 billion investment.

"We're pleased to confirm that, as of the deadline, a majority of the groups eligible to participate as equity owners have signed up to do so ... almost 60 per cent of eligible Aboriginal communities along the proposed right of way, representing 60 per cent of the First Nations' population," the company said in a statement.

Following a series of oil spills in Michigan and Alberta, the firm said it has improved safety and remains committed to protecting the environment along its transportation routes.

Likewise, Kinder Morgan rejected claims of high environmental risk as a result of expanding its existing pipeline through B.C.'s Lower Mainland.

"We are in the very early stages of our comprehensive studies and engagement



Chief Justin George signing the Save the Fraser Declaration

program for the proposed expansion," Ian Anderson, president of Kinder Morgan Canada, said in a statement. "We have a lot of work ahead of us as we talk with landowners, Aboriginal groups, communities and

stakeholders.

"We value this discussion and consider it critical to our planning. We will carefully consider the input received during the extensive period of study and dialogue in our project plans."

Facilitator Training 2012 - First Nation Focus

- 2 BBoys Huletun Health Society Training: August 23 & 24, Chemainus, BC
- Girl Power Facilitator Training: September 26 & 27, Kelowna, B.C.

~ Price: \$495 plus taxes ~
Sherry Bezanson, BSW, M. Ed, RCC
Phone: 250-514-1570 • Fax: 250-245-8134
Formerly Girl Power Groups
Website: www.wcet.ca
Call to book a training in your community!

Why wait for problems to develop in young people's lives? This workshop will prepare participants to launch a pre-adolescent group in your community. The course is designed for educators, social workers, nurses, youth workers, and counsellors who support youth growth & development.

Public Notice

NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. NORTHWEST MAINLINE EXPANSION PROJECT Notice of Proposed Detailed Route Pursuant to Paragraph 34(1)(b) of the National Energy Board Act

IN THE MATTER OF the National Energy Board Act and the regulations made thereunder;

IN THE MATTER OF the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity GC-119 approving the general route of the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project;

AND IN THE MATTER OF an application by NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd. (NGTL) respecting the determination and approval of the detailed route for the construction of a sweet natural gas pipeline from the Sierra Gas Plant to a valve site on the Ekwan Section of the NGTL Horn River Mainline in northeastern British Columbia and in northwestern Alberta, from the Moody Creek Compressor Station on the Northwest Mainline to the Snowfall Creek Meter Station and from the valve site at the end of the Sloat Creek Section on the Tanghe Lateral to the Chinchaga Meter Station on the Chinchaga Lateral (as shown on the maps provided with this notice).

NGTL proposes that the detailed route for the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project be as shown on the maps in this notice. This notice is being published to comply with the requirements of paragraph 34(1)(b) of the Act. The pipeline route is proposed to cross those lands noted in the accompanying tables.

If you anticipate that your lands may be adversely affected by the proposed detailed route of the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project, you may oppose the proposed detailed route by filing a written statement of opposition with the Board within 30 days following the publication of this notice. Any such statement must set out both the nature of your interest in those lands and the grounds for your opposition to the detailed route.

A copy of any such written statement of opposition must be sent to the following addresses:

National Energy Board, 444 – 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, AB T2P 0X8
Attention: Sheri Young, Secretary; Toll Free Fax: 1-877-288-8803; Website: www.neb-one.gc.ca

NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd., 450-1st Street SW, Calgary, AB T2P 5H1
Attention: Robert Oldridge, Sr. Land Representative; Phone: (403) 920-7387;
Fax: (403) 920-2397; Email: bob_oldridge@transcanada.com

Where a written statement is filed with the Board within the 30 days of the publication of this notice, the Board shall forthwith order, subject to certain exceptions as noted below, that a public hearing be conducted within the area in which the lands to which the statement relates are situated with respect to any grounds of opposition set out in any such statement.

The Board is not required to give any notice, hold any hearing or take any other action with respect to any written statement of opposition filed with the Board and may at any time disregard any such written statement if the person who filed the statement files a notice of withdrawal, or it appears to the Board that the statement is frivolous, vexatious or is not made in good faith.

If the Board determines to hold a public hearing, the Board will fix a suitable time and place of the hearing and publish notice of the hearing in at least one issue of a publication, if any, in general circulation within the area in which the lands proposed to be acquired are situated. The Board will also send such notice to each person who files a written statement of opposition with the Board.

The Board or a person authorized by the Board may make such inspection of the lands proposed to be acquired for or affected by the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project construction as the Board deems necessary.

At the hearing, the Board will permit each person who filed a written statement to make representations and may allow any other interested person to make representations before it as the Board deems proper.

The Board will take into account all written statements and all representations made at the hearing to determine the best possible detailed route of the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project and the most appropriate methods and timing of constructing the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project. The Board may impose in any approval such terms and conditions as it considers proper.

Where the Board has held a hearing in respect of any section or part of the Northwest Mainline Expansion Project and approved or refused to approve the plan, profile and book of reference respecting that section or part, it will forward a copy of its decision and reasons to each person who made representation to the Board at the hearing.

The Board may fix such amount as it deems reasonable in respect of the actual costs reasonably incurred by any person who makes representations to the Board at such a hearing and the amount so fixed will be paid forthwith to the person by NGTL.

A copy of the plan, profile and book of reference for the detailed route is available for inspection by you at the following locations listed at right:

Dated at **Calgary, Alberta** this 29 day of June, 2012.

NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd.

By its Agent RoyNorthern Land and Environmental

[Sacha Plotnikow c/o RoyNorthern Land and Environmental]
207, 10139 – 100 Street
Fort St. John, B.C. V1J 3Y6
Tel. 250-261-2307

Please contact [Sacha Plotnikow_of_RoyNorthern Land and Environmental], agent for NGTL at 250-261-2307 or the National Energy Board offices at (800) 899-1265 should you have any questions concerning this Notice, the Plans, Profiles and Books of Reference or the detailed route procedures.

A copy of the plan, profile and book of reference for the detailed route is available for inspection by you at the following locations:

CALGARY

National Energy Board Library, 444 – 7th Avenue SW (Main Floor), Calgary, AB T2P 0X8
Toll-free telephone: 800-899-1265; www.neb-one.gc.ca (regulatory document)

NOVA Gas Transmission Ltd., 450 – 1st Street SW, Calgary, AB T2P 5H1; Phone: 403-920-2060

FORT NELSON

Northern Rockies Regional Municipality City Hall
5319 - 50th Avenue South
Fort Nelson, BC V0C 1R0
Phone: (250) 774-2541
Fax: (250) 774-6794
Email: justask@northernrockies.ca

Fort Nelson Aboriginal Friendship Centre
5012 - 49th Avenue
Fort Nelson, BC V0C 1R0
Phone: (250) 774-2993
Fax: (250) 774-2998
Email:
ftnelson_friendshipcentre@yt.sympatico.ca

Fort Nelson Library
5315 - 50th Ave S.
Fort Nelson, BC V0C 1R0
Phone/Fax: (250) 774-6777

HIGH LEVEL

Town of High Level
10511 – 103 Street
High Level, AB T0H 1Z0
Phone: (780) 926-2201
Fax: (780) 926-2899
Email: town@highlevel.ca

High Level Native Friendship Centre Society
10801 – 96 Street
High Level, AB T0H 1Z0
Phone: (780) 926-3355
Email: garycalihoo@yahoo.ca

Municipal District of Mackenzie
High Level Sub-Office
10709-93rd Street
High Level, AB T0H 1Z0
Phone: (780) 926-5600
Fax: (780) 926-4080

High Level Municipal Library
10601 – 103 Street
High Level, AB T0H 1Z0
Phone: (780) 926-2097
Fax: (780) 926-4268
Email: librarian@highlevellibrary.ab.ca

RAINBOW LAKE

Town of Rainbow Lake
65 Imperial Drive
Rainbow Lake, AB T0H 2Y0
Phone: (780) 956-3934
Fax: (780) 956-3570
Email: admin@rainbowlake.ca

Rainbow Lake Municipal Library
1 Atco Road
Rainbow Lake, AB T0H 2Y0
Phone: (780) 956-3656
Fax: (780) 956-3858
Email: librarian@rainbowlakelibrary.ab.ca

MANNING

Town of Manning
413 – Main Street
Manning, AB
T0H 2M0
Phone: (780) 836-3606
Fax: (780) 836-3570

Manning Municipal Library
311-4th Street SE
Manning, AB
T0H 2M0
Phone: (780) 836-3054
Fax: (780) 836-0071
Email: librarian@manninglibrary.ab.ca

County of Northern Lights
#600, 7th Avenue NW
Manning, AB
T0H 2M0
Phone: (780) 836-3348
Fax: (780) 836-3663

WORSLEY

Clear Hills County
313 Alberta Avenue
Worsley, AB
T0H 3W0
Phone: (780)-685-3925
Fax: (780)-685-3960
Email: info@clearhillscounty.ab.ca

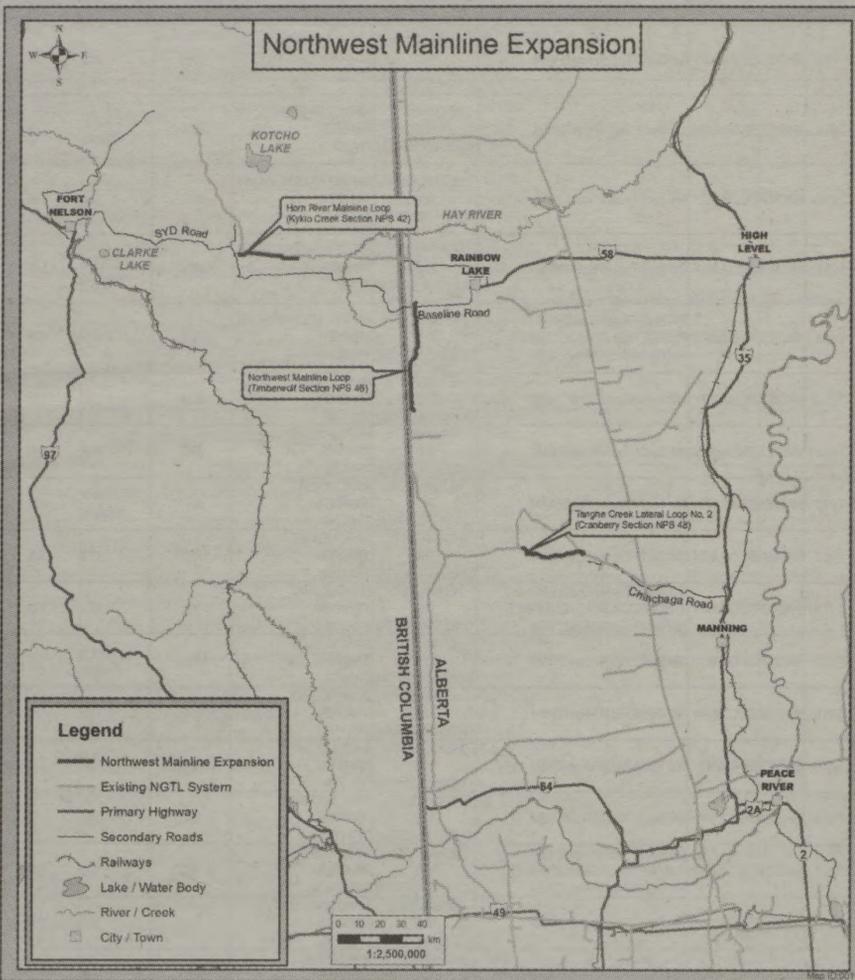
PEACE RIVER

Town of Peace River
9911 - 100 Street
Peace River, AB
T8S 1S4
Phone: (780) 624-2574
Fax: (780) 624-4664
Email: info@peacereiver.net

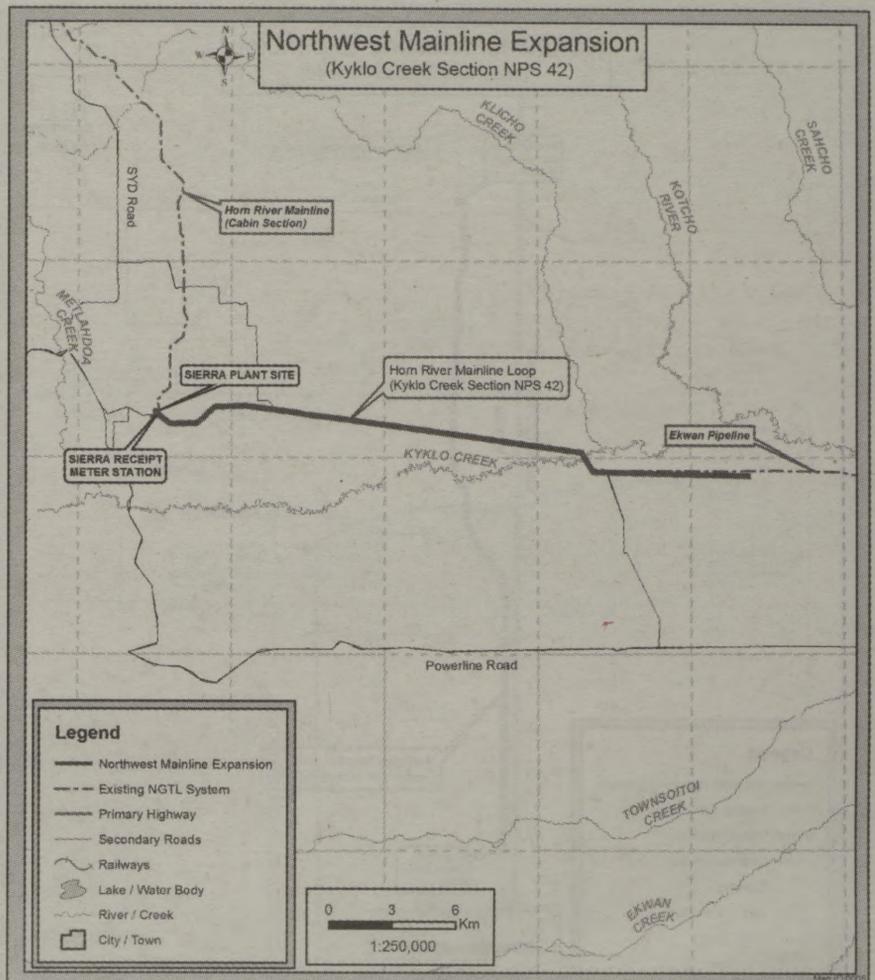
Peace River Municipal Library
9807 – 97 Avenue
Peace River, AB
T8S 1H6
Phone: (780) 624-4076
Fax: (780) 624-4086

