

Treaties 1-11 Gathering 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"NÌIHINÍ TŁÀK'A ZÁ"

— XAKIJI ÌK'ÓYÍ TSÌ

"WE ARE ALL OF ONE MIND"

— HEAD CHIEF BULLHEAD



*"... AS LONG AS THE SUN SHINES, THE GRASS
GROWS AND RIVERS FLOW..."*





TIP! TIPS



AGENDA TIME:

- The agenda will follow the morning ceremony and proceed as close as possible to the allocated time. Presenters please be ready to start at respected time to ensure all topics are covered.
- There is a zero tolerance for drugs and alcohol. Security will remove anyone who appears to be intoxicated.

TRADITIONS AND PROTOCOLS:

- Please do not interrupt a prayer by speaking or walking around during a prayer or blessing.
- Please remove hats during prayers, blessings, and drumming songs.
- Volunteers will be called on to serve the Elders food.
- Elders should be offered assistance and helped at all times.

TREAT EVERYONE WITH RESPECT

- We recognize and value each others input and time. Please refrain from interrupting presenters or having conversations while presentations are occurring. We will express our opinions respectfully, focusing on the issues.
- Recommendation and feedback table will be available.
- Be respectful and kind to each other.
- Given the sensitivity of the content, we ask everyone to be respectful and not share presentations or speeches to social media, public organizations, government entities, and representatives.

GREY EAGLE EVENT CENTRE FACILITY

- Be respectful of Grey Eagle Event Centre Facilities and Policies and Procedures.
- Be respectful of Elders and disabilities mobility access.
- Use waste repository garbage and recycling .
- Smoking in designated areas and use proper disposals.
- Respect Elder designated parking.
- All Parents/Guardians are solely responsible for the supervision of their child/children.

Treaties 1-11 Gathering App

DOWNLOAD THE APP – STEP BY STEP GUIDE

The purpose of this app is for all attendees and observers to access information presented during this event. All presentations will be uploaded daily. Please feel free to ask the Tsuut'ina Communications Staff any questions when downloading the Treaties 1-11 Gathering app.



ÁTLIK'Á (1): DOWNLOAD

Scan the QR Code or visit your app store of choice and search: "Treaties 1-11 Gathering"

ÁKIYI (2): TRY LOGIN

Already have an account with the Tsuut'ina Nation App? Try logging in!

TOOK'Í (3): REGISTER

No existing account? Fill out your info and check email to verify your account.



Treaties 1-11 Gathering 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

August 18th–22nd, 2025

Grey Eagle Resort & Casino Event Centre,
Tsuut'ina Nation, Alberta



Jeanne Crowchild



Tsuut'ina Drummers



Eric Tootoosis



“NÌÌHINÍ TŁÀK’A ZÁ”

— XÀKÍJÍ ÌK’ÓYÍ TSÌ

“WE ARE ALL OF ONE MIND”

— HEAD CHIEF BULLHEAD

PREPLANNING ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

At the 2024 Treaties 1-11 National Gathering, as the Treaty Initiatives Director, with the consent of the Xàkíjǐ, I approached the Treaties 1-11 Pipe holder Allen Felix for the transfer to host the 2025 National Gathering.

CEREMONIAL OVERVIEW ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

Tsuut'ina hosted the 2025 National Gathering from August 18th to the 22nd, 2025 at the Grey Eagle Event Centre. Approximately 665 people a day for a total of 3325 people attended, consisting of Knowledge Keepers, Observers and Leadership, attended within the week. Each morning there was a Pipe Ceremony at the Tsuut'ina Nation Cultural Museum "Rock pile" where Xàkíjǐ Ìk'óyí Tsì, (Head Chief Bullhead), entered Treaty on behalf of Tsuut'ina. There were 12 pipes open each day with the two transfers happening on Friday August 22, 2025.

