



TL'AZT'EN NATION

DUSTL'US

DUGOOS 'OOZA'
MAY 2025



Tl'azt'en Nation neyunk'ut tube soo Dakelh ts'inli 'ink'e 'uda' whuk'un'a nede'ut'en 'uts'ulh'en 'ink'e neyun ooghuts'inli.

Tl'azt'en Nation is a strong Dakelh community, and we practice the old ways of doing things and we take care of our land.

Contents

Events Calendar	3
Mother's Day	5
Mothers Day Brunch	6
Steps for Cooking Safely - FNESS	7
Steps for Cooking Safely - FNESS Online Materials	9
FNESS First Nations Art Contest	10
Blockchain Technology	11
Be Scam Smart - E-mail	12
Cryptocurrency	13
Be Scam Smart - Phone	14
Central Bank Digital Currency	15
Be Scam Smart - Gift Cards	16
Blockchain Technology, Cryptocurrency and CBDC	17
Be Scam smart - Text/Instant Messaging	18
Wellbriety	19
Arts and Crafts Night	20
Movie Nights	21
Wellness Podcast - Conrad Joseph	22
Open Gym Nights.	23
EJES Sports Day	24
Emergency Alert System Test.	25
Youth Council Open Meeting	26
Pizza Night	27
Indigenous Women in Entrepreneurship - Fort St James	28
Indigenous Women in Entrepreneurship - Tache	29
Tie Dye T-shirts	30
Womens Support Group	31
Young Mens Support Group	32
Pottery Nights.	33
BBQ and Healing Fire Middle River.	34
Science Day	35
Painting Night.	36
Flower Planting	37
Pizza and Baking Nights	39
Walking Group	40
Prepare your home for a power outage	41
Household Emergency Plan	43



MAY 2025

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				Arts & crafts 1	Movie night 2	3
4	open gym for children 5	Sports Day 6	T.V.V.C. 7	Pizza making night 8	Tye dye T shirts 9	10
11	Support Group 12	13	clay night 14	clay night 15	Science day 16	17
18	painting night 19	Sports Day 20	T.V.V.C. 21	planting flowers day 22	open gym for children 23	24
25	Support Group 26	Sports day 27	baking night 28	open gym for children 29	Walking group 30	31

MAY 2025

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

01

02

03

Wellbriety
Wellness Talk
Show w Conrad
Joseph

04

05

06

07

08

09

10

BC - Emergency
Alert System
Test 1:55PM

Indigenous
Women in
Entrepreneurshi
p FSJ - CNC

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

Chief and
Council

Chief and
Council

BBQ and
Healing Fire –
Middle River

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Community
Screening – The
Salmon Calling
12:30PM

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

Chief and
Council

Mother's Day is a special day of the year when we celebrate the amazing women who have given us love, support, and guidance throughout our lives. It is a day to honor the most important person in our lives and show them just how much we appreciate all they do.

Most mothers juggle many roles: they are caretakers, teachers, role models, and emotional supporters. No matter the age of their children, mothers are always there for them. They give of themselves unconditionally, often sacrificing their own needs for the benefit of their children.

To celebrate Mother's Day, there are many ways to honor your mother. A simple yet meaningful gesture can make a big difference. Take the time to tell your mother how much she means to you. Show her your appreciation through a heartfelt card or heartfelt words. You can also thank her for all the things she does for you.

Gift-giving is another way to show your mother how much you care. From flowers and jewelry to personalized gifts and spa days, the possibilities are endless. Giving your mother something special is a great way to show your love and gratitude.

Make this Mother's Day extra special by taking her out for a day of fun. Whether you go out for brunch, a movie, or a day at the spa, spending quality time with your mother is a great way to celebrate the occasion.

If you really want to make your mom feel special this Mother's Day, take the time to plan something unique. Write a poem, create a photo album, or make a handmade gift. These thoughtful gestures will show your mother just how much she means to you.

No matter how you choose to celebrate Mother's Day, make sure you show your mother how much you care. This special day is a great opportunity to show your appreciation for the most important woman in your life.

Written by Norman Alexis





TL'AZT'EN HEADSTART &
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
HOSTING

Mother's Day Brunch



Owl Creations by Jess will
be there
decorating cakes
ONLY 30 available
first come, first serve

MAY 9TH, 2025

FRIDAY

11:00-1:00

AT THE EJS GYM

Geraldine Joseph will be going around to pick up



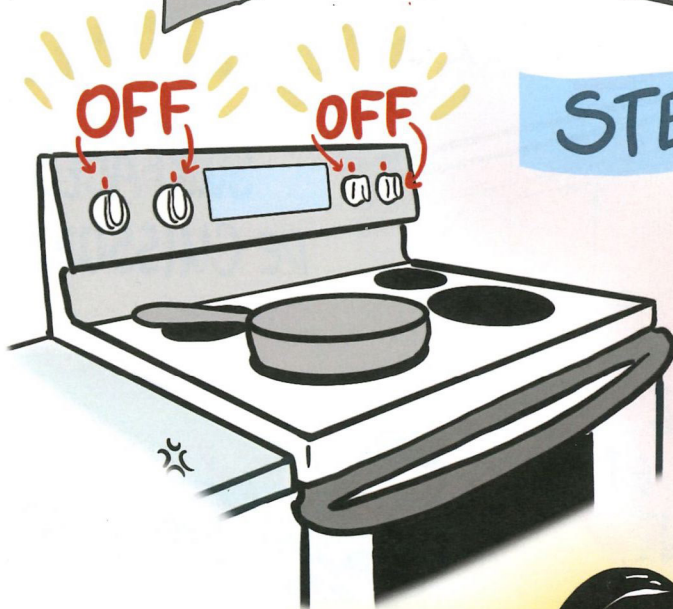
THE FINESS STEPS

COOKING FIRES are
the Leading cause
of House Fires



Most Cooking
Fires Involve
the Stove

STEP



STEP 7

TURN **OFF** YOUR
STOVE WHEN
COOKING IS DONE

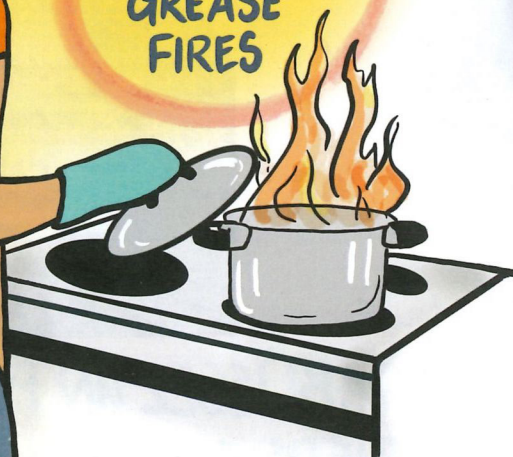
STEP 6

PREVENT
BURN
INJURIES



STEP 5

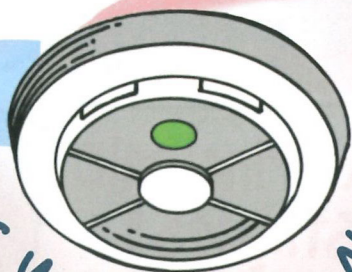
PUT A LID ON
GREASE
FIRES



For COOKING SAFELY

STEP 2

TEST YOUR SMOKE ALARM



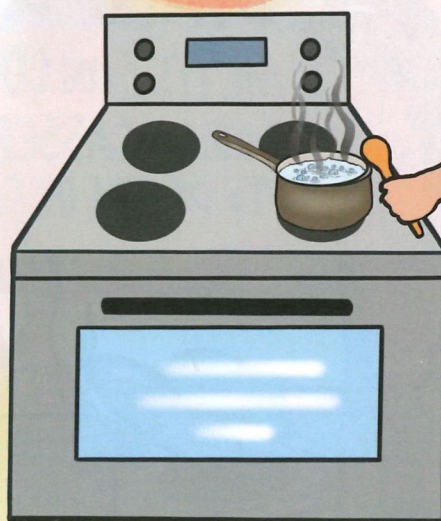
STEP 3



CLEAN COOKING SURFACES

STEP 4

STAY Present & ALERT

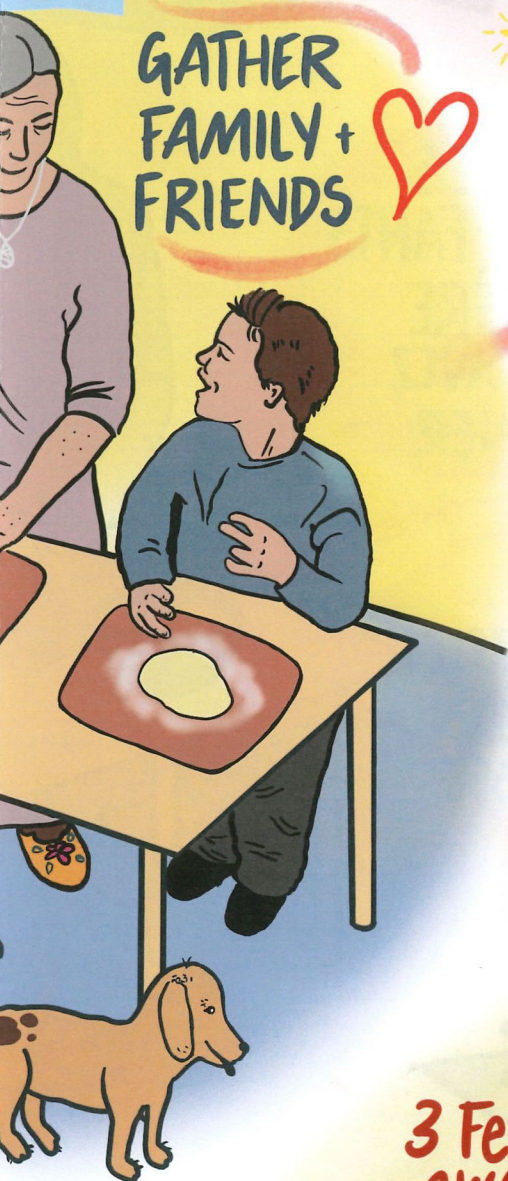


3 Feet AWAY

KID & PET Free ZONE

1

GATHER FAMILY + FRIENDS



FNESS Steps for Cooking Safely

All materials are available in English and French and
can be downloaded for FREE at:



<https://bit.ly/fness-sfcs>



***First Nations'
Emergency Services Society***

O F B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A



**First Nations'
Emergency Services Society**
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CALLING FIRST NATIONS ARTISTS!

