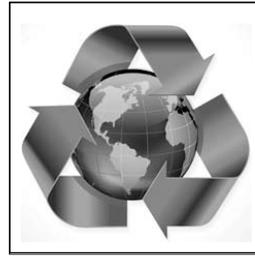




CHN
QUARTERLY
REPORTING
page 3



A REALLY
GOOD IDEA
page 6



SUSTAIN-
ABILITY FAIR
page 12

HAIDA LAAS

Newsletter of the Haida Nation

SEPTEMBER 2009



Ancient Treasures

photos & story of the repatriation trip to England



HAIDA LAAS

NEWS of the HAIDA NATION

published by the
Council of the Haida Nation

Managing Editor
Simon Davies

Writers
Florence Lockyer - Old Massett
Kwiaahwah Jones - Skidegate

editor@haidanation.net
p.250.559.8755

Council of the Haida Nation

Administrator
Box 589, Old Massett
Haida Gwaii
V0T 1M0
p.250.626.5252
f.250.626.3403
1.888.638.7778
chn_hts@haidanation.ca

Council of the Haida Nation

President
Box 98, Queen Charlotte
Haida Gwaii
V0T 1S0
p.250.559.4468
f.250.559.8951
1.877.559.4468
chn_hts@haidanation.net

www.haidanation.ca

SEPTEMBER 09

haidanation.ca

program reports : haida laas
links : diplomacy : agreements
government : working groups

- it's all good -

Q&A

The NaiKun Offshore Wind Energy Project proposed for Hecate Strait is in Haida traditional territory and will involve Haida resources. For this reason CHN is working to ensure that NaiKun shares information about the project and addresses the important comments made by Haida citizens regarding this project.

Many questions and concerns have been raised by citizens at CHN information meetings and following are answers to some of those questions.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

In January 2009, the Council of the Haida Nation signed an agreement with NaiKun Wind to secure revenue and long term jobs through the operations and maintenance of the project. The Nation has a 50% ownership position in the company that will operate the project for up to 40 years once it's built. This ensures that we will be at the decision table with NaiKun when key decisions are being made about how to run the wind farm and conduct the environmental monitoring studies, and we will be able to provide sustainable career jobs for our people who want to work on the wind farm.

MARINE BIRDS AND MIGRATION ROUTES

NaiKun has done extensive studies on the resident and migratory marine birds that live and use the area and has looked at other areas where there are offshore wind farms to see how birds interact with wind turbines elsewhere. The experience in other places, which is expected to be the same at the project site, is that birds will avoid the wind

farm area by flying high over it or around it, which is crucial for reducing collision risk. The wind turbine towers will be spaced as much as a kilometre apart so that birds that do use the wind farm area will be able to fly safely between the rows/ columns of turbines. The Haida delegation that went to England witnessed Scoters and other birds flying in and around the turbines without any threat to them.

HAIDA FISHERMEN

NaiKun acknowledges that there are several important fisheries, aside from just the crab fishery in Hecate Strait which Haida fishermen take part in. NaiKun has been in consultation with several commercial fishing industries in developing the project and their input has helped shape the design of the project to avoid and minimize potential impacts. The project is not expected to impact these local fisheries—including

Q&A continued back page

COVER: Lucy Bell with a portrait mask and Vince Collison with a frog mask at Pitt Rivers Museum, England.

The Objective Remains Constant

President's Quarterly Report, September 2009

The Nation has been “running on all cylinders—the political, legal and economic fronts have all been very active and the objective of the Nation remains constant,” said Guujaaw at the quarterly meetings held September 10 and 11th at the Howard Phillips Community Hall in Masset.

The objective he is referring to is to “gain our freedom and independence through restoring our Rights and Title, looking after Haida Gwaii and creating an economy for our people that will break the cycle of dependency that we have known for far too long,” he said.

Gujaaw laid out his message and vision for citizens assembled at the Howard Phillips Community Hall, September 10 and 11th. He acknowledged the work being done on many fronts by many people—land and marine planning, legal, economic development by the Band Councils and said that it is all these things working together, with the same objective that will eventually put the Nation in a position of controlling the land and resources of Haida Gwaii.

“There is no one-stop solution, nor is there any court, or process or group of allies, or action that will get us there in itself... rather, [it will be] a combination of all these things.”

RECONCILIATION

The message was loud and clear to the First Nations Leadership Council—no! With the rejection

of the provincial government’s proposed Recognition and Reconciliation legislation by First Nations, the process is in tatters. “Quite clearly it fell far short of constitutional rights and far short of our own objectives. We are not interested in trading our title for a treaty,” said Guujaaw.

Whether or not the provincial process restarts, the province still wishes to move forward with Haida “reconciliation” in the form of joint management in the protected areas and with joint implementation of Ecosystem Based Management in the TFLs and TSAs. Once this is accomplished, and with the proposed acquisition of TFL 39 and including the Haida Tenure (a perpetual license for 120,000 cubic metres per year) there will be a solid land base to begin establishing some economic independence for the Haida Nation. Any activity on the land will be done in a way that respects the values of the Haida Nation.

WIND

Out in the ocean the environmental assessments for the proposed wind farm are coming in and the president

says that from his point of view he sees “no show stoppers.” He went on to say that the project is, “not going to kill all the birds, or crabs or clams or whales” and that “projects like this... are showing nothing but benefits.” If the wind farm project is approved by the CHN and the House of Assembly, and is chosen by BC Hydro to go to construction, then with the current business arrangement with NaiKun the CHN would make approximately \$5-million a year with no investment in the company. If CHN did invest in up to 40% of the company then the Nation could realize \$20-30 million per year over the next 40-years (the length of the project).

