

## DEPARTMENTS

### STAFF CONTACTS

**Bilateral**  
The purpose of the Bilateral department is to ensure that the Confederacy and the Crown (Federal Government) have open dialogue on the understanding of what the Treaty means, and how each can uphold their obligations under Treaty.

#### Health

Treaty Six Health affirms the Treaty Right to Health. Enforcement of this right is achieved through programs like the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB), examination of Health initiatives and the Health Careers approach. Confederacy Health acts as he protectorate of the Treaty Right to health and represents the member nations at all levels.

#### Education

Treaty Six Education advocates implementation of Inherent & Treaty Right to Life Long Learning. Existing agreements and relationships are continually evaluated and funding approaches are investigated. Communication and co-operation with the member nations of the Confederacy is of key concern.

#### Consultation

The Consultation Mandate is in coordination with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples Article 37 States that Treaties are to be honored and respected , as well as Article 19 ensuring there is Free, Prior and Informed Consent on all matter pertaining to and impacting First Nations their lands and resources and peoples

Child and Family Services  
CFS was established by the Chiefs in answer to the Elders call to "Bring Our Children Home". The Confederacy CFS is focused on advocating the jurisdiction and authority of the First Nations over the children as well as the advocating for healthy families.

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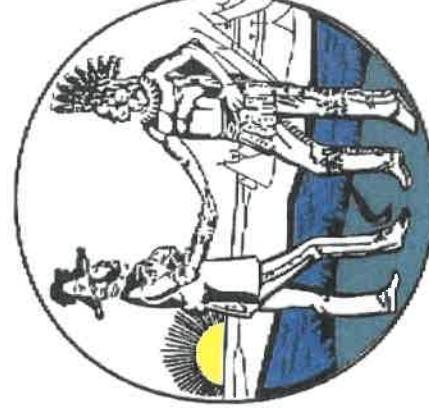
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**Medicine Chest Clause, the Right to Environment, the Right to Shelter to name a few. In addition we recognize the Inherent Indigenous Rights.**

The Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations was created in the Spring of 1993 for the purpose of being the United Political voice for the seventeen member First Nations for the continued protection of the Treaty, Inherent and Human Rights of the Indigenous Treaty peoples.

The Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations is dedicated to ensuring that the terms, spirit and intent of Treaty No. 6 are honored and respected. The right of the Treaty No. 6 First Nations to self-determination must be honoured and respected.



## CONFEDERACY OF TREATY SIX FIRST NATIONS

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## Member Nations

## Fundamental Treaty Principles

Principles

Fundamental Treaty Principles  
Cont.

<b>Alexander First Nation</b>	<b>Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation</b>
Chief Kurt Burnstick	Chief Tony Alexis
<b>Beaver Lake Cree Nation</b>	<b>Cold Lake First Nation</b>
Chief Germaine Anderson	Chief Bernice Martial
<b>Enoch Cree Nation</b>	<b>Ermyneskin First Nation</b>
Chief Billy Morin	Chief Randy Ermyneskin
<b>Frog Lake First Nation</b>	<b>Goodfish Lake First Nation</b>
Chief Clifford Stanley	Chief Brian Favel
<b>Heart Lake First Nation</b>	<b>Kehewin Cree Nation</b>
Chief Morris Monias	Chief Brenda Joly
<b>Louis Bull First Nation</b>	<b>Montana First Nation</b>
Chief Irvin Bull	Chief Darryl Strongman
<b>O'Chiese First Nation</b>	<b>Paul First Nation</b>
Chief Darren Whitford	Chief Arthur Rain
<b>Saddle Lake Cree Nation</b>	<b>Sunchild First Nation</b>
Chief Eddy Makokis	Chief Jonathan Frenchater
<b>Samson Cree Nation</b>	
Chief Vern Saddleback	
<b>Grand Chief</b>	
Dr. Wilton Littlechild I.P.C., C.M., F.P., Q.C.	
<b>As Long as the Sun Shines, the Rivers Flow, and the Grass Grows.</b>	

- I. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized First Nations title, sovereignty, and established the treaty-making process. The Royal Proclamation also established the relationship of mutuality between two nations and the principle of consent between First Nations Peoples and the Imperial Crown
- II. Pursuant to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, treaties were entered into between sovereign and independent nations with their own pre-existing laws, principles, and forms of government. The Treaty First Nations agreed to live in peaceful coexistence with other peoples; with respect to and without interference in one another's laws, governments, and ways of life.
- III. At no time did Treaty First Nations relinquish their right to nationhood, their Inherent Right to determine their own destinies, nor did they allow any foreign government to govern them.
- IV. The spirit and intent of the treaties must be respected and honoured as made sacred by traditional Indian laws and ceremonies and the involvement of the Crown.
- V. Treaties are not static nor can they be unilaterally defined. They evolve and will continue to evolve for "...as long as the sun shines, the rivers flow, and the grass grows..."
- VI. The International stature of treaties must be recognized, respected, and upheld.
- VII. Pursuant to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, treaties established a bilateral nation-to-nation relationship between Treaty First Nations and the Imperial Crown.
- VIII. In accordance with the bilateral process, as recognized and confirmed by Treaty, the Crown in right of Canada is under a continuing obligation to deal directly with the First Nations signatories to Treaty. Therefore, no discussions on treaties can proceed which deviate from or diminish the bilateral nation-to-nation relationship.
- IX. Since the principle of consent is entrenched in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Government of Canada is not entitled to make unilateral decisions with respect to Treaty issues.
- X. As each First Nation is its own governing entity, respect and recognition must be given to the political structure and authority of each First Nation government.

