

HISTORY ✓
TEACHER
STUDIES
HISTORY

TREATIES AND CPR

The only reason the Canadian Indians were placed on reserves was so the Canadian Parliament could assure the Canadian Pacific Railway they had a title clear of Indian claims which had been clearly established in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. For this the government needed a legal surrender of the land the CPR was expecting in payment free along the route. You will find no mention of this in any parliamentary report. However Laurie, with his historical knowledge of dates of the treaties and the final payment to the CPR, was aware of what had taken place. Strangely enough proof of that land grab from the Indians is revealed by the actual dates and the rail routes and the dates of when and where Indian tribes were persuaded to surrender their legal claim and signed onto a tiny piece of land a reserve. In your imagination if you look at a map of today's vanishing railway tracks you can trace the original route the CPR officials were contemplating for their railroad. It wasn't the reserve lands it's self that was so important to the CPR, but what was exciting to them was to obtain a free grant of, at present a large part or unoccupied western Canada's crown lands that the Eastern Canadian only government felt could give them with a good title to as part of the payment. They were paying to build a railroad for _____ would

Treaties #9
Aug 30/94

belong not to the taxpayer but to the CPR. That eastern Canada government didn't wish to fight the Indians over a vague promise on all land that had made with by the British government previous to Confederation. It was to guarantee the CPR payment for signing the contract to build the railway from eastern Canada to pay the Pacific ocean that the railway would then own.

Today you can check out for yourself just as Laurie did the systematic signing of treaty Indians onto reserves by merely following the main route of the CPR. The dates and areas reveal exactly conform and confirm the accuracies of Laurie's studies. Laurie and I often discussed this.

It began in Ottawa by Canada's first national government. The fact that the railway would take the difficult and expensive route up into the area of the Laurentian plateau seems strange rather than taking the shorter easier more southern route but there was an economic gain for the CPR in this too. Laying the tracks in that almost unpopulated area would be slow difficult and expensive. However the secret of the shield's covered a great mineral wealth was beginning to leak out in prospectors claims in the area and would of course in our time be revealed in the vast wealth

that caused Sudbury, Ontario to become a world known location. The excuse PM MacDonald made to parliament for that was it was essential the railroad be remote from the American boarder after all the War of 1812 when the American's attacked Canada was still fresh in everyone's mind. So MacDonald was able to convince parliament and the voting eastern public that the northern route was most desirable. The cost of the CPR was entirely born by the government of Canada as well as surrender of free land and vast quantities of free crown land still available in the North west. Territories who were not yet part of confederation and paid by taxpayer then just given to the CPR. It was an unbearable financial burden on a small new country that consisted of the three maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario and had no money yet in its budget.

It started the Canadian taxpayer on his long march to growing yearly deficits who's high interest rates soon reached the point where there would be no escape from debt forever. If the building of the CPR, the longest railway in the entire world, put a burden on the Canadian people, it was to place a tragic burden on the native people of Canada by locking them onto small unprofitable reserves just small pieces of land they had a legal claim and placing them under the complete control of the government at Ottawa through the

bureaucrats in the Indian Affairs department. For factual proof you must look to the location and dates of when the Indians were signed into so called "treaties".

C.P.R and Treaties

The only reason the
Canadian Indians
were placed on
reserves was so
the Canadian
Parliament could
assure the CPR
they had a ^{title #} ~~title~~
~~title~~
clear of Indian
which
claims that had
been clearly
establish in the Royal

Proclamation of 1763
For this the government
needed a legal
surrender ~~for~~ ^{of} the
land the CPR was
expecting in pay^{ment}
free along the route.

You will find
no mention of
this in any
~~of~~ parliamentary
report. However Laurie,

with his historical
knowledge of dates
of the treaties and
the final payment
to the CPR, was
aware of what had
taken place. Strangely
enough proof of ~~this~~ ^{that}
land grab from
the Indians is
revealed by the
^{ACTUAL} dates and the ^{RAIL} routes.

THEIR
LEGAL
CLAIM

AND THE DATES SHOW

of when ^{WHERE} Indian tribes
were persuaded to surrender
A TINY PIECE OF THE GREAT LAND &
reserves. In your

imagination ~~and~~
if you look at a
map of today's
vanishing railway
tracks you can
trace the official
original route the
CPR officials
were contemplating

for their railroad.
~~The C.P.R. had not~~
~~only planned to~~
~~get a clear~~
~~title to the land~~
~~but also all the~~
~~minerals~~
It wasn't the reserve
land itself that
was so important
to the C.P.R., but
what ^{was} ~~was~~ exciting

to them was to
obtain a grant
of, at present
unoccupied, crown
lands that the
government could
give them title
to as part of the
payment. They
did not wish to
fight the Indians
over a
vague promise

FREP

A LARGER
PART

OR

WESTER CANADA

EASTERN

CANADIAN ONLY

THEY FELT THEY

WITH A GOOD

THEY WERE GOING
TO BUILD A RAILROAD

THEY WANTED CALIFORNIA

THEY WOULD
BE ABLE
TO GET
TO THE
MOUNTAINS

on all land that
had been ~~held~~ ^{MADE WITH} held by
The British government
previous to confed-
eration.

It was to
guarantee ~~pay~~ ^{payment} the CPR
for signing the
contract ^{to build the railway} from
eastern Canada to ^{PAY}
the Pacific ~~of~~ ocean
THAT THE RAILWAY WOULD THEN ^{OWN}

Today you can
check out for

yourself just as
Laurie did the
systematic signing
of Treaty Indians
onto reserves **BY**
merely following
the main route
of the CPR. ~~The~~ The
dates and areas
EXACTLY CONFORM,
reveal and
confirm ^{THE ACCURACIES OF} Laurie's
studies. Laurie

and I had often
discussed this.

It ^{was} all REFUGEE
OTTAWA BY CANADA'S FIRST NATION
~~eastern Canada~~
★ COURTNEY

The fact that the
railway would
take a difficult
and expensive
route up into the
area of the
Laurentian plateau
seemed strange

rather than the ^{taking} ~~the~~ ~~SHORE~~
^{EASIER} more southern
route ~~from the~~
~~east~~. ¹⁸⁴⁷ There was an
economic ^{GAIN FOR THE} ~~reason~~
^{IN THIS} for this too. Laying
the tracks in
that almost
unpopulated area
would be ~~slow~~
difficult and
expensive. However

The ~~secret~~ ^{4th of} of the
~~shield's mineral~~ ^{COINING CREAT}
wealth was beginning
to leak out in
prospectors claims
in the area and
would of course,
in our time be
revealed in the vast
wealth that caused
Sudbury ^{ONTARIO} to become
a world known

location. The ^{excuse} ~~excuse~~
^{P.N.} MacDonald made to
parliament ^{FOR THAT} was ~~that~~
it was essential
the ~~the~~ railroad
be remote from
the American border,
^{after} ~~after~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ all
the War of 1812
when the Americans
attacked Canada.
was ^{still} fresh in
THE

everyone's ^{MIND} ~~mind~~.
So Macdonald was
able to convince
parliament and
^{THE VOTING MAJORITY} public that the
northern route
was most desirable.
The cost of the CPR
was entirely born
by the government of
Canada ^{AS WELL AS *} ~~was~~
surrender of free land

and ~~so~~ vast quantities
of free crown land
still available in
the North-west
territories who were
not ^{yet} part of confederation
AND THIS BY THE WAY THEN GIVEN
It was an unbearable
financial burden ^{on} of
a small new country
that ~~was~~ consisted
of the three maritime
provinces, Quebec and
Ontario and had no money
~~yet~~ in its budget

~~It would be a
financial burden
still carried by
today's taxpayers
who have watched
the CPP's~~

It started the
Canadian taxpayer
on his long march
to ^{growing} yearly deficits
who's high interest
rates soon reached the

point where there
would be no escape
from debt. ^{FOR EVER} If the
building of the CPR,
the longest railway
in the entire world,
put a burden on
^{the} Canadian people, it
was to place a
tragic burden on the
native people of
Canada by locking

them onto small
unprofitable reserves
JUST SHREDS OF THE LAND THEY
HAD A LEGAL CLAIM
and placing them
under the complete
control of the
government at Ottawa
through the bureau-
crates in the
Indian affairs
department. For
factual proof you
must look to the

location and dates
of when the Indians
were signed into
so called "breaks".



TREATIES AND RAILWAYS

The Indian people with no writing or reading in the English language and no concept at all of the ancient English rights to property be it "my castle is mine" or "my home is my castle" of common law. Their idea of property rights was land belonged to nature and who was on it had the right to live there or hunt there. A sort of "territorial right" that bird watchers observe birds enforcing today, legal little to land was totally alien and totally not understandable to the Indians. They were concerned with where they pitched their teepees and where they could hunt.

The fact their rights had been long ago been preserved by the British for them in treaties made in Europe and often as the result of wars fought there was unknown to them. The governments guardians of laws were another civil service group the department of justice and since the Indians had never been accepted as equal citizens they felt no special responsibility to deal with their affairs at all.

However this vast new country that became a reality as a separate _____ at the time of confederation and had inherited these legal obligation to the Indians chose to ignore them. After all they had too many

Treaties 47
April 26 1994

other vital vast and impossible problems to solve. These were a vast area to be governed political protected by armies with the smallest of population per area in the world to _____ and pay for it. The Indian problem until it became serious could wait.

It might have stayed that way if it hadn't been one of the first priorities the country needed was survey of its vast lands so they could be sold and some means of transport to hold it together. Like the Roman's roads were needed to rule. A rail road was the answer it was the fastest and cheapest means of the day.

The first premier of Canada, drunk or sober John A. MacDonald was at least a man of vision. He must somehow bind this vast territory into a near governable bundle and to tie it in ribbons of still rails was a possible _____ way that could be done if you could get it cheap enough, will outside financing beyond his impoverished countries small money chest of actual cash of land.

Because the empty except of Indians land had been invaded by Europe across the Atlantic a great many eastern Indians had drifted west to where life was freer and the ample food of the buffalo on the plains and the animals in the forest land between them and the

arctic ice was still available. The route of the railway would have to be across those vast almost empty prairie plains and up over almost empty mountains where a large portion of the people were either Indian or independent struggling non Indian immigrates, farmers or settlers. Just squatting on almost free bits of their own owned land. This area had to have government, some sort of law enforcement and justice and also it had to have roads that connected it to the rest of more organized Canada now that the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario were a new country. It was the great need of a railway that forced the government's hand to make some sort of decision about the Indians. Without an army it couldn't be done by force, negotiations were the only way with some sort of delayed promise of compensation to impress the native owners of the land and they sent out an already well trained civil type of administrators to handle the commercial end.

Essential was the fact that although the vote brought peace in England it could not ever be given to these darker natives who so outnumbered them. Civil servants accountable to England were given great powers in administration for the America's a department of Indians Affairs emerged. Today we see only the exploitive nature of the empires but we forget they

actually brought great improvements to both the exploiters and those natives there exploiters in case of existence and growth of knowledge.

In western Canada the invasion had come not via armies but trading posts. The Indians welcomed those as most of us today do a new trading mall full of beautiful displays and available goods.

It was England's failure to give good colonial government to misjudge the growth of the southern warmer half North America that under a foolish kings overtaxing let to the American revolution of their 13 colonies and its loss.

That however had caused Canada to turn into no longer primarily a French governed colony but to an English one. Although Wolfe had with the help of the Indians easily and quickly in _____ conquer the French on the plains of Abraham out of Quebec they had left those conquered with rights to their own language, religion laws government terms more generous than any other previously conquered country. With the American revolution Canada got instantly a large highly cohesive new type of immigrants the V.E. loyalists. There had been English immigrants before but largely except for a few settlements failed

attempts it was largely isolated individuals seeking more of this new area. He chose to build on a high hill covered with available boulders. However in the first spring of its building in _____ the workmen as they ate their lunch in the noon day sun noticed the entire hill seemed to be moving. The hill wasn't they had built on top of the largest snake pit in the North West. In desperation the foreman offered a _____ to the workmen _____ finally they gave up and started a new government capital building on a new location. I often worry if that snake hill was symbolic but despite it the North West Territories was launched and the way made clear to build the railway across the plains, what was often referred to as "just Indian territory".

To the south the U.S.A. had sent out their veteran cavalry from the fierce battle civil they had fought. they with two wars a fierce revolution and a civil war had acquired armies.

As a result the Canadian west would be governed by a civilian military force rather than the trained only in fighting army of the U.S.A.

A government for a vast territory they had just named after the direction they pointed to when they wanted to

The Indians had already legal peace treaties to protect their legal ones even if they were unaware of them. Further they had been living with the whites in peace already for over hundreds of years. They had the conflicts that seem to always arise when humans live in close proximity and ones we still are deeply aware of in our modern cities but no often war conditions existed at all.

Canada had only inherited small armies from the previous English rule and their French so a new police force was formed named the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of volunteer civilians adventurers. Fortunately it was headed up on its march west because they had to ride all the way by a lawyer. In the strong neighbour

Highway treaties
or railway

The Indian people will no writing
or reading in the English language
& no concept at all of the ancient
rights to property be it "my castle is
mine" or my home is my castle of
common law. Their idea of property
rights was ^{land} it belonged to nature
& who was on it had the right
to live there or hunt there. A
sort of ^{time earned + used} territorial right that ~~the~~
~~birds of~~ ~~watch~~ birdwatchers
absolve ~~today~~ birds enforcing
today. ~~For~~ legal title to land
was totally alien & totally
not understandable to the Indians.
They were concerned with where
they pitched their teepees & where
they could hunt.

The fact their rights had been
long ago been preserved by the
British for them in treaties
was ~~unknown~~ made in Europe
& after as the result of wars
fought there was unknown to
them. ~~If the gov~~ The governments
guardians of laws were another
civil service group the department
of justice & since the Indians

had never been accepted as equal citizens they felt no special responsibility to deal with their affairs at all.

However this vast new country that became a reality ^{as a separate entity} at the time of confederation had intended these legal obligations to the Indians chose to ignore them after all they had ~~too~~ many other real ^{and} ~~most~~ ^{impossible} problems to solve. A ^{huge} vast area to be governed & policed protected by armies with the smallest of population per area in the world to do it & pay for it. The Indian problem until it became serious could wait.

It might have stayed that way if it hadn't been one of the first priorities the country needed ^{was} survey of its vast lands ^{so they could be used} & some means of transport to hold it together like the Romans roads were needed to unite. The railroad was the answer

railway

it was the fastest & cheapest means
of the day.

The first premier of Canada, drunk
or sober John A. Macdonald was
at least a man of vision, he
must somehow bend this vast
territory into a ^{real} governable bundle
& to tie it in ribbons of steel
rails was a ^{power} way ^{done} that ~~possibly~~ that
could be done if you could
get it cheap enough, with outside
financing. Beyond his impoverished
country's ^{small} money chest of actual cash
on hand.

Because ~~Canada~~ the empty
except for Indians land had
been invaded ^{by europe} from across the
atlantic a great many eastern
Indians had drifted west to
where life was fuller & the ~~fulfill~~
had ~~food~~ on the ample food
of the Buffalo on the plains &
the animals in the forest land
between them & the ~~water~~ ^{water} ~~ice~~
was still available. The
~~fast~~ route of the railway
would have to be across these

#10

about an

of vast prairie floors + up over almost
empty mountains where ^{the majority} ~~the majority~~
~~of people were~~ a large portion of
the people were either Indians or
independent ~~sluggish~~ ^{non Indian} immigrants ^{lawless}
⁷⁰⁰⁰ squalling on ~~in~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~of~~ ~~land~~ ~~that~~ ~~was~~ ~~owned~~
free bits of land. Their own owned
land. This area had to have
government, some sort of law
enforcement + justice + also
it had to have a road that
connected it to the rest of
more organized Canada now
that the Maritimes, Quebec +
Ontario were a new country.
It was the ^{real} need of a railway
that forced ~~the way~~ for
~~some sort of new settlement~~
the government's hand to make
some sort of decision about
the Indians. Without an army
A good ~~cheap~~ + it
it couldn't be done by force
negotiations were the only way
with some sort of delayed
promise of compensation to

impress the native owners of the land
& they sent out an already well trained
civil type of administrators to handle
the commercial end,

Essential was the fact that although
the vote brought peace in England it
could not ever be given to these
darker natives who so outnumbered them
Civil servants accountable to
England were given great powers of in-
administration for the Americas a
department of Indian affairs emerged.

~~The~~ Today we see the exploitive
nature of the empires but we forget
they ~~actually~~ brought great improve-
ments to ^{most persons} both the exploiters & these
^{natives also} exploiters in ~~word~~ ease of existence
& growth of knowledge.

In Western Canada the invasion
had come not via armies ^{of conquest} but trading
posts. ~~To~~ The Indians welcomed that
as most of us today do a new
trading mall full of beautiful
displays & available goods.

It was England's failure to give good
colonial government to misjudge the

growth of the southern ^{western} half of the
~~North part of the American continent~~
North America that under a ^{political} federal
bureaucracy overlaid led to the ~~the~~
American revolution of their 13 colonies
& its loss.

That however ~~was a~~ had
caused Canada to turn into
no longer a ~~French colony~~ but
~~also~~ primarily a French governed
colony but to an English one.
Although Wolfe had with the help
of the Indians easily & quickly ^{con-}
^{the sea} ~~conquer~~ the French on the plains
of abraham out of Quebec they had
left those conquered with rights
to their own language, religion laws
government terms more generous
than any other previously conquered
country. ~~With~~ the American revolution
Canada got instantly a large
highly cohesive new type of immigrants
the U.C. loyalists. There had been
English ~~and~~ immigrants before but
largely except for a few settlement
failed attempts it was largely
isolated individuals seeking more

of this new area. He chose to
build on a high hill, covered
with ~~boulders~~ available boulders

However on the first spring of
its building on _____ the
workmen as they ate their lunch
in the ^{sun} noon day sun noticed the
entire hill seemed to be moving.