Public Notice

ACCESS MAP OF NORTHWEST MAINLINE EXPANSION



MAP OF HORN RIVER MAINLINE LOOP (KYLKO CREEK SECTION)

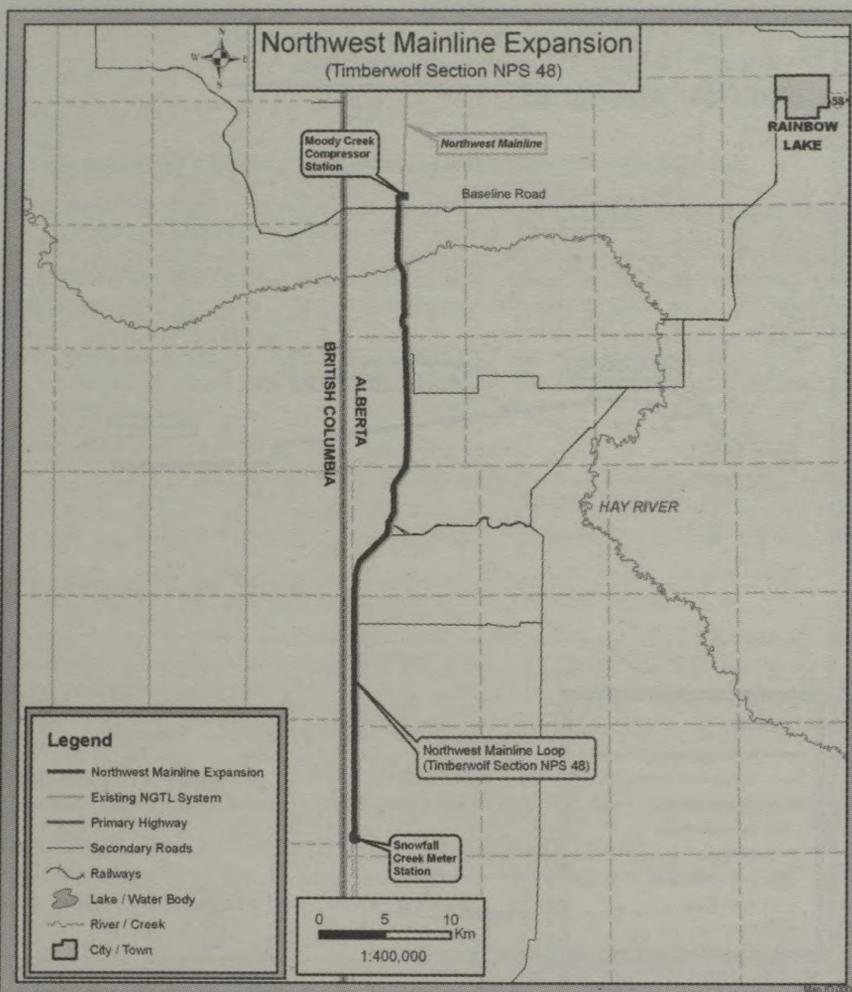


HORN RIVER MAINLINE LOOP (KYLKO CREEK SECTION)

Tract Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)	Tract Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
K-10	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 25 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	485.6	18.00	0.73	K-25.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 14 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	732.7	18.00	1.32
K-20	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 15 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	255.7	18.00	0.46	K-26.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 4 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	5.6	18.00	0.01
K-30	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 14 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	728.0	18.00	1.31	K-27.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 13 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	60.9	18.00	0.11
K-40	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 13 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	726.2	18.00	1.31	K-28.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 3 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	671.8	18.00	1.21
K-50	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 23 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	68.8	18.00	0.12	K-29.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 2 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	732.6	18.00	1.32
K-60	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 11 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	947.4	18.00	1.71	K-30.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 1 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567013 AND LOE KNUTE TERRY TR 07567013	732.5	18.00	1.32
K-70	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 21 BLOCK K GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	725.7	18.00	1.31	K-31.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 10 BLOCK L GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	LOE KNUTE TERRY TR 07567013	732.8	18.00	1.32
K-80	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 30 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	726.6	18.00	1.31	K-32.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 9 BLOCK L GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	LOE KNUTE TERRY TR 07567013	732.8	18.00	1.32
K-90	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 29 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.2	18.00	1.32	K-33.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 8 BLOCK L GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	LOE KNUTE TERRY TR 07567013	768.5	18.00 & Variable Width	1.41
K-100	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 28 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.3	18.00	1.32	K-34.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 7 BLOCK L GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	LOE KNUTE TERRY TR 07567013 AND CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR & BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	290.3	18.00	0.52
K-110	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 27 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.4	18.00	1.32	K-35.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 97 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	904.7	18.00	1.63
K-120	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 26 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	737.2	18.00	1.33	K-36.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 96 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	728.1	18.00	1.31
K-130	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 25 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	729.1	18.00	1.31	K-37.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 95 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.6	18.00	1.31
K-140	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 24 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.6	18.00	1.32	K-38.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 94 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.8	18.00	1.31
K-150	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 23 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	614.5	18.00	1.11	K-39.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 93 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.8	18.00	1.31
K-160	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 13 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	117.2	18.00	0.21	K-40.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 92 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.8	18.00	1.31
K-170	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 12 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.6	18.00	1.32	K-41.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 91 BLOCK E GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.9	18.00	1.31
K-180	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 11 BLOCK J GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.6	18.00	1.31	K-42.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 100 BLOCK F GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.9	18.00	1.31
K-190	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 20 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.9	18.00	1.32	K-43.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 99 BLOCK F GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.9	18.00	1.31
K-200	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 19 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	732.0	18.00	1.32	K-44.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 98 BLOCK F GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	725.9	18.00	1.31
K-210	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 18 BLOCK I GROUP 944-11	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC ADOLPHUS TR 07567009	731.9	18.00	1.32	K-45.0	NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY	UNIT 97 BLOCK F GROUP 944-10	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, CAPOT-BLANC JOHN JR, BADINE WILLIAM TR 07567003	668.3	18.00	1.2

Public Notice

MAP OF TIMBERWOLF SECTION



NORTHWEST MAINLINE EXPANSION (TIMBERWOLF SECTION) CONT'D

Tract Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
T-22.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec10-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	804.9	17.0	1.37
T-23.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec10-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	807.0	17.0, 32.0 & Variable	1.43
T-24.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	894.3	32.0	2.86
T-25.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	802.4	17.0, 32.0 & Variable	1.45
T-26.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-27.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	605.0	17.0	1.37
T-28.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	605.1	17.0	1.37
T-29.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec27-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	606.7	17.0 & Variable	1.61
T-30.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec27-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	795.0	17.0	1.35
T-31.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec27-Twp107-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec22-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-32.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec22-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	806.4	17.0 & Variable	1.82
T-33.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec22-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.8	17.0	1.37
T-34.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec15-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	604.8	17.0	1.37
T-35.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec15-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	794.7	17.0	1.35
T-36.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec15-Twp107-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec10-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-37.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec10-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	604.9	17.0	1.37
T-38.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec10-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	605.7	17.0	1.37
T-39.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec3-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	805.6	17.0	1.37
T-40.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp107-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	780.0	17.0	1.33
T-41.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp107-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NE Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-42.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	601.3	17.0 & Variable	1.03
T-43.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	327.5	17.0	0.56
T-44.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	956.0	17.0	1.53
T-45.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	604.7	17.0	1.37
T-46.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	794.6	17.0	1.35
T-47.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-48.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	617.4	17.0 & Variable	1.05
T-49.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NE Sec20-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	69.1	17.0	0.12
T-50.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec20-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	173.2	17.0	0.29
T-51.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SE Sec20-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	853.0	17.0 & Variable	1.37
T-52.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec17-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	923.2	17.0, 19.0 & Variable	1.77
T-53.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec17-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	17.6	19.0	0.03
T-55.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec17-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	1089.5	17.0, 19.0 & Variable	1.99
T-56.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec17-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE SE Sec18-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	42.3	17.0	0.07
T-57.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SE Sec18-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	6.0	17.0	0.01
T-58.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SE Sec19-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NE Sec7-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	43.2	17.0	0.07
T-59.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec7-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	1071.8	17.0	1.82
T-60.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec7-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	81.0	17.0	0.14
T-61.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec7-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	647.3	17.0	1.44
T-62.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec6-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	814.0	17.0	1.38
T-63.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec6-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	799.0	17.0	1.36

NORTHWEST MAINLINE EXPANSION (TIMBERWOLF SECTION)

Tract Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
T-1.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	211.3	24.0	0.51
T-2.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	689.4	24.0, 32.0 & Variable	1.83
T-3.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE SE Sec4-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	167.4	Variable	0.52
T-4.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec3-Twp106-Rge12 W6M ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	20.1	24.0	0.00
T-5.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	805.0	17.0, 24.0	1.95
T-6.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NE Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	0.6	Variable	0.002
T-7.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	268.6	Variable	0.46
T-8.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec34-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE SE Sec33-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	536.4	Variable	0.91
T-10.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	568.2	Variable	0.96
T-11.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec27-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	236.6	Variable	0.41
T-12.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SE Sec28-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	794.9	17.0 Variable	1.34
T-14.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SE Sec29-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NE Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	30.2	17.0	0.00
T-15.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	633.1	17.0, 32.0 & Variable	1.27
T-16.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NE Sec21-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec22-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	68.8	17.0, 32.0 & Variable	0.22
T-17.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec22-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	69.5	32.0	0.22
T-18.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec22-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	890.2	32.0 & Variable	2.80
T-19.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec15-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	804.9	17.0 & Variable	1.37
T-20.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec15-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	794.9	17.0	1.35
T-21.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec15-Twp106-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec10-Twp106-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	HARVEY SR DENECHOAN TRAPPER TPA 88	30.2	17.0	0.05

Public Notice

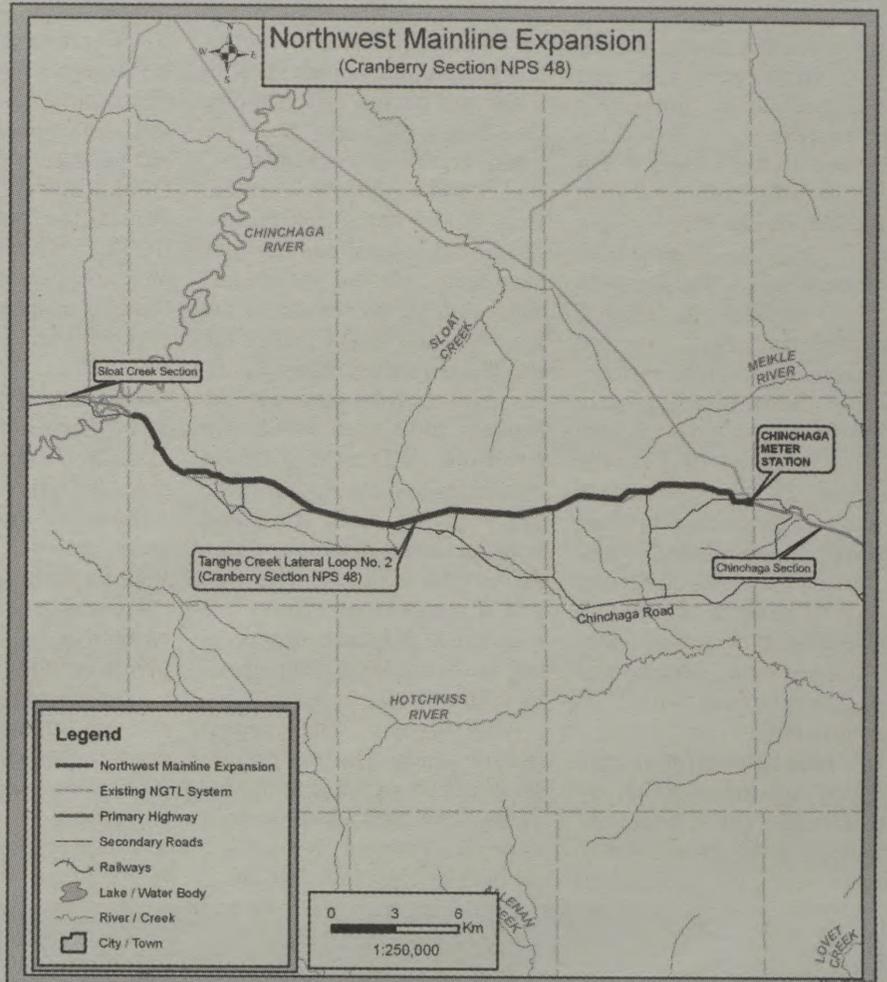
NORTHWEST MAINLINE EXPANSION (TIMBERWOLF SECTION) CONT'D

Traffic Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
T-64.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec9-Twp105-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec31-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.1	17.0	0.05
T-65.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec31-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-66.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec31-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-67.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec30-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-68.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec30-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	795.7	17.0	1.35
T-69.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec30-Twp105-Rge12 W6M ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec19-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-70.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec19-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-71.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec19-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-72.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec18-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-73.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec18-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	794.6	17.0	1.35
T-74.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec18-Twp105-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec2-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-75.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec2-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-76.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec7-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-77.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	NW Sec5-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-78.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec6-Twp105-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-79.0	MACKENZIE COUNTY	SW Sec6-Twp105-Rge12 W6M ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec31-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	MARC MCOUAT TRAPPER TPA 1246	20.1	17.0	0.00
T-80.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec31-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-81.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec31-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-82.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec30-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-83.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec30-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	794.6	17.0	1.35
T-84.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec30-Twp104-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec19-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-85.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec19-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-86.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec19-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-87.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec18-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-88.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec18-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	794.6	17.0	1.35
T-89.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec18-Twp104-Rge12 W6M THEORETICAL ROAD ALLOWANCE NW Sec7-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	30.2	17.0	0.05
T-90.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec7-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	804.7	17.0	1.37
T-91.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	SW Sec7-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	837.3	17.0 & Variable	1.43
T-92.0	COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS	NW Sec6-Twp104-Rge12 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	DERWIN BELLEROSE TRAPPER TPA 1613	359.0	17.0, 32.0	0.69

