A federal agency paid cash grants to journalists and media organizations to report on its work, records disclose.

The Canadian International Development Agency paid out more than $4.7 million in grants over four years for media coverage of CIDA and related foreign-aid programs, according to accounts newly tabled in Parliament.

“They never told us what to say,” said Jeff Minthorn, editor of Verge Magazine that received $15,000 to publish three articles on Canadian foreign aid workers. “There was never any kind of external editorial direction.”

TV reporter Kim Brunhuber received $12,956 for six stories in 2006 that “highlight the contribution of Canadians to several unique development projects” for CTV affiliates. CIDA officers wrote the stories were intended to air on CTV’s all-news channel “as well as use by local stations as a holdover” for slower news periods like the weekends.

Brunhuber, now a CBC announcer, did not return Blacklock’s call.

The grants were paid in the period 2006 to 2009 under the Development Information Program, a subsidy “targeted to Canadian audiences,” according to a document Your Guide To Working With CIDA.

Julian Fantino, minister responsible for the program, did not comment.

Other media subsidies for news coverage included:
- $38,493 paid to Le Devoir Inc. for a 2007 feature on Afghanistan that “reminds readers of the central role that Afghanistan plays in CIDA’s international assistance program,” according to an agency description;
- $57,198 paid to Northscape Productions for a 2006 climate-change documentary Land Unlocked that reported on “economic impacts on First Nations communities” for broadcast on APTN, and a related “news story packaged for radio broadcast on CHON-FM followed by in-studio interviews”;
- $34,000 to journalist Patrick Alleyn for a 2006 photo essay on global warming for The Walrus magazine that asked, “How do Canada and Canadians mobilize and join the international community to save the world’s common good?”

The Walrus also published a 2008 story The Future of Food and Sustainable Agriculture in West Africa subsidized by a $6,421 grant to reporter Christopher Frey.

“This happened under a previous editor,” said Shelly Ambrose; “We would be extremely unhappy to publish this material not knowing it was funded in this way.”

Another grant recipient, the United Church Observer, said it “had to be on the same page with CIDA in applying for funding. “I had no qualms in using CIDA resources to make this happen,” said David Wilson, editor of the Observer that was paid $15,000 for a 2007 article on fair-trade coffee in Ethiopia.

The article “shows how CIDA and Canadian non-governmental organizations support nurseries, model farms, co-operatives and fair trade networks,” according to an agency document.

“We had to be on the same page in terms of the objective and what the end product would consist of,” Wilson said. Other grant recipients included large media corporations that received subsidies for specific content, including:
- $155,000 paid in 2006 to Sienna Films Productions VI Inc. for a climate-change documentary and feature film Weather Report broadcast on the CBC

Continues on Pg.5
A former Supreme Court justice says contentious labour legislation before the Senate is “valid” and constitutional.

Michel Bastarache, 66, a former Liberal appointee to the Supreme Court, wrote Bill C-377 “is consistent with the Charter” despite contrary views from the Canadian Bar Association and constitutional scholars.

“I give my legal opinions to clients, not the press,” Bastarache told Blacklock’s. “I have no intention of discussing my opinions with the press.”

However, in a three-page opinion for non-union contractors, Bastarache said C-377 “would likely be upheld by the courts as a valid enactment of Parliament’s power.”

The Act To Amend The Income Tax Act requires that all unions publish senior officers’ salaries and benefits; lists of assets and liabilities; loans receivable; time and money spent on organizing activities; members’ pension payments over $5,000 and other data, under threat of $1,000-a-day fines.

Merit Canada, a contractors’ lobby that commissioned the retired jurist to examine the bill, released the opinion to reporters.

“We only asked for that one opinion,” said Merit president Terrance Oakey. “We were always confident that C-377 was constitutional. I think the opinion speaks for itself.”

Critics said the private Conservative bill intrudes in provincial jurisdiction, and may violate the freedom of association guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Bastarache, now counsel with Heenan Blaikie LLP in Ottawa, agreed labour relations fall under provincial powers but concluded C-377 was mainly a tax bill and not a punitive anti-union measure.

“The legislation serves the important goals of transparency and accountability,” wrote Bastarache; “It does not attempt to regulate the activities of such organizations or affect how their money is spent. In light of both of these factors, in my opinion Bill C-377 does not constitute a serious encroachment on provincial powers.”

Bastarache continued, “As long as the pith and substance or matter of Bill C-377 is related to taxation, the law is a valid enactment of Parliament’s power.”

Bastarache was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1997 by then-Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, but took early retirement in 2008 after undergoing heart surgery.