The hill wasn't they had built
on top of the largest snake pit
in the North West. In desperation
the foreman offered a _____
to the workmen.

finally they gave up & started
a new ~~of~~ government capital
building, on a new ^{capital} location.
I often worry if that snake
hill was symbolic, but despite
it the North West railway
was launched, ~~and~~ the way
made ^{clear} ready to build the
railway across ^{the new} what was
often referred to as "~~Indian~~ ^{Indian} ~~land~~ ^{land}
Indian
territory."

to the south they ^{VSA} had sent out their
^{over} ^{capable} veterans from the fierce bitter civil
they had fought. They will two wars
a fierce revolution & a civil war had
acquired armies

As a result the ^{border} West ~~had~~ would
be ~~formed~~ ^{governed} by a civilian military
force rather than the ^{trained only to} fighting
~~the~~ army of the VSA.

A government for a ^{void} territory
they had just named after the
direction ~~not that~~ they pointed to where
they wanted to point to it
North West was appointed

It was a political appointment
rather than ~~from~~ ^{from} Ottawa not an elected head
of government; ^{figures} given to an ^{above} intellectual
journalist & defeated political
candidate as ~~from~~ ^{from} the marines David Laird

First they had to declare a
capital ^{with no regards} as close to the
east ~~seemed~~ wise & the
site was chosen by the
man who got the contract
to build the "capital" ~~now~~

be paid ^{off only} in the far future seemed
the only way. The government
already had been forced to pay
the H.P.C. company to terminate
its lease + now there was another
vast bill the cost of the railway.
They decided to solve both the
Indian problem + the railway
problem to ~~pay~~ make immediate
payment of the only thing they
had left off + that was empty
land in the north west territories.
It is estimated one in ^{ten} ~~ten~~
sections was given the CPR +
as for the Indians by telling
them part of their own vast
land would be ~~for~~ theirs
exclusive of whites + ^{purchase} payments
made ^{very} small but to go on
forever into the dim unseen
future would be a good
solution that would satisfy
all concerned.

~~It was made~~
It would be a railway that
would demand peace treaties

with Indians who said they had
to cross who needed treaties more
than even the Canadian government
than the Indians

The Indians had already ^{legal rights} peace
treaties ^{is proved the} legal ones even if they were
unaware of them. ^{Furber} They had
been living with the whites in con-
peace already for ^{over} hundreds of
years. They had ^{it was here people} the conflicts
that seem to always arise when
humans live in close proximity
& ones we still are deeply aware
of in our modern, cities but
no ^{open} war conditions existed at
all.

~~It was~~

Canada had only ^{small} a mounted army
from the ^{provinces} English & then French to
~~maintain~~ a new police force
~~was~~ was formed named The
Royal ~~Mounted Police~~ Mounted
Police of ^{volunteers} civilians' adventures
Fortunately it was headed up
on its march west because they
had to ride all the way by a
lawyer. In the strong neighbour

TREATIES

In the signing of Indian treaties, the Indian not only temporarily surrendered their immediate right to land they had established by occupancy and past treaties signed with European powers but many of them also were robbed of one's most personal possessions -- their own name. It was then the Indian like a few famous authors such as Mark Twain gained a "nom de plume" -- names conceived from a pen. the authors had chosen theirs but for Indians their new names came from the pen of arrogant employees of the department of Indian Affairs who were present at treaty signing.

(To be already available - Hobbema story, Indian alphabet)

Today attempts to recover Indian names for their tribes in becoming universal. This is probably necessary healing procedure of a long time would that was imposed on Indians but the confusion it is creating and the Indians loss of their own history because of changed names of their tribes may not be sufficient compensation. How can we whites criticize this in a society where we daily transfer meaningful titles into mere initials. Governments try to ~~administrate~~ desperately seek what they feel is just a more sellable name.

avoid criticism by just renaming a past dept failure and the ad men

✓ Treaties
Sept 27/93

John Laurie made an important change in the history of Indian people so the names the Indians were using and he used at the time of that change should be recorded as such in his history so accuracy can be confirmed.¹

¹ At the back of the book are the 1990's names currently used of tribes.

Reference re: today's names of tribes Laurie dealt with are listed.

In the signing of Ind treaties, the Ind not only ~~lost~~
temporarily surrendered their immediate right to land
they had established by occupancy & past treaties
signed with European powers but ~~they~~ ^{many of them} also were
robbed of ^{one's} most personal possession -- their own name.
It was then the Ind like a few famous authors such as
Mark Twain gained a "nom de plume" -- names
~~from~~ ^{conceived} from a pen. The authors had chosen their
but for Ind their new names came from the pen of
arrogant employees of the Dept of Ind Aff who were
present at treaty signing.

(To be already available - Hobbema story, Ind
alphabet)

Today attempts to recover Ind names for their tribe is
becoming universal. This is ~~possible~~ ~~a~~ ~~needed~~ ~~establish~~
~~a~~ probably necessary healing procedure of a long term
~~trauma~~ wound that was imposed on Ind but the
Confusion it is creating & the Ind loss of their own
history because of changed names of their tribe may
not be sufficient compensation. How can we white
enrich ~~this~~ this in a society where we daily transfer
meaningful titles into mere initials. Govts ~~try~~ try to
avoid criticism by ^{just renaming} ~~giving~~ a part dept failure and the
Ad men desperately seek what they feel is just a more
sellable name.

John Laurie changed made an important change
in the history of Ind people so ~~the names~~
the names the Ind were using & be used at the time
of that change
~~should be recorded~~ for accuracy ~~names~~ should be
recorded as such in ^{his} history so ~~so~~ accuracy can
be confirmed ¹

at the back of the book see the 1990's names of tribes ^{currently used}

1. Reference re: ^{today's} ~~change~~ names of tribes Laurie dealt with are as listed.

3
13.15
4.95

16.875
12.375
5.5

68.0625

27
6

TREATIES

TO THE INDIANS WHO RECEIVED THEIR TREATY MONEY FROM
THE HANDS OF A MOUNTIE, IT WAS A BINDING AND SACRED
CEREMONY. THEY WOULD ONLY RECEIVE THE MONEY FROM THE HANDS
OF A MOUNTIE IN HIS SCARLET TUNIC AND WITH THE UNION JACK
FLYING OVERHEAD. HOW FIRMLY THIS IS BELIEVED BY THE
INDIANS. THIS IS PROVEN BY AN INCIDENT THAT OCCURRED IN
SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN WHEN THE INDIANS REFUSED TO TAKE THEIR
TREATY MONEY BECAUSE THE NEW CANADIAN FLAG WITH THE RED
MAPLE LEAF AND WHITE WAS FLYING AND THEY HAD TO SEND FOR
THE APPROPRIATE UNION JACK. *THIS WAS AN INDICATION
OF THE INDIAN'S FIRM LOYALTY.*

FROM LAIRD OF THE WEST

BY: JOHN W. CHALMERS

CHAPTER 9 PAGE 124

Treaties

①

To the Indian's ^{who} received
their treaty money from
the hands of a Mountie
it was a binding and
sacred ceremony. They
would only receive the
money from ^{the hands} ~~a~~ Mountie
in his scarlet tunic
and with the Union
Jack flying over head.
How firmly this is
believed by the Indians.
This is proven by an

incident that occurred ②
in Southern Saskatchewan
when the Indians refused
to take their ^{treaty} money
because the new ~~can~~
Canadian flag with the
red maple ^{leaf} and white
was flying and they
had to send for the
appropriate Union Jack.

Chapter
9
p. 124

From

Laird of the West

by John W Chalmers

Det seling Enterprizes
Ltd.

Calgary, 1981.

INDIAN TREATY

During the early white mans efforts at listing and recording them the Indians names like a few famous authors such as "Mark Twain" the Indians gained "nom de plumes". Theirs were indeed only names from a pen but the pen was seed in the case of the Indians in his nor in his own hand and given by _____ but in an arrogant employee of Indian _____.

A name is one of your most personal possession a close as your own nose and to blacken or change it is hurtful to your person and insulting to your pride.

Today tribes and sometimes Indians are trying to _____ back to _____ their own family or tribes names. This has produced confusion but since we whites began that we should have patience with their now searching of their lost past identity.

~~(NAMES)~~ THEIR

~~INDIAN~~

EARLY /1 HANS

After the whites ~~made~~ ^{reading} efforts
at ~~listing~~ ^{reading} them, the Indians

NAMES

like a few famous authors
such as

like "Mark Twain" gained
"nom de plumes" There were

indeed ^{only} names from a pen, but
to the pen in ~~the~~ ^{was used} case of the

Indians ~~was not held in his~~
~~own hand~~ ^{by choice} but in an arrogant

~~not~~ ^{white} ~~department~~
EMPLOYEE OF INDIAN ~~DEPT~~ ^{DEPT}

A name is ~~to~~ ^{of} your
most personal ~~of~~ ^{of} possessions
as close ^{as} your own ~~language~~
nose + to blotter ^{to you} ~~change it~~
~~is~~ is hurtful ^{insulting} to
your pride

Today tribes ^{sometimes} Indian
are trying to ~~install~~ ^{BACK TO} their own
family ~~OR~~ ^{OR} tribes names. They
has produced confusion but we
and we ~~will~~ ^{begin} that we

9

should have patience with their
NOW ~~scoring~~ ^{scoring} of their ~~own~~ ^{past} identity.

~~WE HAVE NOT USED MANY~~
~~OF THEIR NAMES FOR~~

9

TREATIES

SO MANY OF THE RECORDS WE HAVE OF EARLY INDIANS WERE WRITTEN AS PART OF OFFICIAL CHURCH REPORTS, R.C.M.P. REPORTS AND BY OFFICIAL AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT WHICH WERE ALL NATURALLY BIAS IN FAVOR OF THE WRITER'S PERFORMANCE.

OFTEN IT IS IN ^{THE} REMARKS OF UNPREJUDICED ORDINARY CITIZENS WHERE WE FIND UNREPORTED AND SURPRISE^{ING} VIEWPOINTS (INCLUDE HERE REMARKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S BROTHER WRITTEN IN A LETTER OR THOSE OF AN EQUALLY FAMOUS BRITISH RELATIVE OF CHARLES DICKENS REGARDING TREATIES.) OR AN EARLY RESPECTED SOUTHERN ALBERTA PIONEERS (GATEZ) OF THE LOUIS REBELLION. AT LEAST THEY PROVIDED US WITH A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE.

TREATIES

So many of the records we have of early indians were written as part of official church reports, R.C.M.P. reports and by official agents of the department which were all naturally biased in favor of the writers performance.

~~Law~~ Often it is in remarks of unprejudiced ordinary citizens where we find unreported and surprising side viewpoint (include here remarks of Sir Walter Scott)

brother written in a letter
or those of Charles Dickens
^{an equally famous British relative}
regarding treaties.

or an early respected
southern ^{alberta} ~~missionary~~ ^{pioneers} of the Louis Riel
Rebellion.
Gater

~~at least they give us a~~
~~different view point~~
at least they provide
us with a different perspective.

Letters Nicolai find are in the
archive of REMP (phone book)
Wrote to the daughter
of an Inn-keeper -

attempts to write in a colorful
^{manner} way "they don't dust the
furniture, the dust is the
furniture". They were witty &
observant accounts of events we
take now reverently as history.
↳ & wittily making of a
great & rare picture ^{summed up} of a
mere observer who had no
axe to grind.

He reflects one with a fine
education.

signing -

DICKENS

Chap 3 page 39
Famine

Starvation

Jan 10th Edmonton

The Edmonton Bulletin declared

"Whole families in starvation

- while any quantity of provisions

+ clothing is stored in the

government warehouses"

names Commissioner Dewdney

of the department

during the Fuel Rebellion

Camps at Frog Lake - Big Bear

Big Bear + traders wife

John ~~Fast~~

TOOTOOSIS - By

Norman Leulman

+ Jean Gooderue

Golden Post press 1982



TREATY

Because they had been told treaty signing would be the end to starvation to Indians it was a time of joy. In _____ and the reporter's present they describe their mock battles all night dancing and the joy of eating and buying possession, beads, iron pots and ribbons from the white traders who had all come and whose peddler _____ literally encircled the camp. Fortunately the greatest Indian painter of them all Charlie Russel of Great Falls Montana spent 3 years of his life living as a fugitive from some small conflict on the law with Alberta's Blood Indians and so we have a true record of their way of life. He painted the giant 12 feet by 9 feet picture of Indians putting on the same kind of display when Sacawace the Indian woman from memory had guided the American Lewis and Clarke expedition across a continent and showed them route over the Rockies to the Pacific.

Treaty #19
July 13/194

THEY HAD TOLD
OPEN

Treaty
SIGNING WOULD

BECAUSE TREATY ~~RECORDED~~ THE
 END ~~TO~~ STARVATION TO INDIANS IT
 WAS A TIME OF JOY. IN HOODIES
 AND THE REPORTERS PRESENT THEY
 DESCRIBE THEIR MUCK BATTLES ALL
 NIGHT DANCING AND THE JOY OF
 EATING AND BUYING "PERSONS"
 BEADS & IRON POT & RIBBONS FROM
 THE WHITE TRADER WHO HAD WAGONS
~~WAGONS~~ AND WHOSE PEDDLAR WAGONS
 LITERALLY ENCIRCLED THE CAMP.
 FORTUNATELY THE BRATES ~~A~~
 INDIAN PAINTER OF THEM ALL
 CHARLIE RUSSEL ^{OF GREAT FALLS} SPENT 3 YEARS OF
 HIS LIFE WITH LIVING AS A FUGITIVE
 FROM SOME SMALL CONFLICT ^{ON} WITH THE
 LAW ^{IN} ALBERTA'S BLOOD INDIANS AND
 SO WE HAVE A TRUE RECORD OF
 THEIR WAY OF LIFE. HE PAINTED THE
 M. A. CIAUT 12 FEET BY NINE PICTURE
 OF ^{MONTANA PLAIN} INDIANS PUTTING ON THE SAME
 KIND OF DISPLAY WHEN SACRIFICE

THE INDIAN WOMAN FROM MEMOY HAD
GUIDED THE AMERICAN LEWIS & CLARK
EXPEDITION
ACROSS A CONTINENT ^{SHOWED} THEM ROUTE OVER THE
THE ROCKIES TO THE PACIFIC

TREATIES

The Indians signed them because they were gift _____
and they were slowly starving to death. The government
of Canada offered these so called peace treaties only _
_____ recognizing legal title to the land
that past European treaties signed by England had once
recognized. Indians had a claim in these land the
reason the newly formed Canadian government had to get
legal clearance to the land was they had to have that
land first of all to pay the promised Hudson Bay
Company payment they were demanding. A transfer to
them with clear title of thousands of western Canada
land. At the same time the Canadian Pacific Railway
were also demanding they receive prepayment for
beginning and to build and building a railway that
would be owned by the Railway company not the citizens
of Canada at all. Why had our Canadian government
offered such shamefully low terms to a race who had
done them no harm?

I suppose one can say in their defence they became this
new country broke. The last open crown owned lands had
been sold in Ontario by western treaty signing time.
Those profits were gone they had already agreed to pay
and were in dept to the two giant private corporations.
Hudson Bay Company _____ in cash plus clear title

Treaties #7
July 6/94

to millions of acres title free land in the Canadian northwest and even more to the Canadian Pacific Railway. "The chief of all the white person, the great white mother and Queen Victoria will treat your children just as she does ours" There had been no wars at all to close, or stop with a peace treaty. These peace treaties seemed a gift giving ceremony. The whites offered the gifts of lots of food, some precious money _____ to buy some traders goods in their vans surrounded the encampment more food and promises of more food and money in the future also there were gifts of big silver medals, and coats for the chiefs and promises that their gifts would be an area of land forever. To the Indians their for as long as the sun shines and the waters flow. That exclusively would be for their own their homes then there was that most telling promise of all the government made.

TREATIES

THE INDIANS SIGNED THEM
BECAUSE THEY WERE ^{GIFT} ~~OFFERED~~
AND THEY WERE
SLOWLY STARVING TO

DEATH ~~BY~~ THE GOVERN-
MENT OF CANADA ^{ON} SUDDENLY
OFFERED THEM 30 BALK
M-PEACE TREATIES ~~AND TO~~
ONLY ~~A LEGAL~~
~~SOME GET A DOCUMENTS~~
THOSE TREATIES SIGNED ONE'S
THAT ~~GAVE THEM A LEGAL~~
^{WOULD} ~~TO~~ ^{DOMIN A}
TITLES RECOGNIZING LEGAL

TITLE ~~THAT~~ TO THE
THAT ~~WAS~~ ^{LAND} THAT
LAND, THAT PAST EUROPEAN

TREATIES SIGNED BY
^{ONCE}
ENGLAND HAD RECOGNIZED

THE INDIANS ^{DID} HAD A CLAIM
~~WAS~~ IN THESE LAND

THE REASON THE NEWLY
FORMED CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
HAD TO GET ^{LEGAL} CLEARANCE

TO THE LAND WAS THEY
HAD TO HAVE THAT LAND
FIRST OF ALL TO PAY OFF

~~THE H.B.C. FOR THE TITLE~~

~~TO THE NW. WESTERN~~
THE ALREADY MADE
~~HALF OF CANADA~~
PROMISE

THE H.B.C. PAYMENT H.B.C.

THEY WERE DEMANDING

~~A TRANSFER TO THEM WITH~~
~~WAS CASH OF AND A~~
~~CLEAR OF~~
TITLE TO THOUSANDS OF
WESTERN CANADA LAND.

~~AND~~ AT THE SAME TIME

THE C. P. R. RAILROAD

ALSO
WERE DEMANDING THEY

PRE
RECIPE PAYMENT FOR
JUST BEGINING + TO BUILD AND
IN BUILDING ~~AT THE~~ RAILWAY
THAT WOULD BE OWNED BY THEM
~~THEY WOULD OWN NOT~~

RAILWAY
CANADA, COMPANY NOT THE

~~GOOD~~ CITIZENS OF

CANADA AT ALL.

