

Lexey'em

-to tell a story-

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

Gordon Keener Running For Area D of the CRD



Read more about it on page 8.

Jimmy Norman Visits Williams Lake



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Read more on who he is on Page 8.



Photo taken by Cary Morin

Regional Visioning Kicks Off

By Cary Morin
October 13th, 2005

Regional Visioning started this year with the "Building Relationships" forum, which was organized by CTCTS Executive Assistant Donnella Sellars in coordination with the Cariboo Regional District and the City of Williams Lake. The event attracted some of the biggest names in Williams Lake politics and brought about several political topics for discussion, including the potential for service delivery for the NSTQ.

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Communication MOU Signed Between CTCTS and the City of Williams Lake

By Sage Birchwater—Williams Lake Tribune Staff Writer
September 27th, 2005 (Published in the WL Tribune)

The city of Williams Lake signed its third memorandum of understanding with local First Nations on September 21. Coun. Debbie DeMare signed on behalf of the city, and Cariboo Tribal Council members Cheryl Chapman of Xats'u'll First Nation, Chief Willie Alphonse Jr. of Williams Lake Indian Band, and Roy Christopher of Canim Lake Band added their names to an agreement that will foster better communications between the city and local aboriginal communities.

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Photo taken by Edna Boston

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NStQ Treaty

CTC and CTCTS Hold Accountability Forums

By Cary Morin

September 16th, 2005

Both the Cariboo Tribal Council (CTC) and the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society (CTCTS) held their annual forums.

There was a relatively large attendance at the CTCTS Annual Forum, which was held publicly at the Williams Lake Indian Band gymnasium. On the first day of the Annual Forum, CTCTS board of directors spokesperson Roy Christopher started things off by reviewing the 2004-2005 fiscal year, which provided resignations, new hirings, and different approaches to prepare for the next fiscal year of treaty negotiations. The communities were then presented with the pre-AIP package from NStQ Chief Negotiator Robert Phillips. Each community treaty office also submitted reports and updates from the last year of negotiations. On the fiscal side, the CTCTS presented their audit for the 2004-2005 fiscal year—as approved by the respective board of directors and chartered accountant R.E. Rasmussen. To end matters, Shirley Robbins gave an emotional plea to enhance funding and resources for the Spi7uy Sqweqwlut.s Language Chapter (SSLC), which—despite the generous efforts of Secwepemctsin-speaking Elders and CTCTS funding—is still in dire need of funding. After the speech, a hat was passed around to generate funds to support the SSLC.

On the second day of the Annual Forum, five motions were raised, but nothing drastic was passed.

The 34th Annual Cariboo Tribal Council Annual Forum—held at St. Andrews United Church—began with a small tribute to Order of Canada recipient Sister Mary Alice Danaher by Chief Roy Christopher, who spoke of her contribution to the education of Canim Lake band members and NStQ members, in general. Sister Mary Alice Danaher passed away on August 13th, 2005.

In addition, each department—including Fisheries, Indian Registry, Finance, Victim Services and Weekend University—provided reports for the 2004-2005 fiscal year. Discussion of a name change from CTC to NStQ took place. In addition, the CTC presented their audit for the 2004-2005 fiscal year as approved by R.E. Rasmussen.

The CTC and CTCTS Annual Forums are held separately and typically entail one day, with the potential for a second half-day. The CTCTS forum was held on September 14th and 15th, while the CTC forum was held on the 15th of September.



Regional Visioning Kicks Off

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Regional Visioning is a series of forums that allows the CTCTS to congregate municipal government, rural government and Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw government leaders and officials so as to speak of the issues that are important to all parties involved. In addition, it assists in information sharing between the governments, which was agreed to recently with the Cariboo Regional District and the City of Williams Lake in communications protocols.

NStQ Self-Government Coordinator Gordon Keener spoke of the goal of an NStQ traditional government that would be based on traditional values, customs, beliefs and practices as incorporated in an NStQ constitution. In addition, he outlined the administrative sectors that the NStQ would expect to either enter into or enhance participation in once a treaty is ratified.

Williams Lake Chief Administrative Officer Alberto De Feo outlined the services that Williams Lake provides, as well as outlining the types of revenue they bring in on an annual basis to sustain its municipal bodies.

Also in attendance, Cariboo Regional District Chief Administrative Officer Janis Bell spoke of the services that the CRD provides to Williams Lake and its rural members and the potential for the CRD to work with the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw on providing more services.

After the CRD, NStQ and the City completed their presentations, representatives from all three sides asked

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NVIT Ad

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tough questions regarding how the three local governments can work together on issues that concern all parties, including First Nation involvement on the Cariboo Chilcotin Beetle Action Committee (CCBAC) and land use planning.

