

The Communities Speak:
Tsq'escen'
Stswecem'c/Xgat'tem
Xat'sull and T'exelc

MARCH 2006

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A source of information and discussion for all residents of the Cariboo from the Northern Secwepemc to Qelmu'cw

Tsq'escen'



Canim Lake Band

Stswecem'c / Xgat'tem



Canoe/Dog Creek



Soda/Deep Creek

T'exelc



Williams Lake Band

Canim Lake Sends Off 6 to North American Indigenous Games

Read more about it on page 8
in the NStQ community section.

The CTC Opens New Department



Photo taken by Cary Morin

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Canoe Creek Celebrates the Opening of its Development Corporation

By Cary Morin
February 26th, 2006

On what is being proposed as a new era in Canoe Creek and Dog Creek economic development, the Stswecem'c Xgat'tem Development Corporation was unveiled to Canoe Creek band members at the Dog Creek gymnasium on the 24th of February. Several people from Cariboo industry were in attendance, along with Chief Hank Adam, Cariboo South MLA Charlie Wyse and the executive committee who will oversee the work of the executive director of the new corporation—Scott Cousins.

President Barb Morin called it the “first of its kind” while also proclaiming that it will lead Dog Creek into a new era where Dog Creek First Nations will benefit from economic development on their traditional territory.

Continued on Page 7...



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Tripartite Negotiations Wind Down for the 2005- 2006 Fiscal Year

By Cary Morin
March 3rd, 2006



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Six tripartite negotiations took place between January and early March, covering seven chapters that were identified as key areas in an agreement-in-principle by the treaty community working groups. Four negotiations were held at the Cariboo Tribal Council while negotiations were also held at the Soda Creek restaurant and the Williams Lake Band gymnasium. With the fiscal year winding down, the NStQ are finally realizing where they are in the process and how much work needs to be done. As expected, an agreement-in-principle is still at least a year away from being initialled by the three parties.

British Columbia first revealed its interest on water and subsurface resources. Their senior negotiator stated that they envision “retaining” ownership of water, while also continuing to manage water to their standards and “retaining” jurisdiction over it.

Continued on Page 2...

NStQ Treaty

Negotiations Update for March 2006



Photo taken by Cary Morin



Photo taken by Cary Morin

...Continued from the last page.

The Northern Secwepmctc Qelmučw stated their disagreement and believe that water is a highly important resource that we maintain an integral relationship with.

For subsurface resources, the province sees the NStQ as owners of subsurface resources on our core lands. However, it wants existing mineral and mining and other subsurface resource rights to continue and BC has promised to transfer over the economic benefits that they receive from the development over to the NStQ. Conversely, the NStQ want access to all areas of development to exercise its hunting and fishing rights and also want to examine its level of involvement on subsurface resource development internally. Also, the NStQ wants stronger land protection measures in place. Many issues in this chapter remain to be negotiated.

Canada and the NStQ also exchanged interests on the capital transfer cash offer and BCTC loan deficit. The NStQ are currently striving for a share in revenues for natural resources that are extracted from our traditional territory. In addition, the NStQ want the loan debt forgiven by Canada. Canada's stance was that resource revenue sharing will be a part of the land-cash offer. In addition, Canada stated that it does not forgive deficits for loan dollars. The NStQ does not agree with either position and expects an annual percentage of resource revenue coming from our resources. In addition, we expect the loan debt to be forgiven in some way, shape or form.

However, some progress has been made, as the negotiators have moved British Columbia and Canada on their taxation stance slightly. In one instance, Canada has proposed a tax system whereby the NStQ would receive all GST/PST spent and income tax by NStQ citizens living on NStQ title lands. While this offer has certainly not been agreed to, it is a step up from their previous offer which would've only seen GST/PST accumulated on title lands and income tax for citizens working on title lands. More negotiations will be needed.

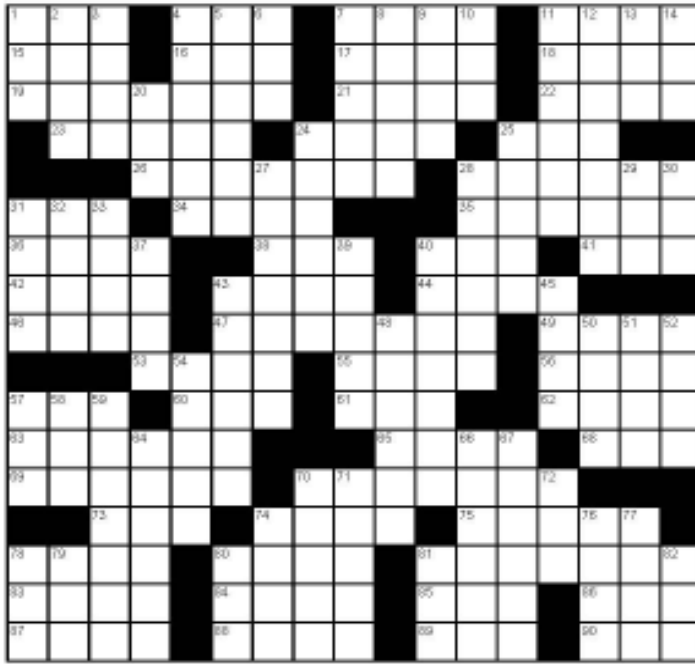
And, for the last item, the three parties discussed strategy for the next fiscal year of negotiations, including planning negotiation dates and topics. As the Pre-Agreement-in-Principle strategy closes on March 31st, 2006, the NStQ will begin to tackle other chapters and other topics necessary in order to have an agreement-in-principle taken to ratification for whenever it is deemed necessary.