TANGHE CREEK LATERAL LOOP NO.2 (CRANBERRY SECTION)

Traffic Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
C-1.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	725.7	27.0, 28.0 & Variable	1.99
C-2.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	300.1	27.0 & Variable	0.82
C-3.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec24-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	809.8	24.0, 27.0	2.06
C-4.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec24-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec23-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.9	24.0	0.07
C-5.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec23-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	857.7	24.0, 25.0	2.06
C-6.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec23-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	800.0	24.0, 25.0	1.93
C-7.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec23-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec22-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.2	24.0	0.07
C-8.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec22-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	805.9	24.0	1.93
C-9.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec22-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	890.6	24.0, 27.0	2.15

MAP OF TANGHE CREEK LATERAL LOOP NO.2 (CRANBERRY SECTION)



TANGHE CREEK LATERAL LOOP NO.2 (CRANBERRY SECTION) CONT'D

Traffic Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed Territory - Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
C-10.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec22-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec21-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.2	24.0	0.07
C-11.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec21-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	805.8	24.0, 32.0	2.14
C-12.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec21-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	925.5	24.0, 32.0 & Variable	2.82
C-13.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec21-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec20-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.3	24.0	0.07
C-14.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec20-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	808.5	24.0	1.94
C-15.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec20-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	798.4	24.0	1.92
C-16.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec20-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec19-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.3	24.0	0.07
C-17.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec19-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	481.4	24.0 & Variable	1.16
C-18.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec18-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	412.0	24.0	0.99
C-19.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec18-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	845.6	24.0 & Variable	2.03
C-20.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec18-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.9	24.0	0.07
C-21.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	826.2	24.0	1.98
C-22.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	807.8	24.0	1.94
C-23.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec13-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec14-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.3	24.0	0.07
C-24.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec14-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	807.9	24.0	1.94
C-25.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec14-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	792.9	24.0	1.92
C-26.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec14-Twp96-Rge5 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec15-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.3	24.0	0.07
C-27.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec15-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	807.9	24.0	1.94
C-28.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec15-Twp96-Rge5 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	808.3	24.0, 25.0	1.94

Change mandates and give negotiators authority to deal

By Shauna Lewis
Windpeaker Contributor

Raven's Eye Writer

To mark the 20th anniversary of the BC Treaty Commission, a report has been issued urging Ottawa to forge a renewed commitment to the province's treaty process.

Entitled *A Commitment Worth Preserving: Reviving the British Columbia Treaty Process*, the report provides recommendations that focus on collective involvement, fairness, cost-effectiveness and transparency within the system.

The Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples released its 11-page report June 27. It calls on Canada to ensure federal decision-making processes and negotiation mandates be revised to provide federal negotiators sufficient flexibility and authority to engage in open, genuine and valued negotiations with First Nations in B.C.

"In order to contribute to a renewed approach to treaty negotiations, the Committee urges the federal government to address certain procedural

barriers to the conclusion of treaties under the current process. Bureaucratic federal decision-making structures and narrowly defined negotiation mandates are causing unnecessary delays in the treaty process," the report reads.

"The conclusion of treaties provides important benefits both within and outside First Nations, including a solid legal basis for future economic development," said Senator Gerry St. Germain P.C., chair of the committee. "Although significant efforts have been made to come to a just and equitable settlement of the land question in B.C. since the BC Treaty Process began almost 20 years ago, the parties to the process have also faced and continue to face significant challenges in connection with the negotiation, ratification and implementation of treaties within the process. Focused attention and a renewal of efforts are required, at this stage, to address and overcome these challenges," he said.

Additionally, the report recommends that adequate resources be available to the BC Treaty Commission to provide or appoint dispute resolution services to assist First Nations in

the resolution of overlapping claims within the B.C. treaty process.

"Moving forward, as the list of concluded treaties grows, we urge all those involved in the process to give further consideration to the provision of institutional supports to assist treaty parties in implementation and management of the treaty relationship," said Senator Lillian Dyck, deputy chair of the committee, adding that the BCTC, whose mandate is presently focused on overseeing complex treaty negotiations, may eventually transition into such a role.

The commission report comes on the heels of a 47-page report made by James Lornie, special representative to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Minister John Duncan. Lornie submitted the document to Duncan last November, but it was only made public in June.

Lornie's report provides nine recommendations, including more transparency in the treaty process and the ability to give federal negotiators more leeway to accept proposals at their local negotiating tables without

seeking approval from Ottawa.

Other recommendations address fisheries issues, Aboriginal revenue policies and cost-sharing arrangements.

Lornie's findings also state that First Nations treaty negotiations' debt now tops \$420 million, which he maintains is a huge barrier to reaching treaties.

Other government reports confirm that between May 1993 and March 2011, the BCTC disbursed \$533 million in negotiation support funding to more than 50 First Nations—\$422 million in the form of loans and \$111 million in the form of non-repayable grants.

Lornie's report further suggests that First Nations need the option to leave the negotiation table without feeling intense pressure to pay off debts and be allowed to return to the table at a later date.

The province agrees that the huge treaty debt plaguing First Nations is a big issue.

Money borrowed by First Nations to participate in the treaty process is taken out of the capital transfer that the federal government would eventually put forward at the end of a final agreement. Mary Polak, minister

of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, said that some First Nations are "reaching debt levels that might indeed surpass what their eventual capital transfer might be, or at least reduce it significantly."

B.C. Treaty Commission Chief Commissioner Sophie Pierre said in a statement that Lornie's recommendations, if implemented, will improve the prospects for treaties.

The BC Treaty Commission [BCTC] oversees the federal, provincial and First Nations government-to-government negotiation process in place since 1991.

In the Commission's 2011 annual report, Pierre suggested that parties should start examining negotiations more seriously or explore alternate solutions to settle land debates and create First Nations governance.

"Get it done or shut it down," she noted.

While Ottawa has not made any firm commitments to change the 20-year-old process, it plans to "explore" the report recommendations.

More on this story online at www.ammsa.com

Public Notice

TANGHE CREEK LATERAL LOOP NO.2 (CRANBERRY SECTION) CONT'D

Traffic Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed, Temporary, Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
C-29.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec15-Twp96-Rge6 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec16-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	31.2	24.0	0.08
C-30.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec16-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	834.0	24.0	2.00
C-31.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec16-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	74.1	24.0	0.18
C-32.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec16-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	749.6	24.0	1.80
C-33.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec16-Twp96-Rge6 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec17-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	31.2	24.0	0.08
C-34.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec17-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	830.5	24.0	1.99
C-35.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec17-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	804.1	24.0 & Variable	1.97
C-36.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec17-Twp96-Rge6 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec18-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	30.6	24.0	0.07
C-37.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec18-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	817.5	24.0	1.96
C-38.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec18-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	633.5	5.0, 24.0	1.35
C-39.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec18-Twp96-Rge6 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	179.6	24.0	0.43
C-40.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec18-Twp96-Rge6 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec13-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	31.2	24.0	0.08
C-41.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec13-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	832.1	24.0	2.00
C-42.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec13-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	888.6	24.0	2.13
C-43.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec13-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec14-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	THAREN SOROKA TRAPPER TPA 2357	35.5	24.0	0.09
C-44.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec14-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	265.1	24.0	0.64
C-45.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec23-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	717.4	24.0	1.72
C-46.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec23-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	801.2	24.0 & Variable	1.92

TANGHE CREEK LATERAL LOOP NO.2 (CRANBERRY SECTION) CONT'D

Traffic Number	Municipality	Land Description (Unsurveyed, Temporary, Theoretical)	Landowner(s)	Occupant(s)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
C-47.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec23-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	109.6	24.0	0.26
C-48.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec22-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec22-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	31.5	24.0	0.08
C-49.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec22-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	816.5	24.0, 25.0	1.96
C-50.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec22-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	795.7	24.0	1.91
C-51.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec22-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec21-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	30.2	24.0 & Variable	0.07
C-52.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec21-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	870.5	24.0 & Variable	2.10
C-53.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec21-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	841.3	24.0, 32.0 & Variable	2.54
C-54.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec21-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance NE Sec20-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	30.2	32.0	0.10
C-55.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec20-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	893.1	32.0	2.86
C-56.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec20-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	614.9	32.0	1.97
C-57.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NW Sec20-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance SW Sec29-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	39.1	32.0	0.13
C-58.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec29-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	402.8	32.0	1.29
C-59.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec29-Twp96-Rge7 W6M Road Allowance SE Sec30-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	64.7	32.0	0.21
C-60.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec30-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	525.5	32.0	1.68
C-61.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	NE Sec30-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	943.7	28.0, 32.0 & Variable	2.79
C-62.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SE Sec31-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	348.4	28.0	0.98
C-63.0	CLEAR HILLS COUNTY	SW Sec31-Twp96-Rge7 W6M	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (ALBERTA)	KEITH HUTCHISON TRAPPER TPA 2269	899.5	28.0, 32.0 & Variable	2.65



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AUGUST 3, 4, 5 | 2012
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White Bear First Nation

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Mary Caperton Morton/
The Blonde Coyote

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AUGUST 3, 5:00PM - 7:00PM

Men's & Ladies Golden Age (55+)
1st - \$1,000 | 2nd - \$800 | 3rd - \$600 | 4th - \$400 | 5th - \$200

Senior Adult (35-54)
1st - \$1,000 | 2nd - \$800 | 3rd - \$600 | 4th - \$400 | 5th - \$200
Mens
Traditional, Grass, Fancy, Chicken
Ladies
Traditional, Jingle, Fancy

Junior Adult (18-34)
1st - \$1,000 | 2nd - \$800 | 3rd - \$600 | 4th - \$400 | 5th - \$200
Junior Adult Mens
Traditional, Grass, Fancy, Chicken
Junior Adult Ladies
Traditional, Jingle, Fancy

Teen (13-17)
1st - \$500 | 2nd - \$400 | 3rd - \$300 | 4th - \$200 | 5th - \$100
Teen Boys
Traditional, Grass, Fancy, Chicken
Teen Girls
Traditional, Jingle, Fancy

Junior (7-12)
1st - \$300 | 2nd - \$250 | 3rd - \$200 | 4th - \$100 | 5th - \$50
Junior Boys
Traditional, Grass, Fancy, Chicken
Junior Girls
Traditional, Jingle, Fancy

Tiny Tots (6 and under)
Paid Saturday & Sunday

2012 Pow Wow Committee Members
Please contact (306) 577 4577

Sonya Big Eagle, Vanessa Big Eagle, Sean Choo-Foo, Janice Pelletier,
Tracy LC Delorme, Vida McArthur, Peggy Slykhuis, Samantha Strongeagle

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We are not responsible for theft, destitute, damages, lost or stolen items • We are not responsible for any injury, loss or damages to participants or spectators resulting in the direct participation of this event • No Campfires permitting in the Pow Wow Grounds • Parking permitted in designated areas • No Alcohol, or illegal narcotics allowed in the grounds • Curfew times will be announced and must be adhered to • Security will be available 24 hours a day

Grand Entry
AUGUST 3, 7:00PM
AUGUST 4 & 5, 1:00PM & 7:00PM

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Tommy Christian - Wolf Point Montana
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Volunteer recognized for "dedication to survivors"

By SHARI NARINE
Sage Contributing Editor

SASKATOON

In an unprecedented move, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission acknowledged a single volunteer for his hard work in making the TRC's fourth national event a success.

"This is unusual for us and I don't want you to think this is going to become a regular event but I want to single out an individual for recognition by the commissioners," said TRC chair Justice Murray Sinclair on the last day of the event held in Saskatoon, June 21-24.

Gilles Dorval, Aboriginal relations advisor for the City of Saskatoon, was presented with a vase commissioned by the TRC from Iroquois artist Steven Smith from Sixth Nations First Nation. The framed script which went along with the vase told the story of leadership, healing, kindness, and the journey of good medicine for all Indian residential school survivors.

"I hope... that people will be further along in their journey because of us hosting this event in Saskatoon," said Dorval.

In acknowledging Dorval, Sinclair said, "He demonstrates a remarkable commitment and dedication to survivors as well. He really believes in you. He really believes in the truth sharing component of our work and he really, really believes in reconciliation. For this we would like to thank him."

Dorval says when he was approached by Indian Residential School Survivors Advisory Committee member Eugene Arcand to help out, he didn't hesitate.

"I really thought it was an opportunity for us to provide some knowledge to the non-Aboriginal community on the legacy of social ills that had come about because of the Indian residential school era. And this would be an opportunity for us ...to build bridges between our communities for a better future

together," he said, noting that the city has a high Aboriginal population.

The city tapped into its Profile Saskatoon fund and provided \$100,000 toward the event. Dorval worked tirelessly to get sponsors on board to help out with the various aspects of the four-day event.

In recognizing Dorval, Sinclair said that Dorval had worked with the TRC's organizational staff who travelled to the city over a number of months to ensure venues had been selected and accommodations secured.