Attending the meeting were several key figures from all sides, including much of the Williams Lake city council and CRD directors. CTCTS board of directors Chief Hank Adam, Chief Willie Alphonse and Councilor Cheryl Chapman were among those in attendance. The mayor of 100 Mile House Donna Barnett also attended, along with mayor candidate and city councilor Debbie DeMare.

The "Building Relationships" forum is the first of three events planned that will incorporate all of the local governments. Regional Visioning will resume sometime in the next four months with a "Leaders in Action" forum and a "Land Use Planning" forum.



Photo taken by Cary Morin.

Here, NStQ Self-Government Coordinator Gordon Keener answers difficult questions regarding the model of a future NStQ traditional government

Bowling Ad



Photo taken by Cary Morin.

Regional Visioning Political Representatives (from left to right)
Back: Willie Alphonse, Duncan Barnett, and Art Dumaresq.
Front: Paul French, Donna Barnett, Cheryl Chapman, Debbie DeMare, Hank Adam, Ted Armstrong, and Byron Kemp.

Communication MOU Signed Between CTCTS and the City of Williams Lake

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Chapman, a director of the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society, said the communications protocol is a commitment to communicate between the CTC and the city.

"It's the first step so we can collaborate on a number of issues that are beneficial to the bands and to the city of Williams Lake."

DeMare, acting for Mayor Rick Gibson, said each of the memorandums signed between the city and the native community are baby steps forward to establishing a protocol that actually works.

"It translates into action and full credit must go to all members of council and Mayor Rick Gibson and the leaders of the aboriginal community. There's so much we can do, but we need a good working relationship first."

DeMare predicted there will be "screw ups" in the process, but said increased communication will happen.



"It's a very great day again," she said.

Christopher said the agreement is relevant to his community of Canim Lake, despite the fact it is more than 100 kilometres away.

"We need to look at the larger area," he said. "A lot of our people come to Williams Lake to go shopping and go to school. We need to work together with the city to support recreational opportunities."

DeMare agreed with Christopher.

"We have to have a big vision of ourselves," she said. "Better communication will give Williams Lake and the surrounding community more clout. The whole area is critical."

Alphonse says the communication protocol will benefit both the native and non-native communities as the first nations go forward toward treaty negotiations. "It's about how we work together, it's a benefit all the way around," he said. In addition, Alphonse said it is important to respect the power of change. He noted that members of his community are anticipating other ways to make a living than dragging a powersaw around in the bush.

"We're looking at developing shopping malls and businesses along Highway 97." He noted that a third of the 30-person crew working in the band's sawmill are non-natives from Williams Lake. "So our economic success is already benefiting the larger Cariboo region."

Chapman said she sits on the board of the Cariboo Friendship Society which helps address needs of aboriginal people living in the city. "All the urban programs made available by the city are something we use." She said social issues like drugs, policing and crime prevention are areas the tribal council members and the city can work on together. "They are community issues we can work on collectively and back each other up."

DeMare pointed out that regional tourism is another example of how first nations communities can get involved with the city's new Tourism Discovery Centre. "We need to develop different tourism products. We need cultural heritage products to link people to."

NStQ Treaty

Assembly of Council to be Proposed for Next Year

By Cary Morin
November 2nd, 2005



NStQ chiefs, councilors and treaty staff prepare for the transition of a new proposed level of NStQ governance.

The Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society are currently proposing a standing advisory committee that would allow for all Chief and Council—or as many that attend—to participate more directly at the political level on decision-making in the treaty process. Currently, the ultimate decision-makers are the Board of Directors as composed of one representative from each community—those currently being Chief Willie Alphonse, Chief Hank Adam, Chief Roy Christopher and Councilor Cheryl Chapman.

Whereas all decisions were made at the Board of Directors level before, the Assem-

bly of Council proposes a system that would allow for a consensus to be reached on some major issues before the decision would come under the Board of Directors review. Under the proposal, this assembly would occur for a full day once per year and contain all necessary treaty team staff support.

The ultimate goal of the Assembly of Council would be to increase the speed of the treaty process by clarifying significant issues at the political level. In addition, the Assembly of Council could become a new political body in a post-treaty Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw government.

Urban NStQ Profile: Kamloops

By Cary Morin
November 2nd, 2005

On October 15, 2005, the Canoe Creek Indian Band Treaty Team put together a thanksgiving dinner while informing the Kamloops NStQ membership of the tripartite negotiations between Canada, BC and their band. The event occurred between 12 PM and 7 PM on Tranquille Ave.

Members were shown maps and given presentations by Chief Negotiator Robert Phillips, Treaty Coordinator Cliff Thorstenson, and NStQ Self-Government Coordinators Charlotte Gilbert and Vera Camille.