Kukstecmc

B o w l i n g
A d

NStQ Treaty

There are no apostrophes in the puzzle. For answers that are actually two words long, it will be noted in the clue.



www.CrosswordWalter.com

ACROSS

- 1 BB association
- 4 Compass point
- 7 Tyrant
- 11 Object
- 15 Sky
- 16 Serving of corn
- 17 S.A. Indian
- 18 Roman emperor
- 19 Briefness
- 21 Poet
- 22 Shina
- 23 Type of farm
- 24 Beget
- 25 Baby fox
- 26 Glands near the kidneys
- 28 Lead train
- 31 Pouch
- 34 National capital
- 35 Royal officer
- 36 Sod
- 38 Aurora
- 40 Meet
- 41 Peeper
- 42 Spoken
- 43 Neck
- 44 Women's magazine
- 46 Sheet of glass
- 47 Whenever
- 49 A spinning toy (2 wds.)
- 53 Dog food brand

- 55 Troop
- 56 Guru
- 57 Referee
- 60 Rainy mo.
- 61 Pacific Time
- 62 Twist
- 63 Salvo
- 65 Snaky fish
- 68 Decade
- 69 Subclass including ticks and mites
- 70 Space cartoon family
- 73 Food container
- 74 Perceives with eye
- 75 Stays
- 78 Dash
- 80 Oracle
- 81 Pumping up speech (2 wds.)
- 83 Skirt
- 84 Dress
- 85 Viper
- 86 Fear
- 87 Gets older
- 88 Otherwise
- 89 Eye infection
- 90 Scrambled food

DOWN

- 1 Wrest
- 2 Jay
- 3 Realm

- 4 Creep
- 5 Mythical deities
- 6 Contorted
- 7 Shinbone
- 8 Speak angrily
- 9 Land unit
- 10 Really cool
- 11 Very dark blue
- 12 British break
- 13 Stray
- 14 ___ Squad (TV show)
- 20 By way of
- 24 Nosy
- 25 Proposal position
- 27 ___ Roosevelt
- 28 Grommet
- 29 Negative
- 30 Vane direction
- 31 Halt
- 32 Manner
- 33 Ocean Spray's drink starters
- 37 Tiny insect
- 39 Project
- 40 Jews
- 43 Dozed
- 45 Asia
- 48 Sets in
- 50 Stretched
- 51 Giant
- 52 Pennsylvania (abbr.)
- 54 Dead language
- 57 North American country
- 58 IBM Competitor
- 59 Calm
- 64 Planet
- 66 Bottommost
- 67 Irascible
- 70 Leers
- 71 Spooky
- 72 Stood opposite
- 74 Signet
- 76 Weight of a container
- 77 Slimy insect
- 78 Estimated time of arrival
- 79 Tote
- 80 Compass point
- 81 Pop (plr.)
- 82 Cask

NStQ Negotiations Schedule

(subject to change)

March

- 28th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at the Cariboo Tribal Council
- 29th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at Canim Lake
- 30th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at the Cariboo Tribal Council

April

- 25th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at the Cariboo Tribal Council
- 26th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at Dog Creek
- 27th STWG (Side Table Working Group) at the Cariboo Tribal Council

WELCOME TO THE TEAM!

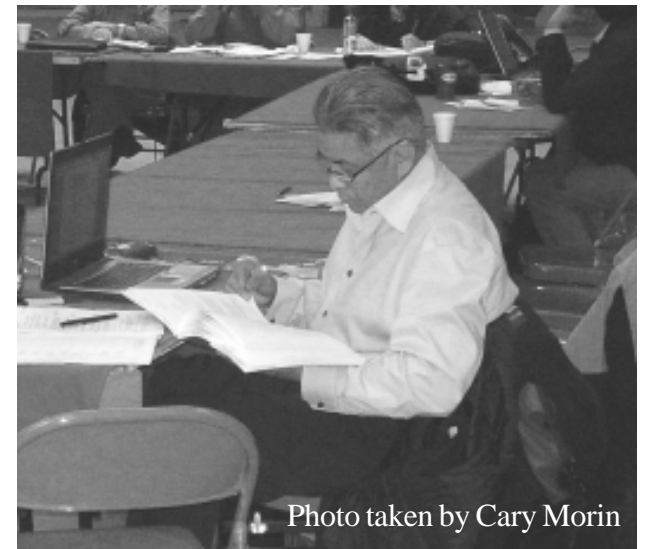


Photo taken by Cary Morin

The NStQ Treaty Team would like to belatedly welcome Joe Jack to the NStQ treaty negotiation team. Joe Jack is a former negotiator from the Yukon/North West Territory treaties and has been fighting for aboriginal rights for more than 20 years. Joe Jack joined the team late last year as the new Self-Government Coordinator for the Sugar Cane Treaty Department.

The answers to the Crossword can be found on page 11.

You can now access the Lexey'em on-line at:

www.nstq.org/treaty.htm

The website will be continually updated.

Proving Ownership to the Land

By Cary Morin

Originally Published in the Williams Lake Tribune on February 23rd, 2006

Having recently read some very interesting letters to the editor in the Tribune regarding title to the land, I thought I would revisit Delgamuukw one more time to look at what it says specifically about actual land ownership. Lest you don't know, the initial Delgamuukw decision, sometimes called the McEachern decision (named after the presiding Chief Justice) was about ownership and jurisdiction over the land. However, after the unsuccessful claims to ownership, the Gitksan/Wet'suwet'en took their case to the federal Supreme Court by claiming aboriginal title in place of ownership. In the Delgamuukw context, the difference between ownership and title was simply a matter of setting out the First Nation's rights to the land.