1. The 2026 National Gathering will be held in Treaty 2 Territory and
2. As part of the transfer process Michael Devine Onespot is assuming responsibility as Treaties 1-11 Pipe Holder and Mrs. Karla Onespot as Treaties 1-11 Women Pipe Holder

MAIN EVENT ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

This year's theme was called "WE ARE OF ONE MIND" and the agenda was established based on 5 common pillars - Citizenship, Nationhood, Lands, Fiscal, and Jurisdiction & Enforcement - to educate and emphasize the importance of the Treaty Gathering and produce relevant outcomes. Fact sheets for each pillar were based on a historical worldview, timeline of documents that qualify support, and possible solutions for consideration.



Treaty Nations Leadership Headdresses

ELDERS DISCUSSIONS ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

The Elders had an open forum and provided a number of concerns and recommendations for consideration. They are summarized below.

- Return to traditional governance instead of colonized leadership.
- Treaty is about peaceful co-existence, and words need to measure our co-existence as we move along Treaty. What does it mean to us?
- Natural Resources issues entail discussions of revenue sharing to the depth of the plow; waste of natural resources; we have a sacred responsibility to Mother Earth.
- Sharing natural resources and understanding the relationship between land, water, and spirits is important to the future generations. We must maintain jurisdiction.
- Treaty protects our way of life and destroying it destroys our life. We must move collectively to protect it. We must find a way to separate the Indian act and Treaty it is our responsibility to protect life.
- Empower the youth through education of today's problems to become protectors of Treaty in the future.
- Federal and Provincial legislations impact those responsibilities and Treaty First Nations must unite and collectively stand against those legislations.

YOUTH ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

Minor Chief Kendall Jacobs and participating Nation departments hosted the Youth Day by showcasing the development of arts & crafts, story telling, touring the buffalo, buffalo kill site, new lands, and other significant sites throughout the Nation. The youth enjoyed it and wanted a second day of activities. This activity empowers the youth to learn, experience our connection to the lands, and builds their confidence to explore options.

LEADERSHIP DISCUSSIONS ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

After the grand entry and honoring of Minor Chief Regena Crowchild, 63 registered youth were transported from Grey Eagle Event Centre. The youth learned about the Tsuut'ina way of culture and connection to the land moving forward (to preserve for future generations).



Minor Chief Kendall Jacobs and youth



Honouring Minor Chief Regena Crowchild, pictured with Minor Chiefs Kendall Jacobs, and Steven Crowchild

The 2024 National Gathering summary was read by Chief Kelsey Jacko, Cold Lake First Nations and Chief Gary Lameman, Beaver Lake Cree Nation as they hosted the Gathering. The theme “Carrying the Fire Forward” was to emphasize the importance of carrying on the work of protecting Treaty. Recommendations from the Gathering is to have a formal office, a “Treaty Protectorate Office”, to engage with the Government of Canada and the Imperial Crown. It is important to take the fight to the Lieutenant Governor, Governor General, and the King to advance the issues at hand.

Presentations were on 1st Treaty with Creator:

1. Free Prior Informed Consent - Sharon Venne
2. Overview Strategy - Jeanne Crowchild
3. Pathway to the United Nations - Ron Lameman, Dennis “Bumpy” Pu’uhonua Kanahale and John Kealoha Garcia
4. Treaties 1-11 Spokesperson - Eric Tootoosis
5. Citizenship - Jeanne Crowchild
6. Data Sovereignty - Jordan Big Plume
7. Tribal Enhancement Cards - Pasqua Yaqui Tribe
8. Nationhood - Gwen Muskwa & Margo Auger
9. Lands and NRTA - Brad Michael
10. Fiscal - Gwen Muska & Jeanne Crowchild
11. Jurisdiction and Enforcement - Teddy Manywounds

12. Missing Murdered & Exploited Indigenous Peoples presenter - Stephanie Harpe from Building Better Homes

Action Items:

- Protect the lands, jurisdiction and enforce own laws, reject all legislation that impose on Inherent and Treaty rights.
- Revitalize the language and culture of the peoples holding the Government of Canada accountable.
- Utilize all International mechanisms including legal instruments that strengthen the protection of Treaty.