"He really believes in the truth sharing component of our work and he really, really believes in reconciliation," said Sinclair.

Dorval, who is Aboriginal, says he has been following the history of residential schools. Schools operated throughout the country for 130 years impacting seven generations. Dorval has seen personally the impact residential schools have had on family and friends.

Close to 29,000 Aboriginals



PHOTO: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

Gilles Dorval (second from left) is recognized by Truth and Reconciliation Commission members (from left) Chair Justice Murray Sinclair, Chief Wilton Littlechild and Marie Wilson.

living in Saskatchewan filed for compensation under the Common Experience Payment program. Approximately 15,000 survivors registered for the event.

Dorval thanked residential

school survivors for coming forward.

"The pain it must have been for them to share their stories," he said. "But I really feel we can move forward in a good way."

What they said at the fourth TRC event in Saskatoon, June 21-24, 2012

"There is a story in every residential school survivor. There is a story in every residential school descendant. There is a story in every residential school brother and sister. And those stories need to be heard."

Chief Felix Thomas, Saskatoon Tribal Council

"The legacy we want to leave for our families is how we worked to understand the damage done to us. We are here to encourage other families to do the same."

Aubrey Quewezance, Survivor

"The reason I'm sitting alone up here is that I'm the only one left in my family."

Philip Ledoux, Survivor

"My parents both died without telling us kids, 'I love you.'"

Ron Thompson, Survivor

"We suffered. Just like slaves."

Julia Daigneault, Survivor

"As a child you remember all these things, you're traumatized by all these things that go on in your life."

Alvin Severight, Survivor

"There is healing in forgiveness, when you forgive."

Neva Mirasty, Survivor

"The only time my dad talked about residential school was when he was drunk and he used to cry."

Todd Dieter, Survivor

"I'm surrounded by beauty and live in chaos. Why is that? That's no longer acceptable to me."

Ina Feitz Ray, Intergenerational Survivor

"Helping (other people) deal with their addictions is helping me stay on the path I'm on. I know that the cycle I'm on, my family's cycle will stop with me."

Kelly Anderson, Intergenerational Survivor

"We were just scared little children, didn't know what was happening."

Emil Brandon, foster care child

"We are on a path leading to greater understanding.... We

commit ourselves to walk with you, listening, learning and walking alongside."

Rev Claire Ewert Fisher, Executive Director, Mennonite Central Committee, Saskatchewan

"I never told my story in my whole entire life"

Colton Scragg, foster care child

"Your statements will ensure that tragedies like the residential school era will never happen again."

Vice Chief Edward Lerat, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

"There is a hole in the soul of our country. It's a dark place too frequently denied. This hole can only be removed through the participation of those who live there and their families together with Canadians of good will who accept our collective responsibility. We owe it to all survivors and those who didn't. We owe it to our children and we owe it to the Canada we wish to be."

Andy Scott, former federal minister Aboriginal Affairs

"We are challenged by our faith to walk with Aboriginal people, to building relationships built on mutual respect."

Rev. Dr. John Vissers, moderator, Presbyterian Church of Canada

"While we must not ever forget the legacy of Indian residential schools, we have reason to hope and believe that the future holds great promise for the Aboriginal people of this country."

John Duncan, federal minister of Aboriginal and Northern Affairs

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PHOTO: FSIN

FSIN, RCMP sign agreement

FSIN Vice Chief Bobby Cameron and RCMP Assistant Commissioner "F" Division Russ Mirasty sign a three-year Public Safety Cooperation Protocol agreement, establishing trust and reciprocal relationships between First Nation communities and the RCMP. The goal is to build safer communities for the residents and the RCMP members who work in those communities. "The federation, through its Special Investigations Unit, intends to resolve disputes at the First Nation community level when possible, and to prevent incidents that can potentially escalate into formal complaints. In this way, First Nations become part of the solution and are more responsible for the safety within their own communities," said Cameron.

Reward extended another year

The \$25,000 reward that was put in place four months after five-year-old Tamra Keepness went missing July 5, 2004, has been extended again through a unanimous vote of the Regina Board of Police Commissioners. And once more, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Saskatchewan First Nations' Women's Commission along with the Regina Police Service, the Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services and SaskEnergy, hosted a barbecue on the anniversary to remind the public of the missing child. The RPS is continuing to investigate the disappearance having conducted hundreds of interviews and followed up on thousands of tips and leads.

March for children who died in foster care

Nearly 100 people marched in Saskatoon June 20 to remember children who died in Saskatchewan foster care and group homes. According to Saskatchewan's Children's Advocate, 34 children died in 2010 and 43 others were critically injured while in foster care or group homes. "This is our new residential school. A lot of our Aboriginal children are in foster care and we need more programs. They are building a house in Hampton for mothers to get their children back. I think that's a good idea and we need more houses like that," Martin Paul, with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, said to *CTV Saskatoon*.

FSIN does not support private members bill

Despite a face-to-face with Rob Clarke, MP, Desnethe-Missinippi-Churchill River, who presented his Private Member's Bill to Amend the Indian Act, chiefs of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations are still not impressed. Clarke made a presentation at the FSIN's spring legislative assembly in Nipawin on June 26. However, said Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation Chief Darrel McCallum, following Clarke's presentation, "How could you give feedback when the first statement he made was that he wouldn't be providing any time for any question period? For myself I was totally disappointed and I made those comments at the assembly." In a news release from Clarke's office, the MP stated he welcomed input of First Nations across Canada and planned to spend a large part of the summer talking to grass roots members as well as leaders and other interested parties.

Discontent with Chief's behaviour marked by protests

Red Pheasant First Nation Chief Stewart Baptiste has been the object of protests both on the First Nation and in

North Battleford. Baptiste is facing a number of criminal charges including breach of probation, criminal mischief for breaking a truck window, and drunk driving. While Baptiste and council met on June 20, a group of women set up a protest camp outside of the band office. The previous week picketers appeared outside the North Battleford court house where Baptiste pleaded guilty to breach of probation. Some band members are calling for Baptiste's resignation and the provincial court judge said Baptiste's actions were unacceptable and that he was setting a poor example for the young people on reserve, according to *Talk Radio*.

Sentenced for fraud

Chief Clarence Stone of the Mosquito First Nation has been given a one-year conditional sentence after pleading guilty earlier this year to stealing \$23,900 in treaty land entitlement funds. He has paid it back. He was ordered to do 200 hours of community service.

Cote Nation members receive payment

In mid-June, members of the Cote First Nation started receiving cheques as part of a land claim settlement with the federal government. Members are eligible for a lump sum payment of \$20,000 or an annual payment of \$1,500 for 16 years while Elders are eligible to receive a lump sum of \$25,000 or have the amount distributed over several years. The majority of the approximately 3,500 band members live off reserve and have to travel in to collect their cheques as Chief and council decided against mailing cheques. It is yet to be decided what will be done for people who are unable to pick up their payments. The nearby Kamsack RCMP have been working closely with the band for the past few months in anticipation of this payout. "They've kind of given us their blessing to take whatever steps we need to do to address any crime issues that might pop up," Staff Sgt. Greg Nichol told *NewsTalk 980*. The total land claim settlement is valued at \$130 million in exchange for land that was promised to members over 100 years ago.

FNUniv plans expansion

The First Nations University of Canada is planning for expansion of its course offerings, scholarships and information technology in its 2012/13 budget. The university has posted two straight years of surplus budgets and has drafted the current budget to include a budgetary contingency. "The financial performance of the FNUniv clearly demonstrates that we have made significant

progress in developing and implementing effective governance and administration practices. The university is in a stable position that enables us to plan for growth in key areas of Indigenous education," said Juliano Tupone, vice president, Finance and Administration, in a news release. The budget includes plans to fund eight new faculty positions in key areas, with two positions staffed for the fall of 2012 and an academic strategic planning process undertaken to determine the best allocation of the other six faculty positions. As well, \$125,000 has been allocated to student scholarships and student emergency funding. The FNUniv is also investing \$600,000 in information technology in the fiscal year that will improve the education experience at the three campuses.

Exploring the power of culture to heal addictions

The University of Saskatchewan has been awarded nearly \$1.2 million to examine the practice of traditional First Nations culture as a healing force within substance abuse programs, and develop tools to better understand and measure the impact of these cultural practices. "While there is discussion that cultural interventions have a positive impact in helping people deal with their addictions, there is little empirical data," said researcher Colleen Anne Dell, who holds the U of S research chair in substance abuse and will co-lead the team. "By creating understanding of what practices work and how they achieve success, we hope to improve health programming for First Nations peoples struggling with addiction." †The project entitled "Honouring Our Strengths: Indigenous Culture as Intervention in Addictions Treatment," will receive \$883,000 from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and \$300,000 from Health Canada - First Nations and Inuit Health Branch. Dell is working in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations, Centre for Addictions and Mental Health and National Native Addictions Partnership Foundation.

Meeting important first step in improving relations

A meeting between the Aboriginal Affairs Coalition of Saskatchewan and the Saskatoon Police Service on June 16 was a success. "This gathering was very important for our evolving relationship and we are looking to the province to support us in continuing to advance this good work," said Kim Beaudin, AACS president in a news release. The AACS will facilitate an ongoing dialogue with Saskatoon police and provide an organizational structure where appropriate and effective next steps can take place. The meeting with the Saskatoon Police Service was initiated by AACS. The AACS is an Aboriginal advocacy organization representing the interests of status and non-status Indians living off-reserve and Métis.

Technology agreement to help students prepare

Yellow Quill First Nation and ISM Canada have signed an agreement designed to help foster students' interest in technology-related career paths. ISM Canada will initially provide 30 laptops and related technical support for use by Yellow Quill First Nation's Nawigizigweyas Education Centre in specially designed programs to encourage and support students interested in technology related subjects. ISM will also help identify opportunities for students. "This agreement with ISM Canada will help Yellow Quill First Nation better prepare our young people to participate in the labour force, specifically, in pursuing IT careers," said Chief Larry Cachene of the Yellow Quill First Nation, in a news release. Yellow Quill has 2,800 registered band members with approximately 800 residing on-reserve. The majority of the remaining membership lives in Regina and Saskatoon.

Trades council calls for increased funding for Aboriginal journeypersons

The Saskatchewan Provincial Building and Construction Trades Council, representing unionized construction trades in the province, is calling for increased funding of Aboriginal apprentices. In a 24-page brief called *Trades Training: Investing in Saskatchewan's Economy* and released early June, the building trades make six recommendations to increase skills training in the province, including increasing funding for Aboriginal apprentices through the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission. While there has been "some significant improvement in the number of Aboriginal journeypersons" in recent years, the report notes "the number remains very small," and the number of Aboriginal apprentices entering the program has remained flat for the last three years. According to SATCC data, about 120 Aboriginal journeypersons were certified in 2010, up from about 60 in 2006.

Compiled by Shari Narine

Volunteer recognized for "dedication to survivors"

Page 3

What they said at the fourth TRC event in Saskatoon, June 21-24, 2012

Page 3

Special section providing Aboriginal news from Saskatchewan



PHOTO: TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

(From left) Commissioners of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Wilton Littlechild and Marie Wilson with chair Justice Murray Sinclair in the grand entry that began the TRC's fourth national event, which was held in Saskatoon.

TRC event marks move from truth-telling to reconciliation

BY SHARI NARINE
Sage Contributing Editor

SASKATOON

Marcia Mirasty represents a growing number of Aboriginal people who are speaking out about being descendants of Indian residential school survivors.

In what Truth and Reconciliation Commission Chair Justice Murray Sinclair referred to as "one of the most significant presentations we have ever had," Mirasty, accompanied by her mother, mother-in-law, and aunties, the older women all residential school survivors, likened the impact of Indian residential schools on those who never attended to the danger of second hand smoke.

"There are second hand impacts from residential schools and these impacts are called intergenerational impacts. And sometimes they are worse," she said.

People returned from residential schools "deeply scarred," said Mirasty, and that hurt was transferred to family and communities. Dealing - or not dealing - with the impacts

of residential schools has led to people who struggle with drug and alcohol addictions, problem gambling, incarceration, violence and continue to have their children taken away. Residential schools operated for 130 years and crossed seven generations.

Mirasty's analogy of second hand smoke and second hand impacts was one that former Prime Minister Joe Clark used later on during the four-day TRC national event in Saskatoon, from June 21-24.

"Once we can get the attention of the larger public that is a compelling message, one that I think will draw people to the side," said Clark.

Mirasty, who has been working in the area of health for 20 years and presently serves as health director on the Flying Dust First Nation in Saskatchewan, also called for healing and reconciliation.

"Healing comes from the inside out," she said. "The sooner we make the investment to heal, the greater the reward."

She said her purpose for speaking that day was "to move forward in a deliberate way to reconcile, rebuild and restore

our relationships, our families and our communities."

TRC Commissioner Wilton Littlechild said the Saskatchewan event "signifies the start of the latter half of our mandate." It is the fourth of seven events that the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement set out for the TRC to host over a five-year period.

"We shift our focus now from the emphasis on truth to an emphasis on reconciliation," he said.

The time in Saskatoon marked the second largest statement gathering event held by the TRC. There were 68 statements presented in the panels, 29 in circles, and 143 private statements over three days. More than 15,000 residential school survivors, a record, registered for the event. Saskatchewan has one of the highest numbers of residential school survivors, with 29,000 applying for compensation through the Common Experience Payments program.

"What you are offering today is extremely valuable, not only to yourselves, not only to your families but for the generations yet to come," said TRC

Commissioner Marie Wilson speaking both of the gifts that were deposited into the Bentwood Box and the testimony. She assured that it all would be made accessible to generations to come in the national research centre "so no one can say they didn't know (about the residential school era)."

The experiences shared by residential school survivors were intermixed with accounts told by intergenerational survivors, '60s scoop survivors, and foster care survivors.