SUBMISSIONS ARE OPEN TO THE FNESS ART CONTEST!



THEME:
***Fire
on the
Landscape***

All artistic mediums and styles welcome

Over 19 Catagory

1st Prize \$1500

Under 19 catagory

1st Prize \$1000

\$5750 in total prizes!

Contest open to First Nations Peoples who are members of a B.C. First Nation and currently reside in B.C.

For more info:
art@fness.bc.ca

**FULL RULES
& SUBMISSION**

Contest Deadline

May 23, 2025



bit.ly/register-ff-comp-25

Blockchain technology is a revolutionary concept that has transformed the way we approach digital transactions. First introduced in 2008 by an anonymous individual or group known as Satoshi Nakamoto, blockchain technology is essentially a decentralized database that is used to record transactions securely and transparently. Unlike traditional centralized databases, which are controlled by a single entity, blockchain technology is distributed across a network of computers, making it nearly impossible to hack or manipulate.

At its core, blockchain technology is a way to create a secure and trustworthy digital ledger that can be used to record transactions of all kinds. This includes everything from financial transactions, like the transfer of funds between individuals or organizations, to the tracking of physical goods and assets as they move through supply chains.

One of the key features of blockchain technology is its transparency. Because the ledger is distributed across a network of computers, anyone can view the contents of the ledger at any time. This makes it easier to verify the authenticity of transactions, which is particularly important when dealing with sensitive financial or legal transactions.

Another important feature of blockchain technology is its security. Because each transaction is verified and recorded by a network of computers, it is nearly impossible for a single entity to manipulate the ledger. This means that transactions are more secure and less susceptible to fraud or hacking than those recorded in traditional centralized databases.

Blockchain technology is also incredibly versatile. It can be used for a wide range of applications, including smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code. Smart contracts can be used to automate complex business processes and reduce the need for intermediaries, which can help to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

Perhaps one of the most well-known applications of blockchain technology is in the realm of cryptocurrency. Bitcoin, the world's first decentralized digital currency, is built on blockchain technology. Because the ledger is transparent and secure, it is possible to transfer bitcoins between individuals or organizations without the need for a centralized financial institution, such as a bank.

Despite its many benefits, blockchain technology is still in its early stages of development, and there are a number of challenges that must be addressed before it can be widely adopted. For example, scalability remains an issue, as blockchain networks can currently only handle a limited number of transactions per second. There are also concerns around energy consumption, as the mining process required to validate transactions can be energy-intensive.

Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach digital transactions. Its transparency, security, and versatility make it an attractive option for a wide range of applications, from financial transactions to supply chain management. However, there are still a number of challenges that must be addressed before it can be widely adopted. As the technology continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how it is further developed and integrated into our daily lives.

Written by Norman Alexis

Cryptocurrency is a digital asset that operates independently of any central authority, such as a government or bank. It is based on blockchain technology, a decentralized digital ledger that is used to record and verify transactions.

The first and most well-known cryptocurrency is Bitcoin, which was created in 2009. Since then, hundreds of other cryptocurrencies have been developed, each with their own unique features and capabilities.

One of the primary advantages of cryptocurrency is its decentralized nature. Because it is not controlled by any central authority, transactions can be completed quickly and securely without the need for intermediaries such as banks or payment processors. This has the potential to reduce costs and increase efficiency, particularly for international transactions.

Another advantage of cryptocurrency is its anonymity. Transactions are recorded on the blockchain, but the identities of those involved are not publicly disclosed. This can be particularly attractive for those who value privacy and security.

However, the anonymity of cryptocurrency has also been a source of controversy. Some argue that it can be used for illicit activities, such as money laundering and the purchase of illegal goods and services.

Despite this, many businesses and individuals are embracing cryptocurrency as a viable alternative to traditional forms of payment. For example, some companies are now accepting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies as payment for goods and services.

Investing in cryptocurrency has also become increasingly popular in recent years. The value of some cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, has experienced significant fluctuations, making it a potentially lucrative investment opportunity. However, investing in cryptocurrency is also considered high-risk due to its volatile nature and lack of regulation.

One of the key challenges facing cryptocurrency is regulation. Because it operates independently of any central authority, it can be difficult to determine the appropriate regulatory framework. Some countries have banned the use of

The easiest ways to avoid **tax refund and payment scams?**

- ✓ Register for My Account at Canada.ca/my-cra-account to:
 - Check if you owe money or have a refund
 - Sign up for email notifications to get account updates and to know when you have electronic messages
- ✓ Use a unique password for each account.
- ✓ Be suspicious if someone asks you for personal information.
- ✓ Don't share your security codes, user IDs, passwords, or social insurance number.
- ✓ Be cautious before you click on a link.

Visit Canada.ca/be-scam-smart to learn more.



**LISTEN TO YOUR
VOICE OF REASON
BEFORE YOU ACT.**



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

cryptocurrency altogether, while others have implemented regulations to ensure that transactions are transparent and secure.

Cryptocurrency is a digital asset that operates independently of any central authority. Its decentralized nature has the potential to reduce costs and increase efficiency, while its anonymity can be attractive for those who value privacy and security. However, it also presents challenges, particularly around regulation and its potential use for illicit activities. As the technology continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how cryptocurrency is further developed and integrated into our daily lives.

Written by Norman Alexis

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is a digital version of a country's fiat currency that is issued and controlled by the central bank. It operates on a blockchain or other digital ledger technology, and is designed to offer the benefits of digital currency while maintaining the stability and trustworthiness of traditional fiat currency.

The concept of CBDC has been gaining traction in recent years, with a number of central banks around the world exploring the idea. One of the primary benefits of CBDC is the potential to increase financial inclusion by providing an alternative payment system for those who do not have access to traditional banking services.

CBDC also has the potential to increase the efficiency and security of payments. Because it is a digital currency, transactions can be completed quickly and securely, without the need for intermediaries such as banks or payment processors. This has the potential to reduce costs and increase efficiency, particularly for cross-border payments.

Another potential benefit of CBDC is the ability to combat illicit activities such as money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Because CBDC transactions are recorded on a blockchain or other digital ledger, they can be easily traced and monitored, making it more difficult for criminals to engage in illegal activities.

However, there are also potential drawbacks to CBDC. One concern is that it could lead to a reduction in the role of commercial banks, as individuals and businesses would be able to hold and transact in CBDC directly with the central bank. This could have significant implications for the banking industry and the economy as a whole.

Another concern is that the introduction of CBDC could lead to a decrease in demand for cash, which could impact the ability of some individuals and businesses to transact. Additionally, the implementation of CBDC would require significant investment in technology and infrastructure, which could be a challenge for some countries.

Despite these potential challenges, CBDC is an increasingly important topic for central banks around the world. Many are actively exploring the idea and conducting research into the potential benefits and drawbacks. As the technology continues to evolve and mature, it will be interesting to see how CBDC is further developed and integrated into our financial systems.

Written by Norman Alexis

Cryptocurrency and Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) are two types of digital currencies that operate on blockchain or other digital ledger technologies. While they may share some similarities, there are some key differences between the two.

One of the main differences between cryptocurrency and CBDC is who controls the currency. Cryptocurrencies are decentralized, meaning they are not controlled by any central authority, such as a government or central bank. This allows for greater financial privacy and security, but also means that cryptocurrencies can be more volatile and less stable than traditional fiat currency.

On the other hand, CBDC is a digital version of a country's fiat currency that is issued and controlled by the central bank. This provides greater stability and backing for the currency, and could potentially reduce the volatility and risk associated with some cryptocurrencies. However, it also means that the central bank has greater control over the currency, and could potentially use CBDC to monitor or restrict financial transactions.

Another key difference between cryptocurrency and CBDC is how they are issued and traded. Cryptocurrencies are typically issued through a process called mining, in which users compete to solve complex mathematical equations in order to add new blocks to the blockchain and receive a reward in the form of newly minted cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies are traded on digital currency exchanges, where users can buy and sell them for other cryptocurrencies or traditional fiat currencies.

CBDC, on the other hand, would be issued and traded directly by the central bank. This means that users would not need to go through a third-party exchange to buy or sell CBDC, and transactions could potentially be settled instantly and securely through the blockchain or other digital ledger technology.

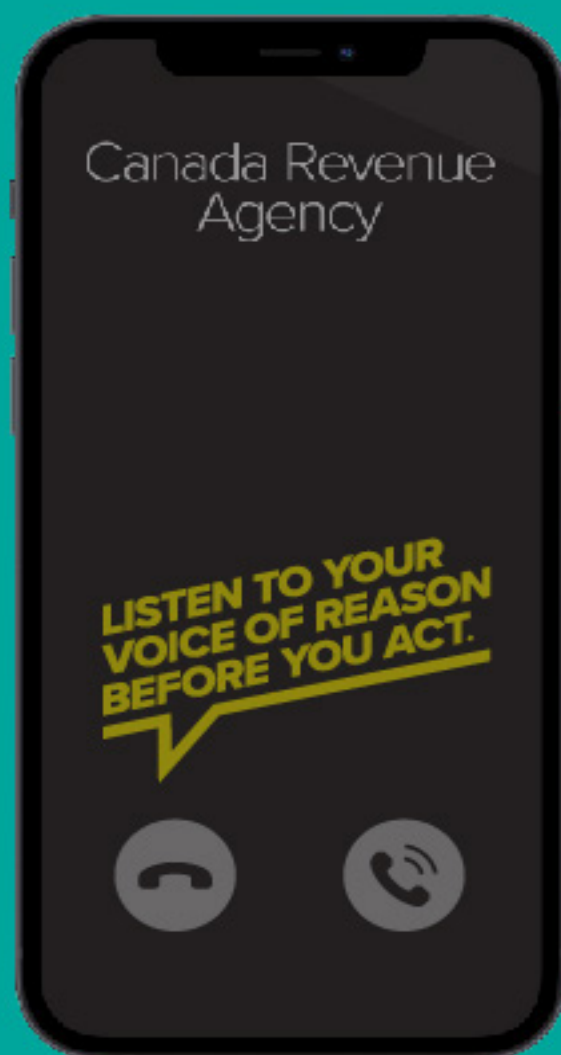
Finally, the potential use cases for cryptocurrency and CBDC are somewhat different. Cryptocurrency is often viewed as a speculative asset, with users buying and holding it in the hope that its value will appreciate over time. Cryptocurrency can also be used for online transactions and peer-to-peer transfers, as well as a store of value or a hedge against inflation.