It is important to note that the gathering theme **"WE ARE OF ONE MIND"** was to re-educate and remind the peoples that "we are strong, when we are united"! The 5 pillars each entailed a fact sheet on the third day. The concept, our world view before Treaty, timeline that affirms and adds additional insights the day of Treaty and next steps or options, day after Treaty.

Citizenship Pillar - emphasized the foundation of the people's relationship with Treaty. Our population on and off reserves determines all pillars moving forward. Our Treaty involves our paylists, reserve lands, treaty benefits, and governance systems rely on the people.

Action Item:

- Develop own peoples' law and registry reflecting culture and traditions to retain control over citizenship and address shared challenges.
- Assert Jurisdiction, maintain the fiduciary relationship with the Crown and resist colonial systems that undermine our sovereignty.

Nationhood Pillar - emphasized the self-determination pathway, we agreed to live side-by-side with the settler people, it is important to determine our own laws and structures based on our worldview and understanding of Treaty.

Action Item:

- Develop action plans for Nation-to-Nation relationships, asserting jurisdiction and create governance systems that align with Treaty First Nations values.
- Focus on Language preservation, as it is central to the identity and survival of Nations.
- Nations reclaim their data, develop mechanisms that use data to support governance, citizenship and Treaty obligations.
- Collaboration and unity among Nations is essential to achieve sovereignty and address shared challenges.

Lands Pillar - emphasized why we had reserves, based on the Treaty Paylist and population, determining the size of the reserve and who was there, when the first survey was done. Recommending next steps to protect the right to subsistence through our cultural and traditional teachings and making trade agreements with other Nations and entities.

Action Item:

- Develop First Nation-to-First Nation trade agreements, asserting authority and jurisdiction by creating frameworks for Treaty-based governance and land management.
- Leadership called for collective action among all Treaty Nations to address the challenges to protect Treaty rights and sovereignty.
- Demand a meeting with the Prime Minister, Premiers, and Governor General to hold them accountable for Treaty violations and assert our Inherent rights.

Fiscal Pillar - is important as the Government used the Treaty paylist then and now for the program and services for the “on” reserve population. It was recommended that next steps to analyze their peoples needs and services in all sectors and approach the Canadian Treasury Board for Treaty based funding. This information, data analysis, and long-term funding will build sufficient, predictable, and sustainable funding for their Nations.

Action Item:

- Participants urged First Nations to reject inadequate funding offers, fight for Treaty-based funding, and hold Canada accountable for its obligations under Treaties. The importance of unity and strategic planning will be crucial when addressing fiscal challenges.

Juridical & Enforcement Pillar - is the shared responsibility of the peoples to uphold and evolve the Treaty as a living document. The right to practice their way of life through mechanisms that enhance them holistically. In stating that, it is also their responsibility to uphold the safety of their peoples collectively. What does this mean to each Nation? How do they see the term “abide by law and order within their Nations?” This pillar is hardly discussed and requires a dedicated conference or discussion on Nations individually before a collective approach is discussed.

Action Item:

- To hold quarterly meetings to finalize directives and motions, with progress reports shared with the grassroots people.
- Call for unity among Nations to strengthen the collective.

Grand Entry



DIRECTIVES ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

There were 15 directives issued to the Chiefs and technicians to follow through and presented at the Treaties 1-11 National Gathering 2026. *Note* due to time constraints only those supported by two Chiefs were approved by the people in attendance. The directives are as follows:*

1. Treaty with Nation of Hawaii – Chief Kelsey Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6 Proxy Chief Tammy Moonias of Louie Bull Tribe, Treaty 6.

a. Establishment of Treaty with the Nation of Hawaii and that a draft Memorandum of Intent outlines the treaty signing purposes (including trade) to be presented on the final day of the gathering.

2. Treaty Protectorate Office – Chief Andy Alook of Big Stone Cree Nation, Treaty 8 Chief Sheldon Sunshine of Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 8.

a. Tsuut'ina Leadership shall work with Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Big Stone Cree Nation, and technicians appointed by each Treaty area, to develop a proposed strategic plan that includes, set up of budget, set up and operation, financial resourcing and office location ideas. To be presented at the National Gathering 2026.