WHY HADN'T OUR
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
OFFERED SUCH SHAMEFULLY
LOW TERMS TO A RACE
WHO HAD DONE THEM NO
HARM?

I SUPPOSE ONE CAN
SAY IN THEIR DEFENCE
THEY BECAME THIS NEW
COUNTRY BROKE.
THE LAST ^{OPEN} ^{OWNED} CROWN LANDS
HAD BEEN SOLD IN
ONTARIO THE BY

WESTERN TREATY SIGNING
THOSE PROFITS WERE OUR
TIME. THEY HAD ALREADY
AGREED TO PAY ^{4 WERE IN DEBT} THE
TWO GIANT ^{PRIVATE} CORPORATIONS
M.B.C. IN CASH

PLUS CLEAR TITLE TO
MILLIONS OF ACRES IN
2 TITLE FREE LAND IN THE
CANADA WEST NORTHWEST
AND EVEN MORE TO THE
C.P.R. AND ~~THESE~~
COMPANIES ^(ADD CANADA)
~~WERE STRONG CAPABLE~~
~~NOT ALONE~~

ALL, "THE CHIEF OF ALL

THE WHITE PERSONS

QUEEN^N THE GREAT WHITE
MOTHER, *QUEEN VICTORIA
WILL TREAT

YOUR CHILDREN^{JUST} AS SHE

DOES & DOES" (as
reported to parliament
~~she~~ ~~made~~ on treaties
THERE HAD
AT ALL

BEEN NO WAR TO

CLOSE, OR STOP WITH

A PEACE TREATY AT

ALL.

THESE PEACE TREATIES

~~TO HUNT ON, INSTEAD
THEY WERE WHAT
DREDEN CALLED
A WERE GIFT CEREMONY.
AT TREATY TIME THE
WHITES WHICH TO THE
INDIANS WAS A CEREMONY
SEEMED A ^{WAS} GIFT GIVING CEREMONY,
THE WHITES OFFERED
THE GIFTS OF LOTS OF
FOOD, SOME ~~WAS~~ PRECIOUS
MONEY TO BUY SOME
FUR TRADERS COOKS IN
THEIR VANS WHICH
THAT SURROUNDED THE
ENCAMPMENT IN REDDLE
BRINGING WITH MORE FOOD &~~

PROMISES OF MORE FOOD

MONEY IN THE FUTURE WERE
ALSO THEIR GIFTS

~~TREATY~~ FULFILLMENT ^{OR} BIG

SILVER MEDALS, AND

COATS FOR THE CHINMS

AND PROMISES THAT
THEIR GIFT WOULD BE
~~THEY WOULD HAVE AN~~

AN AREA OF LAND FOREVER.
POINT TO THE INDIANS THEIR
AS LONG AS THE SUN

SHINES AND THE WATERS
FLOW. THAT ^{LAND} WOULD BE FOR
EXCLUSIVELY THEIR

JUST THEIR
OWN ~~FOR THEIR~~ HOMES

THEN THERE WAS
AND THAT MOST

TELLING PROMISE OF
ALL THE GOVERNMENT MADE



TREATIES

In the treaties they were never told Queen Victoria no longer governed them nor was it explained to them they had already lost their land. The implication given was hunting for food would not be stopped - well not stopped on any crown lands not occupied. Indians had not realized that in Ontario all crown lands had already been sold, and the government and CPR were already counting on and advertising for buyers of that unoccupied land in western Canada.

Treaties #3
Aug 193

TREATIES

~~THE~~

IN THE
TREATIES
THEY WERE
NEVER TOLD
QUEEN VICTORIA
NO LONGER
GOVERNED THEM
NOR ~~IT~~ WAS
IT ~~REALLY~~ EXPLAINED
TO THEM THEY
HAD ALREADY
LOST THEIR LAND,
~~AT THE~~ THE ^{GIVEN} IMPLICATION WAS
HUNTING FOR FOOD
WOULD NOT BE
STOPPED - WELL
NOT STOPPED ON
ANY CROWN LANDS
NOT OCCUPIED,
~~AND THAT HAVING~~

INDIANS HAD NO
NOT REALIZING IN
THAT IN
ONTARIO ALL
CROWN LANDS HAD
ALREADY BEEN
SOLD, AND THE
GOVERNMENT &
CPR WERE
ALREADY COUNTING
ON AND ADVERTISING
FOR BUYERS OF
THAT UNOCCUPIED
LAND IN WESTERN
CANADA



TREATIES

The government knew that Queen Victoria no longer controlled them. The Indians concept was a chief spoke for all his people so they told the Indians they were dealing with a great ^{their} chief their chief and known to the Indians to Indian women Queens were called "Mothers". The mounties whose fairness they had learned to respect were called the Royal North West Mounted Police and were that Queens respected soldiers.

It was shear misrepresentation and to a trusting people in their unfortunate future Indians would still hopefully rely on the Queen as I would be forced to accept.

As early as _____ an Indian chief had sent a complaint to Queen Victoria and at least received an answer. Down east Indians had fought in Queens regiments to defend Canada against the Americans. Little did they know it was no Queen they were dealing with. It was instead a bunch of eastern unknown politicians of four years duration only. Nor that the big rush to sigh the Indians now in treaty wasn't the proper one they were starving to death but was to get a clear legal title to land in the North West Territories so they could then give some of that land to pay back

Treaties #9
Aug 5/94

the money they had promised to the Hudson Bay Company corporation in their deal with them or worse yet the Canadian Pacific Railway company a company in which many of the politicians had a financial interest in promoting so true there would be a bringing down of a government on a proven "scandal".

For those reasons primarily was "the rush" of signing the western plains Indians in treaty. If doubtful if Victoria had even heard of this, nor had the western missionaries or even our early settlers although already the search for buyable, sellable land was on, and so we have the beginning in the west of the first of many "land grabs" from Indians ones that had been going on down east for years. What drove the Indians to signing the treaties. They had little or no explanation of what they were, was hunger, hunger close to death.

A very true description of this is found in a bride who came west with her husband _____ forget who served a western Canada's (Laird goes in here)

In all fairness the federal government had not promoted this hunger, Its cause was a phenomena of nature a lesson on the grand scale of how dependant humans beings are on nature.

The centuries old food base for natives living on a great plains had been their amazing skill in hunting the largest animal on the North American continent they called the buffalo.

The immense flat plains stretching across the mid west of this whole American continent was a natural pasture ground for this largest of our animals. It supplied most easy nutritive grass and had few barriers. It supplied an inventive and brave native people not only most of their food, but also the material for their homes, the heat in a freeless land for their warmth and fires their tools and their clothes. For centuries untold they had lived together. One of the first explorers reported seeing one he thought must be a water bison like in Asia in Florida.

These _____ beasts also tended to move on their yearly migrations from the cool north to the warm south pastures in herds when seen by early explorers were unbelievable. Often a mile wide and two miles long touching head to tail. They cut swathes and dead ruts where they walked for the first unmounted Indians to hunt them on foot with a wooden bow and a flint chipped arrow head required immense skill and courage. To butcher them hours of skill. Their was no advantage for the Indian than to kill more than he could use.

The Indians knew a secret about the buffalo that giant animals small ears vibrated fiercely to sound. A secret the white man never learnt till he tried to head them with helicopters to a protected northern area. Noise causes them to stampede and buffalo are killed and mashed to pieces by the very size of their herds. The Indians used this knowledge to often to drive the herds into corrals where single slaughter was possible or getting them to run over cliffs before they could swerve away. Below these were waiting Indians and their women who would immediately finish the injured buffalo off with a bone knife. No safe job the woman would immediately start cutting up the animals into thin strips of meat smoke this over smouldering fires for days and wrapping it in its fat place the ball into a bag of either the animals cleaned bladder or scrapped clean skin lined bag. They called it pemigan and buried it memorized sights it would be still good 10 years later while in a hungry winter or long trail trip. They stripped its fur to use the floor of a bed and sides of their cane shaped teepee portable homes. Its horns were liquid barriers or glasses and in fall they gathered their son baked droppings from the prairie they had pastured or crossed on and these served as the most amazing fuel on the treeless prairies. They burn slowly extremely hot and odourless and are portable lit or unlit. Too the Indian he was

their true provider and they gave him godly honour constantly painted him and telling tales about him. The Indians had shared the land with him for centuries when it would seem their tribes were larger. It wasn't Indians wanton shots from the traders guns or bullets they were too expensive and their weren't enough Indians. Many more were killed by whites when they migrated south of the boarder. As they were _____ in number American Indians sometimes set fires along the boarders to stop their spring migration north ward. The new American railways ran _____ for daring white hunters who enjoyed the sport of shooting them from the safety of the train's windows. That fine man General Sheeman in a Texas political speech said part of his campaign would be to offer medals to white buffalo hunters medals with a picture of a dead buffalo on one side and a dead Indian on the other. It was common knowledge to blame Indians still depended on the buffalo as his food base.

No doubt barred wire fences often turned the heros route but anyone who today is handling those those glorious beasts as cattle will tell you what fierce fence breakers they are. Incidentally the white man now some domesticated meat is for sale will tell you how tasty it is and its nutrition value seems safer and higher than domestic beef. For centuries the Indians

survived on it in a cold area with few wild cereals or vegetables as a supplement. The strange disappearance of the vast buffalo herds in an almost 3 year times is one of the great ecology tragedies of all time and led to the starving Indians into surrendering the lands they had a legal claim to for a pittance and on which they had never been even once conquered on for the promises of land and food and future care of their children for all until the sun ceases to shine and the rivers flow. The trouble was the buffalo's disappearance coincided.

CANADIAN

TREATIES
RENEW

THE GOVERNMENT

THAT QUEEN VICTORIA NO LONGER
CONTROLLED THEM ~~THAT OR THE~~
~~AT ALL TO PLAY ON~~ THE INDIANS

CONCEPT OF A CHIEF SPOKE
FOR ALL HIS PEOPLE ^{SO} THEY

~~WAS~~ TOLD THE INDIANS ~~THAT~~ THEY
WERE DEALING WITH A CHIEF ^{OF} THEIR
NAME AND KNOWN TO ~~THE INDIANS~~ ~~THE~~ TO

INDIANS WOMEN QUEENS WERE
CALLED "MOTHERS". ~~AND~~ THE

^{HAD} MOUNTIES WHOSE FAIRNESS THEY
RESPECTED WERE ~~THAT~~ THE

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED
POLICE ^{WERE} THAT QUEENS ^{THAT} RESPECTED HER
SOLDIERS, ^{HAD}

IT WAS SHEER MISREPRESENTATION
TO A TRUSTING PEOPLE IN THEIR
UNFORTUNATE FUTURE ^{THEY} INDIANS
WOULD STILL ^{HOPEFULLY} RELY ON THE QUEEN
AS I WOULD BE FORCED TO
ACCEPT.

AS EARLY AS THE AN INDIAN

GLORIOUS BEASTS AS CATTLE ~~IT~~
WILL TELL YOU WHAT FIERCE BRUCE
BREAKERS THEY ARE. INCIDENTALLY
THE WHITE MAN NOW SOME DOMESTICATED
MEAT IS FOR SALE WILL TELL YOU HOW
TASTY IT IS AND IT NUTRITION VALUE
SEEMS SAFER AND HICHER THAN
DOMESTIC BEEF. FOR CENTURIES THE
INDIANS SURVIVED ON IT IN A COLD AREA
WITH ~~NO~~ ^{FEW} CEREALS OR EVEN WILD
CEREALS OR VEGETABLES AS A
SUPPLEMENT. THE STRANGE ^{LAST} ~~LAST~~ ^{NEEDS}
DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BUFFALO
IN AN ALMOST 3 YEAR TIMES
IS ONE OF THE GREAT ECOLOGY
TRAGEDIES OF ALL TIME AND LED
TO THE ~~INDIA~~ STARVING INDIANS
INTO SURRENDERING THE LANDS THEY
HAD A LEGAL CLAIM TO, AND ON
WHICH THEY HAD NEVER BEEN EVEN
ONCE CONQUORED ON. FOR THE PROMISES
OF LAND AND FOOD AND FUTURE
CARE OF THEIR CHILDREN ^{FOR ALL TIME} UNTIL
THE ~~RIVERS~~ SUN CEASES TO SHINE
AND THE RIVERS FLOW.
~~THE~~ THE TROUBLE WAS THE
BUFFALO'S DISAPPEARANCE COINCIDED

CHIEF HAD SENT A COMPLAINT
TO QUEEN VICTORIA AND AT LEAST
RECEIVED AN ANSWER. DOWN EAST
INDIANS HAD FOUGHT IN QUEEN'S
REGIMENTS TO DEFEND CANADA AGAINST
THE AMERICANS IN ~~INDIAN~~ ^{LITTLE DID}
THEY KNOW IT WAS NO QUEEN THEY ^{HONORED LONG ESTABLISHED}
WERE DEALING. IT WAS INSTEAD
A BUNCH OF ^{EASTERN UNKNOWN} POLITICIANS OF FOUR
YEARS DURATION ONLY. NOR THAT
THE BIG RUSH TO SIGN THE INDIANS
NOW IN TREATY WASNT THE PROPER
ONE THEY WERE STARVING TO DEATH
BUT WAS TO GET A CLEAR ^{LEGAL} TITLE
TO LAND IN THE NORTH WEST
TERRITORIES SO THEY COULD
THEN GIVE ^{SELL} THAT ^{OR} LAND TO THE
PAY BACK THE MONEY THEY
HAD PROMISED TO THE HBC
CORPORATION IN THEIR DEAL
WITH THEM OR WORSE YET

TRADERS COUS OR BULLETTS THEY
WERE TOO EXTENSIVE AND THEIR
WEREN'T ENOUGH INDIANS, ~~INSTEAD~~
MANY MORE WERE KILLED BY
WHITES WHEN THEY MIGRATED
SOUTH OF THE BORDER, ~~THEIR~~
THE AS THEY WERE MURDERED IN
MORNING AMERICAN INDIANS SOMETIMES
SET FIRES ALONG THE BORDERS
TO STOP THEIR SPRING MIGRATION
NORTHWARD, THE NEW AMERICAN
RAILWAYS RAN EXCURSION SPECIALS
FOR DARING WHITE HUNTERS WHO
ENJOYED THE SPORT OF SHOOTING
THEM FROM ~~THE~~ THE SAFETY OF
THE TRAINS WINDOWS, ~~NO LESS~~
THAT FINE MAN ~~IN~~ GENERAL SHEPARD IN
A TEXAS POLITICAL SPEECH SAID HIS
PART OF HIS CAMPAIGN WOULD BE TO
OFFER MEDALS TO ^{WHITE} BUFFALO HUNTERS
MEDALS WITH A PICTURE OF A DEAD
BUFFALO ON ONE SIDE AND A DEAD
INDIAN ON THE OTHER, IT WAS
ON COMMON KNOWLEDGE ~~THE~~ ^{BLAINS}
INDIANS ^{STILL} DEPENDED ON THE BUFFALO
AS HAS FOOD BASE.
NO DOUBT BARBED WIRE FENCES OPTIM
TURNED THE HERDS ROUTE BUT ANYONE
WHO TODAY IS HANDLING THOSE

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY A COMPANY IN WHICH
MANY OF THE POLITICIANS WERE
HAD A FINANCIAL INTEREST IN
PROMOTING SO TRUE THERE
WOULD BE A BRINGING DOWN OF
~~THE~~ A GOVERNMENT ON A PROVEN
BY "SCANDAL".

FOR THOSE REASONS, PRIMARILY
WAS "THE RUSH" OF WESTERN
PLAINS INDIANS IN TREATY. IF DOUBTFUL
IF VICTORIA HAD EVER HEARD OF
THIS, NOR HAD THE WESTERN
OR EVEN THE ^{OUR FARM} SETTLERS ALTHOUGH
ALREADY THE SEARCH FOR BUYABLE,
SELLABLE LAND WAS ON. AND SO
WE HAVE THE BEGINNING IN THE
WEST OF THE ^{FIRST OR MANY} "LAND GRABS" FROM
INDIANS ONES THAT HAD BEEN
GOING ON DOWN EAST FOR YEARS,
WHAT DROVE THE INDIANS TO
SIGNING ~~AWAY~~ THE TREATIES

THEY CALLED IT PENICAN AND
BURRIED AT MEMORIZED SIGHTS IT
WOULD BE STILL GOOD TEN YEARS
LATER WHILE IN A HUNGRY WINTER
OR LONG TRAIL TRIP, THEY STRIPPED ITS
FUR TO USE ~~TO~~ THE FLOOR ^{AS A} AND ^{AS A} SIDES
OF THEIR ~~TEE-PEE~~ CONE SHAPED
TEE-PEE PORTABLE HOMES. IT HORNS
WERE B'D LIQUID BARRIERS OR GLASSES
AND IN FALL THEY CATHRED THEIR
SON BAKED PROPPINGS FROM THE
PRAIRIE THEY HAD PASTURED OR
CROSSED ON AND THESE SERVED AS
THE MOST AMAZING FUEL ON THE
TREELESS PRAIRIES, THEY BURN
SLOWLY EXTREMELY HOT AND OPOURLESS
AND ARE PORTABLE LIT OR UNLIT, TO
THE INDIAN HE WAS THEIR TRUE
PROVIDER AND THEY ~~TO~~ GAVE HIM
BODLY HONOUR CONSTANTLY POINTED
HIM AND TELLING TALES ABOUT HIM,
THE INDIANS HAD SHARED THE
LAND WITH HIM FOR CENTURIES
WHEN IT WOULD SEEM THEIR
TRIBES WERE LARGER, IT WENT
INDIANS WANTOM SHOTS FROM THE

THEY HAD LITTLE OR NO EXPLANATION
OF WHAT THEY WERE, WAS HUNGER,
HUNGER CLOSE TO DEATH.