Not sure if the person calling is *really* from the Canada Revenue Agency?

Scammers can change their **Caller ID** to make it look like it's us.

Here's what you can do to **be scam smart**:

- ✓ If a person is pressuring or threatening you, ask yourself why.
- ✓ Log into My Account or My Business Account to check if you have new mail or owe money.
- ✓ Learn what to expect if the CRA contacts you.
- ✓ When in doubt, hang up!



Visit **Canada.ca/be-scam-smart** to learn more.



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

CBDC, on the other hand, is intended to operate as a form of traditional fiat currency, with the potential to provide greater financial inclusion, increased efficiency, and greater security for financial transactions. CBDC could also potentially be used to combat illicit activities such as money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as transactions would be recorded on the blockchain or other digital ledger.

While cryptocurrency and CBDC may share some similarities as digital currencies operating on blockchain or other digital ledger technology, there are significant differences in terms of who controls the currency, how it is issued and traded, and its potential use cases. As these technologies continue to evolve and mature, it will be interesting to see how they are adopted and integrated into our financial systems.

Fiat currency is a term used to describe any currency that is issued by a government and has no intrinsic value. The value of fiat currency is derived from the trust that people have in the issuing government, as well as the belief that it will be accepted as payment for goods and services.

The concept of fiat currency has been around for centuries, with the first recorded instance of it being used by the Chinese Tang Dynasty in the 7th century. Since then, many countries have adopted fiat currencies as their primary means of exchange.

One of the key features of fiat currency is that it is not backed by a commodity such as gold or silver. In the past, many currencies were backed by precious metals, and people could exchange their paper money for a fixed amount of gold or silver. However, this system was abandoned by most countries in the 20th century in favor of fiat currency.

The advantage of fiat currency is that it allows governments to have more control over their monetary policy. They can print more money when they need it, and adjust interest rates to control inflation and stimulate economic growth. This flexibility can be very useful during times of economic crisis or recession.

However, one of the drawbacks of fiat currency is that it is subject to inflation. When governments print more money, it can decrease the value of the currency and lead to higher prices for goods and services. This can be especially problematic in countries with high inflation rates, as it can make it difficult for people to afford basic necessities.

Another disadvantage of fiat currency is that it can be vulnerable to political instability. If people lose confidence in the government or the economy, they may be less willing to accept the currency. In extreme cases, hyperinflation or currency devaluation can occur, leading to social and economic upheaval.

Despite these challenges, fiat currency remains the dominant form of currency around the world. It is used by

billions of people every day for transactions both big and small, and is the backbone of the global financial system. As technology continues to evolve and new forms of digital currency emerge, it will be interesting to see how the role of fiat currency may change in the years to come.

Written by Norman Alexis

Fiat currency, Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), and cryptocurrency are three different types of currency that operate in vastly different ways, each with its own set of advantages and disadvantages.

Fiat currency is the most widely used type of currency around the world. It is issued and regulated by governments and has no intrinsic value, meaning its value is based solely on the trust people have in the government that issued it. While fiat currency provides stability and ease of use, it is also susceptible to inflation, currency devaluation, and political instability.

CBDC is a digital version of fiat currency that is issued and regulated by a central bank. Unlike traditional fiat currency, CBDC is digital and can be used for instant transactions. CBDC has the potential to provide greater financial inclusion, reduce the cost of transactions, and increase efficiency. However, CBDC may also pose privacy concerns and can be used to monitor financial transactions.

Cryptocurrency is a decentralized digital currency that operates on blockchain technology. Cryptocurrency provides greater anonymity and security, but it is also susceptible to extreme volatility and is not widely accepted by merchants. While cryptocurrency has been touted as a potential alternative to traditional currency, it has yet to gain widespread acceptance as a viable means of exchange.

One of the major differences between these three types of currency is how they are issued and regulated. Fiat currency is issued and regulated by governments, while CBDC is issued and regulated by central banks. Cryptocurrency, on the other hand, is decentralized and not subject to any centralized regulation.

Another key difference is how they are used. Fiat currency and CBDC are used as a means of exchange and are widely accepted by merchants. Cryptocurrency is primarily used as a speculative asset, with users buying and holding it in the hope that its value will appreciate over time.

Finally, each type of currency has its own advantages and disadvantages. Fiat currency provides stability and ease of use, but it is also susceptible to inflation and political instability. CBDC has the potential to increase financial inclusion and efficiency, but it can also pose privacy concerns. Cryptocurrency provides greater anonymity and security, but it is also subject to extreme volatility and is not widely accepted.

Would the Canada Revenue Agency *really* ask you to **pay with gift cards?**

Many scammers will say you **owe money** and demand immediate **payment** with gift cards or bitcoin.

Here's what you can do to **be scam smart**:

- ✓ Ask yourself, why is this person pressuring me to act right now?
- ✓ To check if you owe money, log into My Account.
- ✓ Learn what payment methods the CRA accepts.

Visit **Canada.ca/be-scam-smart** to learn more.



**LISTEN TO YOUR
VOICE OF REASON
BEFORE YOU ACT.**



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

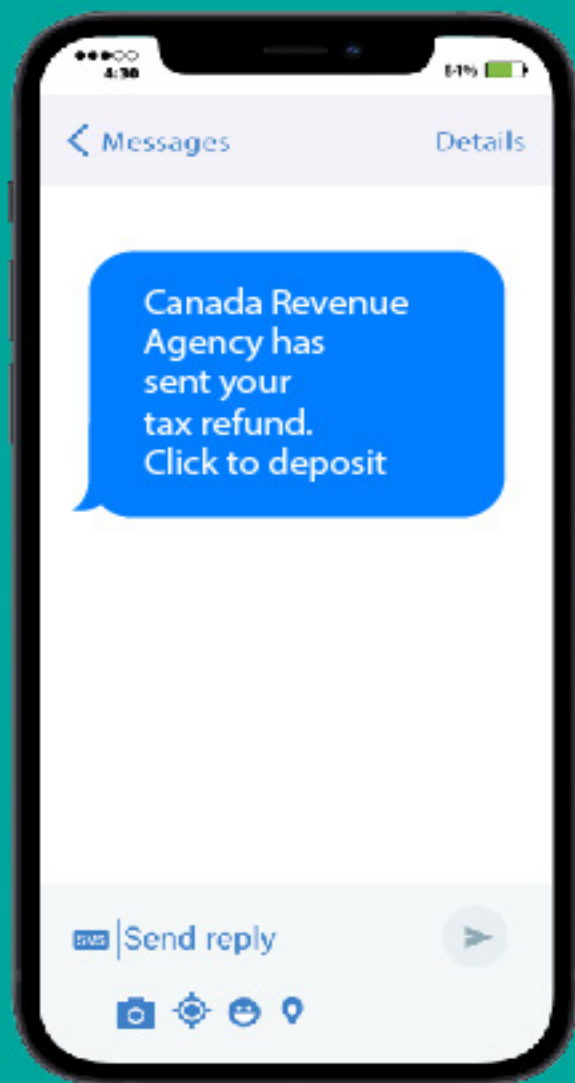
Canada

While fiat currency, CBDC, and cryptocurrency are all forms of currency, they operate in vastly different ways and have their own unique set of advantages and disadvantages. As technology continues to evolve and new forms of currency emerge, it will be interesting to see how they are adopted and integrated into our financial systems.

Written by Norman Alexis



**LISTEN TO YOUR
VOICE OF REASON
BEFORE YOU ACT.**



Did the Canada Revenue Agency *really* text or email you?

The CRA does contact Canadians. But **scammers can imitate us** to try and get your personal information.

Here's what you can do to **be scam smart**:

- ✓ Take a minute and question why the CRA needs your personal information.
- ✓ Check if you have new mail in My Account or My Business Account.
- ✓ Learn what to expect if the CRA contacts you.
- ✓ When in doubt – delete, delete, delete!

Visit **Canada.ca/be-scam-smart** to learn more.



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

Wellbriety

With Jackson Dionne

May 01st, 2025

Health Center Boardroom

Dinner at 6:00pm

Meeting at 7:00pm

***AA/NA for this week only is
cancelled in lieu of this
event on Thursday.***

**Call the clinic if you need a ride or
message Diana or Kim**

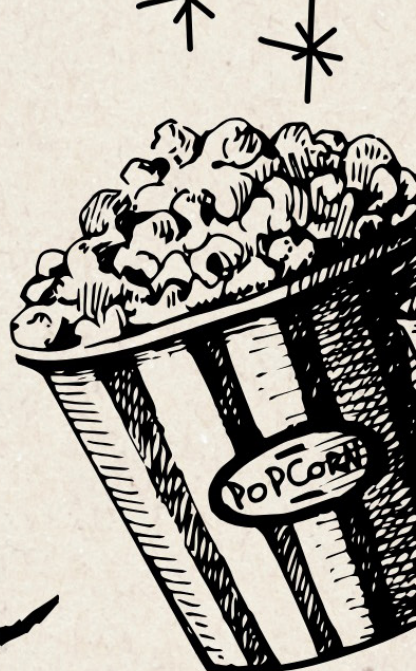
ART & CRAFTS TONIGHT

Painting, colouring
+ t shirt painting & clay
making
all ages are welcome
parents have to attend

MAY 1, 2025
TIME 4:00PM TO
7:00PM

for more info contact
Joshua monk at education
center 250 648 3227





Movie Night



MAY 2ND , 2025
4:00PM TO 6:00PM
LOCATION E.J.E.S
GYM

for more info contact Joshua monk
at education center 250 648 3227 or email
recreation@tlazten.bc.ca



WITH CONRAD JOSEPH

BROADCASTING LIVE ON FACEBOOK WELLNESS TALK SHOW

MAY 2, 2025 1:15PM

LET'S TALK WELLNESS!

▶ NO CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS PLEASE.