In an earlier article—where I referred to the Maliseet Supreme Court of Canada case out of New Brunswick—I detailed what aspects were necessary in order to prove that an aboriginal right still exists. What you will see oftentimes in these court cases is the Chief Justice taking the high road when poked and prodded to define any aspect of title to the land itself. Nonetheless, the recent 2005 Hupacasath court decision clearly stated that aboriginal rights do not flow from aboriginal title. In effect, a First Nation can prove that they retain site specific rights within the land being claimed without actually proving title. When speaking of title, the most up-to-date definition remains the Delgamuukw definition, which is actually not a definition at all. Delgamuukw goes no further than stating that aboriginal title is not inalienable fee simple, which was the Gitksan/Wet'suwet'en argument, while the Crown's definition of aboriginal title did not suffice either—their argument being that the Gitksan/Wet'suwet'en held no more than a set of domestic practices related to the land. Rather than opt with one argument or the other, the court defined it as being somewhere between the two perspectives.

Yet, the underlying legal principle of title is ownership—one's relationship to the land (i.e. rights). Delgamuukw at least provides what is needed to clearly prove aboriginal title. By encompassing both aboriginal and commonperspectives, the First Nation group must prove occupation. A First Nation group can prove occupation by providing archaeological evidence, which, in the case of the Shuswap, is a simple task of pointing out our semi-subterranean dwellings known as "pithouses," or by showing the numerous sites where we hunted, fished and picked the land's berries. This, of course,

requires oral testimony of elders and good records of earlier testimonies and other historical evidence. Delgamuukw stated—using aboriginal rights author Brian Slattery's approach—that the court must take into account the aboriginal group's "size, manner of life, material resources, and technological abilities, and the character of the lands claimed."

However, a second requirement—proving exclusivity—would seem to be a significantly more onerous burden of proof. Here, the First Nation is asked to demonstrate that their nation had set boundaries, that their nation had clear authority over the land—requiring proof of clearly defined traditional laws and governance and a territorial style of government. In addition, the First Nation would have to prove that exclusive occupation existed at the time Crown sovereignty was asserted, which, in British Columbia, was 1846—through the Oregon Boundary Treaty. If BC or Canada wanted to undermine exclusive occupation, they could argue that a First Nation was conquered or that a First Nation group did not have set laws/governance or that trespassing was not even a concept in their traditional language. Conversely, a First Nation group would try to prove, through their oral history, that consent was needed to cross the First Nation's claimed boundaries. The First Nation could even go a step further by establishing that a pre-sovereignty government existed and that they had established traditional laws that applied in a said territory, which would likely be the zenith of proof.

Of course, aboriginal title does have its limits. In Delgamuukw, Chief Justice Lamer and the concurring justices imposed several limits on aboriginal title while also hinting at the possibility for more. First, they attached the restriction that aboriginal title is held communally and cannot be surrendered to anyone other than the Crown. Secondly, a First Nation group cannot use the land in a manner that is "irreconcilable with the nature of the attachment to the land which forms the basis of the group's claim to aboriginal title." Thirdly, aboriginal title is a burden on Crown title for, as the Chief Justice Lamer reasoned in Delgamuukw with the following quote: "Because it does not make sense to speak of a burden on the underlying title before that title existed, aboriginal title crystallized at the time sovereignty was asserted." Fourthly, aboriginal title cannot, by its very nature, be non-exclusive, because, as

Chief Justice Lamer wrote in Delgamuukw, "Were it possible to prove title without demonstrating exclusive occupation, the result would be absurd, because it would be possible for more than one aboriginal nation to have aboriginal title over the same piece of land, and then for all of them to attempt to assert the right to exclusive use and occupation over it." In this sense, aboriginal title must be solely exclusive, meaning that any land claims that has multiple claimants (i.e. multiple First Nation groups) claiming the territory could destroy each other's case to exclusivity unless they were making a joint-title claim. Fifthly, for any use of the land that is irreconcilable with the nature of the First Nation's attachment to the land, the First Nation must convert those lands into non-title lands by surrender in order to do so. While Delgamuukw was clear to state that aboriginal rights could evolve to something modern, even going so far as to include mineral rights, this sort of provision could limit the economic component to aboriginal people owning lands and selling them as if they were fee-simple or even profiting from their use in a number of other ways. And, as a last encumbrance—and as I've hinted at many times before—aboriginal title is not clearly defined. The crown equivalent of "fee simple ownership" entails a long list of clearly defining features, such as the ability of land to be escheated, expropriated and sold or inherited, so long as it is defended and maintained under the law of the land (i.e. Crown law). For aboriginal title to be defined to that extent, it either must be negotiated or it must be proven in court.

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March 2006's Treaty Topic

This Issue's Treaty Topic:

Decision Making on Secwepemcul'ecw

The Courts Revisiting Consultation and Accommodation

By Cary Morin

Originally Published in the Williams Lake Tribune on February 7th, 2006 (a different version was published)

Unable at the time to determine the exact nature of Gitksan or Wet'suwet'en or First Nations title, the Supreme Court of Canada—in the much-referenced 1998 Delgamuukw decision—determined that aboriginal title is a burden on the Crown's underlying title. The most practical language of this new burden on Canada and British Columbia, until further proof could be otherwise offered by a First Nation group, was something called 'consultation and accommodation.' The nature of the consultation and accommodation was offered up as follows: "In occasional cases, when the breach is less serious or relatively minor, it will be no more than a duty to discuss important decisions that will be taken with respect to lands held pursuant to aboriginal title... Some cases may even require the full consent of an aboriginal nation, particularly when provinces enact hunting and fishing regulations in relation to aboriginal lands."