3. Infringement of Inherent Right and Responsibility to water is life – Chief Billy-Jo Tuccaro of Mikisew Cree Nation, Treaty 8, Chief Kelsey Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6.

a. Industry, Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments must no longer interfere, infringe on water, its spirit, and our relationship and responsibilities to it. Leadership and the peoples will lobby all levels of government to review and amend their guidelines, in partnership with the Nations of Treaties 1-11 to ensure river and lake consumption and usage is saved for all living beings.

4. Proclamation of the Sovereign Nations of Treaties 1-11 – Proxy Chief Joe Waskewitch of Onion Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 6, Chief Vernon Watchmaker of Kehewin Cree Nation, Treaty 6.

a. Agree that leadership in attendance sign the Proclamation; seek signatures from all Treaties 1-11 Nations and present to King Charles, representatives in Canada, all levels of Government and to Assembly of First Nations.

5. Establishment of International Treaty Government Office – Chief Kelsy Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6, Chief Billy-Jo Tuccarro of Mikisew Cree Nation, Treaty 6.

a. Establish an International Treaty Government Office, notice to be sent the Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments of Treaty 6. Inherent right to establish an International Treaty Government Office.

6. Emergency Management Strategy – Chief Andy Alook of Bigstone Cree Nation, Treaty 8, Chief Sheldon Sunshine of Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 8.

a. Direct the technicians from the Nations of Treaties 1-11 to be assigned to put forward a strategic plan on Emergency Management that includes funding requirements, equitable and accessible planning, and data to support the Nations of Treaties 1-11 when they are facing emergencies.

7. Data and Information Gathering for Livelihood – Chief Kelsey Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6, Chief Vernon Watchmaker of Kehewin Cree Nation, Treaty 6.

a. Direct technicians from the Nations of Treaties 1-11 to strategize a plan to ensure that data and information is gathered and that it supports and maintains livelihood. Design a system to share information, collaborate, and protected for First Nations to adhere to data sovereignty principles and practice to be created.

8. Acceptance, History, Gatherings, and Treaties 1-11 – Chief Gary Lameman of Beaver Lake First Nation, Treaty 6, Chief Gary Kipling of Beaver First Nation, Treaty 8.

a. Acceptance of the history of Gatherings of Treaties 1-11 as presented.

9. Notice to the Assembly of First Nations – Chief Desmond Bull of Louie Bull Tribe Treaty 6, Chief Sheldon Sunshine of Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 8.

a. Leadership in attendance seek support from all Nations of Treaties 1-11 to give unified notice to the Assembly of First Nations that they do not represent or speak for the Treaties 1-11 First Nations.

10. Communications and Website – Chief Kelsey Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6, Chief Sheldon Sunshine of Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 8.

a. That a website should be developed to share information across Treaties 1-11.

11. Treaty Card – Chief Kelsey Jacko of Cold Lake First Nations, Treaty 6, Chief Sheldon Sunshine of Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 8.

a. To revitalize and reinstate the Treaty Card for the peoples of Treaties 1-11, replacing Indian Status Cards.

12. Parks Canada – Proxy Chief Rachel Ferriera of Rosseau River First Nation, Treaty 1.

a. That all Treaty People will not be paying any fees for Parks Canada.

13. Tax Exemption – Proxy Chief Racheal Ferriera of Rosseau River First Nation, Treaty 1.

a. Asserts that Tax Exemption is applicable everywhere for Treaty people are.

14. Education Funding – Proxy Chief Racheal Ferriera of Rosseau River First Nation, Treaty 1.

a. There must be a push for resources and funding to meet the needs of the Treaty people who want to access educational opportunities so there are no more waiting lists.

15. Meet with Governor General, Prime Minister and Premiers – Minor Chief, Proxy Chief Regena Crowchild of Tsuut'ina Nation, Treaty 7, Chief Gary Lameman of Beaver Lake Cree Nation, Treaty 6.

a. Acknowledgement of meeting with the Governor General will be established once a date is set.