At this time the CHN has an agreement with NaiKun—but has made no investment—that will allow them to purchase up to 40% of the company at a future date. This agreement was signed to secure the ability to buy in at a later date if that is what the Nation decides.

In keeping with the objective of independence the president said that if the NaiKun project does go ahead then the income from this project along with others will “put us well on the way to independence and providing our people with those amenities denied us so long.” He said that these are huge steps especially

Report - continued over

Report - from page 3

when you consider that the nation moved from essentially having no power or influence when the CHN was first formed 30-years ago to now being in the position as managers of the land and “from having no money of our own, to being the economic driver on Haida Gwaii.”

With about 50% of the Haida Gwaii protected much of that land could be used to generate future income for the Haida Nation in the form of carbon credits.

Carbon credits work like this: the carbon credit system is a commodities market where credits are bought and sold. This market allows companies, governments and companies to offset their greenhouse gas emissions by purchasing credits. One carbon credit is equal to one metric tonne of carbon. So for every tonne of carbon emitted a credit can be purchased on the market to offset these emissions and bring businesses and governments closer to a carbon neutral status.

The protected areas are forested and are absorbing carbon and therefore some of the area can be credited. Once the number of carbon credits these areas are generating is established then those credits can be sold on the market. The money generated through the sales of the credits

could then be used for managing those areas or other projects.

LEGAL

The Title Case continues to move forward with the last few months having many focus’ one of which has been on preparing for and support of Commissioned Evidence from elders.

In each quarterly meeting package there is a full report from the legal team which is available to all Haida citizens.

LAND USE PLANNING

The Land Use Plan includes protecting fore- and near-shore areas which are adjacent to the land areas. This designation means that foreshore leases will not be processed as they have in the past. Lease applications will now be subject to decisions made by a CHN/BC joint-management team.

MARINE PLANNING

Progress is being made in Gwaii Haanas. When the original agreement was signed to designate the heritage site/ park reserve by CHN and the federal government a section was included in the agreement to establish an ocean conservation area. Recent negotiations and meetings between CHN and the federal government are bringing that reality closer, said Guujaaw.

BUSINESS ARISING from the PRESIDENT’S REPORT

Issues with the wind farm are being voiced loud and clear by community members. Dredging of the seabed for tower placement, birds and rotors, possible changes in current patterns and a shifting seabed were all part of the discussion. One citizen pointed out that the CHN needed to move very carefully as “our kids and grandkids will be paying—good or bad—for this for a long time and said that citizens needed more information about both sides of the project. Newspaper stories have generated many questions about the project and that the stories make it look like the windfarm is a done deal *and* the Haida Nation is in full support of it.

Guujaaw said the windfarm project has a long way to go; NaiKun is only one of a few company’s competing for a contract with BC Hydro and it needs approval from the Haida Nation to proceed.

“The CHN is considering this project but it is by no means cut and dry—it is not guaranteed,” he said, “the CHN has always put the well being of the land and people first, and our environmental assessment standards are far higher than those of the provincial or federal governments.” •

www.haidanation.ca

Vice-president's Quarterly Report, September 2009

Vice-president, Arnie Bellis gave an overview of the inner workings of the various negotiations that the CHN is involved in—the reconciliation table with the provincial government, Gwaii Haanas, DFO and he also spoke to the huge increase in the number of crab boats and quota being allocated in Hecate Strait.

On economic development, specifically to do with wind, Bellis talked about the fact-finding trip to England that looked at wind projects in all stages of development. He said that before the group left for England they agreed to do their best to question the local people in the places they visit to get their perspective on how the farms have affected communities. He said that locals seriously questioned the project development in their areas and had very similar concerns that have been voiced by Islanders. The delegation focussed on birds, marine life and impacts to fishermen. Bellis said that, "In all honesty, I did not find one person that spoke against wind energy."

In forestry the Vice-president says that CHN has identified areas and boundaries which will give the Haida Nation 120,000 cubic metres of wood annually which will be cut under the new EBM practices which are part of the Land Use Plan. He said that this agreement is a far cry from where negotiations began. Originally the CHN had been offered a one-time allocation of 270,000 cubic metres over 10 years. And

the wood was to be cut under old logging standards. What has been negotiated is a perpetual volume with far higher logging standards. The standards for logging on-Island are now based on the values and principles put forward by the Haida Nation.

Negotiations continue and are in various stages of completion with forest companies on the Islands.

In the British Columbia Timber Sales file the CHN is negotiating with the provincial government to develop a Memorandum of Understanding that would see the Haida Nation as co-managers in these areas. •

Old Massett Naanii-Jaadaa Events

Friday, October 16
Seafood Dinner & Loonie Auction
 6 pm, TXN Longhouse, \$12 Plate

Friday, October 30
Prime Rib Dinner & Loonie Auction
 6 pm, TXN Longhouse, \$20/plate

Saturday, October 31
Halloween Pizza Sale
 4 pm, Haida Rose, \$5/slice for the Trick or Treaters!

From now until November 6
Art Raffle
 Great artwork including weaved hats, Haida purses and more. Tickets at Haida Rose, Sandy's Styling and your favourite Nannii or Jaadaa

Gum Boot Auction
 Looking for Haida artists to paint a pair of rubber boots to auction as a fundraiser for the Naanii-Jaadaa trip to museum collections in the States. Let Candace Weir or Lucy Bell know if you can volunteer.



During the construction of a wind farm the barge that houses personnel and equipment drops stabilizers to the sea floor and raises itself off the surface of the water to ensure a stable working platform.