The consultation part goes without saying—First Nations must be consulted on any decision that may effect our way of living (i.e. effecting our aboriginal rights). This isn't necessarily in itself a big deal. Consultation simply means we are merely consulted and that we are not actually part of the decision-making process. We are simply the echo after the trigger is pulled. Moreover, Delgamuukw states that both levels of government can infringe upon our rights if the infringement "(1) furthers a compelling and substantial legislative objective and (2) is consistent with the special fiduciary relationship between the Crown and the aboriginal peoples."

However, the implications of consultation and accommodation certainly are a big deal. For one, according to the recent Haida Nation decision from the Supreme Court of Canada in 2004, consultation and accommodation "flows from the Crown's assumption of sovereignty over lands and resources formerly held by [the

Haida Nation]," and that this duty exists prior to the signing of treaties or the finality of a court decision regarding section 35 aboriginal rights.

In addition, if a First Nation can demonstrate a strong prima facie case to exclusive title over a bit of territory where they have a site specific right and that the decision at large will strongly impact the First Nation's way of life (i.e. hunting and fishing), then consultation becomes something stronger than an echo after a gun shot. Take, for instance, the following quote from the Delgamuukw decision: "the full consent of an aboriginal nation, particularly when provinces enact hunting and fishing regulations in relation to aboriginal lands." What we then read is the potential for veto power over governmental decisions.

This idea becomes stronger with another recent court decision. In December of 2005, the Hupacasath First Nation quietly won possibly the most significant and decisive consultation and accommodation court case to ever come out of British Columbia. To understand the significance of this court case first entails an understanding of two prior court cases, the Haida Nation and the Taku River Tlingit decisions. Both court cases were considered victories for the respective First Nations as the decision put upon the Crown (including both levels of government) the duty to consult each First Nation, even before the settlement of treaties or aboriginal court cases. However, they were also significant victories for the corporations/third parties in each case, as the decision ruled that corporations/third parties do *not* have an obligation to consult First Nations, as title only remains a burden on the Crown. Nonetheless, where the Hupacasath caught Brascan (now known as "Brookfield Asset Management Inc") was on the application to alter their Tree Farming License (TFL) to remove some of their private land and to re-duce their annual allowable cut. The Hupacasath

objected to such actions because of the following reasons (although not limited to): (1) lesser environmental obligations on the part of Brascan by not having the removed private lands under the Private Managed Forest Land Act, (2) the alleged increased powers that Brascan would have over the land, including the alleged ability to reconvert the lands for housing and sell the land without the Minister's approval, and (3) the potential for increased logging in the area.

The presiding BC Supreme Court judge overturned the Minister's decision to allow the Tree Farming License land reduction. The judge held that Brascan (or any company who is deemed to own the land) conduct activities on the removed lands under Private Managed Forest Land Act, and for Brascan to hold to its environmental obligations while also consulting First Nations with seven days notice of any "intention to conduct activities on the land which may interfere with the exercise of aboriginal rights asserted by the [Hupacasath First Nation]."

Whereby the courts had already ruled that the province could not delegate to third parties any more than procedural aspects of First Nations consultation, we now see that corporations are still largely attached to Crown consultation through possibly any license, permits or tenures issued and that all these decisions must necessarily be made with the understanding that aboriginal people must have access to their traditional territories and that even potential environmental impacts on an important resource such as fish, wildlife or old growth canand will affect any decision that industry or government make in coordination with the other. Of course, this decision can be overturned, but seeing that it was ultimately a ministerial decision that led to the land reduction, it is unlikely, as consultation is a Crown burden.

One of the most important parts of treaty is this very aspect of certainty—for industry, for governments and for First Nations. The fact is that consultation and accommodation now has the potential for any First Nation group to effect ministerial discretion in regards to the decisions industries make. It is clearer now that the next step for dealing with integral aboriginal rights is that a new model of shared-decision making with First Nations be implemented to galvanize a valid "new" relationship with British Columbia. Certainly, going to court or battling it out over the treaty table can only go on for so long to the point where action will need to begin. Otherwise, where First Nations can demonstrate a prima facie case to exclusive title over an area that is either unshared or where First Nations have reached agreement on, governments and industry will never be the sole-decision makers anyways.

We Welcome Your Letters to the Editor!

Lexey'em welcomes letters from its readers! Do you have an opinion on what you have read? What are your thoughts on the treaty negotiations between Canada, British Columbia and the members of the Northern Secwepemc te Quelmucw? What are your thoughts on what is going on in your community? Do you wish to share your art? All Lexey'em submissions must be signed and include your name, address, and phone number. **Names can be withheld by request. Anonymous submissions will *not* be accepted.** We reserve the right to edit submitted material for clarity, brevity, grammar and good taste. All opinions expressed in letters to the editor are purely those of the writer and will not represent the views or policies of the Lexey'em, the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society, its member First Nations or the Williams Lake Tribune.