AGE 0-6YRS



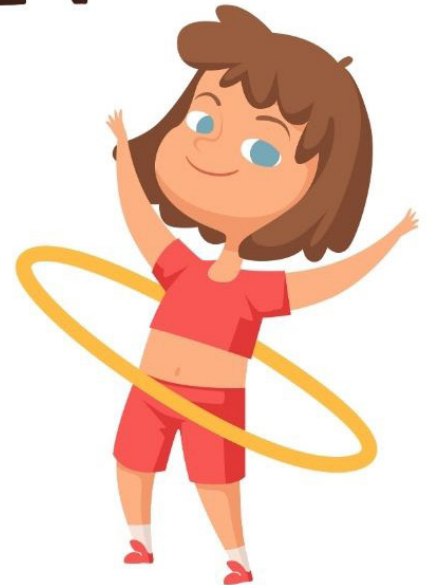
OPEN GYM FOR CHILDREN

MAY 5TH & 23RD

29TH, 2025

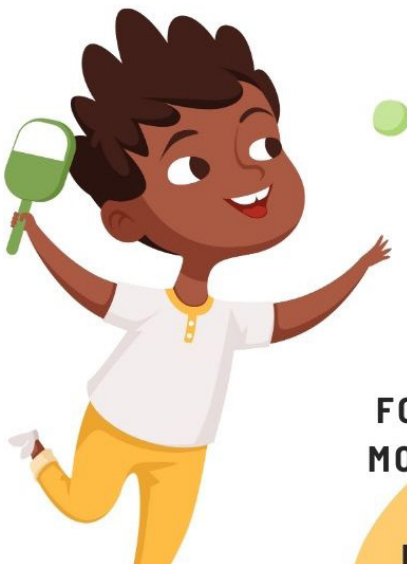
TIME : 4:00PM TO
6:00PM

E.J.E.S GYM



ACTIVITIES

MINI RELAY RACE'S
TAG
SCOCCOR
FREE TIME



FOR MORE INFO CONTACT JOSHUA
MONK AT ED CENTER 250 648 3227
OR EMAIL
RECREATION@TLAZTEN.BC.CA

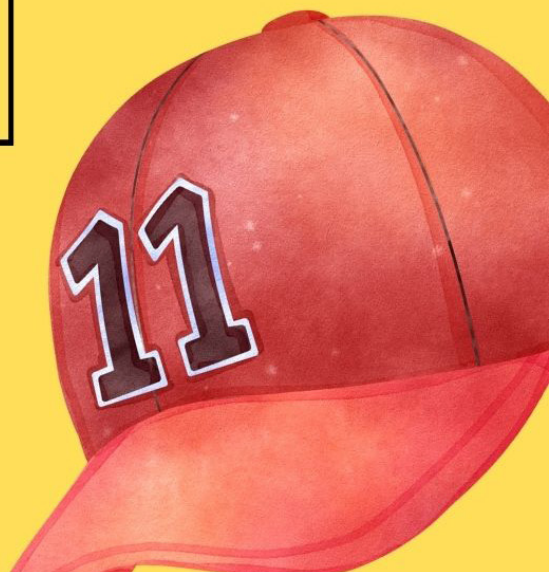


E.J.E.S GYM

SPORTS DAY

**EVERYONE IS
WELCOME TO COME
UP TO PLAY SOME
SPORTS AND SOME
GYM GAMES FROM
4:00PM TO 7:00PM**

**E.J.E.S GYM
TUESDAYS
MAY 6TH 20TH & 27TH**



BC Emergency Alert system test



**May 7, 2025 at
1:55 PM (PDT)**

TL'AZT'EN YOUTH VISION COUNCIL

OPEN MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7TH, 2025

TIME: 5:00 - 7:00 PM



Location: Education Center

Join us for a night of brainstorming.



YOU'RE INVITED TO OUR

PIZZA MAKING NIGHT

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVE
(keep in mind)

Come and join in pizza making
with us at the Education Center

Thursday, May 8th 2025

Time : 4:00pm to 7:00pm

For more info contact Joshua
monk at (250 648 3227) or
(email) recreation@tlazten.bc.ca



Indigenous Women

IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*Investing & Empowering in
Business & Communities*

MAY 8 • 8:30AM-4:40PM

CNC CAMPUS • 179 DOUGLAS AVE,
FORT ST JAMES

FREE WORKSHOP

TOPICS INCLUDE:

A Promising Pathway, Stages of Business Development,
Effective Business Practices, Adaption & Resilience,
Guide to Business Planning, & Support System
for Indigenous Women Entrepreneurs

CRITERIA TO ATTEND:

Must be an Indigenous Female.

CONTACT BY MAY 6:

Ashley Provencher

EMAIL:

facilitator@abdc.bc.ca

PHONE:

250.562.6325

LIGHT BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DOOR PRIZES & SWAG

ABDC PRESENTS

Indigenous Women

IN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Investing & Empowering in Business & Communities

MAY 9, 2025 • 8:30AM - 4:30PM

4228 FELIX ROAD, TL'AZT'EN EDUCATION CENTRE, TACHIE, BC

FREE WORKSHOP

TOPICS INCLUDE:

A Promising Pathway, Stages of Business Development, Effective Business Practices, Adaption & Resilience, Guide to Business Planning, & Support System for Indigenous Women Entrepreneurs

CRITERIA TO ATTEND:

Must be an Indigenous Female.

CONTACT BY MAY 6:

Ashley Provencher

EMAIL:


facilitator@abdc.bc.ca

PHONE:

250.562.6325

LIGHT BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DOOR PRIZES & SWAG





for more information
contact Joshua monk or Tianna joseph at
the education center 250 648 3227
or email recreation@tlazten.bc.ca

Tie Dye t shirts with us

 Friday May 9th 2025

 4:00pm to 7:00pm

 Education center

**Come and tye dye
some t-shirts or
you can bring any
clothing of your
own to tye dye
everyone is
welcome to join in**



Women's Support Group

at the education center with Tianna joseph

Monday's
may 12th & 26th 2025

Time : 4:00pm - 6:00pm

We want to help support our youth through high school and help them to be on a better and healthier pathway in life

for more info contact Tianna Joseph
education center 250 648 3227 or
Recreation.assistant@tlazten.bc.ca



Young Men's support group nights

MAY 12TH & 26TH 2025

AGES : 12YRS - 30YRS

LOCATION : E.J.E.S GYM

TIME : 4:00PM TO 6:00PM



COME UP TO THE GYM FOR
YOUNG MENS SUPPORT GROUP
WITH JOSHUA AS WE WANT TO
HELP SUPPORT THE YOUNG MEN
AROUND HERE TO BE ON A
BETTER PATH AND HEALTHIER
LIFE STYLE



for more info contact Joshua monk
at education center 250 648 3227 or




clay nights

May 14th & 15th , 2025

- Education center
- Time 4:00pm to 6:00pm
- The 14th make the sculpture
leave to dry overnight then
15th we paint them

For more information :