ENGAGEMENT BOOTH ◀ ◀ ◀ ◀

This year, Tsuut'ina provided a "Engagement booth" for the educational, evaluation of the National Gathering. It is important that the Gathering be evaluated to ensure that the grassroots people were informed, heard, and can make suggestions for the movement to be productive.

The objective was to gather information and perspectives on what Treaty means to the grassroots by educating and surveying the people in attendance.

The education components included pictures, graphs, and feedback on Indian Trust Accounts, and removal of the Indian Act. Those people who participated in the survey provided recommendations on education and awareness, unity and collective action, leadership and political assertion, public relations and visibility, and community engagement.



William Big Crow

The overall feedback is as follows:

1. Unity is important and leadership must unite to protect the Inherent and Treaty rights of the peoples against Canada's agenda for the sake of future generations.
2. Return to traditional governance structures based on culture, language, and traditions for their Nations through Treaty area or Regional Treaty Protective offices and National Treaty Protective offices.
3. Develop a Treaty curriculum for all people.
4. Develop a fiscal arrangement based on Treaty.
5. Review Canadian Judicial processes and possible consideration of violations of human rights and their legal actions.
6. Demand shared revenue sharing of resources and restoration of lands, water and, wildlife.
7. Promote intergenerational healing and spiritual responsibility.
8. Digitize and share Treaty information widely.



IN SUMMARY, the Treaties 1 -11 National Gathering was a success, and the Nation got a lot of positive feedback. The Nations came together, youth, Elders, observers, and leadership to achieve a terrific outcome, unity. From preplanning, ceremonial, and the main event, Treaty's 1-11 Nations discussed the 5 pillars: Citizenship, Nationhood, Lands, Fiscal and Jurisdiction, Nations agreed on directives to establish and put them into action for our future generations.



Tsuut'ina Singers



Clarence Wolfleg Sr.



Clayton Whitney with Youth



Marilyn Buffalo



Technical Writers



Youth Day Attendee

EFFECTS OF THE IMMEDIATE ABOLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN ACT

Without a proper and thorough Treaty position, coupled with First Nation way of life and Laws in place, the immediate abolishment of the Indian Act would have catastrophic effects on Treaty Rights and First Nations Governance structures.

Lands Provisions

(18-30, 35-41, 49-50, 53-60, 87, 91, 93)



- ▶ A major concern, if and when the Indian Act is abolished:
 - There will be no fiduciary obligation of the Crown for First Nation lands as was promised under Treaty.
 - Lands will be fee simple and can be used as collateral for loans from financial institutions.
 - Lands will be subjected to taxation.
 - No fiscal contributions from Canada.

Trading With Indians

(91-92)



- ▶ Through the abolishment of the Indian Act, any person may acquire title to any possession of an Indian without permission from the Minister and without penalty.
- ▶ Also allows Department employees (Officers or Employees within the Department, Clergy, or School Teachers) to trade and barter with Indians on Reserve Lands and dispossess them of their possessions without penalty.