Please send submissions by Mail, E-mail or Fax at:

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To contact the editor, call:

Cary Morin at
(250) 392-7361 Ext. 228

Local Intergovernance Committee to be Stricken

By Cary Morin

January 13th, 2006

Another tripartite meeting was held, except the other two participants were not Canada and British Columbia. The Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society (CTCTS) met with the Cariboo Regional District and the City of Williams Lake on January 12th to launch a committee designed to strike an intergovernance committee between the three parties on issues of local concern. A first committee would be organized to arrange a Terms of Reference for the ultimate goal of having all three local parties sitting at the same table on issues of mutual concern. Among those who would be heading the committee from the Northern Secwepemc to Qelmuw side would be the treaty self-government coordinators.



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Seen above, from left to right: Alberto De Feo (Williams Lake Chief Administrative Officer), Donnella Sellars (CTCTS Executive Assistant), Valerie Thiessen (CTCTS Treaty Advisor), Shelly Burich (CRD Communications), and Darron Campbell (CRD Manager of Community Services).

The CTCTS (representing the NStQ), the City of Williams Lake and Cariboo Regional District have long been involved in setting up a municipal relationship that could be expected to carry the NStQ into a new post-treaty era. CTCTS Executive Assistant Donnella Sellars, Williams Lake Chief Administrative Officer Alberto De Feo and CRD Chief Administrative Officer Alberto De Feo have been tasked to facilitate discussion that would eventually lead each party's technical expertise to formulate a better relationship between the three parties that would eventually facilitate discussion between the each side's politicians and leaders. These sessions are known as the "Regional Visioning" sessions. The last session was held publicly at the Sugar Cane Gymnasium where NStQ Chiefs, a mayor, Councilmen from all three parties congregated and exchanged ideas to further the ultimate goal.

Recently, the CTCTS, the City of Williams Lake and the Cariboo Regional District signed Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) to improve communications between the two sides that would bind each closer. However, for the most part, the MOUs have been communication MOUs. Through intergovernance meetings, each side hopes to create more binding relationships that will benefit all sides.

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- 1) We distribute over 1200 copies per issue (6 issues per year).
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- 4) Our newspaper is also available online.
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NStQ Community

Canoe Creek Celebrates the Opening of its Development Corporation

Canoe Creek Chief and Council and Band Members celebrate the opening of the new development corporation with drumming.



Photo taken by Cary Morin



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Seen below is the executive committee, executive director and Chief Hank Adam. From left to right: Louise Harry, Scott Cousins, Bruce Mack, Barbara Morin, Phyllis Jack, and Hank Adam.



Photo taken by Cary Morin

...Continued from the front page.

Councilor Ron Murphy stated that the corporation is a step towards separating band politics from business. Canoe Creek proposes that this kind of arrangement has the advantage of ensuring that changes in band administration and council will not hinder the corporation, while, in turn, providing confidence to the corporations business partners and associates.

The corporation has been in the works since 2003 and was the result of much work done by band administration, band council, and the Canoe Creek natural resource department. It has been funded by the Resources Access Negotiations Fund, Community Economic Development Opportunity Fund, INAC, Stswecem'c Xatl'tem Consulting (SXC) Revenue and Band Administration and Natural Resources Department In-kind Contribution.

The hopes of Canoe Creek administration is that they will advance employment and vocational training for aboriginal people of the Cariboo and Chilcotin areas of British Columbia while participating in the financial support of business and employment opportunities wherever they may be found. In addition, they hope to enter into cooperative joint ventures and other forms of business organizations on behalf of the people of Canoe Creek.

The executive committee is comprised of Barb Morin (the president and chair), Phyllis Jack (vice-president, vice-chair and treasurer), Mike Cleaver (secretary), Bruce Mack, Louise Harry, and Loretta Billy and one vacant seat. The role of executive director Scott Cousins will be to oversee the management of all SXDC business entities, as well as the development and implementation of all SXDC projects and initiatives. It will also be composed of an advisory committee who will have knowledge and expertise that will benefit SXDC, which may include managers, technicians, business people, community members, Elders, legal and financial advisors. The executive director will oversee the development of Meadow Lake ranch, the Canoe Creek Band Store/ Gas Station, Stswecem'c Xgat'tem Forestry, SX Roads Service, and all future business ventures. Overall, however, the hope is that the community will ultimately give direction to the corporation.

Canoe Creek celebrated the event with drumming, dancing and singing in what was a wonderfully cheerful and uniting atmosphere. Over 70 people attended the event.

The SX Corporation now begins its business from the Natural Resources/ Treaty building located in Dog Creek.

The CTC Begins the Human Resource Project

By Anne Burrill

February 26th, 2006

The Human Resource Project is a new project of the Cariboo Tribal Council that officially began in January 2006, but has its true beginning much earlier. Many people have worked hard to make the project a reality and it is finally getting off the ground.

The purpose of the project is to help us understand the current human resource capacity of the NStQ citizens and communities and to do an analysis of the training and educational requirements for human resources in the post-treaty government structure. Under NStQ self-government, there will be increased authority, responsibility and scope of programs delivered. As the NStQ move toward a treaty, we need to get a clear picture of the current level of training, education and work related skills of the NStQ people and begin to create a strategy for maximizing employment of NStQ citizens when the new government structure is in place.

The first phase of the project is to complete a survey of all NStQ citizens who are of working age. The survey will be done by staff hired in each community and will be focused on questions about individual's education, training, work experience and skills. We will also be contacting Kekewes e Muts (living away from home) members and asking them to complete the survey by mail. The information gathered from the survey will be entered into a database that is being designed specifically for this project. Our plan is that each community will have the database information for their own community members and will be able to keep it updated as much as possible.