Meetings of this ilk take place in Prince George, Kamloops and Vancouver regularly and they will soon be taking place for residents in the Fraser Valley, in all likelihood. Lunch or dinner is provided at all meetings along with vital information regarding the treaty process. The next meeting will be taking place in Prince George on December 8, 2005 between 6 PM and 9 PM at the Native Friendship Center. Dinner, as usual, will be provided. If you wish to attend one of these meetings, then please contact your band office and they will direct you to the person responsible.

For more details on the Prince George meeting, then please turn to page 9 (the community profile section).



NStQ Members in Kamloops sit back and watch to treaty presentations.



Barb Morin meets with Lena Jack at the Kamloops Urban Meeting.

Congratulations to Sara and Scott Cousins on their new addition to their family



Acacia Skye Cousins

Born: September 22, 2005

Time: 8:28am

Weight: 8 lbs 5 ozs

Sara Cousins was formerly the NStQ Treaty Advisor while Scott Cousins currently is an employee of the Canoe Creek Indian Band.

November 2005's Treaty Topic

This Issue's Treaty Topic:
NStQ Fishing Rights

The Sparrow Decision

Originally Published in the Williams Lake Tribune on October 6th, 2005

By Cary Morin

Recently, the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw (NStQ) negotiated with federal and provincial negotiators on NStQ fishing rights. Unlike many of the rights we have negotiated hitherto, our fishing rights are already well-defined and recognized in Canadian case law. In 1990, the "Sparrow decision" was handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada, ruling that our aboriginal right to fish was secondary only to conservation purposes. The Supreme Court then created a stern infringement test upon which the Crown would need to meet in order to justify infringement, which included compensation. Ultimately, the most important decision in the Sparrow judgment was that aboriginal people, save for conservation purposes, could fish for "food, social and ceremonial" purposes. Meanwhile, the most glaring omission in the Sparrow ruling concerned aboriginal peoples right to fish for commercial purposes.

In 2000, the Nisga'a negotiated the treaty protected right to issue individual commercial fisheries licenses that would permit each applicant up to 600 fish per license. Hence, treaty protected commercial fishing is not unprecedented. The question is whether a commercial fisheries could work for the NStQ.

As per commercial fishing, the courts have traditionally ruled against aboriginal people

when it comes to the exchange of fish for money. In 1996, Dorothy Marie Van der Peet—of the Sto:Lo Nation—was convicted of selling the fish which she caught. The Supreme Court upheld Van der Peet's conviction, stating that the aboriginal right in question must be a "practice, custom or tradition integral to the distinctive culture of the aboriginal group claiming the right" and that the appellant failed to prove that the sale of fish for money or goods was integral to her culture prior to European contact.

While the Van der Peet decision was an unfavourable one to aboriginal people in Canada, there are more cases from BC to be tried. As of August 24th, 2005, three First Nation groups have scheduled court dates to argue their rights to fish for commercial purposes—those being the Kwakiutl Nation, the Lax Kw'alaams First Nations and the Nuu-chah-nulth Nations.

In addition, the Van der Peet case did not close the door on an aboriginal fisheries, but only set out the test to prove that the aboriginal group in question has the right to sell fish.

Considering how strong our fishing rights are—and the potential for more—it is a wonderment that aboriginal people in British Columbia would even negotiate on fisheries. For several generations, we have traded and

bartered in fish within our own system of trading.

Our most pressing interests throughout our fisheries negotiations seem to be (1) conservation, (2) improving our resource-based economy and (3) contributing to the management of freshwater fish. These interests are clearly the ones that need to be negotiated and settled in British Columbia—where the bargaining position of aboriginal people is favourable throughout the province.

In the state of Washington, aboriginal people co-manage and receive half of the salmon and steelheads because of a 1974 U.S. District Court judgment known as the "Boldt decision"—named after the presiding judge. By comparison, the Sparrow decision may have been of equal importance to aboriginal people in British Columbia, for it may be the biggest reason why British Columbia ever decided to enter into treaty negotiations. Arguably, without the Sparrow decision, the BC Treaty Commission may never have even been created.

You can read more articles like this in the Williams Lake Tribune. Treaty and aboriginal rights and title articles are published in the Tribune every second week.

Individual Ads Are Now Free!

Would you like to wish someone a happy birthday? Do you know someone who is graduating, or who has received a special award? Do you have anything for sale? Would you like to wish someone congratulations. Classified ads are now free given that they are kept to less than 25 words or less. We also reserve the right to reject the said classified ad if we do not feel it constitutes a personal classified ad. Please drop your ad off at the Cariboo Tribal Council on 1st Avenue off Oliver Street or send it by e-mail at c.morin@nstq.org or fax it at (250) 392-6158.