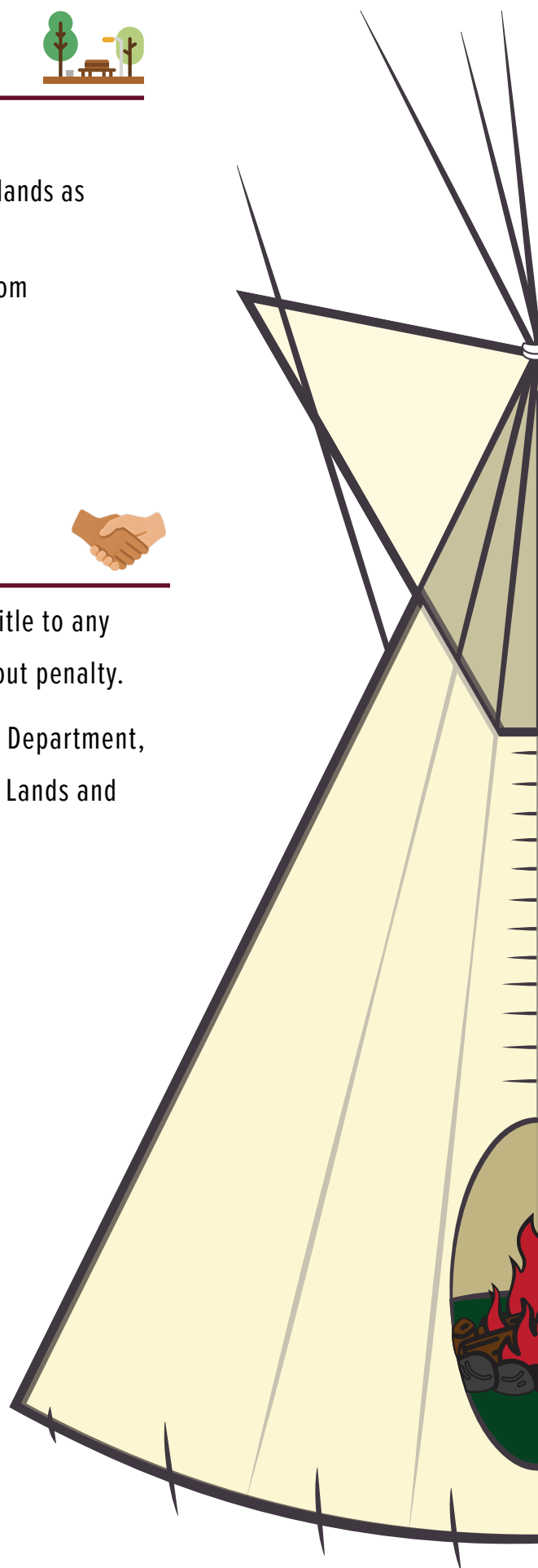
Agricultural Provisions

(71)



- ▶ Essentially removes the application of profits from farms to be held in Trust Accounts and the reinvestment of such profits back to the Reserve Lands. Through the abolishment of the Indian Act, there is no Minister and; therefore, no guarantee that funds generated on Reserve Lands through farming practices will go back to the Indians on Reserve Lands.

Recommended solution: All Treaty First Nations must protect their sovereignty through the establishment of their own laws



EFFECTS OF THE IMMEDIATE ABOLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN ACT

Without a proper and thorough Treaty position, coupled with First Nation way of life and Laws in place, the immediate abolishment of the Indian Act would have catastrophic effects on Treaty Rights and First Nations Governance structures.



Education Provisions (114-122)

- ▶ Through the abolishment of the Indian Act, notwithstanding the provisions in Treaties regarding schools; there is essentially no standard with respect to buildings, equipment, teaching, education, and inspection of said schools.
 - ▶ There is no obligation of providing financial resources from the Federal Government to provide transportation of Indian Children to and from school.
 - ▶ Eliminates any obligation from the Federal Government to provide resources for Indian students who have Special Needs.



Membership Provisions (5-17)

- ▶ With the removal of the Indian Act, it removes the Indian Registrar.
 1. Fiduciary obligation of the Crown for Treaty Indians will no longer exist
 2. Tax exemptions for Treaty First Nations peoples will be gone. Such as:
 - a. Goods and services
 - b. Employment
 3. No fiscal obligation for Treaty peoples.
 4. Treaty Indians and Status Indians will no longer exist.



Health Provisions (73)

- ▶ Under Section 73 the requirement to provide 'medical treatment and health services' for Indians is therefore abolished.
- ▶ Also, with the abolishment of the Indian Act the duty to 'provide compulsory hospitalization and treatment for infectious diseases among Indians' is also abolished.

Recommended solution: All Treaty First Nations must protect their sovereignty through the establishment of their own laws

EFFECTS OF THE IMMEDIATE ABOLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN ACT

Without a proper and thorough Treaty position, coupled with First Nation way of life and Laws in place, the immediate abolishment of the Indian Act would have catastrophic effects on Treaty Rights and First Nations Governance structures.