Photo: Berly Parke

A Really Good Idea: Wood for Culture

What must have been considered a good idea at the time—milling cultural wood and trading half to the miller for payment—ended up not so good for the parties involved, the wood was seized.

A couple of years ago this practice was becoming the norm and was stretching the rules and spirit of the Council of the Haida Nations Right to Access permit and the Province of BC's Free-Use permit programs. Both programs were designed to put cultural wood into the hands of artists and builders but it went off the rails when the buying, selling, and trading of wood blurred the boundaries of "Rights to

Access" and "Free Use." "It was a bad time for the cultural wood process," said Percy Crosby, Process Coordinator, "Things kind of got out of hand, and some of our people were getting both permits and trading one off to pay for the cutting of the wood. They were basically trading wood for service."

Trading wood for services may have been a creative use of the permits but it was not considered fair or above board—it wasn't what the programs were intended for. The Ministry of Forest's Free-Use program began in 1999 and with permits being issued for wood to be used for cultural purposes. Free-Use is a

bit of a misnomer as it was not free. Under the program, who ever wanted wood had to pay logging and hauling costs to get the wood from the bush to the studio. Then in 2003/04 the CHN began issuing a Right to Access permit for cultural wood and with the ability to get two permits people began finding ways to keep their logging and hauling costs down. In hindsight it was the trading of wood for services and seizure of the wood, that provoked both governments to act on the problem. It was identified that the individual programs were not working for people and perhaps together the governments would design a better program that would tighten up program guidelines, make it easier to apply and get cultural wood into the hands of people who need it.

The combined program, now called the Haida Gwaii Cultural Wood Access Program is based on the principles of joint management, sustainable forestry, collaborative monitoring of the forest and the program.

The revamped program has an advisory board of representatives from the Village of Massett Council, Skidegate Band Council, a Chief from each village, a CHN rep and a MoFR rep. The group meets every two to three months, depending on need, reviews applications and forwards recommendations to the CHN and MoFR for approval.

Ricardo Toledo, First Nations



How much wood does it take to build one longhouse for every family in Massett and Skidegate?

- For a medium sized 6-beam longhouse (28' X 32') it takes approximately 80 cubic metres of cedar.
- There are about 352 households in Skidegate and 260 in Massett.
- To supply enough wood for 612 longhouses you would need 48,960 cubic metres.

How much is 48,960 cubic metres? A log barge carries 15,000-17,000 cubic metres, so it would take about 3 log barges to build every Haida family on Haida Gwaii a longhouse.

Liaison Officer for MoFR (Toledo has since moved to another position) who helped develop this program says, "The strength of the process is in the advisory board. There is an agreement [at the board] to work out access to wood with shared principles and a transparent approval process."

The group operates with a terms of reference which was developed and signed by both CHN and MoFR and strives to ensure decisions and allocations of wood are clear and without bias or favoritism. All names are removed from applications prior to review by the group so that personal bias is taken out of the approval process. There is also a commitment by committee members to remove themselves from decision-making if they have a conflict.

In the past cultural wood was used mainly for poles, boxes and masks but with the Supreme Court of Canada, Sapier and Gray decision (2006) this has changed. The court decision, in part says, that the use of cultural wood for domestic purposes is a constitutional right much like the right to harvest wood for poles and weaving. This means that Haida and other First Nations are now able to take wood to build houses or use wood for siding a house. Though this may be fresh news to some people the HGCWAP had already been accepting applications for domestic use prior to the provincial legislation that was being written to accommodate the change.



Two examples of cultural wood being used are the house siding along Front St. in Skidegate and Billy Bellis' canoe at Kaay.



"Due to the strength of our process, we were moving ahead, we recognized the need for domestic wood in the community. We were moving ahead in anticipation of the pending legislative changes and managed this in partnership with the CHN," said Toledo. "On the

MoFR side, the District Manager took some risk doing this but the response from people has been positive, and provincially this program has been recognized as being innovative. It's something other districts and Nations are looking at to adopt."

Wood continued next page

Wood - from page 7

Toledo has given presentations about the program to many provincial meetings and Crosby has run Coastal First Nations/ Turning Point through the process and how it works. Several First Nations and forest districts along the coast have asked to see the local process in action, and examine the policy documents so that they may use them as templates for their own cultural wood programs.

“Even though people out there are really interested in our program, it is interesting that a lot of our own people don’t realize how far along we are and what we have achieved, other First Nations are not close to where we are,” said Percy Crosby.

Access to cultural wood is a right, but taking care of the forest and locating the right wood for the project at hand is a challenge that faces not only the person looking for wood but the forest manager as well. The co-management agreement is designed to regulate and manage access to wood while ensuring the protection of environment and cultural values. This is a difficult job for CHN and the MoFR Toledo says that the areas that are easy to get to are being looked at the most and with increased demand comes increased impact on the forest. Managing this impact is at the heart of the program.

At issue is sustainable forest management. As demand increases those areas that are easy to access are being targeted. “[The program] is facing a big challenge in how we balance

those areas with others,” said Toledo.

This concern is understandable. Trying to find a canoe log or large tree for a pole was difficult in the past and is increasing as more people are looking to the



Christian White’s Haida Story Medicine Pole used wood acquired through the CHN/MoFR Cultural Wood Program.

forest for resources. With the new Haida Gwaii Land Plan and the implementation of Ecological Based Management both CHN and MoFR will need to manage and monitor with vigilance to ensure cedar is available for future generations. Crosby says that getting people to better understand the program goals and objectives will help ensure that there is cedar for future generations. He says that the program is supported by both

governments and needs to be supported by Haida people. “It is in our best interest to make this program work. With this program we are able to get the wood we need *and* take care of the forest for the following generations,” he said. “It is something that we have been working towards for many years, the management of our lands.”