NStQ History

The History of the Shuswap Land Question

Originally Published in the Williams Lake Tribune on October 20th, 2005

By Cary Morin

In the 1850s, James Douglas—Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company and Governor of Vancouver Island—began the process of purchasing lands from BC First Nations. He settled 14 treaties on the southern tip of Vancouver Island which have become known as the “Douglas Treaties.” On “the Inland” (a.k.a. the Fraser Valley), the Shuswap maintained a large population base. What came with our large population was a relatively large reserve land base as compared to what exists today. These reserves—known as the “Douglas Reserves”—were later rejected by Frederick Seymour and have not emerged in a successful land claims case to this date.

Whatever concerns remained over the Douglas Reserves in the 1860s were soon overshadowed by the fledgling political clout that the Shuswap had held hitherto with the early French settlers of the Hudson Bay Company. Within a decade, the Shuswap lost its political clout in the Fraser Valley after a smallpox epidemic wiped out half of the 32 Shuswap bands in the 1860s and the Cariboo Gold Rush took place between 1858 and 1864, in which 10,000 miners permeated the Fraser Valley. This offset of population and political clout is palpable in a passage from the Memorial to Sir Wilfred Laurier written in 1910 by James Alexander Teit on behalf of the Chiefs of the Shuswap, Okanagan, Couteau and Thompson tribes. It reads:

“Gradually as the whites of this country became more and more powerful and we less and less powerful, they little by little changed their policy towards us and commenced to put restrictions on us.”

In 1876, the Indian Act was introduced. The Department of Indian Affairs soon followed and excessively small reserves were set aside by Peter O'Reilly and Joseph Trutch (acting as survey engineer). The lands were considered too small at 10 acres per family and all attempts to increase the allotment had failed hitherto, including an attempt by Indian Superintendent Israel Wood

Powell to increase the allotment to 80 acres per family—which still would've fallen 80 acres short of the 160-acres that was being given to individual settlers.

By 1910, the Shuswaps had submitted the Memorial to Sir Wilfred Laurier. Sir Wilfred Laurier concurred with BC First Nations that reserves were too small and passed Order-in-Council PC1081, proposing that the federal government take the Indian Land Claims question to the Exchequer Court of Canada. However, Laurier's defeat to Robert Borden in the 1911 federal election ended what could have been the end to aboriginal claims in British Columbia. In place of the Laurier initiative to increase the aboriginal land base in BC came the Borden initiative to reduce the aboriginal land base. Robert Borden assigned J. A. J. McKenna to work with Premier Richard McBride in 1911 on the Indian land question. What followed from that alliance was the “McKenna-McBride Agreement” which cut off the most desirable farming and grazing land from reserves across the province while replacing it with some of the most undesirable land. All the changes were done without Indian consent as permitted by the Indian Lands Settlement Act—passed in 1920 by the Federal Parliament.

After 1920 and before 1950, the Indian land claims question was dormant as there remained, in the Indian Act, several bans on First Nations that hindered our pursuit of aboriginal rights and title. Then finally, in 1951, Canada finally removed those bans, including the bans on potlatches and sundances, after concern emerged that aboriginal civil rights were being violated after their participation in World War II.

What has followed since then have been several aboriginal rights and title cases leading up to the Sparrow Decision in 1990 and Delgamuukw in 1997.

By 1994 (before the Nisga'a agreement), BC reserves accounted for roughly over 340,000 hectares of the 94 million hectares of land water

surfaces throughout the province, accounting for roughly 0.36 percent of lands within BC, with much of the land being unfit for economic development purposes.

In December of 1993, four of the seventeen surviving Shuswap bands of British Columbia entered into treaty negotiations to reconcile and clarify its aboriginal rights and title through the BCTC treaty process, and thus began the Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society—representing the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw (NStQ). Other Shuswap bands are also in the treaty process while many have, instead, opted to pursue aboriginal rights and title claims in court.

Other processes exist to right the wrongs of many years ago, including the federal specific claims process, where several BC bands are seeking compensation from the McKenna-McBride reductions. What keeps these processes pulsating is the centennial land question that began the moment the most earliest French settlers arrived.

If read correctly, a passage in the 1910 Laurier Memorial from our Chiefs to Sir Wilfred Laurier pinpoints the very moment our proprietary interest and federal and provincial crown sovereignty collided:

“At first they looked only for gold. We knew the latter was our property, but as we did not use it much... we did not object to their searching for it. They told us, *“your country is rich and you will be made wealthy by our coming. We wish just to pass over your lands in quest of gold.”*

“Soon they saw the country was good and some made up their mind to settle it. They took up pieces of land here and there. They told us they wanted only the use of these pieces of land for a few years and then would hand them back to us in an improved condition.”