A VERY TRUE DESCRIPTION OF
THIS IS FOUND IN A BRIDE WHO
CAME WEST WITH HER HUSBAND
FORGET WHO SERVED ~~AS~~ A
WESTERN CANADAS CLAIM 'GOS' IN
HERE.

~~ONE TIME~~

IN ALL FAIRNESS THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT HAD NOT PROMOTED
THIS HUNGER. ITS CAUSE WAS

A PHENOMENA OF NATURE
LESSON ON THE GRAND SCALE ^{OF} HOW
DEPENDANT ^{HUMANS} ~~WE~~ ^{BEING} ~~ARE~~ ^{ON} ~~IT~~

ARE ON NATURE.
THE BRUTURIES OLD FOOD BASE
FOR NATIVES LIVING ON THE GREAT
PLAINS HAD BEEN THEIR ^{HOPING} SKILL
IN HUNTING THE LARGEST ANIMAL

BY THE VERY SIZE OF THEIR HEADS
THE INDIANS USED THIS KNOWLEDGE
TO OFTEN DRIVE THE HEADS INTO
CORRALS WHERE SINGLE SLAUGHTER
WAS POSSIBLE OR ~~AND~~ GETTING THEM
TO RUN OVER CLIFFS WHERE THE
PRESSURE OF THE HEAD BEHIND
WOULD FORCE LEADERS OVER THE
CLIFF BEFORE THEY COULD SWERVE
AWAY. BELOW THESE WERE WAITING
INDIANS AND THEIR WOMEN WHO
WOULD IMMEDIATELY FINISH THE
INJURED BUFFALO OFF WITH A
BONE KNIFE, NO SARE ~~FOR~~ JOB
THE WOMAN WOULD IMMEDIATELY
START CUTTING UP THE ANIMALS
INTO THIN STRIPS OF MEAT SMORE
THIS OVER SMOLDERING FIRES FOR
DAYS, AND WRAPPING IT IN ITS
FAT PLACE ~~LEAVE~~ THE BULL INTO
A BAG OR EITHER THE ANIMALS
~~BE~~ CLEANED BLADDER OR SCRAPED
CLEAN SKIN ~~AND~~ LINED BAG.

ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT
THEY CALLED THE BUFFALO,

THE IMMENSE FLAT PLAINS STRETCHING
ACROSS THE MID WEST OF THE WHOLE
AMERICAN CONTINENT WAS A NATURAL
PASTURE GROUND FOR THIS LEGION OF
OUR ANIMALS. IT SUPPLIED SHORT
EASY NUTRITIVE GRASS AND HAD FEW
BARRIERS. IT SUPPLIED AN INVENTIVE AND
BRAVE NATIVE PEOPLE NOT ONLY ^{HAD} ~~WAS~~
OF THEIR FOOD, ^{BY ALSO} THE MATERIAL FOR THEIR
HOMES, THE MEAT IN A FIRELESS
LAND FOR THEIR WARMTH & FIDES
THEIR TOOLS & THEIR CLOTHES, &
FOR CRUTCHES UNTOLD THEY HAD
LIVED TOGETHER. ONE OF THE
FIRST EXPLORERS REPORTED
SEEING ONE HE THOUGHT MUST
BE A WATER BISON LIKE IN ASIA

IN FLORIDA,

THESE LARGE BEASTS ALSO TENDED
TO MOVE ON THEIR ~~MIGRATIONS~~ YEARLY
MIGRATIONS FROM THE COOL NORTH TO
THE WARM SOUTH. PASTURES IN HERDS

HERDS WHEN SEEN BY EARLY EXPLORERS
WERE UNBELIEVABLE, OFTEN A MILE
WIDE AND TO MILES LONG ^{TOUCHING} ~~THE~~ HEAD
TO ~~THE~~ TAIL. THEY CUT SWATHES
AND ^{DEEP} RUTS WHERE THEY ~~ET~~ WALKED
FOR THE FIRST UNMOUNTED INDIAN
TO HUNT THEM ~~W~~ ON FOOT WITH A
WOODEN BOW & A FLINT CHIPPED
ARROW HEAD REQUIRED IMMENSE
SKILL AND COURAGE, TO SUFFER THY
HOURS OF SKILL. THERE WAS NO
ADVANTAGE FOR THE INDIAN THAN TO
KILL MORE THAN HE COULD USE. THEY
~~DESIGNED JUNKS~~ ~~THE~~ THE INDIANS KNEW
A SECRET ABOUT THE BUFFALO THAT
GIANT ANIMALS SMALL BARS VIBRATED
FIERCELY TO SOUND. A SECRET THE
WHITE MAN NEVER LEARNED TILL HE
TRIED ~~TO MOVE THEM WITH~~
HERD THEM WITH HELICOPTERS TO
A PROTECTED NORTHERN AREA. NOISE
CAUSES THEM TO STAMPEDE AND BUFFALO
ARE KILLED AND MASHED TO PIECES



BUFFALO AND TREATIES

The ever alert nature wise Indians must have recognized their food base was vanishing so they were ready to be herded onto land they at least believed they could call their own where food rations and training in the new ways of the white man would be freely given and so peacefully they signed treaties. The way was cleared to let the railway peacefully cross the prairies with all land given them and that was a rumoured one of every ten sections in Western Canada as part payment to their company.

— This is history as we find it recorded but as Webster _____ it history is _____ and that history was not recorded by the Indian confined on a reserve unable to read he had to depend on what was told him by the civil servants agents they sent to the reserve. He was not told of his still _____ legal rights founded on first possession rights in ancient treaties indeed he wasn't even given or shown a copy of the _____ treaty he had signed. He understood that game wardens were preventing him acquiring his necessary food he hunted that all he had to eat were limited food rations he had to _____ beg from an agent nearly the only white person he ever now contacted. The department had no intention of

Treaties #7
July 4/94

educating these Indians they now legally defined as their wards. When the churches volunteered to do that they let them, but didn't properly finance it through keeping it entirely under their control. It was actually the volunteer efforts of dedicated religious missionaries that brought education at all to them and it was largely paid for by pennies collected in the Sunday schools all over the world that financed it. The problem of Indians children getting to the one school available they financed school was impossible and so to get any education the churches were encouraged to create residential schools that the government totally controlled and inadequately financed so the dreaded residential schools appeared on reserves. I attended boarding school myself and cried myself to sleep with home sickness till the first Christmas. Indian children not only suffered the same home sickness but the sudden feeling a terrible culture rift. In Indian society children were valuable and cherished here they became almost a _____ to both feed and educate. Dan Kennedy in his book

the new rare of Indian child grew up in a vacuum of the

lost wisdom of his own races past ages and a totally inadequate and impoverish supplement of knowledge of his present world. Today's Indians condemn the missionaries _____ realizing they would have had no education at all without their dedicated work of those teaching missionaries. When John Laurie wanted to tell the non Indian people about how fine the Indian people really were he recorded the stories of Indian leaders. They all were residential or missionary raised and without them the vanishing red man myth would have been really turned from myth to reality. The wandering past Indians just hunting the fertile almost unpopulated land had no admiration for the Europeans forcing land by hard agrainan work into producing more than naturally and slowly grown and consumed food.

From the Indians historical viewpoint these strong physical survivors were deprived of their past health. The herbs and medicine _____
_____ their medicine man wise in _____ medicine were deposed, replaced by one poor doctor who maybe once a month for a day tended over a 1,000 ill patients and the white man's pains they had no acquired immunity to like measles and chicken pox devastated them.

Their religious believes were banished on the grounds
they were old.

Buffalo & Treaties

The ever alert nature wise Indians must have recognized their food base was vanishing so they were ready to be herded onto land they at least believed they could call their own where food rations + training in the new ways of the white man would be freely given & so peacefully they signed treaties no

the way was cleared to let the railway ^{peacefully} ~~safely~~ cross the prairie with ^{all} land given them & that was a removed one of every ten sections in Western Canada as part payment to their company.

This is history as we ~~now find~~ it recorded but as Wilder says, it ~~is~~ is history is was not recorded by the Indian confined on a reserve unable to read he had to depend on what was told him by the ~~dep~~ dep civil servants agents they sent to the reserve. He was not told of his still unbreached legal rights founded on first possession rights in ancient

traces indeed he wasn't even given
or shown a copy of the ~~papers~~
healy he had signed. He understood
that game wardens were preventing
him acquiring his ~~needed~~ necessary
food he hunted that all he had to eat
were limited food rations he had to
~~scramble~~ ~~get~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~all~~ ~~power~~
an agent nearly the only white person
he ever now contacted. Unfortunately
the department had no intention
of educating these Indians they
now ^{often} legally defined as their wards
When the churches volunteered to do
that they let them, but didn't properly
finance it though keeping it entirely
under their control. It was actually
the volunteer efforts of dedicated religious
missionaries that brought education
at all to them & it was largely paid
for by pennies collected in the churches
Sunday schools all over the world
that financed it. The ^{problem} of ^{total}
Indians ^{chiefs} getting to ⁱⁿ one ^{central} available ^{total}
financed school was impossible &
so to get any education the churches
were encouraged to create residential
schools that the government totally
controlled & inadequately financed
& so the dreaded residential schools
appeared on reserves. I attended

a boarding school myself & cried myself
to sleep with homesickness all the
first Christmas. Indian children not
only suffered the same homesickness
but the ^{sadder feelings} terrible culture rift. In
Indian society children were valuable
& cherished here they became almost a
shove to both feed & educate. Dan
Buff Kennedy in his book

(leave space)

for the new wave of Indian child
grew up in a vacuum of the lost
wisdom of his own races past
ages & a totally inadequate &
impoverish supplement of
knowledge of his present world.
Today Indians condemn the missionaries
killing realizing they would have
had no education at all without
their dedicated work of those teaching
missionaries. When John Swinburn wanted
to tell the non Indian people about
how fine the Indian people really
were he recorded the stories of

persons Indian leaders. They all were
residential or missionary raised. &
without them the Vanishing red man
myth would have been really turned
from myth to reality. The wonderful past
Indian just hunting the fertile almost
unpopulated land had no admiration
for the Europeans forcing land by hard
Agriculture work into producing more food
eatable than naturally & slowly grow
& consumed food.

From the Indians ^{historical} viewpoint these
strong physical survivors were deprived
of their past health. The herbs & medicine
(Mevlana High Wide & Hardone -) ^{or rather}
~~then always fresh clean feed food.~~
their medicine men ^{were} ~~wisdom~~ ~~physiology~~
& medicine deposed & replaced by
one poor doctor who maybe once a
month saw for a day tended over
a 1000 ill patients & ~~without their~~
~~previous healthy fresh food~~
& the white man's virus they had
no acquired immunity to ~~devoid~~
like measles & chicken pox devastated
them

Their religious ~~life~~ beliefs were
vanished, on the grounds they were
old. The white man forgetting how

TREATIES

✓

Herding native people together and enclosing them on reserves was not peculiar to Canada. It was just a part of the European's means of invasion and domination of many natives who all had for centuries occupied the new lands the daring explorers had made available to them. The natives so outnumbered those who came by small boat fulls to their shores that conquest of those intelligent and physically strong numerous people of the new lands would not be easy.

"Divide and rule" became the system. Native people being basically people who hunted the wild animals kept their groups small, separated to _____ following the migration and location of the animals they were dependant on for food. The European's _____ on this and immediately to crate barriers to keep them still isolated in small groups so numbers they wouldn't drive _____. Sometimes creating buffer states as in defence or by moving them into a small "reserved" area and then locking them hopefully forever into there.

The Indians of the great central plains of North America were already by languages and customs and family relations divided into tribes who had cleverly

Treaties #9
July 25/94

learnt to travel and survive even without the _____
of the horse or gun to survive on.

The coastal area back east and _____ and eventually
north in a boats areas were the invasion points. The
French who in Europe knew only to invading conquest and
when they came to Canada. _____ been invaded in 8
wars where they were the invaders understood only
conquest. Of these small tribes and as soon as they
arrived conquest of natives began.

The English who were only defenders of their smaller
island kingdom had already developed far beyond France
who _____ the most autocratic and powerful king much
more democratic form of rule that allowed individuals a
measure of cooperative self government. So conquest of
the natives was only used when they rebelled not so
Canada could _____.

In herding the Indians onto isolated reserves carefully
the English played on the past believes of the Indians
customs. The phrase "for as long as the sun shines and
the rivers flow" fitted into the Indians religious
nature religions as an _____ of true security.
Just as the phrase "Our great mother Queen will care
for each of your children as she does her own" fitted
into the Indians culture. The responsibility of the

chief to share food among his followers _____
treaty negotiations were done in the names of our great
white mother not Queen. Indians had also allowed
certain quality as well as honour to women. In the
Iriqous confederacy in Quebec woman had a vote whereas
French Canadian Quebec of our age was the last province
in Canada to allow a woman to vote. They had also
played up the Indians importance to "gift giving" see
finished article _____

Creating Frontiers

Herding native people together
+ enclosing them on reserves
was not peculiar to Canada
it was ^{just} a part of the ~~whole~~
European means of invasion
+ domination of the ~~continent~~
~~found world the ^{dom} explored~~
~~found for ~~the~~ people~~
the ^{many} natives ~~who~~ who all had
occupied the new lands ^{we} the
daring explorers had ^{the} made
available to ~~them~~ ^{European} men

The natives so outnumbered
the ~~new~~ those who came by small
the boalfuls to their shores
control ^{that} conquest of these
unintelligent and
physically strong numerous
people ^{of the new lands} would not be
easy.
"Divide and rule" became
the system, native people being

basically people who hunted the
wild animals ^{like the group} ~~needed~~ for their
^{survival} ~~own survival~~ tended to move
in ~~organized~~ ^{small} sized tribes

10 ^{unusually} following the migration &
location of the animals, ^{if we depended on} the ^{to} had
Europeans ^{many experienced} played on this and
^{unnecessarily} ~~just~~ tended to create barriers
to trap them ^{self isolated in}
small groups. ^{so they never they could not} Sometimes they did

^{the} ~~created~~ ^{as in typical} buffer states or ^{some} ~~states~~
then or by moving them into a
small "reserved" areas + ^{from} ~~creating~~
~~them~~ ^{then} ~~that~~ ^{losing them} ~~because~~
~~they had already been done~~

The Indians of the great
central plains of North America
were already by language +
customs + family relations
divided into tribes who ^{had} ~~had~~ ^{learned} ~~learned~~
had cleverly learnt to ^{have} ~~have~~ ^{survive} ~~survive~~
men without the ^{benefit} ~~benefit~~ of men
horse or gun to ~~survive~~ on

~~Natives ^{multiple} ~~first~~ ^{met} ~~first~~ ~~met~~~~

~~In the~~

In the coastal area both ~~first~~ ^{last} ~~met~~ ^{encountered}
+ eventual note in a boat ^{on} ~~area~~ ^{was}
the invasion points, ~~along~~
~~coast~~

The French who ^{in Europe} ~~tried~~ ^{is} ~~only~~ ^{invading} conquest &

* when they came to Canada ~~Castle~~
~~first~~ ^{for} ~~been~~ ~~invaded~~ in 7 was when
they were the invaders understood
only conquest of ^{the} small tribes
+ as soon as they arrived conquest
of natives began.

The English who were ^{only} ~~defenders~~
of their smaller island kingdom had
already developed far ^{beyond}
France who ^{agreed} ~~had~~ the most ~~advanced~~
powerful ^{with} ~~king~~ ^{more}
democratic form of rule that
allowed individuals a measure of ^{cooperative}
self government. So conquest of the
natives was only ~~used~~ ^{used} when they
rebelled ~~not~~ ^{as} ~~Canada~~ ^{France}

In leading the Indians onto isolated
~~reserves~~

Cruelly the English delayed on
the past beliefs of the Indian
customs. The phrase "for as long as
the sun shines & the rivers flow" filled
into the Indians ~~own~~ religious

"nature" religion as an expression
of security. Just as the phrase, "If
Our great mother Queen will care for

all each of your children as she does
her own" filled into the Indians ~~own~~
~~amongst~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~great~~ ~~one~~
~~that~~ ~~all~~ ~~feared~~ ~~and~~ ~~abandoned~~

The responsibility of the chief
to share food among his followers

These their money negotiations
were done in the name of our
great White Mother not Queen

Indians had also allowed
certain equality as well as
donors to women. In the ^{early} 1900s

Confederacy in Justice women
had a vote whereas French Canadian
Justice of our age was the last
province in Canada to allow
a woman to vote.

They had also played up the
Indians ^{cultures} importance to the "gift
giving" (see presented article)



TREATIES

Among one of the most exciting books Laurie read was Sir Frasers "The Golden Bough" now accepted as a classic, but first published in 1922 by Macmillan, New York. It was a world study of primitive people. In it there first appeared the phrases later used in Canada when they signed the Indians into treaty, then the Indian native kings of South America and Mexico took an oath when they came to power that they would make the sun to shine, the clouds to give rain and the rivers to flow, and the earth to bring fruits in abundance.

Unfortunately the government signers may have admired those fine phrases but never followed them. Treaty signing simply meant the Indians would not fight for title to the land in turn for accepting small areas to be forever exclusively theirs.

Canadian government was without really any funds and were facing a promised cash payment to the Hudson Bay Company of _____ and to finance the building of the worlds longest railway.

The fine imitating phrases were meant to indicate the length of the treaty. Forever so the miserable small payment worthiness was in its long period of guaranteed

Treaties #7
June 14/94

payment yet as Laurie was finding out from the days the treaties were signed the government by evicting treaty Indians just totally cut off payment and that from treaty signing on the department had put in their directive and recommended the passage of laws that broke that sacred promise and quiet making those so miserable small but forever payments the government had guaranteed "forever".