Managing the land is important but finding a high quality log for a canoe to ensure cultural sustainability and complete a project may be of equal importance to some—Christian White spent two years looking for a tree that would provide a 38 cubic metre log and his story is not unusual. When Kaay Llnagaay was under construction it was only a very determined effort that secured most of the wood, and some wood for large house beams was never found. The other side of this issue is matching the quality of wood to the project at hand and not wasting high quality wood on a project that may not warrant it. Crosby says that the program can help people filling out applications and work with them to determine the quality of wood needed for their project.

Several years ago people came to the program looking for wood to build longhouses. Some of the original proposals had very different calculations for what was needed in a longhouse. And so the program undertook having plans designed for a small, medium and large longhouse. A medium sized, six-beam longhouse is calculated

by the program at 28 x 32', and without a floor or any inside finishing it would take 80 cubic metres to build. People coming to the program can use these calculations and plans to fill out their applications. For all aspects of the application process, Program Coordinator, Percy Crosby is available to help.

Crosby and the advisory board are thinking ahead—looking to the future. They have identified that an integral piece of cultural work is to make sure the schools have the wood they need for teaching. To that end, Crosby working with the schools to calculate the amount of wood they need and develop strategies to meet current and future needs.

The success of the program is seen in the communities today. Old Massett has embarked on an ambitious program of putting poles up throughout the village. Three have gone up in the last few months and in Skidegate, a house along Front St. has been sided—one of the first uses of cultural wood for domestic purposes on the Islands.

Crosby says, "There are currently at least 28 applications for 2000 metres of wood at different stages of approval and I expect this to increase with our growing population and the fact we can now approve wood for domestic use. These are exciting times for our program and I feel good when our people are able to get what they need to make art and house themselves." •



Cultural Wood: Poles carved by Donny Edenshaw and Jaalen Edenshaw were raised in front of the Old Massett Community Hall this past May.

HOW TO APPLY FOR CULTURAL WOOD

1. Pick up an application and map at either Council of the Haida Nation office.
2. Identify what type of project you want.
3. Create blueprints of the project with exact wood requirements.
4. Identify source of wood: standing trees, salvage, etc. with GPS points (see the Process Coordinator, Percy Crosby, for help with this.)
5. Calculate your costs of milling and transport of logs.
6. Attach any required documentation (letters of support from Band Council, Chiefs, etc.)
7. Submit your completed application to the Process Coordinator.
8. Wait for an Advisory Board meeting, and to receive your letter recommending approval.
9. CHN and MoFR will sign your permit.
10. When you are ready to move your wood, contact the Process Coordinator for a load slip.
11. You will receive a visit from the Process Coordinator to monitor you project.

THE HAIDA INDEPENDENCE PROJECT

In the last few issues Haida Laas we have published articles on the Haida Independence Project, the Treasury Board and the Haida Enterprise Corporation. This article is an overview of the structures being created by CHN to

CHN is initiating three corporate structures to oversee and manage economic projects that use the resources and capital of the Haida Nation to generate income and profit. The process of establishing the corporate structures is known as the Haida Independence Project. The purpose of the project is to separate politics from the management of businesses and for the businesses and politics to be accountable to the people of the Nation.

There will be three corporate structures to make this happen: the Secretariat of the Haida Nation, a Haida Enterprise Corporation (HaiCo) and the Treasury. (see chart). These three structures are under the control of the Haida Nation, and the Council of the Haida Nation will oversee the operating of the three structures. Reporting on activities of the three entities will be through the Annual House of Assembly.

SECRETARIAT of the HAIDA NATION

The Secretariat of the Haida Nation is in place and has been for many years—operating at one time as the Haida Tribal Society. The SHN receives and administers funds on behalf of the CHN and oversees administration of the CHN as a whole. This includes the day-to-day operations of running the CHN and its programs—Haida Fisheries, Land Use Planning etc.

HAIDA ENTERPRISE CORPORATION (HaiCo)

The Haida Enterprise Corporation is being set up to manage business enterprises and economic activities arising from the Nation's common property—forest licenses, mariculture, fishing,

resorts etc. The goal of this corporation is to develop a sustainable economy that will move the nation towards financial independence.

Any profits realized from the CHN businesses will be used to improve the quality of life for the collective benefit of Haida people HaiCo is an incorporated company wholly owned by the Haida Nation.

HaiCo has three objectives:

- to balance societal, environmental and economic interests of the Haida Nation.
- to provide business and career opportunities.
- to generate revenue that will assist the Nation in investing in future opportunities and benefits for Haida people.

HaiCo will achieve these objectives by being responsible for the management of subsidiary corporations, being accountable, ensure that HaiCo actions support the Haida Nation and the CHN, and ensure overall transparency in the operations of its' Board and staff to Haida people.