With several court cases to follow and more agreements to be reached, the NStQ land question remains the most compelling one.

NStQ Community

GORDON KEENER TO RUN FOR CRD DIRECTOR (AREA D)

October 14th, 2005



Born in Williams Lake, Gordon Keener was raised on his parents ranch by George and Bonnie Keener. In 1981, he joined the Canadian Armed Forces, serving with the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry for seven years, as well as the Canadian Forces Medical Services for two years.

After leaving the military in 1990, he worked in the hazardous waste industry as a project manager in the Lower Mainland. Since returning to Williams Lake in 1997, he has worked with the Soda Creek First Nation, Canoe Creek First Nation, and Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society as a negotiator for First Nations self-government.

He currently does volunteer work for the Williams Lake branch of the Royal Canadian Legion. In addition, he is the treasurer for the Xats'ull Culture Society. As a hobby, he plays pool in the Cariboo Eight Ball Pool League.

Through years of public and community service, Gordon Keener has developed a reputation among colleagues for being reliable, punctual, meticulous and trustworthy. Through serving his country, he achieved a sense of accomplishment and confidence in his own abilities that has allowed him to strive to better himself through meeting impending challenges with optimism and decisiveness. Through his work as a negotiator, he has developed the skills to research and collect information on issues that would be important to the residents of Area D of the Cariboo Regional District and Williams Lake, at large. Moreover, through nine years of service to his country and through eight years of service with First Nations governments, he has developed the experience and skills necessary to perform public service. And, most assuredly, he has developed the experience and rapport to deal with federal and provincial authorities on issues that are important to us.

If elected the Director for Area D of the Cariboo Regional District, he will address the difficult and important issues that face us all with the same level of professionalism and commitment that kept him

in the Canadian Armed Forces for nine years and kept him involved in tripartite federal and provincial negotiations for eight years.

If elected, Gordon Keener promises to commit to all his aforesaid commitments in serving the people of Area D by *acting* rather than *reacting*, and by *deciding* rather than *wavering*. On November 19, 2005, vote Gordon Keener as Director for Area D of the Cariboo Regional District!

All NStQ members are eligible to vote in CRD elections for their respective area. Elections take place on November 19, 2005 and all voters are required to bring two pieces of ID that prove residency and identity (with a signature on one). For more information on voting in CRD elections please turn to page 11. Residents can vote on Area D at the CRD office in Williams lake at North 3rd Street, at the McLeese Lake Community Hall on Forglan Rd or at the Wildwood School on Wildood Road.



Jimmy Herman Visits Williams Lake to Promote "Hank Williams First Nation"

By Cary Morin
October 19th, 2005

Jimmy Herman, who played Joe Gomba on North of 60, visited Williams Lake to promote his new film "Hank Williams First Nation," which premiered at the Paradise Cinema on October 6th, 2005. Jimmy Herman also made stops to Columneetza Secondary School and made time to visit the Cariboo Tribal Council, where he met with and shook hands with employees.

Jimmy Herman—of the Dene-Chipewyan tribe in Alberta—has starred in Dances with Wolves, Grey Owl and Reindeer Games. He also played the "old" Geronimo in a 1993 biopic made for TV and meant at depicting the aboriginal warrior from the First Nations perspective.

Hank Williams First Nation was directed by first time aboriginal director Aaron James Sorensen. The movie is about an elderly Cree man who decides that before he dies he must travel via Greyhound from his reservation in northern Canada into the southern United States to visit the grave of Hank Williams. Along his journey, his reserve encounters several crises.

The plot of *Hank Williams First Nation* was obtained from <http://www.imdb.com>.

NStQ Community Profile

Thursday, November 17, 2005

Dinner at 5:00 pm

Presentation and Groups at 6 PM

At Longhouse Williams Lake

Community Safety is Our Concern

Three Corners Health
Services Society Invites
you to Participate in a

PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS DINNER & INFORMATION SESSION

What is an Influenza Pandemic? How ready
are our Secwepemc people for the next In-
fluenza Pandemic? What can we do to help
ourselves and our families?

For Catering Purposes... PLEASE ENSURE YOU REG-
ISTER BY CALLING MARY AT 398-9814



Are you a Registered Band Member of any one of these NStQ Communities?

- **Tsq'escen'** – Canim Lake Indian Band
- **Stwecem'c/Xat'item** – Canoe Creek/Dog Creek Indian Band
- **Xats'ull/Cmetem'** – Soda Creek/Deep Creek Indian Band
- **T'exelc** – Williams Lake Indian Band

Would you be interested in being a part of an OFF RESERVE WORKING GROUP* for the Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw (NStQ) Treaty Society?