Bob Pringle, former Saskatchewan Social Services minister who now serves as Children's Advocate, choked up when he talked about how the closure of Indian residential schools has meant little change for youth and their families as the impacts continue unaddressed.

"More Indigenous children and youth are living apart from their families today than at the peak of the residential schools era. This is wrong. And this is totally unacceptable," said Pringle, who added that inaction by non-Aboriginals has allowed this inequity to

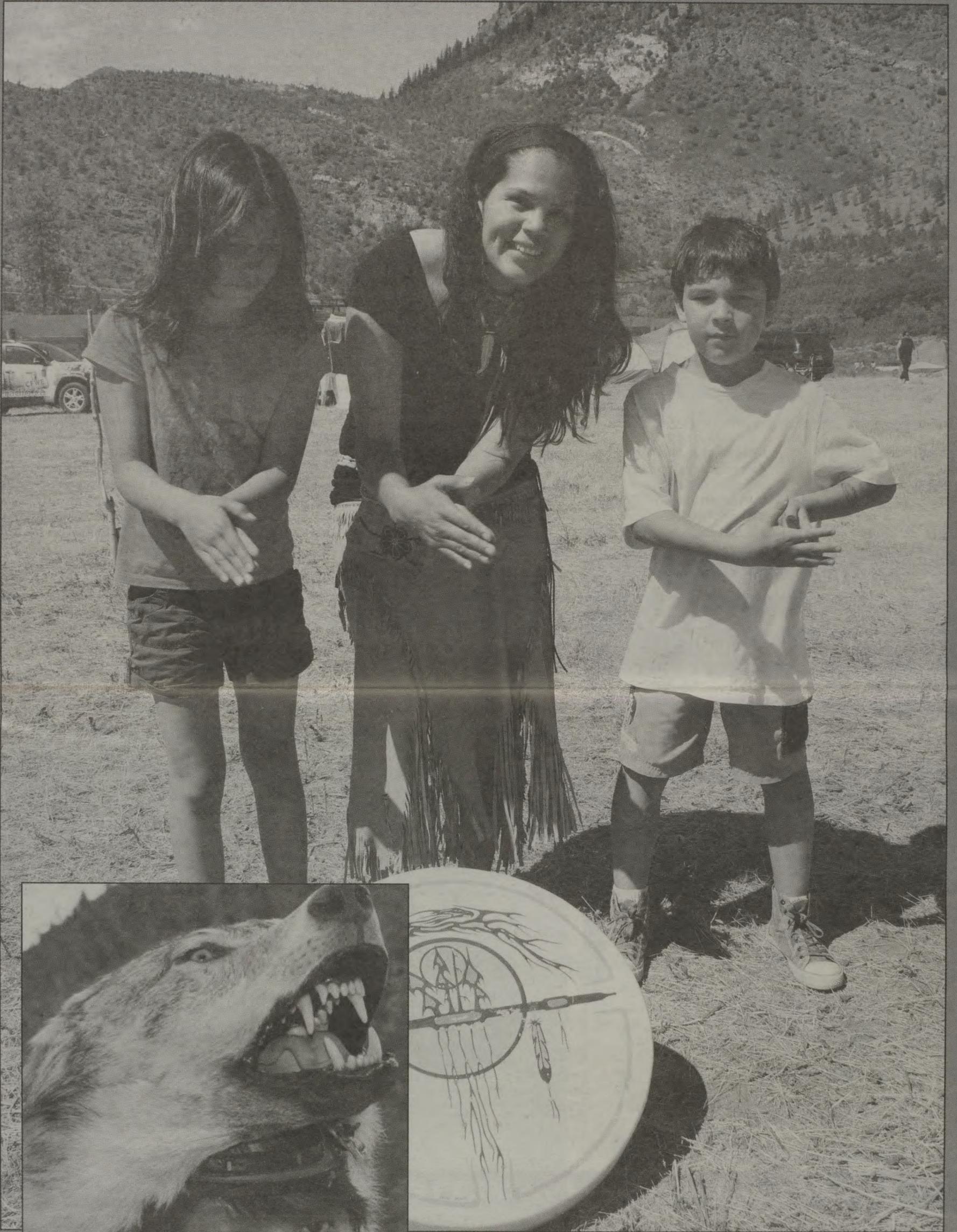
continue. He urged for open conversations.

"Children and youth are not future citizens. They are citizens now," he said.

Forty to 50 per cent of those who attended the TRC event were non-Aboriginal.

"To the non-Indigenous community we sincerely, sincerely thank you for your understanding. When you leave here today don't leave here with a heart that has any pity in it. That's not what we want. We want your continued understanding, to pass it on to your colleagues, to your children, to your grandchildren, so that one day we will achieve the true principles of coexistence," said Eugene Arcand, member of the IRS Survivors Advisory Committee.

A transfer ceremony saw the ashes from the ceremonial fire passed on to a representative from Atikamekw Nation of Quebec, where the next national event will be held in spring 2013. National events are also scheduled for British Columbia (fall 2013) and Alberta (spring 2014). The closing event will take place in Ottawa in June or July of 2014.



PHOTOS: DIANNE MEILI

Above: Mom Jackie Andrews sings the salmon song with her children Mikayla (left) and Marin, of the Lil'wat Nation at the 4th annual International Indigenous Leadership Gathering in B.C. Marin is in his fourth year of language immersion at the Xit'olacw Community School.

Left: Gerald Gabriel, of Mount Currie B.C., is a traditional dancer who performed in the opening ceremony of the International Indigenous Leadership Gathering June 21 to 24 in Lillooet, B.C. Gerald teaches dance to school students when not involved in the various ceremonies and celebrations he attends.

Mukluks and moccasins: A Manitoba success story



PHOTO: SUPPLIED

Some sample moccasins from Manitobah Moccasins

By Katherine McIntyre
Windspeaker Contributor

WINNIPEG

Sean and Heather McCormick, a brother and sister Métis team from Winnipeg, are passionate about Aboriginal handcrafted products. Their passion has become a business and their business is selling high quality mukluks and moccasins worldwide.

It was an interest plucked from their mother's Métis background, which set them up with a passion for the past.

And how did they happen to target mukluks and moccasins;

footwear that Aboriginal people have been wearing since the mists of time?

It began back in Brandon, Man. in 1990 when Sean was 23. He had some past experience managing a tannery and he also took part in an (now-defunct) entrepreneurship program for Aboriginal youth where he developed business plans.

From the tannery, he became involved with Aboriginal moccasins. Determined to let the world know more about this unique footwear, and with his sister, Heather, now working with him, the brother/sister team established a trading post in Winnipeg. There Aboriginal

artisans traded handmade mukluks and moccasins for the McCormicks' tanned leather skins and furs.

Fascinated by this footwear, that was both authentic and functional and which connected their present with their past, they began manufacturing their own moccasins and mukluks from new materials, and in 1997 registered a Canadian corporation.

Their moccasins and mukluks are specially designed for cold weather in either a rural or urban setting, and are made of 100 per cent leather—deer, moose, cowhide and suede.

The footbeds are sheepskin for its unique insulating qualities and the soles for urban settings are flexible Vibram, embedded with Aboriginal symbols of turtles, prairie grasses, and tipis.

They are designed by Cree artist Heather Stepler, a Fine Arts graduate, who says that she gets her inspiration for her footwear designs from Aboriginal legends.

Business continued to grow and, according to Sean, he soon needed to expand. He shopped his ideas of enlarging his operation and he is quoted as saying, "somehow I talked someone into lending me some money."

The company continued to be self-funded until July 2010, when the CAPE Fund (Capital for Aboriginal Prosperity and Entrepreneurship) was established.

This \$50-million private

equity fund, launched by former prime minister Paul Martin and 21 partner companies, promotes Aboriginal entrepreneurship. Its policy is to maintain investments for about five to seven years with the ultimate goal of transitioning the equity back to the Aboriginal owner.

The investment from the fund, an amount was not disclosed, but Sean says, "it was in the millions," helped the company beef up its inventories and hire and train the company's Aboriginal staff.

Currently their 12,000 square footwear factory in Winnipeg employs 50 Aboriginal workers that turn out 200 pairs of footwear a day. They are then sold to 800 retailers in 22 countries worldwide, including Japan, Sweden, Russia and Italy. Most of these sales occur between September and December.

Very much the entrepreneurs of the 21st century, they also sell through the Internet with detailed web exposure, using accurate descriptions, pictures and prices for each style of footwear. All purchases come with a Certificate of Authenticity.

Paralleling their extensive mukluk mocassin business, the brother/sister team developed their Storyboot collection to keep traditional knowledge of the ancestors alive.

A Storyboots' artist designs a limited edition boot using both Cree traditional geometric beadwork and floral designs introduced by Roman Catholic

missions in the early 19th century. Then the boots are duplicated and manufactured as limited editions.

Their artists become business partners and their limited edition museum quality footwear is sold on a fifty-fifty basis, sharing revenues between the artist and the company.

Edna Nabess is one of those artists who started making moccasins for Manitobah Moccasins with knowledge she learned from her mother and grandmother. Now she has her own store in Winnipeg, Creations, where she sells Manitobah Mocassin products, fringed dresses and First Nation accessories.

Additional products are added to Manitobah Mocassin's inventory when they meet the standards of the owners. Additional products include deerskin purses and fringed gauntlets similar to those worn in pictures of the explorer Alexander MacKenzie in 1789.

From their simple beginnings, these Canadian products have hit the fashion world and are featured in high fashion magazines and sold in high fashion stores around the world.

Paralleling their business, the company is very much involved in giving back to their community by supporting CAHRD (Canadian Aboriginal Human Resource Development) program.

Heather McCormick states, "Stitch by stitch, bead by bead, we tell the story of our people."

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Ontario Birchbark: Special Section providing news from Ontario

Stan Beardy says he will mobilize the people to fulfill a vision

By Shari Narine
Birchbark Writer

Thunder Bay, Ont.

Ontario chiefs are looking for a "more aggressive" style of leadership.

"Times are changing in Canada and Ontario and ... I've been advocating to the chiefs we need to be a lot more aggressive, we need to be a lot more vocal to make sure that we are being counted," said Stan Beardy, newly elected regional chief for the Assembly of First Nations.

In two rounds of voting on June 27, Beardy ousted incumbent Angus Toulouse by a vote of 59 to 53. A third candidate, Walpole Island First Nation Chief Joseph Gilbert, was eliminated after the initial round of voting. Toulouse held the position of regional chief for seven years.

More than 90 per cent of Ontario First Nations' chiefs cast ballots, an indication, said Beardy, of how important the work ahead is for Ontario chiefs and how important it is to have the right leader.

"You don't necessarily have to be mean. You don't necessarily

have to be obnoxious. I think you just need to be very firm, say this is our vision, this is our plan, and this is what we want to accomplish," said Beardy.

He points to the last federal and provincial budgets as indications of how First Nations are being left out. He also notes cuts to social services and encroachment on traditional land.

"There're a lot of fundamental outstanding issues that need to be dealt with," said Beardy.

He comes to the position of regional chief after serving 12 years as grand chief of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation, which is comprised of 49 First Nation communities in the territories of James Bay Treaty 9 and the Ontario portion of Treaty 5. Before that he was Chief of Muskrat Dam First Nation for 10 years.

Along with experience "on the front line," he said he brings direction.

"I have a definite vision and that vision is that I have a lot of confidence in my own people, especially the young people, that we are capable ... we will achieve our goals," he said.

That goal is self-sufficiency,

which Beardy says can only be achieved through ensuring access to education for all young people and strengthening economic opportunities. Working with industry and the private sector is one way to increase economic advantage.

Beardy sees his role as regional chief to develop the framework that will lead Ontario First Nations in achieving self-sufficiency. Each region would personalize that framework, adapting it to fit the resources they have available.

"We need to develop strategies in terms of the economic blue print of where we need to go from here," said Beardy. "The plan has to be very clear, whatever priorities the chiefs of Ontario agree to."

He said Ontario First Nations need to be focused, limiting their energy to a handful of measurable objectives.

"You can't try and do a hundred different things and hope to succeed," he said.

Beardy said it is his responsibility to give direction.

"As a leader you have to have vision of what the dream is you have for the people that you work with," he said. "You need



PHOTO: NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATIONS

Stan Beardy

to mobilize the people to start moving in that direction and you need to be clear in that direction."

The vote to replace Beardy as NAN grand chief is scheduled for next month.

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[health]

Traditional diet leaves film-maker with a bounce in his step

By Jennifer Ashawasegai
Windspeaker Contributor

TORONTO

Bossy Ducharme lost a whopping 80 lbs when he decided to eat a diet made up of primarily traditional fare.

Ducharme feasted daily on berries, wild rice and fish. One of the surprising things is that the 41-year old didn't exercise while he was on the diet for more than a year.

Bossy decided to do something about his health after his doctor told him he was obese and headed for a heart attack. That was four years ago. Two years ago, he decided to go to film school, plus planned on documenting his diet.

"In my first film I was going to be like our Native ancestors for one year, and see what happens, and I did it," said Ducharme.

Sticking to the diet and losing weight wasn't very easy in the beginning. Ducharme said he had to adjust his eating habits to not allow himself to go hungry, plus there was a lot more thinking about what and how he would put food in his body. "I started having to prepare foods for a day, the day before. I never did that before. I was also cooking."

The diet actually lasted nearly a year-and-a-half, from September 2010 to about the end of January 2012. Ducharme said the change in his body was dramatic. Not only did he lose weight, he had really good energy, plus great skin.

Ducharme isn't the first one to go back to his dietary roots. A documentary was done a few years ago, and it followed a handful of Namgis people in Alert Bay, B.C. That diet wasn't nearly as strict as Ducharme's though. It allowed for other fresh produce from local markets in addition to salmon and oolichan grease. Meat, eggs and cheese were also allowed. Starchy carbohydrates and sugar were really the only diet no-nos. After losing nearly 100 lbs, one diabetic dieter used less insulin.