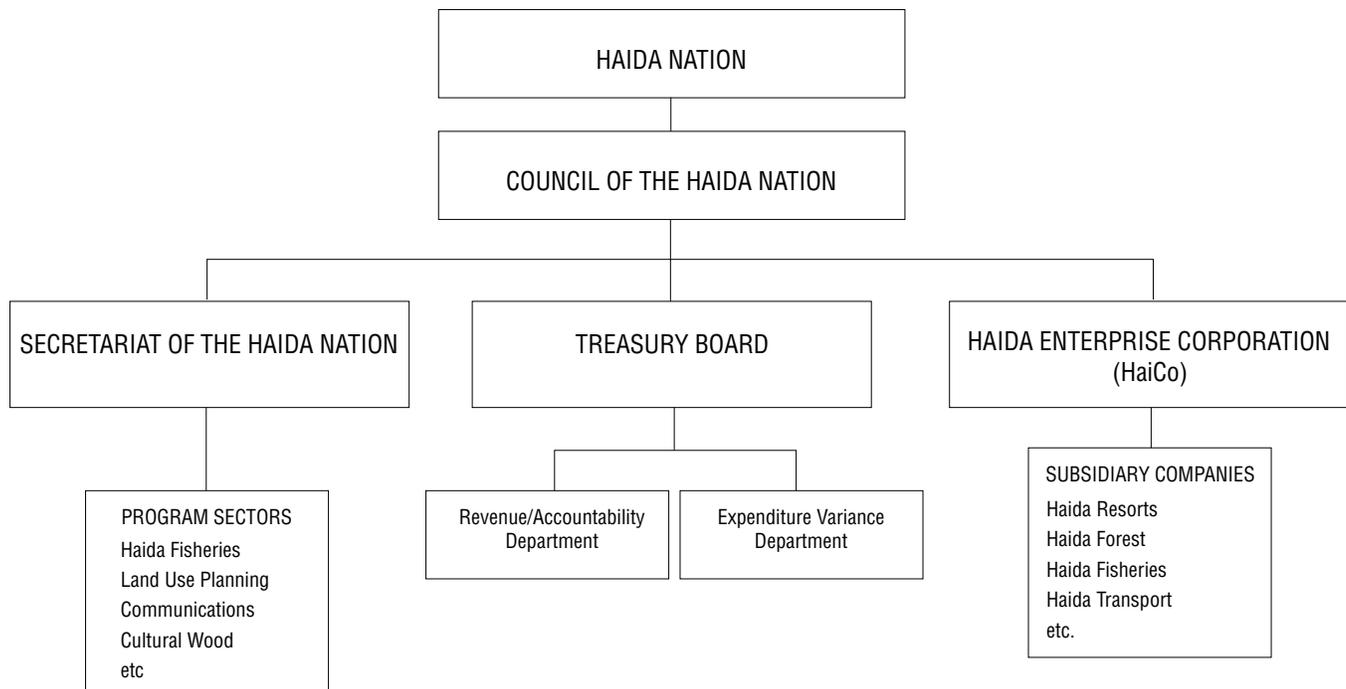
HaiCo will operate with a board of directors. To get things started a Selection Committee will be set up to put forward 6 names for the Board. The Selection Committee will be made up of 4 members from the CHN, 1 each from Old Massett and Skidegate, and 2 from the Hereditary Chiefs Council. Once the Board of Directors of HEC is formed the directors will appoint HEC management and a Chief Executive Officer. These positions will be subject to approval by CHN. The CHN will hold the shares of the corporation on behalf of the Haida Nation.

TREASURY BOARD

The Treasury Board will operate with a four-person board appointed by the CHN with two of

independent: free from outside control; not depending on another's authority

The structure for the Haida Independence Project:



the appointed persons from the CHN Executive committee.

The Treasury Board will be responsible for the financial oversight and review of all matters concerning the Haida Nation. The Treasury Board is different from the Secretariat in that the Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day management, performance and accountability of CHN programs. HaiCo likewise, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of Haida Nation business enterprises.

Any profits that HaiCo make will go to the Treasury which will then administer them according to

priorities set by the Haida Nation. The Treasury will be charged with dealing with provincial revenue-sharing and contribution arrangements with the federal government. The Treasury is also charged with the responsibility to ensure that the Secretariat of the Haida Nation and HaiCo prepare annual strategic and business plans. The Treasury will then review the plans and provide advice and recommendations to the CHN. •



sovereignty: supreme power or authority; the authority of a state to govern itself or another state, national sovereignty

All Systems Go

by Gidadguudsliiyas, Kim Goetzinger RMT

In my work as a Registered Massage Therapist and a Class 1 truck driver systems have always interested me.

While I was away in Victoria getting my RMT license I studied the many systems in the human body and found many similarities with these two seemingly different professions. The common ground between these two professions is that the knowledge of systems will tell you how efficient you can be to sustain what ever it is you have chose to do—whether it be walking Spirit Lake Trail or driving your B-train out to Pallant Creek every day.

A Combination Vehicle has an air brake system, a fuel system, and an electrical system and many more. The human body also has countless systems and everywhere you look in the world there is some sort of system at work.

I recently jumped on board with the Sustainable Living Fair committee to be a part of the all-island Sustainable Living Fair because I am passionate about better energy systems and human systems. At a recent information rich seminar put on by the The Hecate Energy Institute the presenters did a fantastic job of opening my eyes to solar, geothermal, wind and other energy systems that I didn't know even existed. In fact there are all sorts of great energy systems readily available to us. I was probably like you. I know I should be doing something but I just don't have a clue where to start, but I left that seminar bursting with hope and knowledge and somewhere to begin.

I think to achieve sustainable living here on Haida Gwaii a question needs to be asked.

How's your system working for you? Whether it be your support system, your lymphatic system, your cell respiration system or your heating and waste disposal system. Did you know that one shaded solar cell can affect the overall voltage of the entire solar panel to which is it connected? Did you know there is a clever little instrument called the Solar Pathfinder which can find what may be the cause of the shade and it can be something as little as a shadow from a branch or antennae. Just like solar cells and all other systems every one of us, directly or indirectly, affect other systems—everything from our own bodies cells right out to community and island social systems.