 250 648 3227

 recreation@tlazten.bc.ca



BBQ & HEALING FIRE

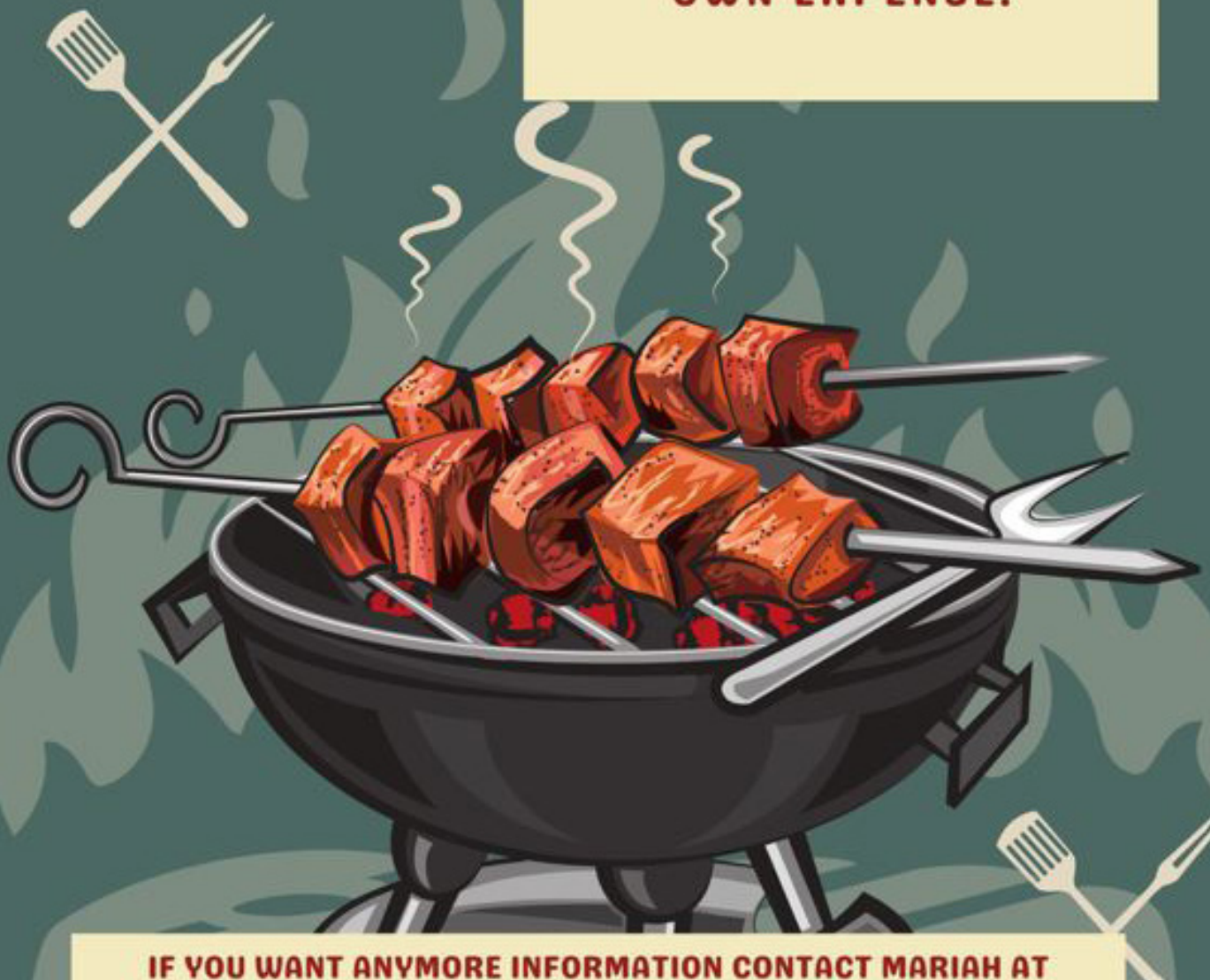
Middle River @ The School

**THURSDAY
MAY 15TH**

10AM TO 3PM

**TRANSPORTATION
AVAILABLE FOR ELDERS.**

**ANYONE ELSE WANTING
TO GO UP, ITS AT YOUR
OWN EXPENSE.**



IF YOU WANT ANYMORE INFORMATION CONTACT MARIAH AT

SCIENCE *day*

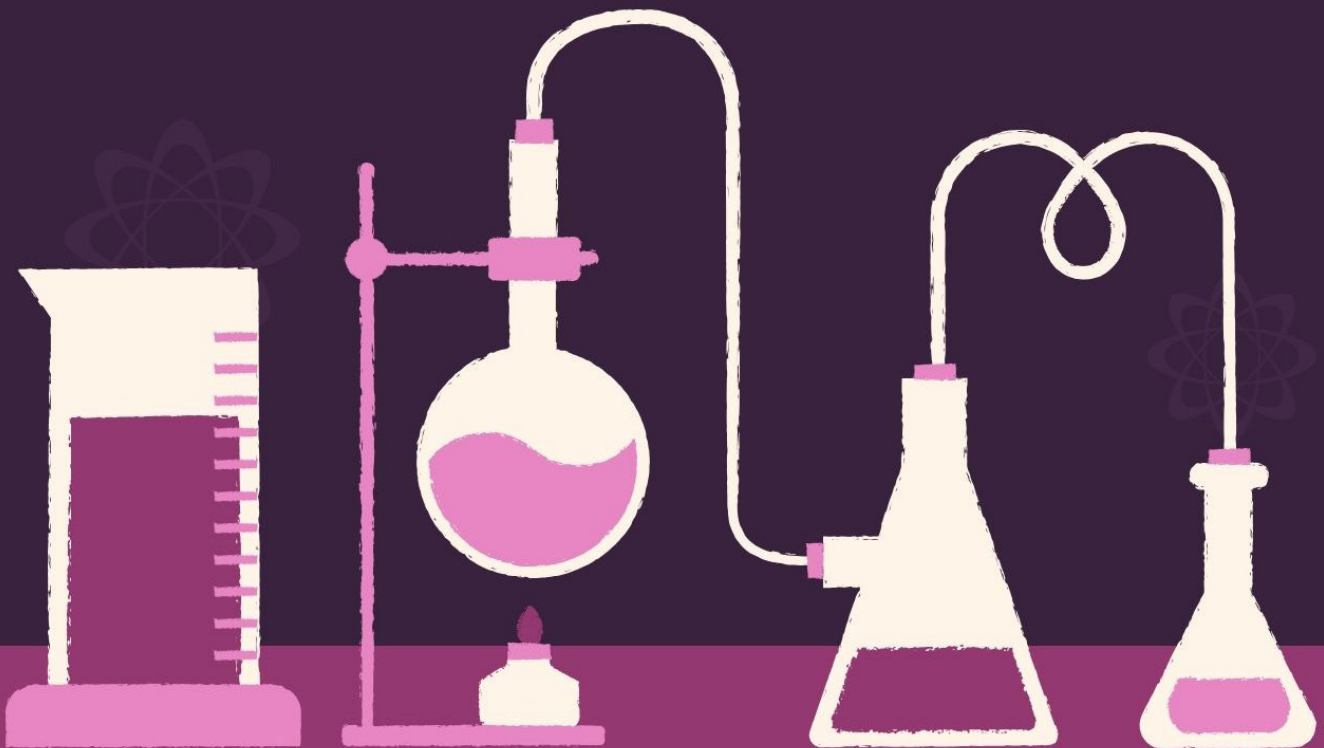
— ✦ Exploring the Wonders of Science ✦ —

Date : May 16th 2025

Time : 4:00pm to 6:00pm

location : E.J.E.S Gym

Join us for an exciting Science Fair where young minds explore the wonders of science through experiments, demonstrations, and interactive activities.



📞 250 648 3227

🌐 recreation@tlazten.bc.ca

Painting night

MAY 19TH 2025

COME AT THE EDUCATION CENTER
FOR SOME PAINTING AND TO RELAX
TIME : 4:00PM TO 7:00PM





COME AND JOIN IN

Flowers PLANTING

MAY 22ND 2025

Education center
4:00pm to 7:00pm

WANNA COME AND PLANT A FLOWER WITH US
AT THE EDUCATION CENTER, YOU CAN ALSO TAKE
IT HOME WITH YOU TO WATCH IT GROW
EVERYDAY ! EVERYONE IS WEELCOME TO JOIN IN
SO DON'T BE SHY COME ON BY AND PLANT A
FLOWER WITHH US

FOR MORE INFO GO TO
contact Joshua monk or Tianna joseph
at the education 250 648 3227 or
email recreation@tlaten.bc.ca

COMMUNITY FILM SCREENING

"Salmon don't have a voice. We are their voice."



THE SALMON'S CALL

A Documentary by Joy Haskell

BRITISH
COLUMBIA'S

Knowledge
Network:

MAY 22, 2025

DOORS OPEN: 12:30PM

SCREENING BEGINS: 1PM

TL'AZT'EN NATION
EUGENE JOSEPH SCHOOL

FREE ENTRY

EMAIL TO RSVP:

info@firedivaproductions.com



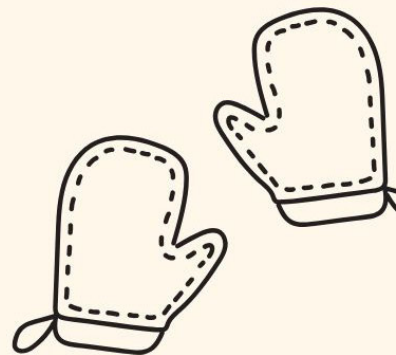
Pizza & Baking nights

Everyone is welcome to join

Time: 4:00pm to 7:00pm

DATE : MAY 28TH 2025

Location : Education Center



For more information
Contact Tianna joseph
(P) - 250 648 3227
Recreation.assistant@tlazten.bc.ca

Location: EJS gym



WALKING GROUP

MAY 30TH 2025

TIME: 4:00PM-6:00PM

PATHS ARE MADE BY WALKING
BRING YOUR CHILDREN
PRESENTED BY YOUTH & RECREATION

Prepare your home for a power outage

This checklist can help you prepare your home for an outage and ensure that you know what to do before, during and after an outage.

Before an outage

Make sure that we have your current phone number by logging into your account profile at bchydro.com, or call us at **1 800 BCHYDRO (1 800 224 9376)** or ***49376** on your mobile phone. In addition to updating your phone number, check that you've taken the necessary steps to prepare for an outage:

- ☐ Develop a preparedness plan and share it with everyone in your home. Visit getprepared.ca for helpful tips on putting together a plan.
- ☐ Check emergency equipment periodically (flashlights, radios, generators, etc.) to make sure they're in working order.
- ☐ Use surge protectors to protect your electronic devices such as computers, printers, and televisions.
- ☐ Develop a list of important local telephone numbers. Include numbers for police, fire, poison control centre and include us to report an outage: **1 800 BCHYDRO (1 800 224 9376)** or ***49376** on your mobile device.
- ☐ Contact your regional health authority if you or someone you know has special needs during an outage (e.g., is dependent upon electronic life-support systems).
- ☐ If you rely on life-sustaining equipment, be prepared for an outage by having a power source. If power is out for a long period, it's important to have a back-up plan, such as moving to the home of a family member or friend in an area with power. If this is not an option, plan to go to your local hospital.

During an outage

If you notice an outage, determine whether the outage is limited to your home. If your neighbour's power is still on, check your circuit breaker panel or fuse box. If your neighbour's power is off, contact us. Use these tips to stay safe during a power outage:

- ☐ Stay away from downed lines. Never go near or touch a downed or damaged power line. Assume it's live. Stay back at least 10 metres (the length of a bus) and call 911 to report. Don't attempt to remove objects or debris around the power line.
- ☐ Turn off all appliances, especially those that generate heat. This helps prevent injury, damage and fire when the power is restored.

Basic emergency kit essentials

Prepare an emergency kit and store it in an easy-to-find location known to everyone in your home. Basic supplies should include:

- ☐ Flashlights; avoid using candles as they can be a fire hazard
- ☐ Hand-cranked or battery-powered radio and clock
- ☐ Extra batteries
- ☐ First aid kit, including prescription medicine if needed
- ☐ Non-perishable and ready-to-eat foods
- ☐ Bottled water: three-day supply (two litres per person per day)
- ☐ Manual can opener
- ☐ Warm clothing and blankets
- ☐ Supplies for those with special needs
- ☐ Supplies for your pet
- ☐ Extra keys for your house and car
- ☐ Cash in small denominations
- ☐ Games, cards and books to entertain everyone
- ☐ A copy of your preparedness plan

During an outage

- ☐ Never use a camp stove, barbecue, or propane or kerosene heaters indoors. A build-up of carbon monoxide gas in closed areas can be deadly.
- ☐ Never plug a portable generator into an electrical outlet. This can cause electrical danger to your neighbours and utility workers.
- ☐ Turn off all lights except one inside your home and one outside. The inside light lets you know and the outside light lets our crews know when the power is back on.
- ☐ Keep the doors of your refrigerator and freezer closed. Use these tips to keep your food as fresh as possible:
 - Deep freezer – cover the freezer with blankets, quilts or sleeping bags to further insulate the freezer and help keep food frozen longer.
 - Refrigerated food – minimize how often you open the refrigerator. Try placing bags of ice in the fridge, or place food on ice in a cooler or ice chest.

After an outage

Give our electrical system a chance to stabilize after an outage. Occasionally, even after your power has come back on, a momentary outage may occur.

- ☐ Turn on the most essential appliances first, and wait 10 to 15 minutes before reconnecting the others.
- ☐ Check to make sure your refrigerator and freezer are back on. Determine if anything needs to be discarded. If in doubt, throw it out.
- ☐ Reset your clocks, automatic timers, and alarms.
- ☐ Restock any used supplies from your emergency kit.
- ☐ Pull out your emergency kit once a year and make sure it still fits the needs of your household. Check expiry dates for products and replace batteries with fresh ones.