Not only can obesity lead to heart disease, it can lead to Type 2 diabetes. According to the Canadian Obesity Network, the disease has become an epidemic in First Nation communities. A three-year research project has found that up to 40 per cent of First Nation adults on-reserve have Type 2 diabetes, versus seven per cent in the general population. Also, about a quarter of the people participating in the study were overweight and another quarter were obese, while a third were morbidly

obese.

Losing weight for Ducharme while on his traditional diet may seem almost fast and easy, but there's nothing to gaining weight. Since Ducharme has been filming his journey for his documentary, 'A Good Day not to Die', he allowed for a month to scrap the diet to find out what would happen.

"I returned to the typical North American diet, including fast and processed foods and gained about 30 lbs in that month."

Not only did he gain nearly a third of the weight back, Bossy lost the bounce in his step. His energy level went down quite significantly and found he was also tired again much of the time.

"I think the physical changes of gaining weight, 30 lbs in 30 days, is a lot right there," said Ducharme.

After that experience, Ducharme returned to his traditional diet, and has started to shed the pounds again and regain his energy.

While Ducharme lost a lot of weight on his diet, his doctor is cautious about recommending it to other people of Aboriginal heritage. Dr. Arbess says, "This is one case, and I can't really comment. Typically when we make recommendations, it's based on a clinical trial of

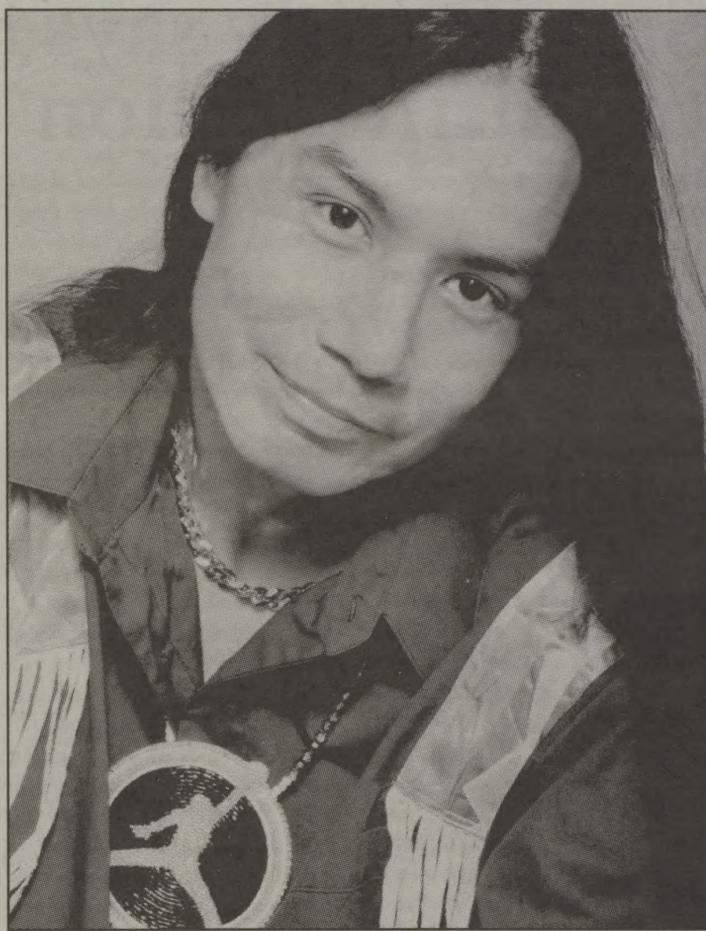


PHOTO: PROVIDED.

Bossy Ducharme lost 80 lbs on traditional diet.

numerous people. But I think anecdotally, this is very impressive."

"I suspect that the traditional diet is much healthier than the typical western diet, which is

high fat, high salt, processed foods. I think that's what's driven obesity epidemic in the general population as well as the Aboriginal population," Arbess said.

Combating prescription drug addiction a priority

By Shauna Lewis
Windspeaker Contributor

OTTAWA

The Harper government announced June 29 that it will invest \$1.5 million to support programs to battle the prescription drug epidemic in Ontario First Nation communities where it is estimated that 80 per cent of the population on some reserves abuse prescription drugs.

"Addressing prescription drug abuse is important for Health Canada," said federal spokesperson Gary Holub. "Prescription drug abuse is an area of increasing concern, not just for First Nations, but for the Canadian population generally," he added.

The province of Ontario and the federal government have agreed to contribute the funds to support activities identified in the Ontario Trilateral First Nations Health Senior Officials Committee work plan for 2012-2013, Health Canada said.

The committee, established in September 2011, is a senior level committee with representation from Ontario First Nations as well as members of provincial and federal governments. The main objective of this committee is to work

collaboratively in identifying and implementing practical measures on specific priority areas regarding First Nations Health.

"On June 29, 2012, the TFNHSOC approved a work plan that recommended a series of immediate, short term and long-term results-based initiatives that will improve mental health and addictions services for First Nations people living on reserve in Ontario, reduce prescription drug abuse, and enhance access to a full continuum of services for people addicted to prescription drugs," Holub added.

The work of the committee has been guided by the recommendations outlined in the Health Canada funded 2010 report entitled: *Prescription Drug Abuse Strategy: Taking a Stand*, developed by the Chiefs of Ontario. In the document, the authors said, "The abuse of certain prescription drugs has become an epidemic in First Nations communities. The epidemic is affecting communities and family structures through increased violence, theft, divorce, loss of needed human resources plus a host of other negative social problems."

Last spring, First Nations leaders in Ontario called on the

government for assistance in handling what they predicted would be a health crisis following Health Canada's decision to cut First Nation funding for the addictive opiate painkiller OxyContin.

Health Canada confirmed that as of Feb. 15 OxyContin had been pulled off the Drug Benefit List of the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program, which provides drug coverage for more than 800,000 registered First Nations and Inuit. At that time the government said they would consider requests for long-acting oxycodone under the NIHB plan on a case-by-case basis and coverage may be granted in exceptional circumstances, such as cancer or palliative pain management.

"It is time for both levels of government to respond with programs and services that are urgently required to implement emergency strategies." Without OxyContin available, individuals could experience withdrawal symptoms ranging from stomach upset, muscle and bone pain, anxiety, restlessness, increased heart rate and blood pressure to depression and suicide, deputy Grand Chief Mike Metatawabin of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation said in a statement Feb. 16.

Further, in January, Chief

Matthew Keewaykapow of Cat Lake First Nation declared a State-of-Emergency due to widespread opioid addiction affecting 70 per cent of his community members. Then on Feb. 6, Matawa First Nations, a tribal council of nine Northern Ontario First Nations, reported that almost 2,000 people have an opioid addiction in their communities.

Health Canada said that the recent allocation of funds will go directly to health-focused mandates aimed at assisting Aboriginal people living on reserve.

The resources include increasing the use and availability of community wellness development teams that provide critical assistance in establishing linkages to mental health, treatment and after-care services and assist with community-based planning, education initiatives and capacity development.

According to Health Canada, teams will work to identify unique strengths and approaches that will respond to the different needs of each First Nation community.

The funds will also be allocated to completing the evaluation of prescription drug abuse projects that were funded by Health Canada last year.

"Lessons learned through the evaluation process will help to guide the working group in the development of future community-based projects and will assist all parties to leverage partnerships and resources, and learn from each other's successes and challenges," said Holub.

Federal Health Minister Leona Aglukkaq said that combating drug abuse is a priority for the federal government.

"Working with First Nations leadership, and our federal and provincial partners and agencies, Health Canada has been actively supporting the development of collaborative approaches to treatment and after-care programming that strengthen First Nations families and communities," Aglukkaq said in a press statement.

In addition to its work with the committee in Ontario, Health Canada said it has taken on additional activities, including training and capacity building efforts specific to prescription drug abuse, re-profiling of some treatment centres to focus on culturally appropriate prescription drug withdrawal management, and support to First Nations to develop comprehensive strategies.

Sports Briefs

By Sam Laskaris

NHLers on move

A pair of Aboriginal players who are National Hockey League veterans found themselves with new teams on Canada Day. Both Sheldon Souray, who is Metis, and Jordin Tootoo, who is Inuit, signed contracts with new clubs on July 1, the first day free agents could ink new contracts.

Souray, a defenceman, agreed to a three-year deal worth \$11 million with the Anaheim Ducks. And Tootoo, a forward, joined the Detroit Red Wings, also on a three-year contract, worth \$5.7 million.

For the 36-year-old Souray, who is from Elk Point, Alta., the Ducks will be his fifth NHL team. He spent last season with the Dallas Stars, where he earned 21 points, including six goals in 64 games.

The other NHL clubs Souray previously played for are the New Jersey Devils, Montreal Canadiens and Edmonton Oilers. He's appeared in a total of 748 NHL contests, since breaking into the league during the 1997-98 campaign with New Jersey.

As for Tootoo, a 29-year-old who was born in Manitoba but grew up in Nunavut, he's spent his entire NHL career so far with the Nashville Predators.

He had a career high 30 points in 77 games this past season. In total, he's appeared in 525 matches with the Predators.

Golfers needed

Golfers are being sought for this year's fundraising tournament organized by the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples' National Youth Council. The event, scheduled for Sept. 19 in Ottawa, is called the Harry Daniels Memorial - Youth Fundraising Golf Tournament. It will be staged at the Cedarhill Golf and Country Club.

Proceeds from the tournament will be donated to the Aboriginal Youth Achievement Awards, which is also organized by the council. The registration fee is \$150 per golfer. Also, four-person teams can register for \$500. The registration fee includes green fees, a golf cart, lunch, dinner and entertainment. And those who are interested in helping out the event but do not wish to golf can pay \$50 for the dinner. Sponsors and donations for the tournament are also being sought. More information is available by calling Jenna Burke or Mary Ann Belanger at (613) 747-6022.

Star stays in Ontario

Byron Katapaytuk will be continuing his hockey career in his home province. The 21-year-old Cree starred with the Fort Frances Lakers, members of the Superior International Junior Hockey League (SIJHL), the past three seasons.

Katapaytuk led the league in scoring this past season with 85 points in 52 games, and was rewarded by being chosen as the SIJHL's Player of the Year. Katapaytuk was also the league's top point-getter in the playoffs. He collected 18 points, including 11 goals in 15 matches. But he came up one step shy of winning the SIJHL championship as the Lakers were defeated by the Wisconsin Wilderness 4-3 in their best-of-seven final series.

Several Division III teams from the United States had expressed interest in the offensively gifted forward for next season. But Katapaytuk, a native of Moose Factory, Ont., has decided to play his university hockey in Canada. He'll suit up for the Nipissing University Lakers, who are based in North Bay, Ont.

The Lakers compete in the Ontario University Athletics, a league that features 19 teams. Nipissing was one of the better squads in the circuit this past season, posting a 17-7-4 record.

Akwasne loses team

It appears that a Mohawk community in eastern Ontario will no longer have its minor professional hockey team. Though an official announcement has yet to be made, the Akwasne Warriors are no longer listed as a team in the Federal Hockey League (FHL).

The Warriors played two seasons in the FHL. And the Akwasne club won the championship in the FHL's inaugural season.

As for this past year, the Warriors placed fifth in the regular season standings. And the Akwasne club had its season come to an end when it was defeated 2-1 in its best-of-three opening playoff series versus the 1000 Islands Privateers, a club based in upper New York state.

The Warriors played the majority of their home games the past two years at the A'nowara'ko:wa Arena.

League possibly expanding

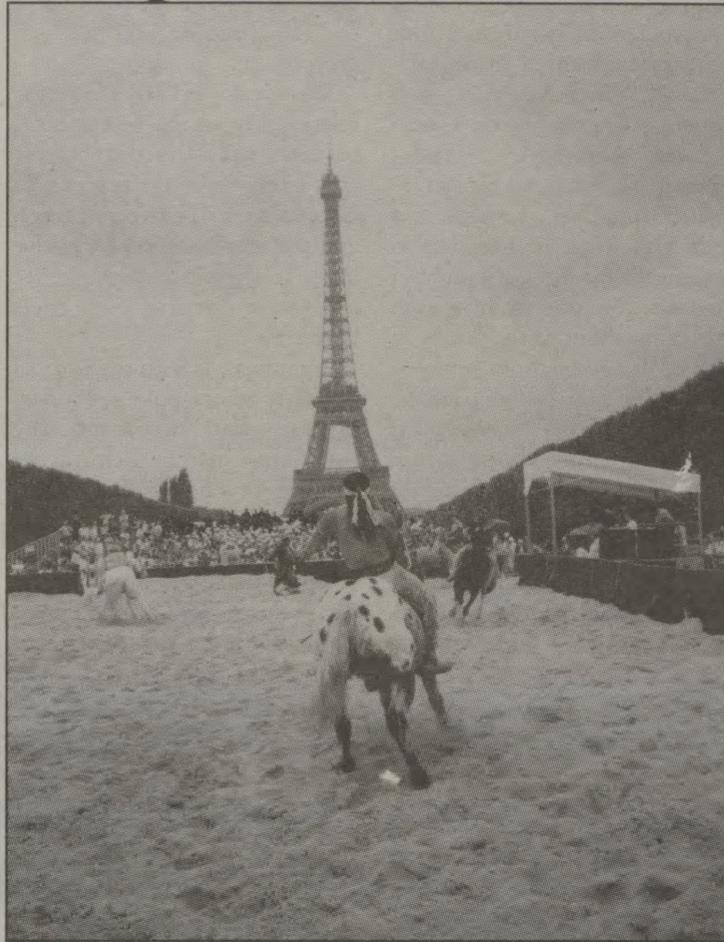
The Canadian Lacrosse League could feature even more Aboriginal squads in its second season.

The league's two Aboriginal entrants, the Oshweken Demons and Iroquois Ironmen, met in the championship final this past April in the league's first season. The circuit had six clubs compete in the 2012 season.

League officials are hoping to expand the number of teams in 2013. Both Akwasne and Kahnawake have been mentioned as possible expansion clubs.