On Saturday morning, October 17, of the fair I will be presenting with Dr Tracy Morton. My focus will be on one the biggest energy users of the human body, the musculoskeletal system. Did you know, that just like fine tuning a solar system that with a few little tweaks and adjustments you too can be more efficient with your movements, and waste less energy.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the fair, October 16, 17, 18 at Kaay Llnagaay. This joint effort of the Hecate Energy Institute, the Sierra Club and a bunch of zealous volunteers will have work-shops and speakers from all communities eager to help you out with your systems. This fair is for everyone, so come out with your questions and learn to fine tune yourself and the world around you. •

FYI: Three Committees Blend

The Lands and Waters, Archaeology and Forestry committees have all been blended into one committee to help streamline the CHN referral process. The, as yet to be named committee's mandate is to "review all land and resource referrals."

The CHN has appointed Robert Davis, Vince Collison, Captain Gold and David Crosby to the committee. The committee will be meeting to determine a chairperson, staff support requirements and a name.

Since last reporting three months ago the Lands and Waters committee has dealt with 26 referrals from the Land Management Bureau, the Ministry of Environment and two private applications.



The Haida Repatriation Committee delegation at Stonehenge, Salisbury Plain, England. Back Row, L-R: Desiree Wilson, Nadine Fournier, Kwiaahwah Jones, Jaalen Edenshaw, Melinda Pick, Nika Collison, Doll Squires, Gaahlaay, Diane Brown, Jason, Alsop, Christian White. Front Row L-R: Christie Alsop, Gwaai Edenshaw, Nadine Wilson, Vince Collison, Vern Williams, Canadace Weir. Missing: Lucy Bell.

Ancient Treasures

by Vince Collison

The Haida Repatriation Committee went to England on an inter-cultural exchange to meet with members of the Pitt Rivers Museum, the British Museum, heritage professionals, academics and students, and especially curators at Oxford and London.

Over the years the Haida repatriation committees have worked together to create bentwood boxes with painted designs, button blankets, woven mats, and many other small ceremonial ornaments that were worn by the members throughout the very emotional repatriation process. Repatriation has helped generate many other cultural activities that gives us a finer sense of who we are. We learned over the years to ensure we represented this aspect of ourselves as we traveled to places as strange as Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa, Oakland, New York, Chicago, Washington DC, Salem, Oxford and London.

Various trips have been made over the years to retrieve our ancestors from museums in Canada, United States and Europe. These trips have

also always included conversations about Haida treasures that are contained in their collections. Discussing the future of the many objects stored at each museum was an important aspect of this and other trips that have been made. These meetings also served as future reference for the museums to ready themselves for further visits from us. We see a partnership with each museum as the most practical and sensible solution for us to bring out of concealment the great treasures stored in these places.

Most members of our delegation to the United Kingdom are actively involved in singing and drumming and in working, learning, and making items using traditional materials and techniques. This trip included visits to museum store rooms where we were able to see and touch, first hand these remarkable treasures and to discuss the pieces with the curators who work with the treasures. We also participated in a one-day

Treasures continued next page



Treasures - from page 13

conference on Haida art and culture to promote and facilitate this interaction at a practical level.

There were many things that our delegation did that will move along the process to see these ancient treasures brought back to life:

- Haida translations being now used in the museums in the labeling of our treasures.
- An accompanying book will show these translations with a picture of the treasure and associated phrases. The book will also detail the process of this project and help to serve as an example of how to facilitate in the future.
- Haida language translations in Old Massett and Skidegate dialects of specific Haida treasures to be included as part of the new labels for the artifacts and also included as part of the new information in databases and for inclusion on the websites for the British Museum and the Pitt Rivers Museum.

- The research will be shared with and stored at the Haida Gwaii Museum.
- We have close-up details of many of the objects for study by artists.
- We are establishing long term partnerships and collaborations with museums in the United Kingdom and have had introductions to many other museums that hold other Haida collections.

The overall benefit of this latest repatriation trip is that the greater Haida community will get to see through the eyes of the delegation the ancient works that were accomplished by our ancestors. There will be a new publication detailing the process of this project that will include illustrations of the Haida treasures that have not been seen or touched by Haidas since they were taken away from these Islands



2.

1. Three headdresses lined up for study by Repatriation members. 2. Ruth Gladstone, Christian White, Candace Weir, Kwiaahwah Jones and Gaahlaay looking at the three headdresses. 3. Nadine Wilson examines a bowl. 4. Natalie Fournier and Candace Weir with a rattle of Puffin beaks. All photos Vince Collison.

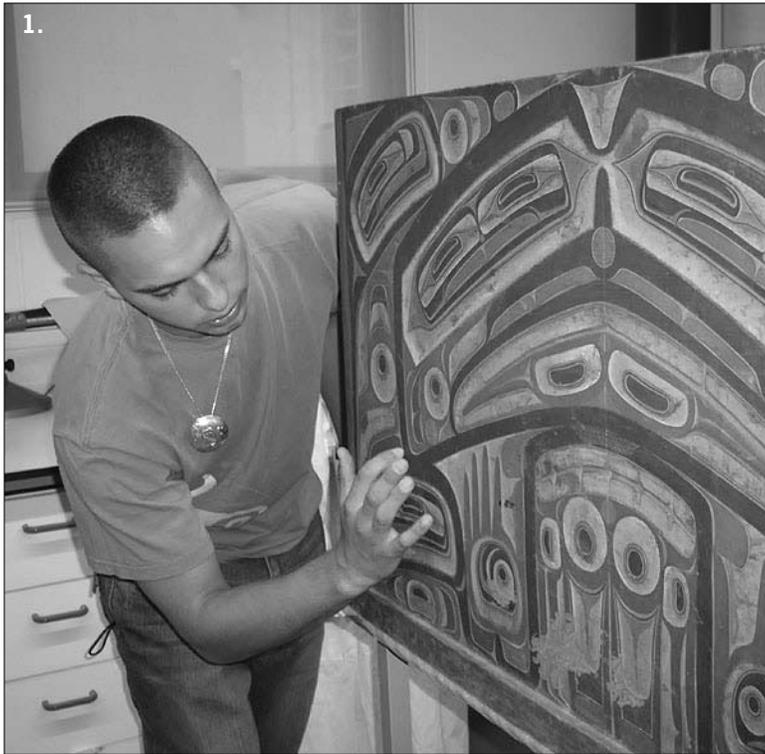


3.