If so, please attend our next Urban Regional Meeting:

WHEN: December 8, 2005

WHERE: Prince George Native Friendship Center

TIME: 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Dinner will be provided.

For More information please contact:
Carmen Sellars, Urban Regional Coordinator
Phone: (250) 989.2323 Fax: (250) 989.2300
urban@xatsull.com

* Honoraria will be compensated to eligible membership in attendance *

NStQ Treaty Negotiation Schedule

November

- 22nd STWG (Side Table Working Group) @ Cariboo Tribal Council
23rd STWG (Side Table Working Group) @ Canim Lake
24th STWG (Side Table Working Group) @ Cariboo Tribal Council

December

- 15th STWG (Side Table Working Group) @ Vancouver
16th STWG (Side Table Working Group) @ Vancouver

Working for the Communities of the Northern Secwepemc
te Qelmuw (NStQ)

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
Frances Supernault - Office Assistant

Lexey'em

-to tell a story-

The Community Newspaper of the Northern
Secwepemc te Qelmuw (NStQ)

To be added to our distribution list, contact the editor
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Stwecem'c / Xgat'item



Canoe/Dog Creek



Soda/Deep Creek



Williams Lake Band

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 Qelmuw? 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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Williams Lake, BC
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Fax: 392-6158
E-mail: c.morin@nstq.org

To contact the editor, call:

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

NStQ Youth

Ashley Camille won the Aboriginal Spiritual Journey Calling Home Ceremony Essay Contest with the following essay.

ABORIGINAL WARRIORS

There are many aboriginal warriors who fought to gain land, freedom and identity for their people. They deserve to be honored for their bravery and courage shown during their passionate battles fought on and off the battlefields. Faced by personal hardships and discrimination our warriors defended their nation with a strong spirit that showed the power of their people.

Before the arrival of the Europeans, Aboriginal people lived in "a blessed state of perpetual peace" and "warfare was central to their way of life." "Continuous conflicts and feuds between major groups, sub-groups and even kin groups" "were essentially a matter of raids and ambushes." These battles were fought "to acquire prestige and power, to demonstrate courage, to gain or defend territory, to extract tribute or control trade, spiritual matters and, most commonly, to avenge real or imagined wrongs." They were trained "to move fast in small groups, re-assemble at a critical time, take every advantage of ground, and to surround the enemy while avoiding being surrounded." "Such tactics saved lives" and were often misunderstood by European "observers".

In the early battles for their land against the Europeans, Aboriginal warriors fought with an enemy they did not understand. Heroes rose up among the

native people as powerful leaders to guide them into battle. The aboriginal style of battle was known as "skulking warfare" and was adopted by some of the European commanders who desired the support of the native people in their fights against each other. Chiefs from different tribes met to ask one another, "Why should we again fight, and call upon ourselves the resentment of the conquerors? We know that neither of these powers have any regard for us." They argued that they faced nothing but "neglect, except for when they want us." This view would haunt the Chiefs and their tribes for years to come as the Europeans continue to engage in war.

When the call for men to enlist for the First and Second World Wars came, aboriginal men and women joined the list along side their fellow countryman. Many of the native young men and women who enlisted did not know the sacrifices they would have to endure. The government debated the acceptance of the native people learning the different war tactics and how to operate the weapons being used. They lost their status and were forced to join the war, not as an Aboriginal Canadian but as a European fighting for their homeland. Soldiers died on the soil of a foreign land, their stories will not be told and have become

"secrets locked in time." Native soldiers fought with the spirit of their ancestors, achieving honors worthy of a Great War chief.

Aboriginal soldiers celebrated with as much enthusiasm as the rest of the troops when the war ended. They looked forward to returning home and celebrating with their families and fellow soldiers. Although when they arrived, they did not get a heroes welcome. Having lost their status they could not return to their lives on the reserve or benefit from the status system. While their own veterans were discarded from any post war privileges, many native communities lost their land to returning non-native war veterans.

Therefore it is important for Aboriginal youth to remember and honor the sacrifices and achievements of Aboriginal soldiers who served their country during times of war, military conflict and peace because "Despite cultural challenges, historical inequities and economical disparities" our warriors "rose above history to join the battle for a better future for all." They fought with pride, honor, and courage that gained them respect, for their bravery and achievements, by their fellow comrades. "The sacrifices and achievements of our soldiers cannot be replaced."