You can leave home and keep culture close

[sports]



PHOTOS: SUPPLIED

Carter Yellowbird is president of the Canadian Indian rodeo Cowboys Association.

By Sam Laskaris
Windspeaker Contributor

HOBBEWA, Alta.

Carter Yellowbird has a lengthy list of accomplishments in various fields, and later this year he'll add another prestigious accolade. The 46-year-old from Alberta's Samson Cree First Nation in Hobbema will be recognized in the Lifetime Achievement category at the Dreamcatcher Foundation's awards night.

The awards ceremony is scheduled for Oct. 11 in Hamilton, Ont.

Yellowbird, the president of the Canadian Indian Rodeo Cowboys Association (CIRCA), is being honoured for his extensive work in the sport.

"I think that's the biggest award I've gotten in my life," he said.

The awards are handed out annually to Aboriginal individuals who have worked with youth or community groups at the grassroots level.

Besides the Lifetime Achievement category, awards are also presented to recipients in the following categories; sports, arts and entertainment, community and culture, health and medicine, education and human rights.

Yellowbird is in the first year of a three-year term as president of the CIRCA. The association changed its name after Yellowbird became president. It was previously called the Northern Alberta Native Cowboys Association.

"I enjoy the position," he said. "It's something I like doing.

Rodeo has given so much to me in my life. It's enriched my life in so many ways. I want to give something back. This is my way of doing that."

Yellowbird said the name change was necessary as the association runs events throughout the province. And it will also stage an event in Saskatchewan this year.

CIRCA officials are also keen to organize a rodeo in British Columbia in 2013.

"By the end of the presidency I'm hoping there will be events in Manitoba and maybe in eastern Canada," Yellowbird said.

Yellowbird started competing in rodeo events in order to make some money after he left home by himself at age 16 and moved to California.

He decided to drop out of high school and leave home in part because his parents were separating. Also, suicides and drugs had taken the lives of 12 of his friends and he was not interested in being around these dire situations.

Besides working some odd jobs, Yellowbird did start to make some money by faring well at rodeo events in the United States.

He returned to his home province and made a bit of history in the early '90s. Yellowbird is believed to have been the first Cree to compete in the calf roping event at the world famous Calgary Stampede in 1991. He also participated in the same event in '92.

Yellowbird has also competed in the Indian National Finals Rodeo a whopping 20 times, most recently in 2009. Though he has never won a championship at this event, held



annually in either Nevada or New Mexico, he's been a runner-up in calf roping and team roping competitions numerous times.

Yellowbird also spent a few years overseas. From 1995-97 he was a cast member of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Disneyland Paris.

Yellowbird, who previously only had a Grade 9 education, realized the importance of continued education as an adult. He went back to school and eventually graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Native Arts from the University of Alberta in 2003.

Yellowbird also received a Masters degree in Business Administration from Athabasca University in June of this year.

"One of the most important aspects in life is education," Yellowbird said. "Education is the most important insurance to have in life. With education more people are calling me and I have more opportunities than I did when I was rodeoing."

Up until this past year Yellowbird was working as the co-ordinator of the Samson Education Trust Fund, where for the past half dozen years he managed up to \$30 million.

Yellowbird now runs his own consulting company, where he helps to bring different industries to various First Nations.

A message Yellowbird wants to get across to other Aboriginals is that it's okay to venture away from home for other opportunities.

"It's possible to get off the reserve and still retain their culture and identity," he said.

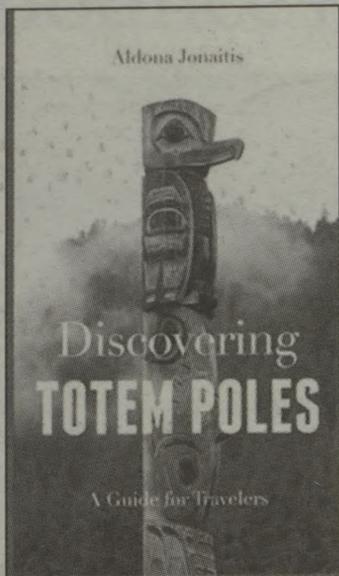
Despite his age, Yellowbird has not abandoned his own rodeo career. And he has no plans to do so.

"I still compete," he said. "Rodeo is in my blood."

It's also a sport where people of all ages take part.

"There are people out there who are 70 years old and still competing," he said. "And there are kids out there who are 10 years old and competing. They all come together to compete in rodeos."

Discovering Totem Poles: A Traveler's Guide



Written By Aldona Jonaitis
Douglas & McIntyre
Publishers Inc.

Book Review By Christine
McFarlane

"Discovering Totem Poles: A

Traveler's Guide is the first guidebook to focus on the complex and fascinating histories of the specific totem poles visitors encounter in Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

Author Aldona Jonaitis says that "this book is intended to present the histories of a number of poles, focusing on how each one came about as the result, in part of the interactions between Native and non-Native people."

It debunks common misconceptions about totem poles, and explores the stories behind the making and displaying of 90 different poles. Each section of this guidebook is titled so that the reader is given an indication of what specific theme will be discussed.

Some of that discussion includes why poles are raised in Native communities, how they

communicate information about the history and prestige of the families who own them, and how the actual raising of a pole is a great event.

She speaks briefly about the relationship of the totem poles to laws that limited Native freedoms, the ill effects of colonialism on Native traditions, and the dispossession of Native lands to the current resurgence of Native control over their heritage.

Jonaitis starts with the story of a Seattle totem pole at Pioneer Square and explores the intriguing history behind the raising of that pole, which includes theft, deceit and arson. The story behind this particular totem pole relays how "before 1899, the original of this Tlingit pole stood in the village of Tongass, located in the southernmost region of the Alaska panhandle. That year, a group of Seattle businessmen

went north on a steamship trip to investigate possibilities for increasing trade and investment in Alaska," and "stopping in Tongass and seeing few people, decided the village was abandoned and that they could take whatever seemed interesting."

The theft of this pole and its transfer to Seattle by steamship and its intriguing journey back home is just one example of the stories collected in this book.

Another story speaks of a time in 1956, when a visionary British Columbian anthropologist by the name of Wilson Duff "traveled to the remote, uninhabited community of Sgaang Gwaii (Ninstints) on the farthest southern tip of Haida Gwaii, where an impressive stand of thirty totem poles still stood," and how in the late 19th century, missionaries and government officials encouraged the Haida to stop carving poles and to cease

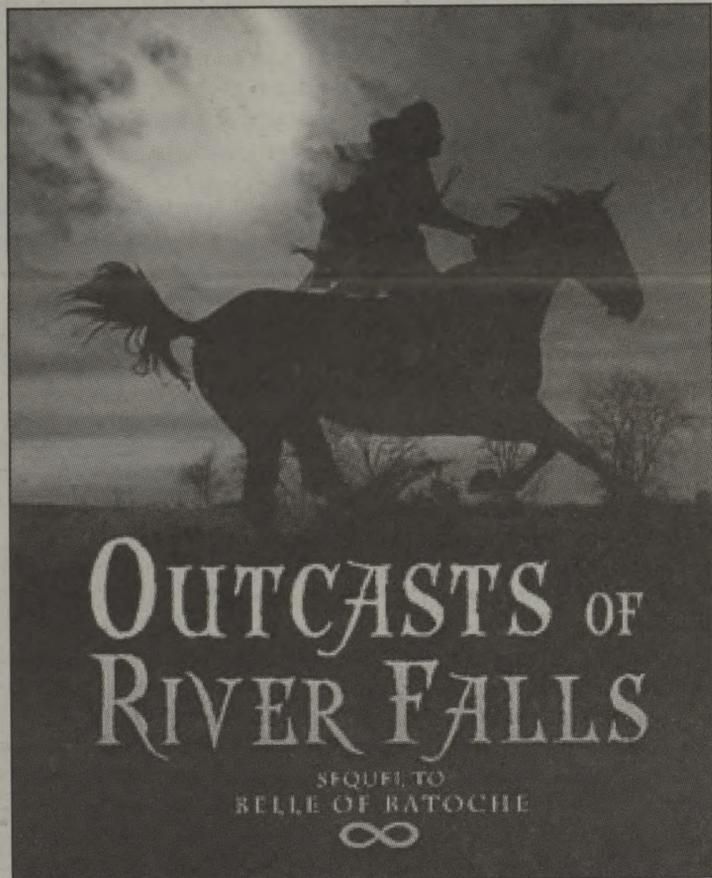
all traditional ceremonies like potlaches.

It was by the mid-20th century that this encouragement was being recognized as a larger attempt at cultural destruction that bordered on cultural genocide, and "in part to correct such past injustice and to preserve what had been almost entirely destroyed, Duff and his colleagues wanted to salvage these magnificent carvings, such as the totem poles of Sgaang Gwaii."

Unlike other guidebooks, this book demonstrates that "the totem pole is not a category of Native art invented hundreds of years ago that maintained its original significance, but is instead, a type of art that has over the decades been transformed by the colonial encounter."

Discovering Totem Poles: A Guide for Travelers is published by D & M Publishers Inc and is available in paperback and e-book format. It is 112 pages.

New book from Guest a real page-turner



Outcasts of River Falls:
Published By Coteau
Books for Kids
Written By Jacqueline
Guest
242 Pages
Book Review By Christine
McFarlane

Imagine growing up in a well-to-do home but because of a family death, having to move away from what you have always known to Alberta to live with an aunt you have never met. Now imagine learning that your familial roots are not what you were led to believe.

In 'Outcasts of River Falls,' the main character Kathryn experiences the loss of her father due to illness and has to leave her comfortable home and upper class school in Toronto to live with an aunt she has never met. Upon her arrival to Alberta, she is shocked to find out where she will be living, that the aunt she is going to be living with is not who she expected and discovers

that her father had fled his home community to escape a problem he had no control over - 'being Metis.'

An historical book, 'Outcast of River Falls' details a young girl's journey of learning about her mixed identity and the troubles that come along with it. Kathryn's Aunt Belle does a great job of explaining the history of the Metis people of River Falls to her niece and does everything she can to make Kathryn comfortable with what she has.

It's almost comical at first but also sad how Kathryn was used to living in a comfortable home and having money, and then upon her arrival in River Falls, she has to learn a whole new way of life. She goes from having people do things for her, to having to learn how to do things for herself, like fetching water to wash the dishes, using an outhouse, building her own bedroom in the shack she now has to live in, and using a horse and buggy for transportation.

Her indignation at how the people of River Falls are treated is typical of how present day relations of First Nations, Inuit and Metis communities can be seen by those who don't understand a rich and complex history. There is also an element of mystery in 'Outcast of River Falls' because there is a mysterious Highwayman that appears, that the local officials want to get rid of. The mystery is discovering who this Highwayman is.

'Outcast of River Falls' is a sequel to Metis writer Jacqueline Guest's book "Belle of Batoche." Like other books written by Guest, this book is unique in the sense that the main characters are well drawn out and face issues that are common to every child, such as bullying, blended families, physical challenges, and personal journeys into discovering who they are and what they can be. This book is great for young readers, and is a great page-turner.

Education Day in Saskatoon best attended one of four

(Continued from page 10.)

"Every day there was a threat of physical violence against us. Every day there was some pervert or deviant who wanted to take advantage of us as little kids," said Arcand. "I want you to stop every time you come to some kind of display or level of learning and say, 'What would I have done if that had happened to me?'"

"I couldn't bear to think of when I was five or six (years old)," said Samantha Regier, a Grade 8 student at Pope John Paul II.

The day also included a nine-student panel discussion groomed by the International Centre for Transitional Justice.

It's important for youth to share their opinions on how Canada should address the legacy of

residential schools, said Valerie Waters, program coordinator for the ICTJ. Her organization worked with Saskatoon teachers to prepare the students for the TRC event.

"We were all part of the hurt. We all have to ensure that we are all going to be part of the healing," said Diane Boyko, president of the Greater Saskatoon Catholic School Board.

That commitment has been made concrete by the governments of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. This past school year, the education departments of the two territories worked with a handful of schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut to pilot curriculum resources on Indian residential schools.

In 2012-2013, select schools across the two territories will be

using the unit and receiving 15 to 25 hours of instruction. It is the goal of the two territorial governments for the Indian Residential Schools unit for the lessons to become mandatory learning for all high school students.

"I'm aware that there are historical connections between the department I'm responsible for and many of the events, the experiences occurred, that we've been sharing," said N.W.T. Deputy Premier Jackson Lafferty and Minister of Education. "From now, all people who go through the Northwest Territories and Nunavut school systems will know what has happened, what has caused our people to be in the situation we are currently in."

TRC Chair Justice Murray Sinclair has often said that as education was used as a way to change the Aboriginal way of life, education is also key to renewing culture, language and identity.

"It is critical that we continue along this journey educating Canada about the history of residential schools and the impacts it has had on Aboriginal children and their families," said Phil Fontaine, who, during his terms as national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, helped negotiate the Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement.

Fontaine now serves as special advisor for RBC and it was in that role that he delivered an Expression of Reconciliation at the TRC national event on behalf of the

financial institute.

"We together, as fully engaged partners, work closely with Aboriginal communities to move along a path of learning and understanding with the sheer goal of making a positive difference," said Fontaine.

To that end, RBC has committed \$100,000 over the next two years to support Education Day. The money was used in Saskatoon and the balance will fund Education Day for the national event in British Columbia.

"It's through education and awareness of the injustices and harms experienced by Aboriginal people that we can help support their needs for continued healing and to build a positive future," said Fontaine.

Ringed-seal live is off the menu for women before pregnancy

By Shauna Lewis
Windspeaker Contributor

OTTAWA

Nunavut's Department of Health is advising women of child-bearing age, or who are pregnant or may become pregnant, to avoid ringed seal liver due to its high mercury content.

Representatives from Nunavut's government, the University of Ottawa, and Nunavut Tunngavik released report results June 28.

The report warns that unborn children can be altered by too

much mercury, especially their neurological development.