4.





1. Billy Yovanovich examines a bentwood box. 2. Diane Brown. 3. Candace Weir and Lucy Bell examining one of many carved platters and bowls. 4. Nika Collison with a naxiin robe. 5. Jaalen Edenshaw with a rattle while brother Gwaai peaks over his shoulder. 6. One of the three headdress' detail. Photos Vince Collison except naxiin, Lucy Bell.

New law to provide BC protection for Haida Protected Areas

The BC government has introduced legislation that will provide increased protection to nine conservancies, covering more than 111,000 hectares on Haida Gwaii, Environment Minister Barry Penner announced today.

“Listing these conservancies in the schedules to the act provides full legislative protection to these conservancies and fulfills a commitment to the Council of the Haida Nation,” Penner said. “The total area of conservancies on Haida Gwaii exceeds 255,000 hectares and brings the total amount of protected land to approximately one-half of Haida Gwaii.”

The nine conservancies are a result of the Haida Gwaii land-use agreement with the Haida Nation. The conservancies recognize the importance of these areas to the people of the Haida Nation and ensure the resources are protected and available to sustain their communities and their cultural connections.

“This goes a long way towards reconciling BC’s land-use policies with those of the Haida Nation,” said Guujaaw, President of the Haida Nation. “Our people have long protected these areas because of their natural, cultural and spiritual values. Now, with the provincial government, we have collaborated to build a more stable platform upon which we design a sustainable future for Haida Gwaii.”

Funding for the Arts

submitted by Lois Helmer-Rullin

Vancouver Foundation - 604.688.2204
www.vancouverfoundation.bc.ca.

The Vancouver Foundation support culture, education, health, family, youth etc. Applicants can send in project descriptions and they are then directed to the appropriate department within the Vancouver Foundation.

Visual Arts Development Award

www.vada-awards.org.

There is also a program called the Visual Arts Development Award (deadline May 24th), that supports emerging visual artists. For information call Celine at the Contemporary Art Gallery (604.681.2700 or celine@vada-awards.org or visit the site at www.vada-awards.org.

National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation - 416.926.0775 or 1.800.329.9780

www.naaf.ca

NAAF has programs that include funding for professional development, internships, arts scholarships, as well as initiatives that benefit youth. They also have an art acquisition program.

www.naaf.ca

Canada Council for the Arts - 1.800.263.5588

www.canadacouncil.ca

The Canada Council supports artists in all disciplines and have programs that support First Peoples, especially in the areas of dance, theatre, music, words and media arts.

BC Arts Council - 250.356.1718 or toll free through Enquiry BC 1.800.663.7867

www.bcartscouncil.ca

The Arts Council programs support organizations, festivals, professional artists working in all disciplines. They also have a post secondary arts scholarship program; contact a Program Officer for details.

The Department of Canadian Heritage - 604.666.5054 (for BC)

www.canadianheritage.bc.ca

www.pch.gc.ca/pgm/lst/105-eng.cfm

Canadian Heritage contributes to Aboriginal museum development through their Museum Assistance Program.



MARINE PILOTS: KEEPING THE WATERS CLEAR

Everybody knows the dramatic consequences of a marine accident. The catastrophic oil spill caused by the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* tanker in Alaska over 20 years ago still brings back a vivid image of destroyed shorelines and dying birds and animals. One factor that contributed to that tragic event was that the *Exxon Valdez* was exempt from rules requiring ships in the area to have a professional marine pilot on board. She was, in effect, sailing **without** a guide, a marine pilot with expert knowledge of the local waters, who could bring her safely to her destination.

Fortunately, in British Columbia, the region's 100 marine pilots and the federal crown corporation that oversees their work, the Pacific Pilotage Authority (PPA), enforce rules and procedures that protect citizens and the environment from such a disaster.

THE PACIFIC PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

The PPA's mission is to provide safe, efficient pilotage by working in partnership with Pilots and the shipping industry to protect the interests of the people of Canada.

In 2008, over 12,500 pilotage assignments were carried out through B.C.'s pristine waters with virtually no incident. Year after year, B.C.'s marine pilots consistently maintain a 99.9% incident-free safety record.

MARINE PILOTS: PROTECTING CITIZENS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- B.C.'s marine pilots are highly skilled mariners who safely guide foreign deep sea vessels, using their vast experience and local knowledge, into and out of B.C.'s 60 ports. Their contribution to safe navigation in B.C.'s waters directly benefits B.C.'s citizens and environment.

- When pilotage services are required, pilots are dispatched to meet vessels as they enter designated compulsory pilotage areas. Pilots board the vessel by means of a pilot ladder and, once aboard, proceed to the bridge area from which they guide the vessel until it has safely transited through the pilotage district, or has safely arrived alongside the dock. During their assignment, pilots provide the bridge team with directions as to the safest course and speed to avoid hazards.
- The PPA ensures that the pilots are available whenever needed; it sets the pilotage fees which are collected from the shipping lines using the service, such that there is no cost to the public.