Stay informed

Up-to-date outage information can be found at [bchydro.com/outages](https://www.bchydro.com/outages). If your outage isn't listed, call us at **1 800 BCHYDRO (1 800 224 9376)**, ***49376** on your mobile phone. You can also get updates on our Twitter page at twitter.com/bchydro.

PreparedBC: Household Emergency Plan



HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

Family last name and home address:

Family member contact information:

Full name:

Phone:

Email:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Pet information:

Name:

Type/Breed:

Colour:

Registration/ID:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Plan of action:

1. The disasters most likely to affect our household are:

2. The escape exits from our home are:

3. If separated during an emergency (i.e. if at work or school), the meeting place near our home is:

4. The route to get to our neighbourhood meeting place is:

TIP:

Keep this plan in an easy-to-find, easy-to-remember place (for example, with your emergency kit). You may also want to make duplicate copies to keep in your car and/or at work.

TIP:

Your family may not be together when a disaster occurs, so it's important to practice what you've planned so you know how to connect with each other in the case of an emergency. Be sure to discuss what you would do in different situations. Review and update your plan yearly.



TIP:

Your pets should wear current identification tags and have their vaccinations up-to-date at all times. Along with your information on their tag, also include the phone number of your out-of-area contact.

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

5. If we cannot return home or are asked to evacuate, the meeting place outside of our neighbourhood is:

6. The route to get to our meeting place outside of our neighbourhood is:

7. The room we would go to in our home if we are asked to “shelter-in-place” (that is, stay inside and seal off doors, windows and vents) is:

School-aged children:

People designated to pick up children from school:

Name: Phone: Email:

SCHOOL NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

School name: School name:

Child attending: Child attending:

School address: School address:

Phone: Phone:

School name: School name:

Child attending: Child attending:

School address: School address:

Phone: Phone:

School name: School name:

Child attending: Child attending:

School address: School address:

Phone: Phone:

TIP:

Inform your child(ren)'s school who you've designated to pick them up if you are unable.

TIP:

Pack an envelope in your child(ren)'s backpack that contains your contact information, a recent photo of your family, their health information or special requirements, and your out-of-area contact's information.



TIP:

Check with your child(ren)'s school or daycare about their emergency plans. Ask how they will communicate with families during an emergency and what type of authorization they require to release your child(ren) to a designated person if you are unable to pick them up yourself.

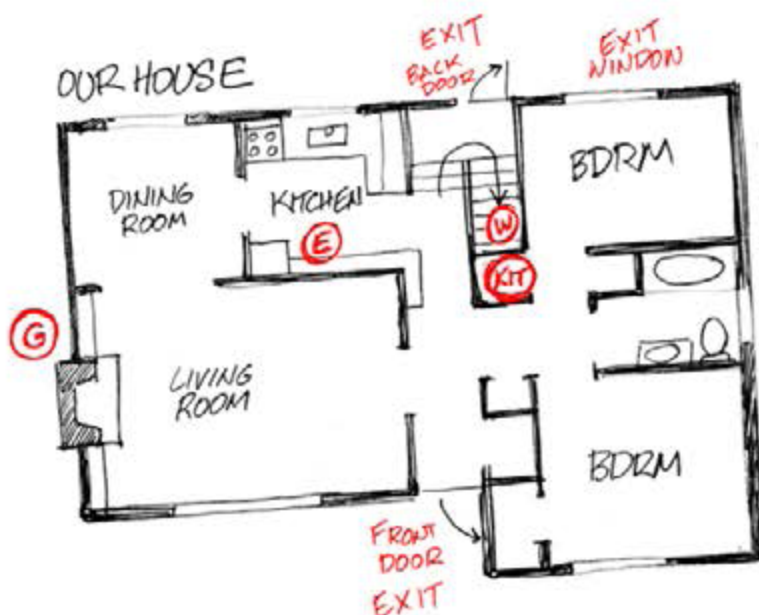
You can use these symbols to
mark the location of utilities:

E Electricity **W** Water **G** Gas

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

Our neighbours:

Street address:	Street address:	Street address:
Name(s):	Name(s):	Name(s):
Phone:	Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:	Email:
Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:
Emergency role:	Emergency role:	Emergency role:
Other notes:	Other notes:	Other notes:
Street address:	Street address:	Street address:
Name(s):	Name(s):	Name(s):
Phone:	Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:	Email:
Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:
Emergency role:	Emergency role:	Emergency role:
Other notes:	Other notes:	Other notes:
Street address:	Street address:	Street address:
Name(s):	Name(s):	Name(s):
Phone:	Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:	Email:
Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:	Skills/resources:
Emergency role:	Emergency role:	Emergency role:
Other notes:	Other notes:	Other notes:



HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

Our out-of-area contact(s):

- After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in

OUT-OF-AREA CONTACT:

Name: _____

City/Province: _____

Phone: _____

PLACES TO MEET FAMILY:

Working days location:

daytime: _____

evening: _____

Non-working days location:

daytime: _____

evening: _____

Family member health information

Full Name: _____ Care card number: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Medications, medical equipment or other health information:

Full Name: _____ Additional health information: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

TIP:

Keep copies of birth and marriage certificates, passports, licences, wills, land deeds, insurance and other important documents in a safe place both inside and outside your home, such as a safety deposit box or give them to trusted friends or family who live out of town.

TIP:

Keep a month's supply of prescription medication in your grab-and-go bag. Be sure to check it regularly and replace before it expires. Also, store an extra set of contact lenses and prescription glasses, if possible.

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

FAMILY DOCTOR(S):

Name:

Phone:

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Household utilities:

1. Location of fire extinguisher(s):

2. Water valve location:

- a. Utility company phone number:

3. Electrical panel location:

- a. Utility company phone number:

4. Gas valve location:

- a. Utility company phone number:

5. Floor drain location:

Other information:

Insurance agent/company contact information and policy number:

Home:

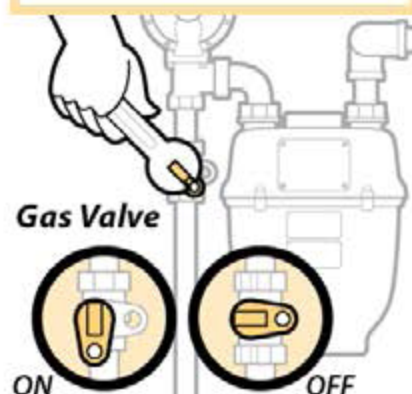
Auto:

Life:

Emergency kit location:

TIP:

If you suspect a gas leak, turn off the gas valve and leave immediately. *Do not try to turn it back on.* Only a registered gas contractor can do that safely.



TIP:

Make large, easy-to-see signs indicating the location of the water and gas shut-offs, as well as for the front of the electrical panel.

TIP:

Check with your insurance agent/company about what sort of assistance they can provide if you are evacuated for your home or cannot return.

Basic Emergency Supply Kit



First Aid kit and medications



Whistle to signal for help



Battery-powered or hand crank radio



Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger



Battery-powered or hand crank flashlight with extra batteries



Local maps (identify a family meeting place) and some cash in small bills



At least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Manual can opener for cans



Water, four litres per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation



Garbage bags, moist towelettes and plastic ties for personal sanitation



Dust mask to help filter contaminated air



Seasonal clothing and footwear

Emergency Contact Information Cards

You and each family member should carry this card at all times



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



Emergency
ManagementBC

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION CARD

- ◆ After a major disaster, local phone service may be limited, so phone your out-of-area contact to keep in touch with your family
- ◆ Listen to the radio or TV for phone-use instructions, then call your contact person to say how you are, where you are and what your plans are
- ◆ Keep the call short and, if possible, arrange to call back at a specified time for another check-in



TIP:

Plan for each family member to call or e-mail your out-of-area contact in the event of an emergency. Let them know if you are okay, where you are located and when you will be calling them back. Teach young children how to make this call as well.

Emergency Contact Information Cards

You and each family member should carry this card at all times

Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____	Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____
Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____	Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____
Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____	Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____
Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____	Out-of-area contact Name: _____ City/Province: _____ Phone: _____ _____ _____ Places to meet family Working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____ Non-working days location: <i>daytime:</i> _____ <i>evening:</i> _____

TIP:

If you have or a family member has physical, medical, sensory or cognitive disabilities, or require(s) extra assistance, be sure to establish a support network of friends, relatives, health-care providers, co-workers and neighbours who understand these special needs.



HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN



Have You Ever Wondered?

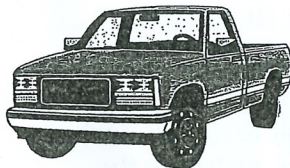
From - VERN BOB, FUNDING OFFICER
DIA



HOW COME SO & SO GETS MORE \$\$\$ THAN ME?

OR

HOW COME THE CHIEF DRIVES A NEW PICKUP AND I
ONLY GET \$180 A MONTH?



OR

WHY SHOULD I PAY MY RENT?

"If you've ever asked these questions, I invite you to read the following documents. It is my intention to provide an idea of why some tough decisions have to be made by your Band. I hope and trust my answers can give a bit of the background to questions that frequently pop up.

Also because funding agreements are originally written by lawyers and are hard to understand, I've created the attached 7 page document titled '*Executive Summary Comprehensive Funding Arrangement 2004/2005*' to give a plain English version of a funding arrangement. Please note, this is all my opinion and comments only, and does not change the obligations or responsibilities your Band & the Government of Canada have to provide funds & services for the membership (and does not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Canada)." ...Vern Bob, Funding Services Officer with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - April 2004.

"WHY SHOULD I PAY MY RENT?"

"Hey... If cousin Lanny over there doesn't pay his rent, why the heck should I pay mine?" This is one of the most common questions on the reserve. The bottom line is in order to build houses in the first place, loans need to be taken out. These loans are with banks who really don't lend money without getting it back (plus interest). If the rent is not paid, the Community still has to make payments on the loan so the money comes from somewhere else in the Community (which is why sometimes the Band Manager says 'I'd love to give you money to fix your roof Lanny but we don't have any').