Once all the data is entered into the database, we

Anne Burrill Bio

Anne Burrill grew up in the Chilcotin and has lived and worked in this area most of her life. She has 13 years of experience in community development and project management, as well as experience in administration and coordinating research. Anne has a Bachelors degree in social work and is in the final stages of completing her Masters degree at UNBC. Anne lives in Williams Lake with her husband Glen, and their 2 year old daughter.



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Andrea Thomas

Anne Burrill

will have a clear picture of the human resource capacity currently and will be able to compare our results with the qualifications that people will need to be employed in the future. We are working in partnership with the Treaty Team to create an organizational chart and identify potential jobs that may be available in the new government structure. Then we will be researching the educational and skill requirements for those jobs.

Our final phase of the project will be to develop a human resource strategy and training plan to support maximum potential for NStQ employment in the post-treaty government. We hope this plan will lead to the development of other projects that can support the implementation of our training strategy.

The Human Resource Project has an Advisory

Committee designated by the Cariboo Tribal Council Board of Directors. Each community is represented, along with the Cariboo Tribal Council Administration, CTC Treaty Society, Weekend University, and the Treaty Team. The Advisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the project and ensuring that the contract objectives are met. The committee is made up of Phyllis Rosette (Chair), Pam Theodore, Marg Shelley, Cici Sterritt, Yvonne Smith, Valerie Thiessen, Joanne Moiese, and Vera Camille.

The work of the project is managed by Anne Burrill, who is being assisted by Andrea Thomas. If you have any questions about the project, please contact Anne Burrill, Project Manager, at the Cariboo Tribal Council office 392-7361 or by email at a.burrill@nstq.org. The Government of Canada has contributed funding to this initiative.

Andrea Thomas Bio

Andrea Thomas is of Shuswap ancestry from the Kamloops Band. She is currently residing on the Williams Lake Band (Sugar Cane) with her husband Allan Alphonse and children. Andrea has lived at Sugar Cane for approximately 15 years. Andrea has worked for the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society in the past on many projects, as well as the Williams Lake Band. She will bring skills in the area of database development, researching, mapping and administration. Andrea enjoys many traditional activities such as drum making, beading, sewing, and sweat houses.

	<p>Working for the Communities of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuvcw (NStQ)</p> <p>The Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society (CTCTS) Valerie Thiessen—Treaty Advisor Robert Phillips—Chief Negotiator Cary Morin—Public Relations Coordinator Edna Boston—Lands Coordinator Donnella Sellars—Executive Assistant</p>
<h1>Lexey'em</h1> <p>-to tell a story-</p> <p>The Community Newspaper of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuvcw (NStQ)</p>	
<p>To be added to our distribution list, contact the editor by mail, e-mail or phone: Attention to: Cary Morin</p>	
<p><i>Mail</i></p> <p>17th South First Ave. Williams Lake, BC V2G 1H4</p>	<p><i>Fax, Phone and E-mail</i></p> <p>Phone: 392-7361 Fax: 392-6158 E-mail: c.morin@nstq.org</p>

Canim Lake Showcases Career Opportunities

By John Archie (coordinator), Arthur Paul and Veronica Archie (career fair assistant)

March 6th, 2006

There was a career fair on March 2nd, and 3rd, 2006. The fair was located at the Canim Lake Band community center. Canim Lake Band Elder Elsie Archie presented the opening prayer. Pamela Theodore and Michelle Ann Archie said the welcoming at 9 am both days. The booths opened at 9:30 a.m. with lunch being served at noon, which was enjoyed by everyone present. Afternoon sessions started with the keynote speaker Peter Leech, First Nations Role Model, with the regular session coming to an end at 4 pm and supper from 4:30 to 5:30 pm. Following the supper break, there was a life skills seminar for the youth. The facilitator was Peter Leech from Tsi'tsel Szayten.

Friday opening prayer was done by Michelle Ann and welcoming from Jesse Archie, who is from Canim Lake (Tsq'escen Band Councillor). Some attendees were NVIT-Clint Garcia, UBC Jolaine Foster, and SFU-Marcia Guno who all gave short education information sessions for interested youth. Booths included the following categories—aboriginal policing, insurance, chartered accountants, energy, forestry, tourism, transportation, employment services, business, government services and engineers.

I would like to thank all the cooks and cook assistants. For our lunches, we had the athletes that are going to the National Aboriginal Indigenous Games cooking. They did a great job cooking great food. Edna Sellars prepared the dinner on Thursday evening for the youth seminar.

It was a positive experience working with Pam, Michelle, Charles, Norma, Jackie, Fran, and the Tsq'escen band staff who helped us with their expertise.

We thank all the youth who came and the staff that brought them. We thank the universities and their representatives, the presenters, the keynote speaker, the booth holders, and finally all who made the career fair possible. We also thank service Canada, First Nations Education Steering Committee and the Canim Lake Band for sponsoring the career fair.

North American Indigenous Games 2006, Denver Colorado

Submitted by Jackie McAbee, Michelle Archie and Pamela Theodore (parent volunteers for the NAIG 2006)

March 3rd, 2006

The following athletes will be representing Canim Lake Band on the TEAM BC – Soccer Division for the games:

Midget Girls:	Missy Christopher, Marcia Dixon, and Christine Dixon
Juvenile Girls:	Shayla Archie, Angel Theodore-Archie
Midget Boys:	Glenn Dick-Boyce

Through hard work and dedication not only from the athletes themselves, but also the parents, we would like to congratulate them. These athletes have been working very hard to get a spot on the team of 17 that will be traveling down to Denver. The road traveled included ID Camps in Port Alberni in August 2004, Mount Currie in July 2005, an invitation to the provincial camp in October 2005 in which the above athletes were short-listed to 22. The athletes were then invited back to a camp in early February at Seabird Island to determine who would be the 17 soccer players in each division representing BC at the North American Indigenous Games in Denver, Colorado from July 2-9, 2006.