Lexey'em Questionnaire

Full Name of Respondent: _____

Community of Respondent: _____

(note: anonymous submissions will not be reviewed)

- 1) Do you feel that you are receiving adequate information on the treaty process from the Lexey'em newspaper?
- 2) Would you like to see anything added to the Lexey'em newspaper?
- 3) Would you like to see anything removed from the Lexey'em newspaper?
- 4) Do you have any general concerns about the Lexey'em newspaper?
- 5) On a scale between 1 and 10, how do you rate the Lexey'em newspaper?
- 6) Would you prefer to read the Lexey'em newspaper in columns or line-by-line?

Please send the questionnaire to the following address:

Attn to: Cary Morin
Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society
17 South 1st Ave.
Williams Lake, BC
V2G 1H4

OR

E-mail your responses to:
c.morin@nstq.org

This questionnaire can also be done online at www.nstq.org/treaty.htm

Thank you!
Kukstecmc!

CRD Notice of Election By Voting



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

Lexey'em Staff:

Publisher: Lorne Doerksen
 Editor: Cary Morin
 Editorial Assistance: Edna Boston

Address of the Cariboo Tribal Council:

17 South First Ave.
 Williams Lake, BC
 V2G 1H4
 Phone: 250-392-7361 Fax: 250-392-6158

Distribution:

1700 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, then contact us using the contact information above. There is no charge.

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

CARIBOO REGIONAL DISTRICT

NOTICE OF ELECTION BY VOTING

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors within the Cariboo Regional District that an Election by Voting is necessary to elect Directors for Electoral Areas B, D, and E for a three year term commencing in December 2005 and terminating in December 2008. The persons nominated as candidates and for whom votes will be received are:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**One (1) to be elected in each Electoral Area****Electoral Area 'B' (Quesnel West - Bouchie Lake)**

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>USUAL NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS</u>
FALLOON	Ken	2170 Barker Rd, Quesnel
GERHARDI	Patricia	43560 Cariboo Hwy, Cinema
WALLACE	Steve	2129 Waccan Rd, Quesnel

Electoral Area 'D' (Commodore Heights - McLeese Lake)

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>USUAL NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS</u>
KEENER	Gordon	2121 North Lakeside Dr, Williams Lake
PENNELL	Tim	4025 Hwy. 97 North, Williams Lake
ZACHARIAS	Sue	3835 Hwy. 97 North, Williams Lake

Electoral Area 'E' (South Lakeside - Dog Creek)

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>USUAL NAME</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS</u>
DICKEY	Brandy	633 Dog Creek Rd, Williams Lake
KEMP	Byron	3405 Chimney Lake Rd South, Chimney Lake

General Voting Day will be **Saturday, November 19, 2005 between the hours of 8:00 am and 8:00 pm** for QUALIFIED ELECTORS of the CARIBOO REGIONAL DISTRICT at the following locations:

ELECTORAL AREA B

Parkland School	5016 Bjornson Rd, Parkland
Bouchie Lake School	2074 Blackwater Rd, Bouchie Lake
Quesnel City Hall	410 Kinchant St, Quesnel

ELECTORAL AREA D

McLeese Lake Comm Hall	6178 Forglen Rd, McLeese Lake
Wildwood School	4252 Wildwood Rd, Wildwood
Regional District office	180D North Third Avenue, Williams Lake

ELECTORAL AREA E

Dog Creek Elem School	Dog Creek Road, Dog Creek
Mountview School	1222 Dog Creek Road
Chilcotin Road School	709 Lybe Road
Regional District office	180D North Third Avenue, Williams Lake

Advance Voting Opportunities will be available at the stations listed below on **Wednesday, November 9th** and **Thursday, November 10th**, 2005 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

ELECTORAL AREA B

Quesnel City Hall	410 Kinchant St, Quesnel
Regional District Office	180D North Third Avenue, Williams Lake

ELECTORAL AREA D and E

Regional District office	180D North Third Avenue, Williams Lake
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The only persons permitted to vote at an Advance Voting Opportunity are those who, being duly qualified electors, sign a statement that:

- the elector expects to be absent from the area on General Voting Day;
- the elector, for reasons of conscience, will be unable to vote on General Voting Day;
- the elector will be unable to attend a voting place on General Voting Day for reasons beyond his/her control;
- the elector has a physical disability or is a person whose mobility is impaired;
- the elector is a candidate or candidate representative; or
- the elector is an election official.

Elector Registration (for voting day only registration)

There is no need to pre-register to vote as the registration of all electors for this election will take place at the time of voting. You will be required to make a declaration that you meet all of the following requirements:

- a) 18 years of age or older;
- b) Canadian citizen;
- c) resident of British Columbia for at least 6 months immediately preceding voting day;
- d) resident of OR registered owner of real property within the area in which the vote is taking place for at least 30 days immediately preceding voting day; and
- e) not otherwise disqualified by law from voting.

Resident electors will also be required to produce **2 pieces of identification** at the time of voting (at least one with your signature). The identification must prove both residency and identity.