He is a former dean of law at the University of Moncton, former editor-in-chief of the Canadian Bar Review and ex-president and CEO of Assumption Life.

A DEAL WITH THE DEVIL?

A bill forcing 3 million union members to publish personal data is the “Faustian bargain” Canadian labour made in exchange for tax-deductible dues, says a law professor.

Dr. Moin Yahya of the University of Alberta is the first legal scholar at parliamentary hearings to support Bill C-377.

“It is trying to achieve some national goal,” Yahya told the Senate committee on trade and commerce.

“On your tax form there is a place to fill out how much your union or association dues were for the year,” Yahya said. “You take advantage of this Faustian bargain; and therefore, the tax authorities have the right to ask for information, just as charities have to disclose.”

However, opponents say the C-377 goes beyond any disclosure required of federally-registered charities. And Liberal senators questioned Yahya’s credentials and impartiality, noting he is also a Senior Fellow at the Fraser Institute, and a Conservative appointee to the Alberta Utilities Commission and federal immigration Selection Advisory Board.

SENATOR WILFRED MOORE (Liberal-NS): “Do you teach constitutional law at the University of Alberta?”

YAHYA: “No I do not.”

MOORE: “What do you teach?”

YAHYA: “I have taught a variety of courses. I have taught corporations... I have taught whatever the dean asked me to teach.”

SENATOR CELINE HERVIEUX-PAYETTE (Liberal-Que.): “Professor Yahya, if you have in fact been a consultant or the leading lawyer in a case that involved a constitutional matter, could you send us a copy of the case or at least the title of the cases so that we can look at the rationale you are using when you are going before the court?”

YAHYA: “Are you asking me if I have been in front of the court?”

HERVIEUX-PAYETTE: “Yes.”

YAHYA: “No, I have not.”

Canadian Auto Workers economist Jim Stanford said financial data is already available to union members, and that the bill was intended to punish labour.

“The level of reporting detail is unique, discriminatory and burdensome,” Stanford told senators. “There is no other sector in society – businesses, charities, governments – required to publicly disclose its financial affairs in such an arbitrary detail.”

The committee heard similar protests from a parade of labour executives from the Canadian Association of Professional Employees, Union of Taxation Employees, Syndicat de professionnelles et professionnels due gouvernement due Quebec, Doctors Manitoba, Canadian Federation of Nurses Unions and Canadian Nurses Association.

An investment manager also told the committee that C-377’s compliance requirements are “staggering” for any fund or pension plan with a labour component.

“The plain reading of the bill is that any transaction greater than $5,000 must be disclosed,” said Lou Serafini Jr., president and CEO of Fengate Capital Management.

“Investment managers like Fengate enter into thousands of transactions per year. The disclosure required would be staggering and there would be significant compliance costs.”

Serafini said his firm, with $4.1 billion under management, would be put to disadvantage by disclosing fees that “would expose our underwriting processes to our competitors.”
The Canadian life and health insurance industry is one of Canada’s most successful home-grown export industries. Companies operate in more than 20 countries around the globe with almost 43 per cent of worldwide premiums generated abroad.

To learn more, visit clhia.ca
Guest Commentary

Bruce Hyer, MP

FIVE SIMPLE STEPS TO SAVE PARLIAMENT

For many MPs, serving in Parliament is the best job they ever had. There's a good salary and perks, and the illusion of power and influence. Yet there is fear and conformity too, and a mindless tribalism that frustrates MPs and empowers party apparatus.

I left the New Democratic Party in 2012 over lockstep discipline on many issues, including the long-gun registry. Jack Layton was superb at balancing the needs of MPs with functionaries, and caucus meetings had been very inclusive. He was unusual.

I'm idealistic, perhaps naïve, but I came to Ottawa to work for my constituents and my conscience with the advice, counsel and persuasion of my party, not abject control. Today all three main parties are run from the backrooms by leaders and functionaries.

The result: Parliament is reduced to hyper-partisanship, where nobody wants to give an inch. There is a real combat mentality. I've had many achievements in my life – police officer, biologist, forester, businessperson, corporate director – but nothing like this; Parliament has been the most frustrating experience of my life.

There's an old Japanese proverb: the nail that stands up will be driven down. Well, I've been the nail. But when I decided to serve as an independent MP, I made an interesting discovery: for many parliamentarians I've become a kind of alter-ego. I have had MPs tell me, “I wish I could do that; I don't feel comfortable taking my marching orders from the party.” But they will quickly add, “I don't think I could get re-elected as an independent.”