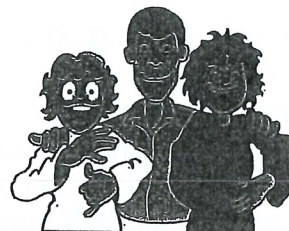
"WHAT A LOAD OF GARBAGE, WHY WON'T THE BAND SHOW ME THE AUDIT?"

Well... According to the funding agreement your Chief and Council signed, all First Nation members (who ask for it) can see the audit as well as the funding agreement, the budget, policies and evaluations of programs (including DIA's audit review letter). If you want to take a copy of this information home with you the Band office will give it to you for the cost of photocopying (or perhaps for free if it doesn't take a lot of time).

Now, the real key here is to **ask** for the audit (or ask for whatever it is you want to look at). Once you have it though, it's really not much use unless you understand what it all means. If you're unable to attend the community meetings to ask your questions, you can ask the Band Manager or accountant to explain it to you in plain English.

"HOW COME SUSIE GOT MORE \$\$\$ THAN ME?"

There are so many maybes with this question, maybe Susie has other factors to consider, such as more kids or maybe she's getting some GFA \$ on top of the Basic Needs, maybe she's receiving 'hardship' money (and paying it back) or maybe Susie's just telling you she got more (while she's actually getting the exact same).



If you believe you're not getting your entitlement, you may need to fill out a revised Budget and Decision form to verify your entitlement, if that still doesn't make you happy, you can always file an appeal. The appeal process is on the back of the 'Budget and Decision' form.



"HOW COME THE CHIEF'S FAMILY GETS ALL THE JOBS IN THE BAND OFFICE?"

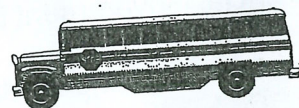
Okay, let's start from the beginning here and say to yourself, "Did I apply for any of the jobs?" "Did I let anyone know I was interested in working at the band office?" "Do I have a reputation for showing up to work on time?" "Do I have the skills to do that job?" If not, "Would I take upgrading?"

If you answered 'yes' to all the above and still believe all the jobs go to the Chief's family, you may want to vote differently in the next community election.



"HOW COME THE BAND MANAGER TELLS ME SHE CAN'T INCREASE MY MONTHLY S.A. BUT SHE CAN PAY FOR THE KIDS TO GO THE MUSEUM?"

If you take a look at the cashflow (Part 'G' of the funding agreement) it breaks out how much money is intended for your community's Basic Needs program (your monthly SA) and how much is intended for everything else (broken out by what's called a 'service code'). Each service code can only be spent on certain things. Basic Needs can only be spent to eligible people on reserve that need it, the National Child Benefit money can only be spent on the kids.



"HOW COME THE CHIEF DRIVES A NEW PICKUP AND I ONLY GET \$180 A MONTH?"

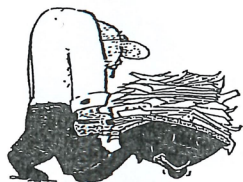
Ask the Chief nicely, "Where the \$\$\$ is coming from?"

According to Legend... A young George Washington shook in his boots waiting for his Papa to come into the room, after about an hour Papa came in and yelled "George, did you chop down that tree?" George thought about lying and saying it was that Benny Franklin fellow but then George thought about telling the truth and then he blurted out "Yes Papa, I can not tell a lie. It was me." As Papa stood there upset, he said, "George, I just asked Benny the same question and he said it was him."

Motto of the story is 'Think about what you want to say before saying it'.



**"I'M REALLY TICKED OFF. THE BAND
WON'T HELP ME OUT JUST
BECAUSE I LIVE OFF RESERVE!
HOW COME THEY WON'T?"**

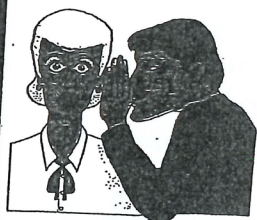


DIA only gives money to the band for members from the community who live **on reserve** (except for Post Secondary Education which is for both on and off reserve members). Another situation might be an elder who lived on reserve but had to move into a care home off-reserve.

It may not be that the Band Office doesn't want to give you any money, it may be that they **don't** have any money to give. The Basic Rule of Thumb \Rightarrow The Band receives \$\$ from the Federal Government for community members who live on reserve and the Provincial Government is responsible for providing services to people living off reserve.

If you're not getting funds because you live off reserve [redacted] for services because DIA does not provide money directly to individuals.

**"COUSIN JIM TOLD AUNTIE
MABEL WHO TOLD ME THAT HIS
BAND DOWN THE ROAD GIVES
HIM MORE \$\$ TO GO TO SCHOOL THAN I
GET. WHY?"**



DIA has a formula in which determines how much money each community gets for post secondary education. Each community then sponsors as many students as they can afford. The money students get is called a 'Living Allowance' and is also decided by a formula.

Cousin Jim's band may have the ability to increase his Living Allowance by topping it up with money from somewhere else (like a band business), or Jim's band may have a different type of funding agreement. It's not surprising that most communities don't have an ability to increase Living Allowances.

A few of my favourite quotes:

"What you see is what you get" - Flip Wilson as "Geraldine"

"This is far too important to be taken seriously" - Winnie the Pooh



What is the A.R.C.H.?

For the past eight (8) years the A.R.C.H. has stood for Allocation Reporting & Coding Handbook and really is another word for Indian & Northern Affairs Canada's (INAC's) Management Regime.

The ARCH breaks out by program how INAC funds all our programs. In depth details include; The activity being funded, What the intended use of the \$\$\$ is, How funds are allocated, What the reporting requirements are and What the payment type is (contribution, flexible, grant or AFA).

Each program is broken out separately, and information is provided on how INAC divies up the regional base budget.

It further indicates the changes from one year to the next.

If you have questions on any funding from INAC, it is recommended you look through the ARCH first (or have a copy nearby when talking with the FSO).

What is the First Nation's Reporting Guide?

This guide is actually two (2) guides; the first one is titled "VOLUME 1 - FORMS" and the second one is titled "VOLUME 2 - REFERENCE". They are to be used by First Nations who operate under a single year funding arrangement (the 'CFA') as well as First Nations who operate under a five (5) year funding arrangement ('block funded'). The 'Forms' booklet describes when the reports are required to be submitted (It is so recommended to be very familiar with the due dates in the funding arrangement) and includes blank forms (& instructions) which can be photocopied and faxed in. All 'operational' reports are to be faxed to INAC's dedicated reporting fax line at: (416) 775 7400.

Volume 2 - Reference' includes overviews of the programs, key terms, a summary of reporting requirements and data element definitions.

What is INAC's Funding Formulas Manual

The manual describes the formulas which INAC uses to determine your community's budgets. (It is worth it every year upon receipt of your INAC budget to cross reference this manual to confirm your community is going to receive all you're entitled to).

What is the Social Development Policy & Procedures Manual

This is the guiding document for the Social Development Program. It outlines who is eligible (& when) to receive Social Assistance. If there are any questions about the Social Program, Please contact the Social Development Resource Centre @ 1 800 991 7099 or contact your Funding Services Officer.

What is the "Education Programs & Services Handbook?"

Describes everything to do with Elementary / Secondary and Post Secondary Education programs.

As of June Chief & Council meeting all housing repairs and maintenance projects are frozen. We are to come up with an Arrears management plan before we do any kind of renovation project. I would like to ask everyone to be patient if anything needs to be done; those that are serious and can cause more damage will be dealt with.

Those that are on Social Assistance please bring in your Hydro bills once you receive it. And those that are on Payroll with Social Assistance clients in your home please bring in a copy of your hydro bill, you may be entitled to an allowance. This portion either goes towards your house or may be able to receive this in your cheque that you receive for your SA client.



Shih Ha'uzdut'en

We Fish, Trap, Hunt for Survival



Shih Ha'uzdut'en - We Fish, Trap, Hunt for Survival pronunciation "shih ha-'uz-du-t'en"

Renel Mitchell, Tl'azt'en Nation Cultural Archives Manager
Theresa Austin, Dakelh Language Expert, Lhts'umusyoo Ts'ekeza'
Damian John, Tl'az'ten-ne artist
Jill Vietch, layout design

Dakelh Language Verification Group

Theresa Austin

Jonas Morris

Doreen Austin

Art Pierre

Ed John

In memorial, our deepest gratitude for their contributions

Paul William

Frank Joseph



The Language Verification Group (Dec 2022- May 2023) worked 3 days a week to review all Dakelh content in the book

SHIH HA'UZDUT'EN

We Fish, Trap, Hunt for Survival

Dakelh Cultural History

Production of the
Tl'azt'en Nation
Cultural Archives

Shih Ha'uzdut'en is a collection of Dakelh Elder excerpts assembled to present a multi-dimensional understanding of Dakelh way of life and “how everything was done in all the seasons”

- Selected from the Tl'azt'en Nation Cultural Archives - >300 transcribed and translated Dakelh Elder interviews (1972 to present)
- The Elder excerpts in the *Shih Ha'uzdut'en* book represent the “best of the best” first-hand accounts of traditional Dakelh life of long ago
- Book is organized by month – each chapter is a month; beginning in the spring (April – Duk'aiz Ooza'), each chapter presents all the traditional activities that would be done in each season

BUT ALSO SO
MUCH MORE!

Archival Photos

Community Photos – (remember the Photo Contest?)

Artifacts

original artwork from Tl'azt'en artist Damian John

Fort St. James Post Journals entries

Father Adrien Morice excerpts

Historical background and context for major events (fur trade, Barricade Agreement, 1918 flu epidemic, establishment of registered traplines, impacts of colonialism)

BUT THAT'S
NOT ALL!

Elder Biographies

Genealogy Information


Dakelh Language
pronunciation – glossed words

CONTEMPORARY
COMMUNITY
PHOTOGRAPHS:
photographs of Dakelh
culture and life from
Tl'azt'en community
members

SAMPLE
PAGE
FROM
APRIL –
DUK'AI
OOZA'
CHAPTER

FATHER MORICE:
excerpts from the works
of Father Morice of
Dakelh knowledge from
his writings

Robert talks about eating goosbaik'oon
Robert Hanson



Robert Hanson, 1932-2004
Photo courtesy of T'at'at'en Nation Cultural Institute.