Wills & Estates (42-48)



- ▶ With respect to 'Descent of Property' for deceased Indians being held with the Minister being exercised and in accordance with the regulations of the Governor in Council; there are basically no protective measures to ensure that a deceased Indians property and estate go to the rightful next of kin.
- ▶ With the removal of the Indian Act, comes the removal of the role of the Minister and the regulations of the Governor in Council with regard to a deceased Indians property and estates.
- ▶ Regarding the appointment of executors by the Minister as per Sec. 42 there are essentially no protective mechanisms to ensure that a deceased Indians property goes to thier next of kin.
- ▶ Sec. 44(3) the abolishment of the Indian Act (therefore, the Minister) would allow court jurisdiction over the division of a deceased Indians property.
- ▶ With respect to Sec. 45 dealing with Wills; the abolishment of the Indian Act disallows the Minister from the execution of said Wills thereby putting the division of property in the hands of the court systems.
- ▶ With the abolishment of the Indian Act, all grounds for appeals with respect to the above stated are hereby null and void. Essentially, no venue for appeal would exist either.

Child Welfare Provisions (52)



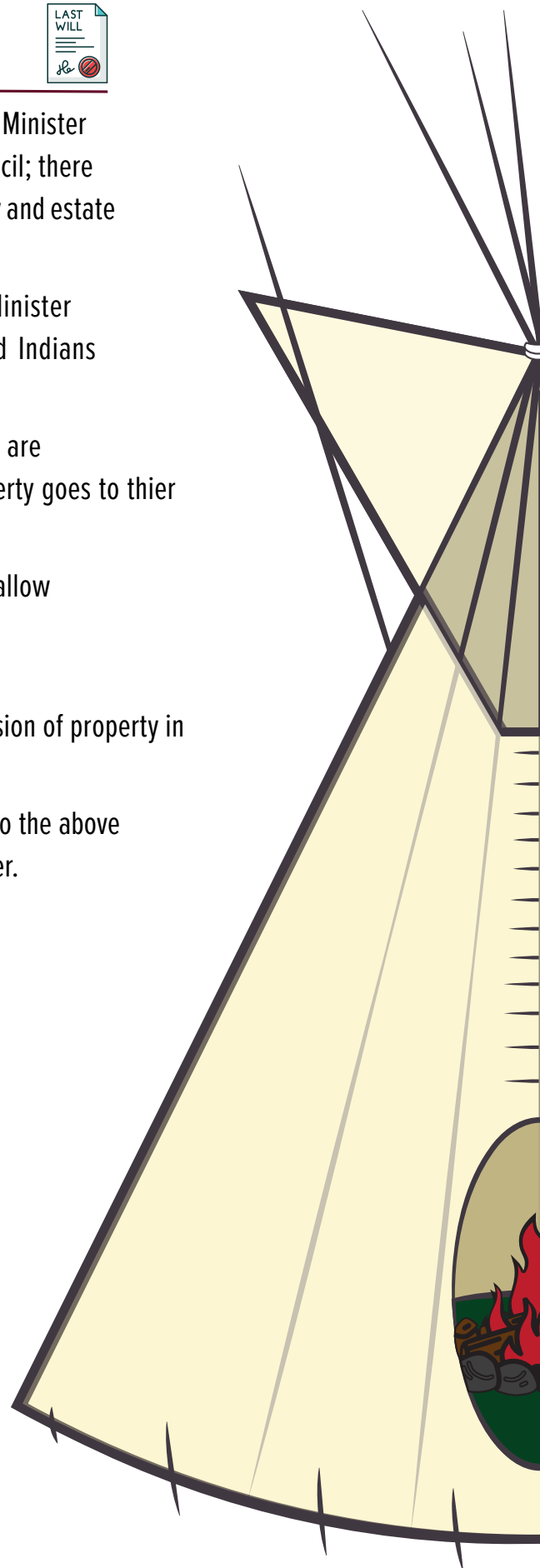
- ▶ With the abolishment of the Indian Act, our Indian Children are then subject to the Provincial Child Welfare system.

Removal Of Materials From Reserves (93)



- ▶ With the abolishment of the Indian Act; it allows for the removal of minerals, sand, stone, gravel, clay or soil, trees, saplings, shrubs, underbrush, timber, cordwood, hay, or anything on Reserve Lands by anyone without penalty or financial compensation.