Can I get re-elected? I'm not sure. Does that drive my decision-making? No. I'm happier, a lot of constituents are happier; I sleep better at night, and my wife says I'm easier to live with.

Canadians want a Parliament that works. This need not be revolutionary; often simple technical changes can bring significant improvements. I have introduced several bills and motions to improve Parliament, most recently Bill C-512, An Act To Amend The Parliament of Canada Act, that would limit a prime minister's power to declare a budget or any bill a question of confidence, thus forcing caucus to support it for fear of bringing down a government. Similar legislation exists in the U.K. It is common sense.

Here are my five simple steps to saving Parliament.

First, randomize seating in the House of Commons. It eases the adversarial tension, and makes it more difficult to heckle a seatmate who has shown you family photos. In many European countries the legislative chambers are round. The impact is profound.

Second, permit more than one MP of more than one party to co-sponsor legislation. That is not permitted now, and it would encourage bipartisanship.

Third, restore the power of riding associations to nominate candidates, not the party leadership. This was the method of John A. Macdonald, who ruled by persuasion. Since Pierre Trudeau changed the Elections Act in 1970 all candidates require their leader's signature on nomination papers; this is used as a club, mercilessly.

Fourth, a prime minister must be selected by all of Parliament, and all leaders by their caucus. Leaders were chosen this way till 1919. This ensures leaders serve MPs, and not the other way around.

Fifth, we must have proportional representation. Of all "democracies" on earth, only four others share our antiquated electoral system: the U.K., the U.S., India and Zimbabwe. I propose a national referendum that asks, “Do you want an electoral system that is proportional?” If Canadians want it, they should have it – and if a party wins 20 percent of the seats they should get 20 percent of the seats.

I’m oddly optimistic we can reform Parliament, and that Canadians will get the democracy they deserve.

It has to get better. It could not possibly get any worse.

(Editor’s note: the author is two-term MP for Thunder Bay-Superior North, Ont., and the only voluntarily independent member of the House.)
“It Puts Consumers First”

Consumer complaints have driven Canada’s telecom regulator to cap some roaming charges and reduce the maximum term on cellphone contracts from three years to two. “It puts consumers first,” Treasury Board president Tony Clement told the House of Commons; “These are steps in the right direction.”

The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecom Commission ruling takes effect December 2, and impacts only new contracts. “These are the greatest irritants when it comes to wireless contracts in this country,” Clement told reporters. “People want more choice. They want more freedom.”

Under a new CRTC wireless code of conduct, cellphone clients can cancel contracts after two years without cancellation fees; see data charges capped at $50 per month and international data roaming charges restricted to a maximum $100 per month; and receive contracting terms in plain language.

An industry group, the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association, said the new code was a “good balance” but warned that shorter contract terms could lead to price rises. “In fact it could raise prices because companies amortization under 36 months and now it’s going to be the same price as under the 24 months,” said Marc Choma, association spokesperson. “Companies will respond to that the best they can.”

Three of Canada’s newest wireless entrants – WIND, Mobility and Public Mobile, which left the trade association earlier this year – were among participants pushing for repeal of three-year contacts. WIND Mobile called the code an “important step forward.”

“Clearly the long term contact was the number one issue and the draft code made no provisions for that, and so we were very vocal about trying to turn that around, contrary to the CWTA and the big three,” said Simon Lockie, WIND’s chief regulatory officer. “In fact that was one of the big issues that led WIND Mobile to leave the Canadian Wireless Telecommunications Association.”

The code also includes a provision to unlock cellphones after 90 days’ service, already a practice at Rogers, Telus and Bell. The code did not specify a uniform unlocking fee.

The advocacy group Open Media noted the new code, which committed to preventing “bill shock” on data roaming charges, did not include texting or phone calls. “I think there are some real gaps in this and I think it’s a matter of tweaking it,” said Steve Anderson, executive director. “It wasn’t a bold step forward; it’s moving us forward incrementally.”

Anderson continued, “Canadians have some of the longest most restrictive cellphone contracts in the world, and this ruling will enable people to get out of their contracts within two years without any cancellation fee; in that way it brings us more in line with global standards.”

RULES ARE RULES

Telecom regulators have blocked a $380 million wireless takeover in a veto the Consumers Association cheered as “amazing.”

Telus had proposed to buy Mobilicity’s wireless spectrum subject to approval by the Department of Industry. “Any proposed wireless transfer resulting in concentrated spectrum will not be approved,” Industry Minister Christian Paradis told the Commons; “Spectrum set aside for new entrants was not intended to be transferred to incumbents, and as such will not now nor will it likely be approved in the future.”