"Springtime they make sucker, *goosbaik* they call it. The eggs of it they dry it. They used to make lots. They dry it and they leave it around, hang it up. In summer they use bear grease or bear grease, they mix it up and they warm it and leave it like that through the night. Any kind of fish eggs they do that, they dry everything. That's how come we have big storage cache, you know, high, because they leave everything in there."

Celestine remembers 'uloo making k'altai
Celestine Thomas

K'entai (red willow), k'altai used to be good rope.

Every June time, sap time, that willow, soot's'et dia'at za da' 'uts'alt'en (we only made the ones that are straight), we used to start tearing the bark off and we make big bunch of them.

And we go like this to it (rub it between the hands), the bark just peels right off, we peel it out and then make it about that long and we tie it up and hang it up and dry it. Then fall time when we come out to fish, then we put it in the water and let it soak and however wide we want it.

'I'uda' dane lhembiilh huyut'i 'inle'.
The people of long ago used it for fish nets.

M'li de ja (and this), right on their bare skin, lah hinodus ndo cha huyut'i on 'ink'e hinodus, hinodus, 'i huyut'oo lhembiilh huyut'itsih (they twist it, up there too they do that, and they twist it, they twist it, then they weave it to make a fish net).

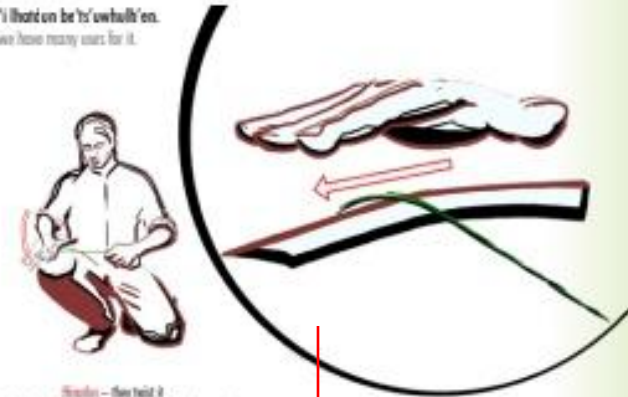
'I'laith 'awet April 'et 'e wet duk'ai tulwas 'et te'hiyulih.
Spring, April, when the heat start to out, they set it.

All summer long they have to keep it in the water, keep it wet. So, if they hang it up it's just going to dry and break up. So whole summer they save it.

Soo **duk'et** what's 'en 'et te' 'e n'ts'ye n'un hinulhuk, 'i lhembiilh huyut'i 'inle'.
Right until fall time, after they finish with it, they throw it away, that is what they used to use as fish nets.

Nyoo k'edlih bark.
That willow bark.

Ya, 'i lhaadun be'ts'uwulh'en.
Yes, we have many uses for it.



Hinodus – they twist it
After the inner film is peeled and twisted, it is weaved into a strong rope that was used to make fish nets.

Lhembiilh fish oyet

One of the most important items in the traditional Dakelh home was k'altai, a type of twine that was made from the inner bark of willow, alder, or from the fibres of stinging nettle. The inner bark was worked into cord that was used to make all kinds of practical netting material for fishing and hunting. Out in the bush it takes an experienced hunter only a few hours to make a net large enough to catch a beaver or some ducks. There is no need to pack a lot of gear because available material can be easily improvised for use out in the bush.


For fish nets, k'altai would be made each year in the springtime and used until late fall. Nets made from k'altai would need to be soaked in water when not in use so the woody material does not get dry and brittle.

22 *Duk'ai Oozza'*

FATHER MORICE

"The material of the purely aboriginal nets was the fibres of the willow, the alder, or the nettle. The inner bark of the two first mentioned shrubs is the part that yields the filaments entering into the composition of fish-net twine. Willow bark was in general use. The thread-like fibres were twisted or plaited by the women on their naked thigh to the use of common Holland twine, and when prepared in winter the resulting twine was stronger than its modern substitute."

– *The Great Dane Race*, p. 188



K'altai
Rope made from inner bark
Royal BC Museum, Victoria
Catalogue item #B121

'uloo
'u-loo
ruffian

ts'ulth'ul
ts'ulth-ch'ul
pulling the bark directly off
the tree

'I'uda' dane
or 'u-da' du-nay
the people of long ago

hinodus
loo-na-dus
they twist it

huyut'oo
hu-yu-s'oo
they weave it

'oluh
'u-luh
spring

duk'ai
du-k'ai
Rainbow trout

tulwas
tul-was
the fish are running, they are
coming into the river

te'hiyulih
te-y-hay-a-luh
they put the net in the water
(set out)

duk'et
duk'et
tail

k'edlih
k'e-dieh
willow

Moon of the Rainbow Trout 23

GLOSS
WORDS that
are highlighted
from the
excerpt are
listed in margin
“sidebar” that
include Dakelh
word;
pronunciation;
and literal
translation

DAKELH ARTIFACTS

ORIGINAL ARTWORK
by Tl'azt'en graphic artist
Damin John

Josephine (Moore) Austin 1910-2007

Josephine Moore was the oldest child of Christine Cyprien, from Binche Village, and George Moore, a homesteader who immigrated to British Columbia from France (or perhaps Quebec). George Moore had a farm near Telkwa, and this is where Josephine and her two younger brothers, Frank and William spent their younger childhood days.

The three children were very young when their father died in 1918. Josephine remembers "after dad died, grandma and my aunty Alice (Dennis) came and got us from Smithers, and they brought us back to Finchi (Binche village)."

After living with relatives for a couple of years, Josephine was sent to the newly built Lejac Residential School. It was 1922 and she was twelve years old. She attended Lejac school until she was sixteen years old, when it was mandatory for students to be discharged.

Josephine recalls returning to Binche village to live with her grandmother, Elizabeth:

That's when I went to grandma and I was with her for six months. I didn't even know how to cut fish, meat, or anything. I didn't know nothing! So it was like I was going to school with grandma. She showed me how to do everything. She said, "I don't want you to get married and don't know nothing!" After I learn then she said "now you're ready" and I got married. It was not on my will, on theirs, they choose out the guy who I'm going to marry.

In 1929, Josephine was nineteen years old when she married Erich Joseph, youngest son of Tremblair Lake Joe and Louise. They lived at Erich's home village of Dail'sin's (Middle River) for seven years and they had four children together. The children were all under seven years old when Erich died in 1937 of tuberculosis at age thirty.

Josephine's second marriage was to Frank Austin, and they lived together in Frank's home village of K'ueche, along Dux Koh (Tachie River). They had nine children together, one sadly dying as an infant. They raised their children and spent their lives together hunting and fishing and living at their cabin at K'ueche.



Josephine and Frank Austin sitting on front of their cabin at K'ueche. Photo courtesy of Amy Murray.



Cyprien Family Tree

This is Josephine's mother's (Rene) to provide info, include something about WHY we are highlighting the mid-19th century partners. None of these families perished in the epidemics)



"Aiz" Dennis, Josephine Austin's aunt. Photo credit: First Nations Cultural Archives.

Moon of the Rainbow Trout 15

ELDER BIOGRAPHY

with orange feather representing Residential School Survivors

SAMPLE PAGE OF ELDER BIOGRAPHY

GENEALOGY

genealogical information from database housed in the Tl'azt'en Nation Cultural Archives ... bridging the generations from pre-contact to present

PROJECT PRODUCTION

PHASE 1

Assembling the Dakelh Content (2011-2016)

PHASE 2 Language Verification

Word-by-word verification process of the entire Dakelh contents of the book

Accuracy of the Dakelh transcription of the Elder excerpts

Verification of Dakelh spelling

Verification of Dakelh translation

PHASE 3 Developing Textual Content

Introductions to each chapter and chapter sections

Writing historical context pieces

Elder Biographies

PHASE 4 Developing Book Graphic Components

Community Photos - 2023 Year long Tl'azt'en Nation Photo Contest

Original artwork by Tl'azt'en artist Damian John

Permissions to use archival photos

PHASE 5 Book Layout Design

Selecting fundamental elements of the book (fonts, styles, graphic element styles)

Page by page design of all graphic and text components

PHASE 6 Partnership & Publishing

Develop key partnerships for the distribution and use of the book (School District 91; School District 57; Fort St. James Historic Park, Exploration Place, UNBC and other post-secondary libraries; local community distribution; local and regional bookstores and other institutions and businesses that are appropriate)

Develop partnership for grants and other sources of funding associated with Project Production

BUT THAT'S
NOT ALL!

Coming ... Website
development!!

Add the audio & video
for the book content

ABOUT DAKELH TRANSLATION

Honoring Dakelh verb-
based language

Honoring Dakelh
grammar structure (word
order; conjugation)

(from Bill Poser)

“The order of words in Dakelh is not the same as in English. The biggest difference is that the verb, the word that describes the action taking place, is usually at the end of the sentence. For example, in the English sentence “mother ate moosemeat”, the verb *ate* must be in the middle of the sentence, after the subject, the one who is performing the action, that is, *mother*, and before the object, the thing acted upon, that is, *moosemeat*. In the Dakelh equivalent the verb follows the object:

‘Uloo	dunitsun	anyi
mother	moosemeat	ate
subject	object	verb

“Another way in which Dakelh word order is different from that of English is that Dakelh does not have prepositions. Instead, it has postpositions. That is, words with meanings like “with, “on top of” and “next to” follow the noun they go with:

‘Uba	tsetselh	be	duhun	dulhnat
dad	axe	with	wood	is splitting

Which in a grammatically correct English sentence would be translated as:

Dad is splitting wood with an axe.

The Tl'azt'en Nation Language Verification Group working on the Shih Ha'uzdut'en book was concerned that making grammatically correct English sentence for the translations essentially masks the original Dakelh grammar structure. For the non-Dakelh speaking reader, the polished English translation essentially "Anglicized" the sentence by making the Dakelh conform to English sentence structure convention.

Instead, our team wanted to highlight the Dakelh sentence structure in the English translation, so the reader becomes familiar and accustomed to the unique quality of the Dakelh language; what we called the "poetry" and the "rhythm" of how Dakelh is spoken.

For example:

Dakelh : **Gesul-yaz dak'et 'et hika'ut'en. 'I cha huyulhgi.**

Dakelh translation: **Kokanee, in fall they hunt for it. That too, they dry it.** (Literal Translation)

"Anglicized" English sentence: They hunt for kokanee in the fall. They dry it too. (Interpretation Translation)