LAURIE I

COES IN TREATIES

AMONG ONE OF THE MOST
EXCITING BOOKS LAURIE

READ WAS SIR JAMES

FRASER'S "THE GOLDEN

BOUGH" NOW ACCEPTED

AS A CLASSIC, BUT FIRST
PUBLISHED BY
HACHILLAN NEW YORK
IN 1922. IN ~~THE~~

IT WAS A WORLD STUDY
OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

~~ON THE HISTORY OF THE~~

2

IN IT THERE
WHERE FIRST APPEARED
~~ABOUT~~ THE ~~CANADIAN~~
THE
TREATY PHRASES &
LATER
USED IN CANADA
WHEN THEY SIGNED
THE INDIANS INTO
THEN. INDIAN
TREATY, THE NATIVE
KINGS OF SOUTH AMERICA
AND MEXICO TOOK AN
OATH WHEN ~~AND~~
THEY CAME TO POWER
THAT THEY WOULD
COVER

3

'~~THAT THEY WOULD~~' MAKE
THE SON TO SHINE, THE
CLOUDS TO GIVE RAIN
AND THE ^{RIVERS} ~~EARTH~~ TO
FLOW, AND THE EARTH TO
BRING FRUITS IN
ABUNDANCE."

UNFORTUNATELY THE
~~THE~~ ~~UN~~ GOVERNMENT
SICHERS MAY HAVE
ACQUIRED THOSE FIVE
PHRASES BUT NEVER
FOLLOWED THEM.

e 4

TREATY SIGNING SIMPLY
MEANT THE INDIANS WOULD
NOT FIGHT FOR TITLE TO
THE LAND IN TURN FOR
ACCEPTIVE SMALL AREAS
TO BE FOREVER EXCLUSIVELY
THEIR.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
WAS WITHOUT REALLY ANY
FUNDS AND WERE
FACING A PROMISED CASH
PAYMENT TO THE HBC
COVER.

+ 5

OF ~~THE~~ AND TO
FINANCE THE BUILDING
OF THE WORLD'S LONGEST
RAILWAY

THE FINE IMITATING
PHRASES ~~W~~ WERE MEANT
TO INDICATE THE ~~LE~~
LENGTH OF THE TREATY

- HORE FOR EVER SO
THE MISERABLE
SMALL PAYMENT WORTHINESS
WAS^W ITS ~~AND~~ LONG PERIOD
OF GUARANTEED PAYMENT

6

YET AS LARRIE WAS
FINDING OUT FROM THE
DAYS THE TREATIES
WERE SIGNED THE
GOVERNMENT BY EVICTING
TREATY INDIANS JUST
TOTALLED CUT OFF PAYMENT
AND THAT FROM TREATY
SIGNING ON THE
DEPARTMENT HAD
PUT IN ~~ON~~ THEIR DIRECTIVE
AND ~~PASSE~~ RECOMMENDED THE

7

PASSAGE OF LAWS THAT
BROKE THAT SACRED
PROMISE AND LEFT HANGING
THOSE SO MISERABLE
I SHALL NOT ~~BE~~ BUT FOREVER
PAYMENTS THE GOVERNMENT
HAD GUARANTEED "FOR EVER"

TREATIES

Laurie would come to understand that giving gifts and receiving them had always been a part of the Indians culture since earliest times. After a hunt the woman prepared the meat and then distributed it first to the most impoverished family even today in urban areas. White persons who attend a graduation of an Indian school are surprised that the Indian graduates hand out small gifts to the non Indians who have just come to their graduation.

The white man soon learnt to take advantage of this gift with the Indian.

The Indian had no sense of permanent ownership of land. While they hunted in an area it became their territory and they would fight invading other tribes who attempted to take it over from them and try to drive them off but once they abandoned a territory they were not concerned with who followed and tried to hunt there.

The white persons used the giving of gifts customs, to get Indians to surrender title to lands they were no longer using.

Treaties #7
June 22/94

All treaty signings began with the whites giving of gifts - medals, coats for the chief - free food. the chiefs in return then signed the documents the white persons asked them to. Documents they couldn't read concerning the areas they no longer used for hunting on. The white sneered at Indians for getting a gift back when you gave one. They jokingly called it Indian givers but we whites of today have developed that same principal into todays biggest commercial occasion - the christmas season.

The Indians never understood ownership except by occupation of land they were not using, so they thought it not unusual that the whites wanted to use that land just temporarily as they had - it was a proper thing to make a peaceful agreement - sensible and courteous. The promises of future aid as they had been through as period of plague and famine was also generous they believed and kindly.

No wonder so few Indian resisted treaty signing. The whites craftily took advantage of the very finest customs the Indians had evolved through centuries. In reality taking advantage of hunger was hitting the weakness and their motives were to obtain the land free so they could buy the other half of Canada by paying off the price the Hudson Bay Company required to

surrender their legal lease and to pay the price in
free land the other commercial company the Canadian
Pacific Railway was demanding before they would start
to build a railway.

PEOPLE WOULD COME TO
TO UNDERSTAND THAT RECEIVING THEM TRADING?
GIVING OF GIFTS - HAD

ALWAYS BEEN A PART OF
THE INDIAN CULTURE SINCE
EARLIEST TIMES, AFTER A HUNT
THE WOMAN PREPARED THE MEAT
AND THEN DISTRIBUTED IT FIRST
TO THE MOST IMPOVERISHED
FAMILY. EVEN TODAY IN URBAN

~~IN THE URBAN AREAS~~
AREAS, WHITE PERSONS WHO
ATTEND A GRADUATION OF AN INDIAN SCHOOL
ARE SURPRISED THAT THE INDIAN GRADUATES
~~THEY~~ HAND OUT SMALL GIFTS
TO NON INDIANS WHO ~~ATTEND~~ ^{HAVE} ATTENDED
JUST COME TO THEIR GRADUATION;

THE WHITE MAN SOON LEARNED EXCHANGE
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GIFT
WITH THE INDIAN.

THE INDIAN HAD NO SENSE OF
PERMANENT OWNERSHIP OF
LAND. WHILE THEY HUNTED IN
AN AREA IT BECAME THEIR TERRITORY
AND THEY WOULD FIGHT INVADING OTHER
TRIBES WHO ATTEMPTED TO TAKE
IT OVER ^{FROM THEM} AND TRY TO DRIVE THEM

OFF. ^{NOT} ONCE THEY ABANDONED A TERRITORY
THEY WERE NOT CONCERNED WITH
WHO FOLLOWED AND TRIED TO
HUNT THERE.

THE WHITE PERSONS USED THE
GIVING OF GIFTS CUSTOMS, TO
GET INDIANS TO SURRENDER TITLE
TO LANDS THEY ~~WERE~~ WERE NO
LONGER USING.

ALL TREATY SIGNINGS BEGAN
WITH THE WHITES GIVING OF
GIFTS - MEDALS, COATS FOR THE
CHIEF - FREE FOOD. THEN
THE CHIEFS IN TURN SIGNED THE
DOCUMENTS THE WHITE PERSONS
ASKED THEM TO. DOCUMENTS THEY
COULDN'T READ OR ~~UNDERSTAND~~ ^{WERE}
CONCERNING ~~THE~~ ~~INDIANS~~ ~~GIVING~~ ~~UP~~ ~~THE~~ ~~LANDS~~ ~~TO~~
~~THEY~~ ~~NO~~ ~~LONGER~~ ~~USED~~ ~~FOR~~ ~~HUNTING~~ ~~ON.~~

THE ~~INDIAN~~ WHITE SNEAKED AT
INDIANS FOR GETTING A GIFT
BACK WHEN YOU GAVE ONE. ^{THEY JOINTLY}
^{WHITES OF TODAY} CALLED IT
BUT WE HAVE DEVELOPED THAT INDIAN
SAME PRINCIPAL INTO TODAY'S BIGGEST
COMMERCIAL OCCASION - THE
CHRISTMAS SEASON ~~AND~~ ~~THAT~~

THE INDIANS NEVER UNDERSTANDING
 OWNERSHIP ~~BY~~ ^{EXCEPT} BY OCCUPATION
 OF LAND THEY WERE NOT USING, SO
 THEY THOUGHT IT NOT UNUSUAL THAT
 THE WHITES WANTED TO USE ~~THE~~ ^{LAND} THAT
~~WAS~~ ^{JUST} TEMPORARILY
 AS THEY HAD. - IT WAS A PROPER
 THING TO MAKE A PEACEFUL
 AGREEMENT - SENSIBLE AND COURTEOUS.
 THE PROMISES OF FUTURE AID
 AS THEY HAD BEEN THROUGH A
 PERIOD OF PLAGUE AND FAMINE,
 WAS ALSO GENEROUSLY THEY
 BELIEVED AND KINDLY.
 NO WONDER ^{SO FEW} INDIAN RESISTED
 TREATY SIGNING ~~IF IT~~
 THE WHITES CRAFTILY TOOK
 ADVANTAGE OF THE ^{VERY} FINEST
 CUSTOMS THE ~~OF~~ INDIANS HAD
 EVOLVED THROUGH CENTURIES
~~THE~~ TAKING ADVANTAGE
 IN REALITY ~~HUNGER~~ ^{WAS AT}
 THE OF HUNGER WAS ^{HITTING} THE WEAKNES
~~METHOD~~ & THEIR ~~ILLNESS~~
 MOTIVES WERE TO OBTAIN - ~~BUY~~
 THE LAND ^{FREE} SO THEY COULD ~~BUY~~
 BUY THE ~~HOBBLES~~ OTHER HALF OF
 CANADA - ^{BY} PAYING OFF THE
 PRICE THE H.B.C. REQUIRED TO

SURRENDER THEIR LEASE AND TO
PAY THE PRICE ^{LEGAL} ^{IN FREE LAND} THE OTHER COMMERCIAL
COMPANY THE CPR WAS DEMANDING
BEFORE THEY WOULD START TO BUILD
A RAILWAY.



TREATIES

We are all aware of Canada's debt deficit that we owe banks, taxpayers or whoever our politicians borrowed money from to finance our way of life. However, we never review yearly the deficit we still owe our Indians. Money we agreed to repay them for the peaceful surrender of their acres of Canada.

Today it confuses many Canadians as to why we still pay. It is a legal deficit our own government assumed so they could buy the lease off the Hudson Bay Company and pay the Canadian Pacific Railway so they would forever own their own railway.

Canada's first government began with this deficit and we are stuck with it. Fortunately at least that first government drove a hard bargain on its down payment and its forever annual payments by exemption and life and services promised.

Treaties #9
Aug 5/94

Treaties

WE ARE ALL AWARE OF

~~OUR DEBT~~

THAT

CANADA'S DEBT DEFICIT, WE OUR
BANKS ^{OR TAXPAYERS OR} WHOEVER ^{OUR} POLITICAL
BORROWED MONEY FROM, TO
FINANCE OUR WAY OF LIFE. ^{HOWEVER} ~~WE~~

WE NEVER REVIEW ^{YEARLY} THE DEFICIT WE
STILL OWE OUR INDIANS ^{RUBBY} ~~WHEN~~ WE

AGREED TO REPAY THEM, FOR THE
PEACEFUL SURRENDER OF ~~A LAND~~

~~THEIR~~ ~~LAND~~ TO THEIR

ANCESTORS OF CANADA. ^{WHAT IS AT} ~~THE~~

~~PRESENT~~ ~~A~~ ~~AND~~ ~~AT~~ ~~AN~~ ~~AVERAGE~~
~~LOW~~ ~~ESTIMATE~~

~~THAT IS WHY RESERVE LAND MUST~~
~~NEVER BE TOUCHED BY US AND WHY~~
~~IF A CLEAR LAND CLAIM CAN BE~~
~~ESTABLISHED AND PROVEN WE MUST~~
~~PAY. "TO FOR THE~~

TODAY IT CONFUSES MANY CANADIANS
AS TO WHY WE STILL PAY. IT IS
A LEGAL DEFICIT OUR OWN COURSE
ASSURED SO THEY COULD BUY ^{UP} THE

LEASE OF THE NDC AND PAY THE
CPR RAILWAY^{SO} THEY WOULD FOREVER
OWN THEIR OWN RAILWAY.

CANADA'S ~~EARLY~~^{FIRST} GOVERNMENT
BEGAN WITH THIS DEFEAT, AND
WE ARE STUCK WITH IT. FORTUNATELY
AT LEAST THAT FIRST GOVERNMENT
DROVE A HARD BARGAIN ON ITS
DOWN PAYMENT AND ITS FOREVER
ANNUAL PAYMENTS BY ^{EXEMPTION & LIFT} SERVICE S.
PROMISED @.

TREATIES

The treaties were misnamed they are usually made between two nations to cease warring and the term for stopping a war. The Indian's only wars they had ever fought in was when they have assisted non Indians in the non Indian wars against other non Indians like assisting the English in obtaining their European war of over a hundred years on its continuation on into the American colonies on the plains of Abraham in Quebec or in the war of 1812 with the English against the revolutionary American. They had also assisted as warriors used by the trading companies in their fights against one another and the religious conflicts that resulted in massacres or attacks between two white religious groups.

The name treaty sounded so fine they were in reality legalized and signed agreements where by the whites took land titles from their long time friends and allies for an agreement to pay the Indian by assuring him a clear title to land he already owned and lived on for a _____ small cash payment for the sale of a vast territory the impoverished new Canadian government had little or no money to pay as they were already committed to pay off the Hudson Bay Company for the North West Territory land they had acquired and to the CPR for building the

worlds longest rail road. So instead of making it a cash sale they promised the Indian protection and small annual treaty payments and free taxes and schooling and services, forever it was a like a long agreement of salk to last sill "The Bun gets and the river flow - or forever but a treaty it was not _____ warring nations it was a case where the broke buyer could arrange peacefully to gain title to land without either a costly war being fought and won or full payment for value by a cash payment at the time of transfer. The Indians with no sense of individual or even tribes exclusive registered land ownership - accepted the terms - because starving they had little choice the treaties should have been called a bargain purchase with title surrendered at the time of first payment. A hungry starving people. Today no such sale of land is available to anyone or all the people who have mortgage payments still due on their title would very happy.

TREATIES

The treaties were misnamed they are usually made between two nations to cease warring and the term for stopping a war. The Indian's only wars they had ever fought in was when they have assisted non Indians in the non Indian wars against other non Indians like assisting the English in obtaining their European war of over a hundred years on its continuation on into the American colonies on the plains of Abraham in Quebec or in the war of 1812 with the English against the revolutionary American. They had also assisted as warriors used by the trading companies in their fights against one another and the religious conflicts that resulted in massacres or attacks between two white religious groups.

The name treaty sounded so fine they were in realities legalized and signed agreements where by the whites took land titles from their long time friends and allies for an agreement to pay the Indian by assuring him a clear title to land he already owned and lived on for a _____ small cash payment for the sale of a vast territory the impoverished new Canadian government had little or no money to pay as they were already committed to pay off the Hudson Bay Company for the North West Territory land they had acquired and to the CPR for building the

worlds longest rail road. So instead of making it a cash sale they promised the Indian protection and small annual treaty payments and free taxes and schooling and services, forever it was a like a long agreement of salk to last sill "The Bun gets and the river flow - or forever but a treaty it was not _____ warring nations it was a case where the broke buyer could arrange peacefully to gain title to land without either a costly war being fought and won or full payment for value by a cash payment at the time of transfer. The Indians with no sense of individual or even tribes exclusive registered land ownership - accepted the terms - because starving they had little choice the treaties should have been called a bargain purchase with title surrendered at the time of first payment. A hungry starving people. Today no such sale of land is available to anyone or all the people who have mortgage payments still due on their title would very happy.

TREATIES

The treaties were misnamed they are usually made between two nations to cease warring and the term for stopping a war. The Indian's only wars they had ever fought in was when they have assisted non Indians in the non Indian wars against other non Indians like assisting the English in obtaining their European war of over a hundred years on its continuation on into the American colonies on the plains of Abraham in Quebec or in the war of 1812 with the English against the revolutionary American. They had also assisted as warriors used by the trading companies in their fights against one another and the religious conflicts that resulted in massacres or attacks between two white religious groups.

The name treaty sounded so fine they were in realities legalized and signed agreements where by the whites took land titles from their long time friends and allies for an agreement to pay the Indian by assuring him a clear title to land he already owned and lived on for a _____ small cash payment for the sale of a vast territory the impoverished new Canadian government had little or no money to pay as they were already committed to pay off the Hudson Bay Company for the North West Territory land they had acquired and to the CPR for building the

worlds longest rail road. So instead of making it a cash sale they promised the Indian protection and small annual treaty payments and free taxes and schooling and services, forever it was a like a long agreement of salk to last sill "The Bun gets and the river flow - or forever but a treaty it was not _____ warring nations it was a case where the broke buyer could arrange peacefully to gain title to land without either a costly war being fought and won or full payment for value by a cash payment at the time of transfer. The Indians with no sense of individual or even tribes exclusive registered land ownership - accepted the terms - because starving they had little choice the treaties should have been called a bargain purchase with title surrendered at the time of first payment. A hungry starving people. Today no such sale of land is available to anyone or all the people who have mortgage payments still due on their title would very happy.

TREATIES

Type

THE TREATIES
WERE MISNAMED
THEY ARE
USUALLY MADE
BETWEEN TWO
NATIONS AS
~~LEATHER CRASE~~
TO CEASE WARING
AND THE TERM
FOR STOPPING
A WAR.

THE INDIAN'S ~~WAR~~
ONLY WARS THEY
HAD EVER FOUGHT
IN WAS WHEN
THEY HAD ASSISTED
NON INDIANS IN
THE NON INDIANS
WARS AGAINST
OTHER NON INDIANS
LIKE ASSISTING
THE ENGLISH IN

CONTINUING ^{THEIR} ~~THEIR~~
EUROPEAN WAR.
OF OVER A
HUNDRED YEARS ON
IT CONTINUATION ON
INTO THE AMERICAN
COLONIES ON THE
PLAINS OF
BORNHAM ~~AGAINST~~
IN QUEBEC OR
IN THE WAR OF

1712- ~~AGAINST~~ WITH
THE ENGLISH AGAINST
THE REVOLUTIONARY
AMERICAN COLONYS
~~AND EVEN INTO~~
~~THE 3.~~

~~THEY HAD ALSO~~
~~ACTED AS PAID~~
~~OR CONSCRIPT~~

THEY HAD ALSO
ASSISTED AS
WARRIORS USED

BY THE TRAINING
COMPANIES IN THEIR
FIGHTS AGAINST ONE
ANOTHER AND THE
RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS
THAT RESULTED IN
MASSACRES OR
ATTACKS BETWEEN
^{TWO} WHITE RELIGIOUS
GROUPS.