We would like to thank all the supporters and sponsors that have helped the athletes achieve their goal.

A Tribute to the late Sister Mary Alice Danaher

By Cindy Charleyboy (Williams Lake Indian Band Member)

January 17th, 2006

Coyote Brings Weekend U

One day Coyote noticed that everybody wanted their education. She came into the Tribal Council and said "Come on now, we can make this happen"

But everyone said "We're too busy. There so much work to do. We have to drive all around...up Alkali, down Canim Lake. There's meetings in Vancouver. We can't leave our families and go to University."

"It's too far! It takes too long! It costs too much money! Besides, I'm no good at that."

"Pbbhhht!" said Coyote. "Who said anything about going to University? I'll bring University over here. University needs us."

Coyote went up to PG, talk to them guys at UNBC. Coyote went down to Kamloops, talk to them guys at UCC now TRU. Coyote even got ahold of SFU to help teach Tsilhqot'in Secwepemcstin, and Dakelh (Carrier). Coyote noticed that everyone with letters sounded important, and so became CCWU – the Cariboo Chilcotin Weekend University Program. The idea was that the students would then start getting their letters. BA FNST, maybe even MA FNST. Maybe even be a bunch of Doctah's running around here – PhD's - post hole diggers.

Coyote went to the Tribal Council all the time...said "We gotta get all our people involved. At least 15 bands in the three nations around here. They need us, them universities. They'll be all flat without us."

Coyote caught those presidents and said "You've got the power to change these things. How are you going to make it happen?" Coyote made them presidents sweat.

Coyote caught all those students...said "Hurry up get over here." Coyote grabbed all those papers and said "Aahh! We'll make our own rules!" Coyote grabbed the phone, phone everybody up and said "I'll see you this weekend."

Come Friday Saturday everybody's sitting there learning.

Teaching some of those teachers how to be "culturally appropriate". Passing on their traditional knowledge and recognizing cognitive imperialism. Letting Coyote know what they wanted to learn. Telling themselves "we can do it." Telling their friends "come with me!" Telling their families "I'm right here, you can come too."

Coyote runs around making lots of tracks. Tracking people down, making them do their homework. That one time that guy skipped out of class and Coyote said "SSSinner!" Coyote says, "See this is fun. Look at this funny western education. Look at how we bent it! Now it fits a little bit better. We'll just keep bending these corners till it's a circle. Then we'll do a hoop dance with it."

After awhile Coyote said, "Hey you womins come over here and take it for a little while. It still needs work. I'm tired. I feel really tired. All those ceremonies! All those graduations! All these Honours! All that chasing those presidents and students around!"

Coyote went back East on vacation. Next thing you know Coyote disappears. Gone somewhere else I guess. Somebody says Coyote went to heaven. Guess they need their education up there.

Down here at Weekend U we keep working. Figure maybe that Coyote's watching. Might kick our butts if we get lazy. Gotta keep working on that hoop. Gotta keep bendin' them rules.

First Nation Youth Role Model

By Stacey Archie (Canim Lake Band Member)

February 13th, 2006

For those who don't know who I am, my name is Stacey Archie, and I'm 18 years old. I graduated May 2005 and I got awarded student of the year in my community. I am from the Canim Lake reserve, and I am enrolled in Nicola Valley Institute of Technology (NVIT) in Merritt—my first year of college. Because of my schedule, I couldn't attend this celebration. My apologies. Last November, I was recognized being the school district #27 role model for 2005. It was a surprise for me. And now I just feel real honored to have this special recognition. To me, a role model is a person that has a positive outlook on life and is able to challenge themselves to do their best. I don't drink or do drugs. I've been on the powwow trail for nearly 14 years, and I've been dancing fancy shawl for that long too. I have traveled far as Albuquerque, New Mexico for the biggest powwow in North America. I love to dance and represent my First Nation people in a good way. So being of wisdom to youth and tell them who I am. I've grown more mature in a way traveling to different

communities and speaking publicly to the youth. It made me see more beyond the picture. At one point, I thought wow, I am the person these children look up to. They are going to remember this day and remember my words, and they are going to grow up and be role models too. They were probably thinking, "I want to be like Stacey." I enjoyed so much traveling and meeting different people throughout last year. It was just amazing. And the questions that some youth would ask, I always enjoyed answering them. Being able to travel with Stan, my cousin, was great too. Being with family, and having that kind of comfort was sweet. I must admit it was hard at one point with having the role model status last year, at school, because teachers would be getting upset with me for being 2 minutes late for class because I was a role model. There was some pressure, but having my mom by my side kept me strong. She raised me to be the best I could be, and I am so happy that I have my mom. She is why I am a role model. There was some pressure, but having my mom by my side kept me strong. She raised me to be the

role model, and I thank her for that. I always wanted my voice to be heard, and let youth know that drinking and doing drugs isn't the answer. It doesn't help anything. It may numb the pain, but when you're sober, the pain comes back twice as hard. You can still be a great person without having to be drunk. I am the evidence of that theory, my theory. I want to take this time to congratulate the 2006 role models. I'm sure you two will do an awesome job. Being known as a role model is a privilege and something to be proud of. I know I am. Thank you for your time, and, once again, I am sorry I cannot make it for this special celebration.