HOW DOES PILOTAGE WORK IN B.C.?

- The PPA, the pilots and the shipping industry work in close collaboration to ensure the safety of marine navigation along B.C.'s coastline.
- One of the most important characteristics of pilotage in Canada is that pilots are free to exercise their professional judgement, independent from commercial pressure. It is in the public interest for pilots to ensure safety remains the priority.
- Pilot candidates start with an average of 20 years of maritime experience, often hailing from the tug boat industry, the Canadian Coast Guard, B.C. Ferries or the deep sea and fishing industry. Along with this experience, apprentice pilots gain expert knowledge of local conditions by studying every aspect of the B.C. coastline.
- Once candidates have demonstrated the highest standards of seamanship, through written and oral exams, and have been licensed as pilots, specialized training continues throughout their career so as to ensure they keep knowledge current and keep pace with changing technology. Every year, the PPA spends over \$500 million dollars on such training.

HOW TO BECOME A MARINE PILOT

The PPA is actively seeking qualified mariners to become marine pilots.

Over the years, a number of fishermen have successfully passed the pilotage exam and, after an apprenticeship, have become fully qualified marine pilots.

Candidates for the pilotage exam must meet three criteria:

1. Possess a Certificate of Competency

To qualify, candidates need a *Master 500 Ton, Near Coastal Certificate of Competency*. While sea-time can be earned while holding a *Watchkeeping Mate's Certificate of Competency* (see below), it is necessary to have the *Master 500 Ton* certificate to write the exam.

2. Sea-Time Requirements

Candidates must have served:

- 730 days as a Master in the region; or
- 365 days as a Master in the region and 547 additional days in the region while holding a *Watchkeeping Mate's Certificate*; or
- 1,095 days in the region while holding a *Watchkeeping Mate's Certificate*.

In the near future, the criteria will be amended to allow 365 days of required sea time from candidates with a *Fishing Master's Third Class* certificate..

3. Local Knowledge

B.C. Coast pilots are qualified to navigate along the entire coast. The admission process ultimately hinges on the candidate's knowledge of, and experience in, local waters.



Tips from pilots:

- Interested candidates should focus on getting wide exposure to the B.C. coast, including the Mainland coast, the Queen Charlotte Islands as well as the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island.
- If marine experience is limited to one part of the coast, it is recommended that candidates find work with a company servicing the entire coast. Alternatively, in order to get better acquainted with other parts of the coast, they could travel on either B.C. Ferries routes or other regional vessels such as the *Lady Rose*, from Port Alberni, or the coastal supply vessel *Klassen* which serves coastal fish farms.
- The PPA also offers a pilot familiarization program which allows qualified candidates to accompany a working pilot on assignments. Such opportunities allow potential pilots to become familiar with pilotage in general and to expand their knowledge of unfamiliar coastal areas.
- Candidates should seek to obtain their *Watchkeeping Mates Certificate of Competency* and ultimately *Master 500 Ton, Near Coastal Certificate of Competency* as soon as they have the required sea time. There are various ways to make it easier to obtain such certification, for example through the B.C. Institute of Technology (www.bcit.ca) or through self study. It is important to note that Transport Canada (www.tc.gc.ca) provides detailed syllabuses for various levels of marine certification.



CONTACT SOMEONE TODAY

If you are interested in becoming a marine pilot, please contact the Pacific Pilotage Authority (www.ppa.gc.ca) for more information. You can reach the Authority by phone at (604) 666-6771 or e-mail at info@ppa.gc.ca.

If you would like to speak with a marine pilot, contact the B.C. Coast Pilots (www.bccoastpilots.com) by phone at (604) 688-0291 or e-mail at bccp@bcpilots.com.

Q&A - from page 2

Haida fishermen, and they should be able to continue to use the area as before. Experiences in other countries show that wind farms can coexist with fishing interests without reducing catch or value over the long term.

SOUND

The recent delegation to Europe went by boat to an offshore wind farm and found that there was no sound from the turbines even [when] right under them.

TRAINING, JOBS and YOUTH

There will be 200 jobs created while the NaiKun project is being constructed. These jobs will be seasonal (6-months during the summer) and are expected to involve shift work. When the wind farm is built, the long term operations and maintenance activities required for the life of the project will create 50 career jobs that will be year-round positions. To build and operate this project a variety of skills and trades will be needed. While some jobs will require specialized training and experience, many of the jobs match the existing skills sets on the North coast. These include:

- marine vessel operators and crews
- construction labourers
- divers
- welders
- electricians
- helicopter pilots
- riggers
- administration staff
- safety officers and others.

NOTICE TO CITIZENS OF THE HAIDA NATION



2009

HAIDA HOUSE of ASSEMBLY

Skidegate Community Hall
 Tuesday – Friday, October 6 – 9
 10:00 am – 4:00 pm

Lunch will be served at 12:00 pm.

Salaries will range depending on position and responsibilities.

TRAINING

NaiKun has signed an agreement with the BC Institute of Technology's School of Construction and the Environment to work together to develop a skills and training program. NaiKun is also working with local institution like Northwest Community College to design a training program that fits the needs of people on Haida Gwaii and in Prince Rupert. Local institution can also provide mobile training which caters to those students who do not want to leave the islands. Other institution that offer wind turbine technician

courses include Lethbridge College in Alberta, Northern Lights College in Dawson Creek, and NaiKun will explore the possibilities of working with these schools as well. NaiKun is interested in additional feedback about what kind of training works best for Haidas.