Under terms of the last wireless auction, new entrants were given an option to bid but could not transfer any of the purchased spectrums till February 2014. “I am amazed this has happened,” said Bruce Cran, president of the Consumers Association of Canada. “Industry Canada is telling telecom companies in general not just Telus – that it isn’t going to tolerate big fish swallowing little fish.”

“It’s a great sign and preserves the probability of future competition,” Cran said. Ontario Superior Court earlier okayed the Telus takeover subject to federal approval. “We’re in the process of reviewing what Industry Canada announced,” Mobilicity president Stewart Lyons said in a statement to reporters. “We’ll be speaking with Telus and other stakeholders and will have more to say in due course.”

Several consumer groups including the Public Interest Advocacy Centre, Council of Senior Citizens and Open Media had pressed regulators to adhere to the “ministry’s clear policy to preserve the spectrum for new wireless entrants.”

The industry department said a new wireless spectrum auction will be postponed till February.

“Cash for News” from Pg.1

program The Nature of Things, according to CIDA documents;
- $174,928 paid to MTV Canada in 2006 to produce a “48-hour filmmaking competition” highlighting an AIDS conference;
- $175,000 paid to Savant Productions over two years to produce a CD, A Song For Africa; and spin-off documentary broadcast on Canadian Learning Television and a subsidiary of CHUM Ltd.;
- $28,184 paid to Transcontinental Media Inc. in 2007 for two Homemakers Magazine articles on women in Rwanda and Honduras that profiled the work of CIDA and other organizations;
- $26,117 paid to CTV Kitchener for a 2007 news broadcast on construction of schools in Kenya “with the help of Canadian donations”;
- $23,875 paid in 2009 to the publisher two children’s magazines, OWL and Chickadee, for articles on “children in developing and war-torn countries as well as to showcase the work of Canadian non-governmental organizations,” with accompanying games and quizzes.

The foreign aid department also offered grants to film festivals, including $36,000 paid over two years to Toronto’s Hot Docs International Film Festival; $22,500 for the Banff Television Festival Foundation; $24,951 paid over two years to the Calgary International Film Festival; and $4,386 to Edmonton’s Global Visions Film Festival. Other media organizations that broadcast or published CIDA-subsidized news stories included Global Television; Radio-Canada; Canal Vie; Tele-Quebec; History Channel; Newfoundland Television NTV; Saskatchewan Communications Network Corp.; Outpost magazine and Hello! magazine.
Canadian drivers would see a $200 million reduction in gas taxes under a reform bill introduced in the Commons.

Bill C-529, An Act To Amend The Excise Tax Act, would restrict the 5 percent federal sales tax to the actual gasoline motorists buy at the pumps.

Under current practice, the GST is charged on top of existing federal excise taxes, provincial sales taxes, and transit taxes where charged by some municipalities – in effect, a tax on tax.

“It drives up the price of gasoline anywhere from a penny and a half to over 4¢ a litre,” said Williamson (New Brunswick Southwest); “It’s a huge issue; people are rightly irritated by the tax on gasoline.”

“I live in a border riding, and every day you see a 22¢ difference in the price of gasoline in New Brunswick compared to the state of Maine – all tax,” Williamson told reporters. “If we were able to lower the tax by almost 4¢ in New Brunswick, that would have an impact on families in New Brunswick and I think it would have an impact on families across the country.”

Williamson estimated his bill would cost the treasury $200 million a year in foregone revenue, but noted advocacy groups like the Canadian Taxpayers Federation have sought the reform for years.

“There’s a lot of inertia in this town,” said Williamson. “It’s just not on the radar, but hopefully we can put it on the radar screen and get something done about it.”

www.robinbakerartist.com

More Filling, Less Taxing

www.plaideurs.ca

At CazaSaikaley, our experience in advocacy is to your benefit. We provide bilingual litigation and service excellence in all areas of media law, public law and civil litigation. Our knowledge and talent ensure that you receive excellent legal representation.
“It Was All Preventable”

Consumers were poisoned by tainted beef while federal inspectors dithered and the Department of Agriculture withheld crucial information from the public, according to a federal report.

The review of the biggest beef recall in Canadian history lamented the “underwhelming” competence of XL Foods Inc., the Alberta slaughterhouse that was the focus of the scare, and the lack of urgency by meat inspectors to protect Canadians.

“During this lost time, contaminated product continued to be sold and eaten, unnecessarily exposing additional consumers to a potentially serious health risk,” wrote a three-expert panel; “We found a relaxed attitude towards applying mandatory procedures” (original italics).

Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz did not indicate if any Canada Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) staff were fired or reprimanded.