THE NAME TREATY
SOUNDED SO FINE

IT TO THEM THEY WERE
IN REALITIES
LOCALIZED AND
SIGNED AGREEMENT
WHERE BY THE
WHITES TOOK LAND
TITLES FROM THEIR
LONG TIME FRIENDS
AND ALLIES FOR
AN AGREEMENT TO
PAY THE INDIAN.

BY ASSURING HIM
A CLEAR TITLE TO
LAND HE ALREADY
OWNED AND LIVED
ON FOR A WHEAT
SMALL CASH PAYOUT
FOR THE SALE OF
A VAST TERRITORY
THE IMPOVERISHED
NEW CANADIAN
COVERED HEUT HAD

LITTLE OR NO
MONEY TO PAY
AS THEY WERE
ALREADY COMMITTED
TO PAY OFF THE
HOB FOR THE
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
LAND THEY HAD
ACQUIRED AND TO
THE CPR. FOR
BUILDING THE WORLD

LARGE LONGEST
RAILROAD - SO INSTEAD
OF MAKING IT A
CASH SALE THEY
PROMISED THE
INDIAN PROTECTION
AND SMALL ANNUAL
TREATY PAYMENTS
AND FREE TAXES
AND SCHOOLING AND
SERVICES, HOWEVER
IT WAS A

NOT LIKE A LONG
LONG AGREEMENT
OF SILENCE TO LAST
TILL "THE BUN BEYS
AND THE RIVERS
FLOW - OR FOREVER
BUT A TREATY
IT WAS NOT DEFINITE
WARRING NATIONS
IT WAS A CASE
WHERE THE BUYER
BROKE BUYER

COULD ARRANGE
PEACEFULLY TO
GAIN TITLE TO
LAND WITHOUT
EITHER A ^{COSTLY} WAR ^{BEING}
FOUGHT & WON OR
AN ~~HOURS~~ ~~T~~ FULL
PAYMENT FOR
VALUE BY A
CASH PAYMENT
AT THE TIME
OF TRANSFER

THE INDIANS WITH
NO SENSE OF
OWN INDIVIDUAL OR
EVEN TRIBES
EXCLUSIVE OR
REGISTERED LAND
OWNERSHIP -
ACCEPTED THE
TERMS - BECAUSE
STARVING THEY
HAD LITTLE CHOICE

THE TREATIES

SHOULD ^{HAVE} ~~OF~~ BEEN

CALLED A BARGAIN
PURCHASE ^{with title surrendered at the time of first payment} FROM

A HONORARY STARVING
PEOPLE. ^{Today no} ~~No~~ such

sale of land is
available to anyone
& or all the people
who have mortgage
payments still due
on their title would be
very happy



TREATIES

A point where democratic England, and their Canadian and American colonies to whom they had handed on an already formed democratic government all had long discarded the laws you as an individual were _____ according to your past descendants titles or actions. The treaties had instead locked the Indians into the awful position you have only any rights because of your born descent or the past actions of your dead ancestors. It was the kind of restrict law all Europe had discarded for centuries.

Then by registering each Indians and just trading his descendants the department had not only simplified control by name of each Indian but means of holding over every Indians head a threat of eviction. It was as though every Canadian citizen had to be able to prove the actions of his great grandfather before and after he came to Canada before he had a right to his choice of home or place to live in.

Worse yet the membership lists were turned over to the exclusively control of the bureaucrats easily concealed from both courts of justice or government.

It locked every Indian onto his small reserve as firmly

Treaties 49
Aug 5/94

as a high iron fence around a prison door with the department holding the only key to the one gate.

To the Indians who were asked to make a mark an X on the treaties and who could not read or write it was clearly true as can be found in Morris's published report to parliament of the signing of the treaties covering all Indians on Canada's vast western plains also is what was said to the Indians. To them they were receiving ample, if unmeasured land for their own use. Free from white's further invasion there would be hunting rights on that land and also on all unoccupied crown land which at that time was the largest part of western Canada. They would receive needed free food and training and agriculture implements and that wonderfully assuring spoken so they heard it "our great white mother (the Indians name for the Queen) Victoria will treat all her children (the subjects) equally your children will receive equal treatment with all of her white Canadian subjects. To them and even the missionaries their only available white advisors it sounded like a workable solution now after their land was already without their permission had been largely occupied and unknown to them sold by the Canadian government for cash to Europe's immigrants.

Possibly governments who followed might have made more

favourable terms, but immediately after the Indians signed the government would exclude their ability to renegotiate by turning the control totally over to a small group of almost unfirable bureaucrats in Ottawa whose very jobs would only exist if the Indian was kept in poverty under their total control and seemingly in desperate need of their direction.

First a civil servant it was an answer to his wildest dreams no criticism or control could come down from the government above the Indian could not elect a government member who needed his vote and would therefore defend him and the Indian had to obey the department or just starve.

The system of keeping control of natives by civil service departments had long been a part of all of Europe's colonial systems be they French, German, Spanish, Belgium, Dutch or the largest of all England. When England transferred peacefully and without financial compensation their past powers to Canada the system of control of natives by bureaucrats civil servants was simply moved to Canada.

In Canada's first parliament of confederation, which now in today's clearer and more critical back view could well have been called the Parliament of

confusion. Our at least courageous first elected Prime Minister John A. MacDonald just handed the vital well paying post of handing all the native's future to a long time close friend. No one noticed or cared they had such other vital problems to solve. That has been the situation now in Canada for (1944-1967) years. Only one true big basic change has been made in it and that was made as a result of Calgary school teacher's life work on behalf of the natives whose land we share and the fight put up by all Alberta Indian tribes it their association and put up also by all Calgary and most Alberta non-Indians. My job was to assist John Laurie for 20 years and finish the job after his untimely death.

TREATIES (?)

~~THE~~ A POINT WHERE DEMOCRATIC
 ENCLAND, AND THEIR CANADIAN
 AND AMERICAN COLONYS TO WHOM
 THEY HAD HANDED ON AN ALREADY
 FORMED DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, ^{THEY} HAD
~~ALL~~ ^{HAD} LONG DISCARDED ^{THE LAWS} YOU WERE ~~ENTERED~~
 AS AN INDIVIDUAL WERE WATED
 ACCORDING TO YOUR PAST DESCENDANTS
^{TITLES OR} ACTIONS. THE TREATIES HAD ~~LOCKED~~
~~IN~~ YOU WERE AN INDIVID BY ~~THE~~ YOUR
~~DESCEND~~ ANCESTORS ^{INSTEAD} LOCKED
 THE INDIANS INTO ^{THE AWFUL} POSITION ~~YOUR~~
~~THAT~~ YOU ~~ARE~~ YOU HAVE ONLY ANY
 RIGHTS BECAUSE ~~OF~~ OF YOUR
~~BE~~ BORN DESCENT, OR THE PAST
 ACTIONS OF YOUR DEAD ANCESTORS
 IT WAS THE KIND OF ^{RESTRICT} LAW ALL
 EUROPE HAD DISCARDED FOR
 CENTURIES.
 THEN BY REGISTERING EACH
 INDIAN AND JUST TRACING HIS
 DESCENDANTS, THE DEPARTMENT

HAD NOT ONLY SYMPLIFIED
CONTROL BY NAME OF EACH INDIAN
BUT MEANS OF HOLDING OVER
EVERY INDIANS HEAD A THREAT

OF EJECTION, IT WAS AS THOUGH
EVERY CANADIAN CITIZEN HAD
TO BE ABLE TO PROVE THE

ACTIONS OF HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER
~~WAS~~ BEFORE HE HAD A RIGHT TO HIS
CHOICE OF HOME HE LIVED IN.

~~IT WAS~~

MEMBERSHIP

WORSE YET THE LISTS ~~WERE~~

WERE TURNED OVER TO ~~THE~~ EXCLUSIVELY

TO ~~THE~~

BEAUBERTS

CONTROL OF THE
~~WITHOUT~~ EASILY CONCEALED

FROM BOTH COURTS OF JUSTICE OR

GOVERNMENT.

IT LOCKED EVERY INDIAN ONTO HIS

SHALL RESERVE AS FIRMLY AS ~~AND~~ A
~~HIGH~~ HIGH IRON FENCE AROUND A

PRISON, ~~AND~~ THE DEPARTMENT HOLDING
THE ONLY KEY TO THE ~~ONE~~ GATE

TREATIES

WERE ASKED TO
MAKE A MARK AN
SIGNED ~~ON~~ ^{THE} TREATIES

TO THE INDIANS WHO
~~TREATY~~ AND ^{WHO} COULD NOT READ OR
WRITE IT WAS ~~EXPLAINED~~ ^{CARRY TRU} AS CAN BE

FOUND IN MORRIS'S PUBLISHED REPORT
~~OF~~ TO PARLIAMENT OF THE SIGNING
OF THE ~~5 GREAT PLAIN~~ TREATIES

COVERING ALL INDIANS ON THE
CANADA'S VAST WESTERN PLAINS

ALSO IS WHAT WAS SAID TO THE
INDIANS. TO THEM THEY WERE

RECEIVING AMPLE, IF UNMEASURED
~~LAND~~ LAND FOR THEIR OWN USE,
FREE FROM WHITE'S ^{FURTHER} INVASION, THERE

WOULD BE HUNTING RIGHTS ON THAT
LAND AND ALSO ON ALL UNOCCUPIED
CROWN LAND WHICH AT THAT TIME

WAS THE LARGEST PART OF
WESTERN CANADA - THEY WOULD
RECEIVE ^{FREE} WEAPONS, FOOD & TRAINING
AND AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS AND

THAT WONDERFULLY ASSURING
SPOKEN SO THEY HEARD IT

"OUR GREAT WHITE MOTHER
(~~MOTHER~~ THE INDIANS NAME FOR
QUEEN) VICTORIA" ^{WILL} TREATS
ALL HER CHILDREN (THE SUBJECTS)
EQUALLY YOUR CHILDREN WILL

FIRST ELKETO PRIME MINISTER
JOHN A MACDONALD JUST HANDED
THE VITAL ^{WELL SAYING} POST OF HANDING HIS ^{OVER}
TH ALL THE NATIVES FUTURE TO
A LONG TIME ~~BES~~-CLOSE ~~RE~~
FRIENDS. NO ONE NOTICED OR CARED
THEY HAD SUCH OTHER VITAL
PROBLEMS TO SOLVE THAT HAS
BEEN THE SITUATION NOW IN CANADA
FOR (1944 - 1867.) YEARS. ONLY ONE
TRUE ^{BIG BASIC} CHANCE ~~WA~~ HAS BEEN MADE IN IT
AND THAT WAS MADE AS A RESULT
OF CALGARY SCHOOL TEACHERS LIFE
WORK ON BEHALF OF ~~TH~~ ~~OUR~~ THE
NATIVES WHOSE LAND WE SHARE
AND THE FIGHT PUT UP BY ^{ALL} ALBERTA
INDIAN TRIBES AND ^{THEIR} AND PUT UP ALSO
ASSOCIATION ~~WORKING~~ ^{JOHN SHARED}
BY ALL CALGARY AND MOST
ALBERTA NON-INDIANS. MY JOB
WAS TO ASSIST JOHN LAURIE ^{FOR 20 YEARS} AND
FINISH THE JOB AFTER HIS UNTIMELY
DEATH

RECIIVE EQUAL TREATMENT WITH ALL OR
HER WHITE CANADIAN SUBJECTS
TO THEM AND EVEN THE MISSIONARIES
THEIR ONLY AVAILABLE WHITE ADVISORS
IT SOUNDED LIKE ~~A~~ A WORKABLE
SOLUTION NOW AFTER ^{THEIR} THE LAND WAS
ALREADY WITHOUT ^{THEIR} PERMISSION HAD ^{UNKNOWN TO THEM}
BEE N LARGE LY OCCUPIED AND SOLD
BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
FOR CASH TO EUROPE'S IMMIGRANTS

POSSIBLY GOVERNMENTS WHO
FOLLOWED MIGHT HAVE MADE MORE
FAVOURABLE TERMS, BUT IMMEDIATELY
AFTER THE INDIANS SIGNED
THE GOVT WOULD EXCLUDE THEIR PARTICIPATION
ABILITY TO RENEGOTIATE BY TURNING
THEIR CONTROL TOTALLY INTO THE
HANDS OF ~~THE~~ A GROUP OF UNFIREABLE
ALMOST

BRAUCRATS IN OTTAWA, WHOSE
VERY JOBS WOULD ~~BE~~ ONLY
EXIST IF THE INDIAN WAS
KEPT IN POVERTY UNDER THEIR
TOTAL CONTROL AND SEEMINCLY IN
DESPERATE NEED OF THEIR
DIRECTION.

FOR A CIVIL SERVANT IT WAS
AN ANSWER TO HIS ^{WILDEST} DREAMS ^{COULD} COME DOWN
NO CRITICISM OR CONTROL FROM
THE GOVERNMENT. ABOVE THE
INDIAN COULD NOT ELECT A GOVERNMENT
MEMBER WHO ^{WOULD} NEARLY HIS VOTE AND
^{THEREFORE} WOULD DEFEND HIM. AND THE INDIAN
HAD TO OBEY THE DEPARTMENT OR JUST
STARVE.

THE SYSTEM OF KEEPING CONTROL
OF NATIVES ^{LONG} BY CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS
HAD BEEN A PART OF THE ALL OF
EUROPE'S COLONIAL SYSTEMS, BE THEY
FRENCH, GERMAN ^{OF ALL} SPANISH BELGIAN DUTCH
OR THE LARGEST ENGLANDS: WHEN ENGLAND
TRANSFERRED PEACEFULLY AND WITHOUT
FINANCIAL COMPENSATION THEIR PART
POWERS TO CANADA THE SYSTEM OF
CONTROL OF NATIVES BY BUREAUCRATIC
CIVIL SERVANTS WAS SIMPLY MOVED
TO CANADA.

IN CANADA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT OR
CONFEDERATION, WHICH ~~IS~~ NOW
IN TODAY'S CLEARER AND MORE CRITICAL
^{BACK} VIEW COULD WELL HAVE BEEN
CALLED THE PARLIAMENT OF
CONFUSION. OUR AT LEAST COURAGEOUS

Insert #1

With no money down
at all and nothing
but long term small
future payments
The Canadian govern-
ment had gotten to
the ~~the~~ unoccupied
land in the N.W.
Territories. ~~It is~~

Insert #2

Most citizens had never heard that the Indians had a long time ~~long~~ legal claim to this land that the government was careful to not clarify to the Indian or non-Indians.

the Indian's vast land without making payment for it.



The government had at treaty time been in the same legal position as any hopeful purchaser of land. They

had to have a clear
~~wanted a title to the Indians' land -- in fact had to~~
~~get title~~ as they had already promised a part of ~~it~~ *that land.*

the Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. *but they hadn't enough money to*

~~buy title~~ pay the Indians for a clear title to that land that past European treaties had recognized the Indians had a claim to.

~~As a new country they had no money and the govern~~
~~in order to get legal title they had hoped to acquire it through a future annual~~
~~yearly payments to get legal title right~~

They had mortgaged our future to the Indians but in return had got a magnificent deal, free title without dispute or conquest to 1/4 of the land on the entire

walks #4
June 10/93

North American Continent. It was indeed a bargain. It far exceeded the early trader's deal of buying Manhattan Island for \$23.00 and even the bargain the United States had got when they paid Napoleon 2 million for what we call the New Orleans purchase which included the Mississippi basin and eastern and central U.S.A. *Insert #1 here*

Canada had had a real bargain. They had paid ^{to the Indian people} nothing down for obtaining a clear legal title to ~~the Indian people~~ for over 1/2 of all the land in Canada. ~~The Indian people had legal claim to portions of that land under past treaties with the European legal owners by discovery or conquest of that Canadian land~~

~~Canada had only made miserably small annual treaty payments and promised future service.~~ Laurie could now see the Canadian government of his day was already reneging payment of their small annual ^{payment} ~~imperpetuity~~ to the Indian people who had peacefully surrendered the land to them. *[Insert #2]*

~~Laurie could see this and understood~~ ^{secrecy} ~~this but he could also see the secrecy maintained by the department had kept such facts of the government duplicity from the non-Indian citizens of Canada.]~~ No wonder his friends in Calgary had so little sympathy or understanding for the plight of their neighbouring ~~Indians~~ and felt their poverty and hunger was ^{entirely} due to

their own shiftlessness, laziness and ignorance. *instead of the small payments they had ever received and how systematically the department was trying to reduce those. ~~The~~*

He could see what his future mission had to be, it was to explain to confused and ignorant non-Indians how Canada had shirked her promised payments. What a difficult life quest he had chosen for himself.

Laurie's
10,000 Miles

TYPE

~~Laurie knew now that his
Indian family had inadequate
food, poor health and protection
no equipment or training in any
job even as far as that of tilling
their unsuitable land~~

~~had learned by experience that none of this
could be rectified even by a sympathetic agent who lived on
the reserve; and if the agent had to
be sent in complaints or
too many requests to the department,
were they not sent but
he might be in danger of losing his job.~~

~~He could see there was no
the Indian was jobless and
on his reserve and in danger
of losing his only home he
had on the reserve if he
sought a job off the reserve.~~

~~Obviously it wasn't living up
to the promises + treaty promises it had made.
The promises the government
had made to get the Indian
to peace full give them a
they took the land title to the Indian's vast~~

PAID
IT.