Non-resident property electors must produce a Non-Resident Property Elector Certificate and 2 pieces of identification (at least one with your signature) to prove identity. In order to obtain your **Non-Resident Property Elector Certificate**, contact the Chief Elections Officer or appointee at the Cariboo Regional District office in Williams Lake during regular business hours, up to and including 4:30 p.m., on Friday, November 18, 2005. **On Advance and General Voting Days, Non-Resident Property Elector Certificates** will ONLY be available at the Cariboo Regional District office during voting hours and ONLY upon presentation of a property Certificate of Title and Property Owner's Consent Form (if applicable).

Note: Pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, no corporation is entitled to be registered as an elector or have a representative registered as an elector and no corporation is entitled to vote.

Jo-Anne Frank
 Chief Election Officer

2005 NStQ Woman's Soccer Team

2005 NStQ Soccer Team

The First Nation Strikers

Submitted by Norma MacDonald



Family spectators



Heather McKenzie & Trista Johnson



Future FN Striker



- Back Row
- Maria Paul, Tammy Kasonoy, Martina Camille, Tahnyea Robbins, Roxanne Johnson, Norma Macdonald & Vanessa Clement
- Front Row
- Loretta Weingart, Trista Johnson & Heather McKenzie
- Not Available for Picture
- Ashley Camille, Cindy Camille, Crystal Camille, Heather Camille, Izzy Kreis, Karen Harry, Tricia Ramier, Crystal Brenner, Jackie Harry, & Shona Myers.

- ✓ Sponsors (Thank You for making the season possible!)
 - Barton's Insurance – New Uniforms
 - WLIB
 - Canoe Creek Health Station
 - Alkali Lake Indian Band
 - Fundraising – Three Corners Health Services
- ✓ Facts About the Season
 - Our players wear many hats
 - We averaged 12 players per game (11 players per side) so we had few breathers!
 - We scored 3 goals in the Ice Breaker Tournament and 7 goals in League Play to date!
 - We had one win against the Woodland Gems.
 - Our leading scorer was Tahnyea Robbins.
 - With just our second season, we only had 10 returning players!
 - Our players included CCIB, Alkali Lake & Stone Reserve, & WL.
 - We have one player with diabetes
 - In a single game her blood sugar went from 8.6 – 6.5!
- ✓ Improvements Made This Year as Opposed to 2004
 - In 2004, we only had one tie.
 - In 2004, we only scored one goal.

NStQ Treaty Team E-Mail Addresses

Treaty Coordinator		
Agness Jack	ajack@midbc.com	Canoe Creek
Cliff Thorstenson	treaty@xatsull.com	Soda Creek
Elizabeth Pete	eipete@uniserve.com	Canim Lake
Bernie Elkins	texelcnegotiator@williamslakeband.ca	Sugar Cane
Self Government Coordinator		
Charlotte Gilbert	selfgov@midbc.com	Canoe Creek
Vera Camille	dc_research@midbc.com	Canoe Creek
Gord Keener	selfgov@xatsull.com	Soda Creek
Helen Henderson	selfgov@uniserve.com	Canim Lake
Treaty Assistants		
Kellie Louie	ctreaty@midbc.com	Canoe Creek
Donna Dixon	treatyassist@xatsull.com	Soda Creek
Roxanne Johnson	treatyassistant@williamslakeband.ca	Sugar Cane
Sherry Christopher (Oct/Nov)		Canim Lake
Donna Archie (Dec/Jan)		Canim Lake
Cathy Henderson (Feb/Mar)		Canim Lake
Cariboo Tribal Council Treaty Society		
Treaty Advisor	Valerie Thiessen v.thiessen@nstq.org	
Chief Negotiator	Robert Phillips r.phillips@nstq.org	
Land Service Coordinator	Edna Boston e.boston@nstq.org	
Public Relations	Cary Morin c.morin@nstq.org	
Executive Assistant	Donnella Sellars d.sellars@nstq.org	
Office Assistant	Fran Supernault f.supernault@nstq.org	

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

www.nstq.org/treaty.htm

The website will continually be updated.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders field the poppies blow
 Between the crosses, row on row,
 That mark our place; and in the sky
 The larks, still bravely singing, fly
 Scarce heard amid the guns below.
 We are the Dead. Short days ago
 We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
 Loved and were loved, and now we lie
 In Flanders fields.
 Take up our quarrel with the foe:
 To you from failing hands we throw
 The torch; be yours to hold it high.
 If ye break with us who die
 We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
 In Flanders fields.

By Major John McCrae, May 1915.

In honour of all our veterans, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal. In honour of all our warriors who fought to protect our rights. We thank you and remember your sacrifice and courage.