Recommended solution: All Treaty First Nations must protect their sovereignty through the establishment of their own laws



EFFECTS OF THE IMMEDIATE ABOLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN ACT

Without a proper and thorough Treaty position, coupled with First Nation way of life and Laws in place, the immediate abolishment of the Indian Act would have catastrophic effects on Treaty Rights and First Nations Governance structures.



Lands Taken For Public Purposes (34-35)

- ▶ With respect to Sec. 34 & 35 under the auspice of the abolishment of the Indian Act; it essentially allows for Parliament, Provincial Legislature, Municipalities, Local Authorities, or a Corporation to dispossess Indians of Reserve Lands only with the abolishment in effect; no compensation of any kind will come from the Minister or the Governor in Council.



Legal Rights Provisions (88)

- ▶ The abolishment of the Indian Act with respect to Legal Rights provisions within the Indian Act, generally impose Laws of General Application where Indians are situated in Provincial boundaries; as a result of the abolishment of Agents of the Crown.'



Indian Monies Provisions (72)

- ▶ Provision to give out 'Treaty money' will be terminated.
- ▶ Without the Indian Act, there is no mechanism in place for the transfer/ allocation of money to the Treaty Nations.



Taxation Provisions (87)

- ▶ The abolishment of the Indian Act removes all protective measures for Indians against taxation notwithstanding bands under the First Nations Statistical Management Act.

Recommended solution: All Treaty First Nations must protect their sovereignty through the establishment of their own laws

KNOWLEDGE OF THE OLD PEOPLE

Taken from oral testimony of Treaty No. 6, No. 7, and No. 8 Elders and Knowledge Keepers

First Nations Peoples :

1) Sovereignty

- a) Our Peoples act within their own authority as derived from the Creator.
- b) Complete Jurisdiction over all matters that pertain to our Peoples, Lands and Territories.
- c) We have the ability to enter into Treaty with other Nations.
- d) Collective Rights of Nations.
- e) Internationally Recognized Sovereignty.

2) Land – Air – Water

- a) First Nations Peoples own and occupy our Lands and Territories including all Natural Resources.
- b) Possess historical continuity to our Lands and Territories since time immemorial.
- c) Our peoples have the obligation to protect the land and live in harmony with Mother Nature.
- d) We (the First Nations Peoples) are keepers of the lands for our unborn generations.

3) Spiritual Beliefs, Customs and Traditions

4) Languages

5) Self Determination

- a) Creator's Law (Natural Law)
- b) First Nations Laws & Customs
- c) Institutions of Governance

6) Justice Systems

- a) First Nations Law Enforcement

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES

Treaties = Imperial Crown:

- Share our territory with the Crown's Subjects (Newcomers) to the 'depth of the plow'.
- We continue our way of life that was bestowed upon us from Our Creator
- (Inherent Rights) on the lands our peoples retained for our exclusive use at the time of Treaty making.
- Our peoples continue hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering on the lands we agreed to share with the Crown's Subjects (Newcomers).
- Minerals were never put on the table for discussion; therefore, we never relinquished rights to our Minerals.
- Through the Treaty Making, the Crown made many promises (Treaty Rights) to our Peoples in exchange for the use of our lands to the 'depth of the plow' only. The Treaty is a sacred covenant which the Crown must honour; we agreed to live side-by-side without interference.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT (1867)

- Section 91 (24) Indians and Lands Reserved for Indians
- The Federal Government of Canada is the agent of the Crown; with the responsibility to implement the obligations and responsibilities under Treaty.
- The Governor General represents the Crown
- Under section 91 (24) Canada enacted the Indian Acts

INDIAN ACT

- The Indian Act is derived from Section 91 (24) of the British North America Act of 1867. The Act interferes with the sovereignty and inherent jurisdiction of First Nations and the spirit and intent of our Treaties. However, it has certain provisions such as the protection of our lands, tax exemption, and disbursement of Treaty Monies.

Siyisgaasdzi-tii
(Many thanks)