~~CLEAR TITLE, TO CLEAR TO
THE LAND THE INDIANS HAD ONCE
ACQUIRED, THAT HAD NOT BEEN
SEIZED BY NON INDIANS EITHER
BY CONQUEST BY AN EXPLOSIVE
WAR, NOR BY A CASH SALE BUT
ONLY BY A LEGAL AGREEMENT
THEY HAD CALLED TREATY
BY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA HAD MADE PROMISES
OF A LONG TERM ANNUAL
ANNUAL PAYMENT TO BE
PAID TO INDIANS AS IN
PERPETUITY.~~

THE GOVERNMENT ^{AT TREATY} HAD ^{AT TIME} BEEN
IN THE SAME LEGAL POSITION AS
ANY PURCHASER ^{MANHULL} OF LAND.
THEY WANTED ^{A CLEAR TITLE TO} THE INDIANS LAND
IN FACT HAD TO GET THAT ^{AS FILED}
THEY HAD ALREADY PROMISED
A PART OF IT TO THE HBC CO
& THE CPR. ~~SO THEY COULD~~

~~GET A TITLE TO THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IF
WAS SOON GOING AT SUCH A
BARONIN PRICE - THE SELLERS
'THE H.B.C. WHO HAD FILED BY~~
(TO BE CONTINUED WITH)

As a new country they had no money, few taxpayers so they ^{had} hoped to acquire it through future small yearly payments \neq in order to get a legal title right away. They had mortgaged our future to the Indians but in return had got a magnificent deal, free title without dispute or conquest.

to $\frac{1}{4}$ of ~~the~~ the land
on the entire
North American Continent.
It was indeed a
bargain. It far exceeded
the ^{early} trader's deal of
buying Manhattan Island
for \$23⁰⁰ and even the
bargain the U.S. had
got when they paid
Napoleon 2 million for
~~the Mississippi which~~
~~included the ^{entire} area~~
~~the ^{entire} U.S. what we call the~~
New Orleans purchase.

which included the
Mississippi basin and
eastern and central U.S.A.

Canada had had a
real bargain. They had
paid nothing down ^{for}
~~that legal title~~ ~~over half of all of Canada's~~
~~title~~ ~~land~~ to the Indian people
for over 1/2 of all the land in Canada.

~~the Indian people had legal claim to~~
~~portions of that land under past~~
~~England~~ ~~treaties~~ with the European
legal owners by discovery or conquest
of that Canadian land.

Canada had only made
miserably small ^{annual} treaty
payments and ^{promised future} services.
Lauree could now see the
Canadian government of his
day was already renegeing

payment of their small
annual imperpetuity to
the Indian people who
had peacefully surrendered
the land to them. Laurie
could see this and
understand ~~it~~ this but
he could also see the
secrecy maintained by the
department had kept
such facts of the govern-
ment's duplicity from the
non-Indian citizens of
Canada. No wonder his
friends in Calgary had
so little sympathy or

understanding for the
plight of their neighbors
in Indians and felt
their poverty and
hunger was due to their
own shiftlessness,
laziness and ignorance

He could see what
his future mission had
to be, it ~~is~~ was ^{to} explain to ^{confused and ignorant} non-Indians
how ~~dis~~ Canada had
~~it~~ shirked her promised
~~pay~~ payments. What a
difficult life quest he

had chosen for himself.



Draft page 1

FILE NO. 92 01 07.trt

RE: Neutral observers in
treaties

*After it is the observations of unprejudiced neutral
observers who can give clear pictures of certain events.
~~These people make no attempt~~*

One ~~lonely~~ ^{such} neutral observer, a
corporal Moutie at Fort
MacLeod, wrote letters home to
the daughter of an innkeeper.
Fortunately, she kept them and
~~one of Canada's established~~

~~reporters and authors found them~~
they ended up
in ^{the} archives. The letter-writer
was ^{Francis} ~~Frank~~ Dickens, son
~~could not have spun a story like~~
~~his famous father~~ ^{of} Charles
Dickens, ~~but~~ He had an observant
eye and a ^{humorous} ~~fun~~ way of looking at
the tragic side of life.

Draft page 2

~~Frances was a third son who~~
~~stuttered and so shamed his~~
~~father.~~ Like other unemployed
sons of ^{the} wealthy British he opted
to seek his fortune elsewhere in the Empire
~~out for the empire route.~~ First
he was a Bengal lancer in India
and ^{later} ~~then~~ a Mountie in Alberta's
Fort Macleod.

There he witnessed the signing
of treaty 7 and in his letters
to England *stated:*

~~With the last signature~~
~~affixed to Treaty no. 6 -~~
~~and~~ Big Bear chose not to
sign it for some time. *on* Her
M Majesty's Canadian

Draft page 3

government ~~has~~ paid out a
total of *\$£10,000*

~~total of 447,000 (about LBS~~

~~Sterling 10,000) - only~~

~~\$17,000 more than it paid~~

~~for the construction of the~~

~~unusable Swan River HQ - to~~

4982 Indians, in exchange

for Territories several

times the size of the whole

of Great Britain.¹

¹Excerpt from Frank Dickens' letter of September 15, 1876. Page 80.
Nicol, Eric, ed. 'Dickens of the mounted'. Toronto; McClelland, 1989.

INTRODUCTION

OFTEN IT IS THE
OBSERVATIONS OF ~~THE~~
~~NON~~ ~~OR~~ NOT ~~PREJUDICED~~
~~AN~~ AUDIENCES OR THE
TIME THAT CAN GIVE
US A TRUE REPORT,
CERTAINLY THESE
PEOPLE MADE NO
ATTEMPT TO VIEW
THE EVENT THROUGH
INDIAN EYES OR
HOW THEY WOULD PERPECT
THE HUMAN ~~BEING~~ BEING
THEY WERE MANOVING ABOUT

INDIAN SODALITY

LAW OF PEACE OF

IRIQUOIS

20011111111111111111

~~NO POLICE~~

11111111111111111111

AT HEART OF

BELIEF IS MOTHER HEART

(TODAY'S DAY MUST A BE

NO LAND OWNERSHIP

SO NOT GIVING UP

LAND AT ALL

NOT OWNER THAT WOULD

BE A CONVEY IT

NATIVE CULTURE - NEARLY

BONES IN THE MOUNTAIN

THEY WERE A BURNING

Drowning the competition

Blackfoot Indians claim to own 96 miles of Bow River and close it to non-native anglers

On the strength of tribal claim, the Blackfoot two weeks ago closed the sprawling Siksika Reserve, 60 miles southeast of Calgary, to non-native hunters and anglers. Trout fishing guides, however, dispute chief Strater Crowfoot's conservationist rationale. They say his tribe has business plans and wants to eliminate them as competitors.

The move is troublesome from a legal perspective. Although natives may legally restrict non-residents from reserves such as the Siksikas', it may be harder to deny outsiders the 96-mile segment of the river flowing through it. Chief Crowfoot says that past abuses of Siksika resources by non-natives require new bylaws, which could take over a year to develop, and that the river is off limits to outsiders in the meantime. He says his interpretation of Treaty 7 gives ownership of the riverbed and banks to the Blackfoot and that the claim is now being researched.

The treaty—which was made with the

Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee and southern Stoney tribes in 1877—specifically leaves “waterways” out of reserves, and grants the Indians belts of land on both sides of the Bow and South Saskatchewan rivers. It retains “to Her Majesty [and subjects]...the right to navigate the above mentioned rivers, to land and receive fuel and cargoes on the shores and banks thereof, to build bridges and establish ferries thereon, to use the fords thereof and all the trails leading thereto...”

University of Saskatchewan law professor Norm Zlotkin, a specialist in Indian and aboriginal law, says that the issue of Indian water rights is murky and that the Crown could legitimately argue that non-reserve residents may use the river for boating. However, that doesn't necessarily allow them to fish. “It's two separate questions,” he says, adding that he's unaware of any past Canadian court challenges on claims to bodies of water.

Department of Indian and Northern Af-

fairs spokesman Randy Brandt won't rule out such challenges in the future. Mr. Brandt believes that natives can stop others

NATHAN KHO



Chief Strater Crowfoot:

They have plans for their own fishing camp.

Out of their league

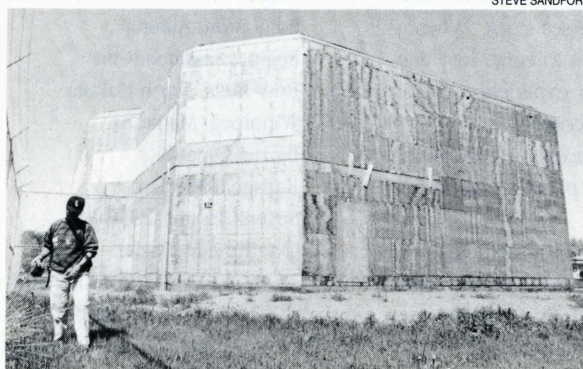
A hall project bankrupts an Edmonton neighbourhood group

Most of Edmonton's 137 volunteer neighbourhood associations had humble beginnings. None were humbler than the Montrose Community League, whose first capital asset was a renovated chicken coop acquired in 1951. Had Montrose retained some of that humility, it might not have embarked on an over-ambitious hall-building project last year that left the group bankrupt, bills unpaid, and an unfinished hall sitting on city-owned land. City aldermen, who last week received the municipal auditor-general's report on the bankruptcy, are now pondering what, if anything, should be done to prevent it from happening again.

It was the first bankruptcy in the otherwise successful 75-year history of community leagues in Edmonton. With less than a quarter of the funds in hand, and against the recommendations of

both city officials and the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues (EFCL), the Montrose executive began building. When a grant they were expecting from the provincial government didn't come through, the league found itself drowning in debt. It declared bankruptcy, leaving

STEVE SANDFORD



Montrose halls: 1958 and 1993.

\$120,000 owing to contractors, and a partially completed building in the city's hands, which would require \$800,000 to complete or \$60,000 to demolish.

“It's unfortunate it happened. There were a group of volunteers that were over-exuberant,” says Bill Maxim, vice-president of the EFCL, an umbrella organization for the city's leagues. “But you must consider that it's the first time it's happened.”

Since 1917, when residents of the Crestwood area were sparked by the lack of public amenities to form the city's first community league, members of other Edmonton groups have lobbied for road improvements and coached minor hockey teams. They've taught square dancing, held bingos, hosted whist tournaments, and organized neighbourhood watch programs. EFCL executive director Greg Thompson reports that league members contribute more than \$1.5 million worth of volunteer labour to the city annually. Nearly 40% of the city's population buy memberships each year.

Mr. Maxim stresses that the leagues are independent, autonomous organizations, wherein lies their strength. “The city can't control community leagues, and the federation can't control them,” he says. That may be true, although the EFCL did approve “guidelines” at its April 7 meeting to prevent a repeat of the Montrose fiasco. In the future, leagues who wish to build must have 50% of the funding in place before they begin.

**NO MOM AND POP
DEALERSHIPS HERE!**

Canadian Cedar Log Ltd.

only works with professional, long-term dealers

Canadian cedar Log Ltd.'s manufacturing plant is located in Calgary, Alberta. The company is owned by Japanese and Canadian investors. They ship homes across Canada to the U.S., Japan and Korea.

They manufacture logs, beams, decking, cedar log siding and facia board, all of which are sold directly to dealers. After the home leaves Canadian Cedar Log's factory the package components are 50% complete. It's up to the dealer to complete the package to the customer's specifications. Finished costs of a Canadian Cedar Log home run from \$65 to \$100 per square foot.

Canadian Cedar Log presents about 24 standard floor plans in its brochure. "They are actually proposed plans to get customers thinking", says Dwight Hoel, President/Marketing. "Home buyers can either modify our plans, or go with a custom drawing of their own".

DEALER PROGRAMS

Canadian Cedar Log dealers have to build their show homes in a high traffic, high visibility location. It is a requirement that models have a full time sales staff present. "We don't want mom and pop dealers because they aren't successful", stresses Hoel. "When a dealership fails, it makes it all the more difficult to come into that territory and sell successfully. We know from experience that if dealers follow our basic guidelines, they will succeed".

"We go through an extensive selection process," Hoel continues. "We want professional dealers who are planning on being around for the long term".

After a dealer is selected he is put through a full training program where he learns about Canadian Cedar Log's product, sales techniques and pricing. "Dealers that successfully complete our training program know everything we know about selling our building systems," explains Hoel.

New dealers' contractors must complete two full building projects with Canadian Cedar Log's own certified supervisor. This supervisor has trained crews around the world, and his is the final say on whether or not the dealer's contractors are qualified enough

to build for Canadian Cedar Log.

Commitment to their dealers doesn't stop there Canadian Cedar Log keeps in constant communication with its dealers by making on-site spot checks. Hoel calls them field trips. "Field trips are friendly visits that are always constructive. Oftentimes builders will

have questions about the products. They might be unfamiliar with something new in our product, or maybe we made a mistake during production and we stand to be corrected. If that's the case, we want to know it. It's that ongoing dialogue that is important in making a better end product."

Canadian Cedar Log also does co-op advertising with dealers. A well planned,

constructive advertising program is in place to do corporate and co-operative advertising that is beneficial to both the dealer and Canadian Cedar Log.

Today our Dealer Network is made up of dealers in these areas:

Sunshine Coast, B.C.
Vernon, B.C.
Calgary, Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Regina, Saskatchewan
Bow Bells, North Dakota
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Barrie, Ontario
Kalispell, Montana
Several Japanese Dealers
One Korean Dealer

Our goal is to add to this network four more dealers before the end of 1993, primarily in the U.S.

"Our total program is very supportive," sums Hoel. "It's like selling anything today; if you don't service the customer, your business is not going to succeed. Dealers are our customers. If we don't service them, we won't be successful."

FOR THE 1990'S IT'S SERVICE, SERVICE, SERVICE!



from gaining access to the river via reserve land, but not from boating through it. He says the closure is part of natives' drive for self-government and self-determination.

Seemingly that is linked to a proposed recreational fishing camp run by the reserve. Guides who market float trips down the lower Bow feel shut out by the river's closure. Dennis Evenson, owner of Bow Valley Guides Ltd., says it will hurt the trout fishing business because the upper Bow will now be more crowded.

Mike Guinn of The Water Boatman says the Indians are making a mistake by shutting out everyone, including commercial guides. Guides, he says, do more than anyone to preserve fish stocks through catch-and-release practices, keeping campsites clean, and reporting poachers. He adds that closing the river may make it more attractive to netters and poachers. Alberta Fish and Game Association president Horst Fauser agrees that fewer responsible outdoorsmen using the unsettled area will give poachers free rein. Mr. Fauser says that his association sympathizes with conservation but questions whether the river closure is legal: "We feel the fish belong to all Albertans."

—Patty Fuller

For Ward 3 Alderman Judy Bethel, guidelines may not be enough. "The idea of a 'right to fail' is fine if it impacts only the community league," she says. "But if it involves the wasting of public dollars on public land, there are more considerations." The leagues each receive operating grants from the city of up to \$4,000 annually. Halls and sports facilities are built on city land, often with provincial grant money.

Ms. Bethel suggests the city's parks department managers could have put a stop to the Montrose building program. "Clearly they were provided with the necessary information by the field staff, and they had the authority to act, but chose not to," she says. Conflict of interest charges against the members of the former Montrose executive are also well-founded, she alleges. The construction company run by the league president was involved in the building of the hall, and the president's wife was the treasurer of the league.

Meanwhile, Montrose Community League (1992) has regrouped and is working to become a citizen in good standing among Edmonton community leagues again. They've scaled back their ambitions, too, and are now considering refurbishing their old hall, built in 1958.

—Kim Hazelwood

Toxic hawks at Beaverhill

Who dumped poison at a world-renowned bird sanctuary?

There was acute embarrassment earlier this month when corpses of 11 northern harrier hawks turned up at a world-renowned birdwatching haven 37 miles southeast of Edmonton. Soon the body count was up to 28 hawks, two gulls and a short-eared owl. Autopsies by alarmed Fish and Wildlife scientists in Vegreville re-

environment officials would have been sharper if by Edmonton birder Jeanette Campbell had made her unpleasant find a week earlier. Nearly 4,000 people had packed into the observation points at Beaverhill Lake for the Town of Tofield's first Snow Goose Festival, which the town intends to make an annual event. The suc-

RAY FAIRWEATHER



Dead northern harrier, one of 31 poisoned birds:
A week earlier, 4,000 visiting birdwatchers.

vealed the presence of a pesticide they refused to disclose because it might interfere with their investigation into the source of the poison. There are farm fields a half-mile from the Beaverhill Lake bird sanctuary, though authorities suspect the toxins were dumped near the marsh and poisoned the predator birds who ate contaminated bugs and small game. Since Agriculture Canada is also involved in the investigation, however, it may be a farm-related chemical is implicated.

"This is very much a rarity for us," says Doug Slatnik, supervisor of Alberta Fish and Wildlife's northwest region. "Since the mid-70s our losses of this type have been very limited, if not eradicated, by the bans on dangerous chemicals like DDT." Chemicals used for pesticides or herbicides are rigorously controlled and tested to make sure wildlife is protected, he says, adding that "this was a real exception."

The abashment of Alberta naturalists and

cess of that first festival practically ensures it will recur yearly and the renown of the sanctuary might make it a must-attend occasion for serious birdwatchers from around the world.

The south shore of the shallow lake is a provincial nature area protected from development and the south half has been a federal migratory bird sanctuary for 25 years. Volunteers from Tofield have built a birder's blind on the shore at Francis Point, where birdwatchers can closely observe snow geese and other migratory avians. A little over two miles away are viewing mounds in the Beaverhill Natural Area where both lake and nesting birds can be watched. There is also a Beaverhill Bird Observatory, where volunteers band birds for tracking. In the town itself is the Beaverhill Lake Nature Centre, where supervisor Michel Blades hands out directions and information to increasing numbers of international bird watchers.

"We get them from all over the world," says Ms. Blades. "Most are from Europe, some from Australia and New Zealand. The lake itself is designated a Ramsar Site—which is similar to a world heritage site—and it's recognized worldwide as a major migratory stopover."