Furthermore, because it can take about two months for a human body to get rid of about half of its mercury, an unborn baby can still get heavy mercury exposure from mercury-loaded food that a woman eats before she gets pregnant.

Ring-seal liver is exceptionally high in mercury content and is the primary dietary source of mercury for Inuit adults in Nunavut. The report found that on average, ringed seal liver contributed 49 per cent of the mercury intake for Inuit women of childbearing age in the region.

The report also acknowledged that ringed seal liver provides 25 per cent of the total mercury intake for Inuit in Nunavut.

The research was collected as part of the 2007-2008 Inuit Health Survey. The survey examined more than 1,500 participants for a contaminants assessment. The study found that 43 per cent of Inuit women of childbearing age in Nunavut had mercury blood concentrations above the population guideline of 8 ppb.

Alongside the warning, the report also shows that country food provides essential nutrients that are important to maintain

health and can also prevent chronic diseases.

"Our conclusion is that benefits of eating country foods outweigh the risk of contaminants for most Nunavummiut. However, we did find that cadmium exposure was related to smoking and that ringed seal liver contained significant amounts of mercury," said Dr. Laurie Chan, a toxicologist at the University of Ottawa, and one of the principal investigators of the study. "In light of our findings, most adults should not be concerned about contaminants in country food."

But the report still warns

women of childbearing years of the risks.

The report also notes that whenever possible, eating the meat and eggs of younger smaller fish rather than meat from large, long living, predatory fish can also keep contaminant exposure low.

"We will use this information from the Inuit Health Survey to enhance our current health promotion programs," said Dr. Geraldine Osborne, Chief Medical Officer of Health with the Department of Health and Social Services.

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[education]
“Educational apartheid” remains despite new school at Attawapiskat

By David P. Ball
Windspeaker Contributor

OTTAWA

“School should be a time for dreams,” envisioned 15-year-old Shannen Koostachin, before her death in a 2010 car accident. “Every kid deserves this.”

Shannen’s dream—to bring First Nation children’s unequal education up to Canadian standards—came one step closer to reality on her home reserve of Attawapiskat in northern Ontario on June 22 when the struggling community broke ground for the new school for which she had fought.

For the Member of Parliament who named the Shannen’s Dream campaign and championed Aboriginal education equality in the House of Commons, seeing construction begin in the impoverished reserve in his riding was “very, very emotional.”

“To see the shovels go in the ground was very poignant,” Timmins-James Bay New Democratic Party MP Charlie Angus told *Windspeaker*. “It was the day Shannen would have graduated from Grade 12.

“We’re looking at turning a new leaf, giving children a chance for better future... There’s a system of educational apartheid in Canada. Children are guaranteed basic education rights—unless they live on reserve, and get whatever Indian Affairs decide to give them.”

Shannen’s Dream, as Angus called it, became the name of a country-wide campaign, led by children both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, that culminated in an unusual moment of federal cooperation: a rare unanimous House of Commons vote on Feb. 27 declaring that “all First Nation

children have an equal right to high-quality, culturally-relevant education,” and “committing to provide the necessary financial and policy supports for First Nations education systems, providing funding that will put reserve schools on par with non-reserve provincial schools.”

Attawapiskat First Nation Chief Theresa Spence celebrated the beginning of construction on the new school.

“Shannen Koostachin’s dream was, in part, a safe and comfy school,” Spence said in a statement. “We are happy that this part of her dream will soon be realized. The construction of the new school is a great accomplishment for our First Nation.”

For Angus, the passing of the federal legislation likewise deserves praise, as does the government’s stated commitment to improving and funding Aboriginal education. But no community should have to fight as hard as Attawapiskat, already shouldering the burden of crises from housing to health and crushing poverty, he argued. Those crises led to a national scandal over dismal housing conditions last winter, and the controversial imposition of third-party management (since lifted) on the remote community, a decision widely criticized by Indigenous leaders.

“We shouldn’t have to go to this length, or go to it school-by-school, community-by-community,” Angus said. “There are so many communities in the same boat.

“Other kids are being educated in substandard or even dangerous conditions – in some cases without even schools... If these were public schools (off-reserve), there would be charges laid.

Children have been dealt a rotten hand and nobody cared.”

The government dismissed concerns that its funding promises may fall through, and said it is committed to the cause.

“Our government believes that education is the foundation of strong, healthy communities,” said John Duncan, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, in an announcement. “We are committed to working in partnership with Attawapiskat First Nation to ensure that its youth receive a quality education.”

Duncan pointed to the government’s investment in 22 new schools and more than 200 renovation projects as evidence of its commitment to equalizing First Nations schooling, as well as its 2011 Joint Action Plan launched with the Assembly of First Nations.

For some Indigenous leaders, however, their hopes of “culturally-relevant education” and “First Nations education systems” legislated by the House of Commons have yet to see the necessary supports materialize.

“We’re developing our own education authority, and our own school board structures,” Anishinabek Nation’s Grand Chief Patrick Madahbee told *Windspeaker*. “With the work we’re doing on education, Minister Duncan has said it’s an excellent model to be promoted across the country. But we’re waiting for funding on that model. It hasn’t arrived yet.”

According to the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), 219 Indigenous communities in Canada – just under half – need a new school. And of those, 70 per cent say they have waited more than five years with



PHOTO: DAVID P. BALL

Charlie Angus, NDP MP for Timmins-James Bay, brought the Attawapiskat crisis to the attention of the House of Commons, and praised the community’s new school in an interview.

unanswered requests; 13 per cent have waited more than two decades. The AFN estimates that \$500 million in funding per year would be required to equalize Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal education.

The funding gap is real: First Nations students get \$2,000 to \$3,000 less per year for education than off-reserve students, according to CBC.

The Shannen’s Dream campaign has drawn youth

across the country to lobby for action on the inequality of Native schooling. Two years before her death, Koostachin herself rose to prominence when she confronted then-Indian Affairs minister Chuck Strahl, lambasting his refusal to replace the temporary portables long-used as a school in Attawapiskat, following a 2000 diesel accident. The teenager was nominated for an International Children’s Peace Prize as a result of her efforts.

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SHORT TERM POSITIONS/CONTRACTS WITH THE INDIAN RESOURCE COUNCIL OF CANADA (IRC)

The IRC, located on the Tsuu T'ina First Nation, is a national advocacy association of First Nations that have oil and gas production and interests on their lands. The IRC is looking at filling three (3) short term positions (August 2012 – March 2013) in the following areas:

- 1. IRC – IOGC Liaison Officer**
In 1996 the IRC entered into an MOU with AANDC to establish a Board of Directors to co-manage Indian Oil and Gas Canada (IOGC) in accordance with existing laws and regulations. The position entails liaison work between IRC and IOGC; providing professional and secretariat support to the IRC Co-Chair and Board members; preparation of reports and briefing materials for Board members; attendance at all IOGC Board meetings and follow up work. Job description posted on IRC website at www.indianresourcecouncil.ca.

The ideal candidate should demonstrate sound knowledge of the oil and gas industry generally and specifically First Nations oil and gas issues, through formal university (or equivalent) training; he/she must also possess an understanding of First Nations governance/Board issues and have good writing and oral (presentation) skills. This is a part time position from Aug. 2012 to March 2013 with number of days/hours and remuneration to be negotiated. The Board meets about four (4) times a year with planning work in between meetings. We are looking at filling the position on a part time/consulting basis and are inviting applications with statement of interest from qualified candidates/consultants.
- 2. Indian Oil and Gas Regs Amendments – Project Management & Record Keeping**
The IRC is involved with IOGC (through a Joint Technical Committee – JTC1) in work relating to amendments to Indian Oil and Gas Regulations. We are looking at hiring a part time project manager/consultant to coordinate the work of JTC1 and to prepare reports based on policy and legal reviews. The project manager will also keep records of all meetings and submit regular reports to the IRC.

The ideal candidate should have experience in project management and have excellent writing skills. He/she should also be able to read (and understand) legal and policy reviews on subjects relating to IOGC Regulations and prepare concise summary reports.
- 3. Consultant – Engaging Industry and Governments (Alberta and Saskatchewan) on First Nations Oil and Gas Training and Employment**
The IRC is looking for a consultant to work with a Committee of the IRC Board to engage the oil and gas industry and Alberta and Saskatchewan Governments in creating training and employment programs for First Nations in the oil and gas industry. The consultant will facilitate meetings and discussions and prepare reports and funding proposals following completion of facilitated meetings and discussions. This work is to be completed between Aug. 2012 and March 2013 (when final report is due) with periodic reports.

Please submit Letter of Interest and resumé indicating the position you are interested in, your availability and flexibility for part time/consulting contract to:

Selection Committee
Indian Resource Council of Canada
235, 9911 Chiila Blvd.
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or email (preferred) larryk@fnet.ca

DEADLINE TO APPLY: JULY 31, 2012

She rewarded good behaviour

By Dianne Meili

Musqueam Elder Norma "Rose" Point, who passed away unexpectedly on July 2, recalls walking miles as a child over crusty snow to bring fruit and fresh-baked bread to a sick man confined to his bed.

"I didn't think of the distance because I saw the sparkle of the moon on the snow and (heard) the crunch of it under my feet," Rose told Alannah Young-Leon, who recorded the Elder's memories in a 2011 Simon Fraser University article called *Reanimating Storywork: Indigenous Reflections on Leadership*. Though she was only eight years old at the time, Rose remembers being happy about visiting the man, rather than begrudging the three-mile journey she had to make with her aunt to reach his house.

"Helping the old and suffering ... and helping the ones that are left after they go, saying goodbye and being with the family—I think the joy in your heart in helping others continues," Young-Leon quotes Rose in the paper.

Throughout her many years of supporting students and her involvement on numerous health and education-related boards and committees, Rose never held back giving her all when it came to offering kindness, inspiration and wise counsel.

Though she was 78-years-old, she only retired from her position as an Aboriginal services advisor at the British Columbia Institute of Technology this past March. She travelled to work at the Burnaby campus by bus every day from her Musqueam First Nation community.

"I had the opportunity to attend Elder Rose's retirement ceremony," said BCIT President Don Wright. "It was gratifying to see how much she was respected both on and off campus for the work she did and the wonderful example she set."

On a BCIT Web site announcing her passing, Domani Barrow wrote: "When I met

Rose, she reminded me so much of my own mother — I was in complete awe of her hectic schedule. The world surely needs more people like Elder Rose. She will be missed."

Rose's influence will live on in a scholarship created in her name, reminding future students of this diminutive woman who never missed an opportunity to speak of the importance of education and who inspired countless young people to reach their goals.

"She shared her teachings with children and youth at UBC summer camps. She taught us all to be proud of who we are and to support each other," UBC's communications officer Thane Bonar said.

Point was originally from the Seabird Island Band, part of the Sto-lo Tribal Council. She married Cagney Point from the Musqueam Indian Band in the 1950s, was welcomed by the community, and lived on the reserve from then on. She was also linked to the Nlaka'pamux in the Thompson region where her mother Theresa was from.

Fresh out of residential school, Rose waitressed for a year in what she considered to be a reasonable profession until the local priest took her aside and told her she couldn't do that for the rest of her life. Since she'd worked in the infirmary at school, she took him up on his suggestion that she become a nurse, but failed the exam and thought she'd have to do something else. As did so many other young women her age, she managed to get a job in the hospital as a kitchen maid and, six months later, became a nurses' aid.

She married and had two children, but found herself bogged down with domestic chores like wringer-washing countless cloth diapers. Deciding she could do much better with an automatic machine, she substituted at Vancouver General hospital as a nurses' aid for two months, and then bought one. She started the Musqueam

reserve's pre-school — the first ever opened on a Native reserve in Canada — and she was involved in a live theatre group called Spirit Song, which trained aspiring actors.

Rose's drive and capability helped win her an invitation to sit on an Aboriginal advisory committee for the school of social work at UBC, and in 1990 she started working with the House of Learning at the university. Later, she was asked to sit on the First Nations Health Careers and Native Indian Teacher Education Program Committees, and either originated, or was involved with, numerous other initiatives and organizations.

Rose touted her aunt as being a huge influence in her life.

"I think the racism at that time was so great and yet I never let it take me down," she is quoted as saying in *Reanimating Storywork*. "It was there, it was a fact, and I would never lose sleep over it. Plus, my aunt said ... if they are going to treat us like that it is their problem, not ours. Don't take it on as your own problem. She says 'chin up, chin up.' No matter what anybody says we don't hang our head or cry over something that is not our problem."

As was her people's tradition, her aunt took her to witness births early on so she would think twice before having sex. It was part of a young girl's training that "you don't just sleep around to have babies. Babies are supposed to be brought up with a purpose."

Rose was taught to believe in herself and carry herself as a leader. Slouching was out of the question. In fact, she remembered being made to walk around the house balancing a book on her head to develop a straight spine.

In turn, the long-time foster parent who also had four birth sons, said her leadership priority was with children and she followed a doctrine of non-punishment, preferring to



PHOTO: SUPPLIED

Elder Norma Rose Point

reward positive behaviour.

"I never remember getting spanked, sworn at, or getting punished for anything that I did wrong. We were talked to and explained why we shouldn't do those things," Rose said. She observed many parents made their children do chores, go to bed, do homework, or finish everything on their plate as punishment, and from then on they equated these activities as something bad rather than as "something that has to be done."

Keep a positive attitude about everything, she maintained,

going so far as to blame her car problems on her own "mean thoughts." After the transmission in her vehicle went, she admitted she'd been getting mad at people who asked her for free rides even as she went into debt paying sixty dollars a week to keep it on the road. After it blew up, she never replaced it, opting to take the bus to work every day thereafter.

On July 6, BCIT lowered flags to half-mast in honor of Rose. UBC also lowered its B.C. flag in her memory.

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Taiko drummer Phoebe Man, from Winnipeg, plays at the closing ceremony on the final day of the International Indigenous Leadership Gathering, June 21-24 in Lillooet, B.C., as Rene Franco Salas and his daughter Urpi

Photo: Dianne Meili

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