“Our government accepts and is acting on all the independent panel’s recommendations,” Ritz told reporters.

Eighteen people were sickened by E.coli-tainted beef from the Brooks, Alta. slaughterhouse; 12 million pounds of beef were dumped in landfills; and industry lost at least $16 million.

In a unanimous report, the panel concluded bacteria entered the plant through routine processing – likely transferred from cattle intestines to mechanical blades – and could have easily been eliminated had the processor followed regulations on hygiene and plant management.


However, both XL Foods and federal inspectors had a “weak food safety culture,” the report concluded; “Inspectors did not observe that XL Foods Inc. was not following its own food safety plan.”

Investigators noted the lackadaisical ethic occurred despite the earlier 2008 Maple Leaf Foods poisonings that killed 23 Canadians who ate listeria-tainted meat, and resulted in a 2009 federal commission, the Weatherill Report, that also urged reforms.

“Did 18 people need to get sick?” asked the panel. “Did so much meat have to end up in landfills?”

In a first-ever accounting of the timeline that lead to the XL Foods shutdown in 2012, the panel also documented delays by Inspection Agency staff in protecting the public:

AUGUST 29: suspected E.coli bacteria were found in beef trimmings from XL Foods Inc.

AUGUST 30: U.S. inspectors suspect E.coli in a border shipment from XL

SEPTEMBER 4: CFIA confirms E.coli originated at XL the same day as U.S. inspectors confirm their testing.

SEPTEMBER 7: CFIA informs the Public Health Agency of E.coli bacteria at the plant.

SEPTEMBER 13: The U.S. bars all beef shipments from XL Foods.

SEPTEMBER 15: The company announces a limited voluntary recall.

SEPTEMBER 16: Canada issues a health warning on XL products.

SEPTEMBER 18: CFIA contacts the Retail Council of Canada for the first time to discuss the recall; that same day Alberta Health confirms four cases of illness in Edmonton are traced to mechanically tenderized beef from the Brooks plant.

SEPTEMBER 21: Alberta Health confirms a case of illness in Calgary linked to XL beef.

SEPTEMBER 27: CFIA shuts the plant since “the company has neither applied needed corrective actions nor supplied acceptable and sustainable plans to address longer term issues.”

SEPTEMBER 30: Alberta’s premier holds a news conference, confirming more poisonings.

OCTOBER 3: Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz holds his first news conference on the shutdown.

OCTOBER 17: XL orders 12 million pounds of recalled beef dumped in Alberta landfills.

OCTOBER 23: The Brooks plant is cleaned and licensed to resume operations.

The panel noted that, while XL Foods conducted regular daily tests of beef in its plant as required by federal law, there was “no indication” the test results were studied, even when suspiciously high rates of E.coli were detected: “When a trend in positive results is detected, the plant is expected to investigate the reason, notify CFIA inspectors, and propose corrective actions, including what will be done with untested product.”

Investigators concluded, “Had XL Foods Inc. analyzed its E.coli sampling data and responded appropriately...in late August, the contaminated shipments would likely have been contained and not left the plant.”

Instead, “critical days elapsed” while federal inspectors gave plant managers more time to solve the problem: “Each day that passed before contaminated products were recalled allowed them to make their way further along the supply chain and into consumers' food baskets.”

Investigators also faulted XL Foods as irresponsible for failing to explain to Canadians what was happening at its Brooks plant, and cited CFIA for its similar reluctance to “share information”: “When retailers made specific request for information, CFIA officials directed them to the Agency's website.”

The panel did not criticize Ritz by name, but noted the agriculture minister waited 29 days to hold a news conference from the time his department learned Canada’s largest beef processor had processed tainted meat.

“I thank the panel members for their work,” Ritz said.

Investigators urged that Health Canada assess food safety measures at the Department of Agriculture; that food inspectors “foster a stronger food safety culture”; and that the department inform consumers, media and industry of system failures on a “timely basis.”

Authors of the panel report were Dr. André Corriveau, chief public health officer for the Northwest Territories; Dr. W. Ronald Usborne, retired executive from Caravelle Foods; and Dr. Ronald Lewis, chief veterinary officer for British Columbia, appointed panel chair.

ANTIBIOTIC FOOD BAN?

A federal advisor warns Canada may have to ban the use of antibiotics in the food chain if regulators and industry don’t act soon to control the practice.

“The pressure from the public on this issue will become important,” said Dr. Marc Ouellette, professor of biology at Laval University, and Canadian research chair on antimicrobial resistance.

Ouellette said in an interview that, without consensus to limit antibiotics, “in time it may become necessary to ban the use of human medicines in food production.”