NStQ Community Notice

NStQ Community Notice

CANIM LAKE BAND ELECTION FOR CHIEF

POLLING NOTICE

Notice is given to membership Voters of the Canim Lake Band that a poll will be held to **elect one (1) Candidate** to serve as the officer known as Chief of the Canim Lake Band.

Election Date: March 18, 2006

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Location: Gymnasium of the Band Administration Building at
Canim Lake I.R. No. 1,
Canim Hendrix Highway

NOTICE OF ADVANCE POLL

An advance poll will be conducted in the same place at the Gymnasium on Sunday, March 12, 2006, from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Ballots will be counted at the Gymnasium immediately after the poll closes on the Election Date.

The election results of the poll will be declared immediately following the ballot count.

If you have any questions please call the Margaret Casey, Electoral Officer at 250-392-7361.

Canoe Creek to Host Shuswap Gathering

By Cary Morin
December 8th, 2005

It has been announced that Canoe Creek will be hosting the next Shuswap Gathering in August of 2006. Some of the activities that will be included are lahal, baseball, a powwow, bingos, ball hockey, a dance and a 20 km messenger run. A committee has been formed to make sure the event goes off well and they are looking for donations in the form of money or prizes for either loonie auctions or raffles. Canoe Creek will be holding bingos in Dog Creek and Canoe Creek. The bingos will be rotating every week between the two communities.

For more information, contact Phyllis Rosette or Andrew Boston at (250) 440-5645. You can also contact Darlene Louie at (250) 459-2404.

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NStQ Community Notice



The Lexey'em is brought to you by the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society and The Williams Lake Tribune.

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Distribution:

1300 copies are distributed freely to Soda Creek, Canim Lake, Williams Lake Band, Canoe/Dog Creek, Williams Lake City, 100 Mile House and to Kekewes e Muts, those away from home and across the province. If you wish to be on our distribution list at no charge, then contact us using the contact information above.

The Lexey'em pays \$10 per article and \$5 per photo, so get your submissions in today!

Congratulations and Best Wishes to CHARLIE GILBERT SR. on his RETIREMENT!

FEBRUARY 28th, 2006

from Nenqayni Wellness Centre

Love the Gilbert Family and Friends

Fragment of a Song

There was a woman, long, long ago:
she came out of a hole.
In it dead people were buried.
She made her house in a tree;
She was dressed in leaves,
All long ago.
When she walked among the dry leaves
Her feet were so covered
The feet were invisible.
She walked through the woods,
Singing all the time,
'I want company; I'm lonesome!'
A wild man heard her:
From afar over the lakes and mountains
He came to her.
She saw him; she was afraid;
She tried to flee away,
For he was covered with the rainbow;
Colour and light were his garments.
She ran, and he pursued rapidly;
He chased her to the foot of a mountain.
He spoke in a strange language;
She could not understand him at first.
He would make her tell where she dwelt.
They married; they had two children.
One of them was a boy.
He was blind from his birth,
But he frightened his mother by his sight.
He could tell her what was coming,
What was coming from afar.
What was near he could not see.
He could see the bear and the moose
Far away beyond the mountains;
He could see through everything.

From the 'Traditional Orature' section of "An Anthology of Canadian Native Literature: In English."

Moses, Daniel David, and Terry Goldie, eds. *An Anthology of Canadian Native Literature: In English*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1998.



In the January 2006 issue of the Lexey'em newspaper, Millie May submitted an article about her father's experience in the World Wars and submitted a photo of an "unknown soldier." At the January treaty negotiations held at Sugar Cane, Charlie Gilbert Sr. identified the soldier as 'uncle' George Gilbert.

Staff Goodbyes



To Cliff Thorstenson

The Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society and all of the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw treaty team would like to thank Cliff Thorstenson, who will no longer be the Xat'sull Treaty Coordinator effective March 31st, 2006. For four years, Cliff Thorstenson developed a reputation as a terrific negotiator, a quality human being and we were lucky to have him. Cliff negotiated a large proportion of our natural resource chapters and, in a high moment of praise, received an ovation for his work immediately following his negotiations on the wildlife chapter at the Soda Creek restaurant. Much of the significant agreement we achieved in the language of our treaty is largely due to his hard work, unquestionable integrity, insightful comments and creative approaches at the side table negotiations.

And as a writer on treaty and the CTCTS public relations/communications coordinator, I consider him a mentor in learning the treaty process.

We would like to thank him and wish him the best of luck in all his future ventures. Somewhere in Ottawa and Victoria, negotiators are drinking champagne.

To Shirley Robbins

The Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society would also like to thank Shirley Robbins. Shirley was the language coordinator working out of the top floor of the CTCTS office. She was a pleasure to work with as she lit up the upper floor every day. In addition, she was a large contributor to the Lexey'em newspaper for her Spi7uy Sququqlts Language & Culture (SSLC) program updates and her bi-monthly secwepemctsin language section, which are both glaringly absent in this edition. We wish her the best of luck in her educational pursuits and, as editor of the Lexey'em, I would like to personally thank her for the contributions she made to this growing newspaper.

Kukstecmc Shirley

You can obtain a copy of the Lexey'em newspaper from the following locations:

- | | |
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| Your Local Indian Friendship Center | The Williams Lake Tourist Information Center |
| Band Offices at Deep Creek, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake and Sugar Cane | Your local treaty office, your local treaty coordinator or your local urban coordinator |
| The Cariboo Regional District Library | At select dentist and health facilities located throughout Williams Lake |
| Three Corners Health | |
| Knuwewtwecw Society | And of course, you can obtain a copy at the Cariboo Tribal Council off 1st and Oliver in downtown Williams Lake |