As for the unfortunate northern harrier hawks, they are one of 250 species which migrate through Beaverhill Lake each year. "Birds died within a half-mile area of lakeshore during a six-day period from May 1 to 6," says Vegreville Fish and Wildlife officer Lionel Veldkamp. "Thank God," he adds, that the poison wasn't dumped a week earlier when thousands of birders were being shuttled around to see the snow geese. Fines under the Wildlife Act can reach \$10,000 per animal killed if the toxic dumping was deliberate, says Mr. Slatnik of Fish and Wildlife. Charges can also be brought under the Agricultural Chemicals Act.

—Toni Owen Carter

30,000 new jobs on the rigs

10,000 last year, 20,000 this year as the gas biz booms at last

Only a year ago, Alberta's oil and gas industry was mired in the deepest slump since the 1947 Leduc discovery that first triggered the post-war exploration boom. The glory days of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when \$40-a-barrel oil and natural gas worth \$5 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) pumped billions of dollars into the provincial treasury and generated tens of thousands of new jobs, were but a bitter memory. The oil price crash of 1986, and a second collapse after the 1991 Gulf War, had idled most of western Canada's drilling rigs, leaving thousands unemployed. In Calgary, thousands more had fallen victim to corporate "downsizing" as cash-strapped oil companies pared their payrolls. In Edmonton, the governing Tories glumly considered a massive provincial deficit due in large measure to a plunge in yearly oil and gas royalties from \$6 billion to \$2 billion. Amidst all the gloom, few observers held out hope for a reversal of industry fortunes anytime soon.

Remarkably, though, such a turnaround is now underway. But this time, instead of oil leading the way, the leader is the traditional weak sister of the patch, natural gas. While crude prices remain flat, Alberta gas is now selling on the spot market at over \$2 per mcf, up from less than a dollar only a year ago. And with the advent of new pipeline capacity and the development of a continent-wide gas market, the potential exists for the sale of greater volumes of higher-priced gas. The oil patch recovery has already generated an estimated 10,000 drilling jobs, with up to twice as many more forecast to follow soon. No one is yet predicting that the recovery of 1990s will rival the boom of the 1970s and 1980s, but the Conference Board of Canada predicts that Alberta, with oil patch-driven growth rates of 4.5% this year and 3.7% in 1994, will lead the country in economic activity.

The figures are in good measure a consequence of the startling recent improvement in natural gas prospects. Ever since gas was deregulated in 1986 under the terms of the Western Accord negotiated between the

federal Conservatives and the producing provinces, prices have been depressed. In fact, Alberta's gas has been priced substantially below that produced in the U.S., largely because of the lingering conse-

"gas bubble" had developed in the United States. The combination of abundant gas supplies, and limited markets and deliverability, led to "gas-on-gas" competition among Canadian producers desperately trying to scrape together enough cash to cover operating costs.

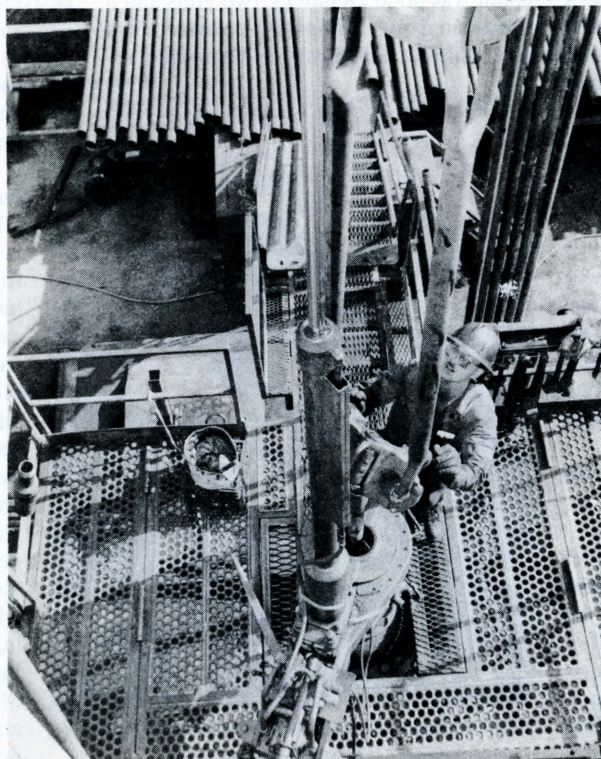
By February of 1992, prices on the gas spot market (the market for gas not under contract to pipelines or consumers) had dropped below 80¢ per mcf. "That's about as low in pricing or attitude as our industry has ever seen," recalls John Schissel, vice-president of marketing for Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., one of the country's largest gas producers.

But changes were already afoot that would spark a price turnaround. While U.S. spot prices had slumped from around \$1.50 (U.S.) per mcf in 1988 to under \$1.25 in 1991 and early 1992, gas demand had actually grown in spite of the U.S. recession. The strong demand was partly a consequence of the low prices, but another key factor is the fuel's reputation as the most environmentally friendly fossil fuel. Indeed, American legislators, through such initiatives as the 1990 U.S. Clean Air Act, have actively encouraged public utilities and private customers to switch from coal and oil to gas for electrical generation.

However, it was Canadian prices, rather than those of the U.S., that showed the first upward movement last summer. At the time, many observers attributed the rise to a temporary decrease of capacity in Nova

Corporation's provincial pipeline network, but spot prices continued to climb during the fall. By last winter, they soared past \$3 per mcf as customers scrambled to find gas to meet peak demand during cold snaps. The tightened supply, it became apparent, was a consequence of the U.S. "gas bubble" finally deflating and of an increased Canadian ability to service the American market.

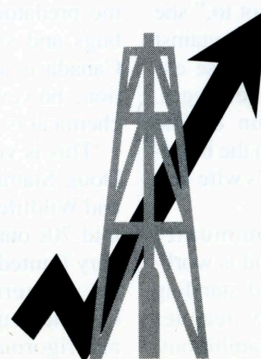
Although spot market prices remain solid today at over \$2 per mcf, many producers



Riggers on the job: Next best thing to a boom.

quences of regulation. Under Ottawa's control, exports to the U.S. had been deliberately restricted, in keeping with a federal policy requiring Canada to maintain a 20-year supply of proven gas reserves before any exports were permitted. The policy inhibited the construction of pipelines to deliver Canadian gas south of the border and meant many potential U.S. markets remained untapped.

Ironically, producers' inflated expectations about the fruits of deregulation also contributed to the prolonged price slump. Convinced a rise would soon occur, companies intensified their search for gas in western Canada in the mid-1980s, resulting in substantial new discoveries that further contributed to an excess of supply. Meanwhile, a similar



~~XXVII~~

~~LAURIE'S~~
~~WINTER STUDIES~~
Treaties

~~RESERVE~~

LAURIE DISCOVERED
THAT ALTHOUGH
HIS INDIANS CALLED
THEIR TREATY
TREATY NO 7,
~~THERE WERE~~ BY
IT WAS ~~#~~ ONLY
TREATY ~~#~~ NO. 7 IN
THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES. BY
THE TIME OF

2

CONFEDERATION

THERE WERE

ALREADY 123 ~~#~~

TREATIES SIGNED

IN CANADA, *each one different.*

~~# THE DEPARTMENT~~

~~WAS EXPERIENCED~~

~~AND ALERT IN~~

~~INCREASING THEIR~~

~~OWN SIZE, IMPORTANCE~~

~~AND NECESSITY.~~

~~Previous to this the dept.~~

~~GATHERING UP Indians~~

~~CAME ONTO~~

Signing treaties became the
important ~~task~~ ^{occupation}
of the Dept. ~~was~~ ever alert
to enhancing their own
size and importance,
they had now assumed
the job of writing the
new Indian treaties &
treaty appendices for the
government. Appendices
with other tribes were
attached to an already
signed treaty.

These jobs

WOULD BE ~~EVAN~~

INCREASED 5 TIMES

AFTER CONFEDERATION

*and the Canadian Dept took over
from the previous ones drawn
by a dept in Britain.*

~~THERE ARE NOW IN~~

There are now in

~~CANADA, LOCKED INTO~~

~~THEIR GOVERNMENT~~

~~RULED BY THE~~

~~INDIAN ACT AS~~

~~ADMINISTERED BY~~

~~THE BEAVERATS ON~~

There are now in 1993

570 RESERVES in Canada.

~~THE PATTERNS~~

~~WERE ONLY TWO~~

THEY FOLLOWED THE
INCREASING VALUE OF
THE LAND, FOR DEVELOP
MENT OR FOR
NATURAL RESOURCES
LIKE IN THE KLOUDY
GOLD RUSH ALONG
THE PEACE RIVER AS
IT OPENED UP
IN RICH MINERAL
OR FOREST LANDS
OR NEAR TO NEW
CITIES THAT WERE

~~SPRINGING UP.~~

NO WONDER THE
DEPARTMENT FELT
SO SECURE IN THEIR
POSITION. THEY WERE
NOW CONTROLLING
LARGE LAND AREAS
AND MANY ~~PEOPLE~~
~~OF A~~ VOTE LESS
PEOPLE. WHO COULD
~~EVEN SEEM TO REACH~~
~~OUT - THROUGH LAW~~
~~COURTS OR BY~~

THE RESPECT THE
INDIANS HELD FOR
THE R.C.M.P. REFLECTS
IN IN THE ~~OF~~ FACE
CONSTABLE
DANIEL RAY. PEACHES
COULD ALL
DAVIS ALONE ESCORTED
1100 REINFORCEMENT
INDIANS FROM MOUNTAIN
TO THE RED PHEASANT
RESERVE. INDIANS A
WHOLE CAVALRY UNIT
OF AMERICAN ~~REGIMENTS~~
~~DRUMS~~ * TROOPS HAD
BEEN GUARDING. DAVIS
HAD THE RIGHT
ATTITUDE HE TREATED
THEM WITH RESPECT

AND HAD CAREFULLY
BROUGH SOME MEAT
RATIONS FOR THEM &
THEY ^{DEARFULLY} GLADLY RETURNED
TO THE RED PHEASANT
RESERVE IN MID
SASKATCHEWAN.

REFERENCE L.C. DE DOUTH-
~~WEST~~ WATS IN ~~THE~~
IN POCKETFUL OF CANADA

INDIAN Territorial Wars I

LAST INDIAN
WAR, ^{WAS} IN FA
THE AUTUMN

OF 1870. ~~STARTING~~
^{WAS} ACTUALLY 3

YEARS AFTER
CANADA BECAME

A COUNTRY, AND ~~THE~~ ^{only}
ONE YEAR AFTER

~~RUPERTS~~ ~~THE~~ ^{Rupert's}
~~TERRITORY~~, ~~IT WAS~~ ^{Land}

~~IN THE RUPERTS~~

~~LAND~~ ^{WHICH} HAD BEEN

PURCHASED FROM

THE H.B.C. ~~BY~~

~~TWO YEARS AFTER~~

~~CANADA BECAME~~

~~A COUNTRY~~

THE TRIBES HAD

LOOKED UPON

II

themselves as
separate and
distinct units,
warring only to
defend hunting
territories.

~~WARRANTING TO~~
~~OR SPANISH SUBJECTS~~
~~NEEDING THEM~~

~~THE INDIANS AS III~~
~~SEVERAL DISTINCT~~
~~UNITS RIGHT UP~~
~~DURING CONFEDE~~
~~RATION, AND EVEN~~
~~EVEN~~ WHEN THEY SIGNED
~~A TREATY - WHICH~~
KNOH TRIMK ^{HAD} SIGNED
SEPARATELY ~~THE~~

TREATY ~~that~~ the
change between
ruling all the
territories and its
loss would be
uncomprehensible
to them and would
take place almost
instantaneously as
the date of the last
fight reveals. For
the Indians to be
suddenly confined

to reserves they ^{IV}
couldn't envision
it, it happened
so fast. The land
they were fighting
for was already
not theirs. In
far off Ottawa
Canada had ^{already} formed
a new country

They were still
fearlessly fighting, ^{thinking}
~~thinking~~ that
their only enemy
was the other
tribes ^{competing} ~~fighting~~
for food in their
area, little
realizing they
had already been
conquered and
taken over ^{by agreements.} ~~by~~ in
far off Ottawa

RESERVES

The forcing of natives on reserves that happened to Canada's native people was not peculiar to Canada, it was world wide. Those intrepid individuals the explores had just made paths across the wide seas of the world for all European _____.

The pattern of semi-peacefully locking the natives into small areas that were a mere portion of their own vast country was also universal in every European colony. In fact it was less vicious in the British colonies. They were at least practising a measure of democratic principals in their own country. All that morally justified England's attitude was they had to accept that natives were naturally inferior so it was "for their own good and protection". The colonies were far away and out of sight and out of mind. Ever since Christopher Columbus saw the first dark person and described those inhabitants on a hot Caribbean beach as "naked as the day they were born", a legend of native pagans laziness and stupidity had grown. It was turned into a moral necessity to conceal from the invaders any sense of their own guilt.

Canada would not be the first country to create "reserves" for native people.

Reserves #9
July 2014

So the process that blossomed world wide and multiplied the time Canada at last became its own country had by usage lost any guilt aspect at all. It was accepted as a humane solution to the "native problem". Unfortunately it was not even to seek a solution to how two races could live together in peace that led to creating Western Canada Indian reserves. It was an uglier motive. It was _____ for our first government to find easy, quick money available without loosing any votes. The first Canadian government was only in Eastern Canada. The three Maritime provinces, Ontario and Quebec west of that the western occupants of today's Canada had no voice at all in assigning Canadian Indians to reserves.

TREATIES

INDIAN TERRITORIAL WARS

Last Indian war was in the autumn of 1870 that was actually 3 years after Canada became a country, and only one year after Ruperts land had been purchased from the Hudson Bay Company. The tribes had looked upon themselves as separate and distinct units, warring only to defend hunting territories.

Even when each tribe had signed separate treaties the change between ruling all the territories and its loss would be uncomprehensible to them and would take place almost instantaneously as the date of this last fight _____ . For the Indians to be suddenly confined to reserves they couldn't envision it, it happened so fast. The land they were fighting for was already not theirs. In far off Ottawa Canada had already formed a new country. They were still fearlessly fighting, thinking that their only enemy was other tribes competing for food in their area, little realizing they had already been conquered and taken over by agreements in far off Ottawa.

Treaties #3
Aug 2/93

Reserves

~~(over time)~~

The ~~forming~~ ^{formation} of ~~reserves~~ on reserves that
What happened to Canada's ~~that~~

Native people was not peculiar
to Canada - it was worldwide.

~~The~~ ~~exp~~ These intrepid individuals
the explorers had ^{just} made paths

across the ^{was} seas of the world, for
all European ~~countries~~ ^{about} ~~the~~ ^{ancient} ~~times~~ ^{religions}

~~French German Dutch Belgian~~
~~resumption of government~~

~~a English~~ ~~To~~ ~~use~~ ~~them~~ ~~as~~ ~~if~~ ~~entry~~ ~~on~~ ~~paper~~

~~patterns~~ ~~to~~ ~~rob~~ ~~the~~ ~~native~~
~~of~~ ~~their~~ ~~precious~~ ~~quantities~~
~~of~~ ~~raw~~ ~~materials~~ ~~to~~ ~~enable~~

~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~create~~ ~~a~~ ~~new~~ ~~market~~
~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~industrial~~ ~~revolution~~

~~we~~ ~~had~~ ~~goods~~ ~~the~~ ~~industrial~~ ~~revolution~~
~~was~~ ~~now~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~produce~~

The pattern of ~~locking~~ ^{very peacefully} the
natives into small areas, ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~acting~~

was ^{a more} ~~portion~~ of their own ^{usual} ~~country~~ ^{not}

what ~~they~~ ^{used} ~~called~~ ~~reserves~~
was ~~practised~~ ~~everywhere~~

was also universal to all the
co. ~~in~~ ^{very} ~~all~~ ^{European} ~~countries~~ ~~colonies~~

In fact it was less ~~usual~~

~~the British~~ ^{the British} colonies.
They were at least practicing ^{a manner of} democratic
principals ~~at~~ in their own country.
All that morally justified English
attitude was they had to accept
~~that~~ ^{that} the natives were ^{inherently} inferior ^{so} it
was "for their own good and
protection" The colonies were far
away, and out of sight + out
of mind. Ever since Christopher
Columbus saw the first dark
person and described those
inhabitants on a hot Caribbean beach
as "naked as the day they were
born", a legend of native ^{pagans} laziness &
stupidity ^{inherent} had grown ^{and} ~~the~~
exploited it ~~was~~ a guilt-
killing ~~necessity~~ ^{who turned into a} ~~became~~
a moral necessity to conceal
from ^{the invaders} ~~themselves~~ any sense of
their own guilt.
Canada ~~where~~ would not
be the first country to create

"reserves" for native people.

So the process that blossomed ^{would} ~~was~~
& multiplied ^{by the time} when Canada ^{at last} ~~learned~~ ^{us}
~~our~~ ^{country} had by usage lost any
quite aspect, at all. It was
accepted as a ~~temporary~~ humane
~~res~~ solution to the "native problem"
Unfortunately it was not even
to seek a solution to how two
races could live together ^{in peace} that
led to ~~the~~ creating Western
Canada's ^{many} reserves, ^{It was} ~~but~~ an ugly
native. It was ^{primarily used} ~~to~~ for ^{our} ~~our~~ ^{country's} ~~country's~~
government to find ^{easy} ~~money~~ ^{money}
available without losing
any votes. ^{by the Canadian} ~~The~~ government was
~~located~~ ^{only} ~~or~~ ~~all~~ in Eastern Canada.
the 3 maritime provinces ~~and~~ Ontario
& Quebec. ~~Western~~ ^{West} of
~~the Ontario border~~ ~~to~~
~~entry from page 1~~
the ^{the western} ~~the~~ occupants of today's Canada
had no voice at all in
assigning ^{to Canadian} ~~Indians~~ ^{to} reserves.