An estimated 75 percent of drugs used on livestock are to promote growth, with the remainder used in treatment of disease. Ouellette said.
“Antibiotic...” from Pg.7

“There are more prescriptions for antibiotics than are really needed,” Ouellette continued. “If we have better diagnoses of diseases, we might be able to cut down on the use of antibiotics – and that would reduce the spread of resistance.”

The Ontario Medical Association in March called on the Department of Agriculture to impose sweeping restrictions on non-essential use of antibiotics in food production to prevent patients’ resistance to “one of the most fundamental and life-saving tools in medicine,” it said.

Ontario practitioners urged the Food and Drugs Act be amended to outlaw the un-prescribed use of medicines; that farmers be restricted from importing antibiotics for their own use; and that any use of antibiotics in livestock be limited to prescription by veterinarians.

In a report When Antibiotics Stop Working, the O.M.A. said infections “with antibiotic-resistant bacteria are becoming more frequent and difficult to treat, resulting in serious illness and even death.”

In the past, the Canadian Medical Association has urged Health Canada and Agriculture Canada to develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat antimicrobial resistance.

The O.M.A. reported existing antibiotics “are not as effective as they once were because bacteria are adapting to them.” As a result it can take repeated treatment to cure pneumonia, urinary tract or skin infections, and if the first-choice medicines don’t work, doctors “are forced to prescribe new ones with harsher side effects.”

BY ALEX BINKLEY

$1 BILLION SIGN OF THE TIMES

Halal foods, prescribed for Muslims by Islamic law, are being regulated for the first time by the Department of Agriculture.

Under new Food and Drug Regulations the department’s Canadian Food Inspection Agency will require all halal foods to carry certification with the name of the person or corporation who attested to their authenticity. However the agency stopped short of regulating halal processing.

“There are various interpretations of Islamic law which makes reaching a consensus amongst Canadian Muslims as to what constitutes halal difficult to achieve,” the agency reported; “Letting consumers know who certified the food as halal would enhance the information available to them in order to make informed choices.”

The halal food industry is worth $1 billion a year, by official estimate.

Canada’s Halal Monitoring Authority noted Muslims eat almost twice as much meat as other households, but has complained of irregular compliance by Halal processors to Shariah law: “With the existence of these flaws, the reliability of our meats and non-meat products being Halal was put to question, thus having a negative impact on our worship and prayers and on the behaviour of our children.”

The Muslim population is Canada’s fast growing religious community, now totalling nearly one million people, according to Statistics Canada.

BY STAFF

A Likely Candidate

English-speaking Ontario men are the most typical officer cadets at Canada’s Royal Military College, according to new records.

Documents show the demographics of cadets remain virtually unchanged from past decades, despite ad campaigns to attract a diverse mix of Canadians to military life.

“The path to citizenship is comprised of both rights and responsibilities,” said MP John McKay, who requested the data in Parliament. “You want as a principle that the burden of security be shared as equitably as possible.”

A five-year analysis of students at the Kingston, Ont. college confirmed 79 percent of officer cadets were men; and 89 percent identified English as their mother tongue.

“I as a citizen want the people defending me in a citizen’s army to reflect the citizens of the nation,” said McKay, Liberal MP for Scarborough-Guildwood, Ont.

Forty-nine percent of officer cadets were Ontarians. Other provinces over-represented by population at the Royal Military College were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Provinces with disproportionately few officer cadets in the 2008-2013 period included Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

“If a majority of officer cadets are from provinces like Ontario and Nova Scotia, I question the capacity for bilingualism,” said MP Christine Moore, a former Sherbrooke reservist accepted at the Royal Military College in 2005.

“They must find a way to attract more diverse talent,” said Moore, New Democrat MP for Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Que.; “The rates for women were the army questioned whether diversity was paramount.

“When you are in the military you don’t take account of demographics – you look for skills,” said MP Pierre Lemieux, a former lieutenant-colonel who studied engineering at Kingston in 1983.

“As a young officer, at a personal level, what mattered was training, competency, ability to work as a team and complete a mission,” said Lemieux, Conservative MP for Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, Ont.

The Royal Military College graduates an average 590 cadets each year.
The Army’s Secret War Files

Canadian troops and NATO allies were considered weak, corrupt and ineffectual by Afghans even as Parliament was assured we were “winning” the war, documents show.

Declassified military research obtained by Blacklock’s show Afghan support for Canadian troops was collapsing as Parliament voted to extend the military mission in Kandahar in 2008. There is no indication the secret data were disclosed to MPs or senators, though military commanders rated it “invaluable” and “significant”.

In an attempt to monitor the “hearts and minds” of Afghans, the Canadian army commissioned exhaustive polling of farmers and townpeople in Kandahar Province after assigning 2,500 combat troops to the region in 2006.

More than 600 pages of technical memoranda obtained through the Access to Information Act plot the low opinion Afghans had of troops with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the NATO mission in Kandahar.

In one survey, Kandahar residents said NATO troops were just as likely to demand a bribe as the Taliban – at 35 percent – while a separate poll found 42 percent considered troops “corrupt”; in Kandahar City the rating was 46%.

“T h e r e i s a p o p u l a r p e r c e p t i o n t h a t I S A F i s c o r r u p t , ” a n a l y s t s r e p o r t e d; “M a n y K a n d a h a r i s v e w I S A F t r o o p s a s u n p r o f e s s i o n a l , d i s r e s p e c t f u l a n d c o r r u p t ”; “W o m e n a r e m u c h m o r e l i k e l y t o d e s c r i b e I S A F t r o o p s a s d i s r e s p e c t f u l . ”

In a June 2008 survey that asked which local authorities were most likely to solicit a bribe, Kandaharis said NATO soldiers were more corrupt than police:

- 27% identify Afghan National Army as corrupt;
- 34% Afghan National Police;
- 38% “Government of Afghanistan representatives in your area”;
- 42% ISAF troops.

The surveys were conducted by Afghan interviewers hired through a joint venture, the Afghan Centre for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research, and submitted to local commanders and the Centre for Operation Research and Analysis at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa.

The polls involved respondents numbering from 540 to 1,696. Military analysts noted the technique had “limitations”, including dangers of combat, public mistrust and “cultural norms discouraging public and unfettered criticism of state institutions.” Yet the quarterly reports were deemed “significant”. One summary said that despite the limitations of conducting opinion polls in a war zone, “Nevertheless, the survey results provide current and invaluable insights into public perceptions in Kandahar Province” (original italics).

The polling was conducted as MPs voted by a 198-to-77 majority on March 13, 2008 to extend the mission on assurances that “we are winning,” as Lt.-Gen. Michel Gauthier, then-chief of the Canadian Forces expeditionary command, told reporters Feb. 7 that year.

“I’m seeing tremendous success,” Defence Minister Peter MacKay announced on March 20, 2008. And on June 7, 2008 then-Chief of Defence Staff Lt.-Gen. Walter Natynczyk told Canadians, “The amount of progress that we have made in the past two and-a-half years is remarkable.”

Yet declassified records show military commanders knew Afghan support for NATO declined the longer the troops remained in Kandahar, and plotted the fact in poll numbers:

- March 2007 66% favourable opinion of ISAF troops;
- February 2008 49% favourable opinion;
- September 2008 46%;
- February 2009 35%.

“Province-wide, 20% of the population (mostly men) were critical of the International community (‘stop bombardments’, ‘stop searching houses’, ‘stop killing innocents’, or ‘leave the area!’),” analysts reported. “In previous polls only 2% of Kandaharis provided such answers.”

In a September 2009 report to Canadian commanders, analysts wrote: “In all districts within the Canadian area of responsibility, more respondents said security is worsening rather than improving.”

And by November 2009, Kandaharis were uncertain as to why NATO troops remained in their province. Asked, “Why do you think ISAF forces are fighting here?” 47 percent said “for their own interests”; 52 percent said “to bring peace and security.”

Even Afghans who appeared to welcome Canadians and their allies had no faith in their effectiveness. In a June 2008 poll that asked, “What is the most powerful authority in your area?” NATO troops were rated second only to the Taliban as weak:

- 45% rate Government of Afghanistan representatives as “most powerful in my area”;
- 21% rate Governor of Kandahar as “most powerful”;
- 13% local leaders;
- 7% religious leaders;
- 6% “local strongman”;
- 4% ISAF troops;
- 2% Taliban.

Blacklock’s Reporter requested the polling data in 2011 under the Access to Information Act. After the Department of National Defence withheld the records, Blacklock’s filed an official complaint with the Office of the Information Commissioner, and technical memoranda were subsequently released.

Numerous files were redacted to conceal specific data on opium production, perceptions of Taliban leaders, and combat details.
“Give Me The Tools I Need”

RCMP Commissioner Bob Paulson says a new code of conduct must “spell out” grounds to fire members under new legislation.

“Give me the tools I need to manage and lead my people,” Paulson told the Senate national security committee; “Bill C-42 fixes that.”

The Act To Amend The RCMP Act – dubbed a “paramilitary” bill by one senator – grants Paulson new powers to suspend, demote or fire any rank-and-file member he deems “unsatisfactory”, and permits the firing of any deputy commissioner “for the promotion of economy and efficiency of the force.”

The bill passed the Senate on a 58-29 vote.

“Let’s face it, some people’s ambitions exceed their abilities,” Paulson testified. “I cannot lead a force that accommodates and seeks to compensate people for those unachieved ambitions.”

The Senate security committee summoned Paulson for questions on complaints of sexual harassment within the RCMP.

Paulson said a new code of conduct will be “a little more detailed” than a current code that has seen RCMP members sue the commissioner in Federal Court.

In an April 10 lawsuit Superintendent Paul Young sought judicial review after he was suspended from the Canadian U.N. mission; Young said he was disciplined when a secret investigation revealed he’d had an extra-marital affair four years before.

And another member, Corporal Shawn Elhatton, went to Federal Court after he was demoted on complaints from his ex-wife that he once threw a pair of mittens in a domestic squabble in 2002.

Commissioner Paulson has declined Blacklock’s repeated interview requests.

“I reviewed our existing code of conduct and most of our discipline processes,” Paulson told the Senate committee. “Effectively, they all revolve around one of the offences in our code of conduct – namely, disgraceful conduct, which is very broad.”

Paulson said a revised code “will spell out for everyone the specific type of conduct that we are seeking to prevent and avoid.”

“In my simple country cop mind, I believe that our administrative discipline system has become so legalized and adversarial and is tied up in so many processes that mirror our criminal justice system that we have been incapable of delivering an effective administrative conduct management approach,” the commissioner said.

Parliamentary critics, and RCMP members organizing a union drive, have opposed Bill C-42 as a “Draconian” measure that grants the commissioner powers unseen in any other Canadian police force.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SUED

Attorney General Rob Nicholson is being taken to court by a federal commissioner on complaints his department broke the law. Privacy Commissioner Jennifer Stoddart filed two requests that a federal judge find Nicholson’s department in breach of the Privacy Act.

Nicholson refused Blacklock’s interview request.

“Departments of government must follow the law,” said MP Pierre-Luc Dusseault, chair of the Commons privacy committee.

The commissioner complained that, on two occasions, the Justice Department failed to provide individuals with their own files in a “timely manner” as required by law.

In one case, the department waited 15 months before releasing the first of some 1,900 pages of files kept on an individual. In the other instance, a request for more than 2,000 pages of files made Dec. 28, 2011 remained unfilled by April 18, 2013 despite the commissioner’s warnings that the lengthy delay was effectively “denial of access”.

“An individual has a right to and shall, on request, be given access to personal information about the individual under the control of a government institution,” Commissioner Stoddart’s legal counsel wrote in a court documents.

Stoddart also refused an interview. The commissioner’s term expires this year.

“When a citizen asks for their own files they are entitled to see them,” said Dusseault, New Democrat MP for Sherbrooke, Que. “This is not supposed to happen. If the Privacy Act says you must provide all information to citizens who are entitled to receive it, why would the justice department take years to comply?”

Dusseault noted under the Privacy Act federal agencies must comply with Canadians’ request to see their own files within 30 days, with a monthly extension under extraordinary circumstances.

Justice Canada has not filed a statement of defence in the case.
“What’s the benefit?”

A committee of Conservative MPs has voted to conceal details of thousands of public service salaries as one legislator dismissed disclosure as pointless.

“What’s the benefit?” said MP Brad Butt, a member of the Commons committee on information and privacy; “I’m trying to wrap my head around what the real public benefit is of average citizens filing these requests all the time to find out what someone’s salary is.”

Butt and a majority of 154 other MPs earlier voted March 27 in favour of Second Reading of Bill C-461, an Act To Amend The Access To Information Act, that mandates disclosure of salaries paid to civil servants earning the lowest senior scale, called Deputy Minister 1, at a minimum $188,600 a year.

However, in committee Butt and other MPs quietly voted to amend the bill to raise the minimum level of reporting to a top scale of DM4, of $319,000 a year plus bonuses.

Under current practice all salaries paid to senior public servants are published only within broad classifications.

MP Brent Rathgeber, an Edmonton legislator who wrote the legislation, said the amendment would effectively “gut this bill.” Rathgeber resigned the Conservative caucus in protest, and will remain in the Commons as an independent member.

No Conservative MP who amended Rathgeber’s bill would take Blacklock’s questions.

However, Butt earlier dismissed the disclosure requirement as onerous.

“What would be the benefit to a private citizen of filing a request, wanting to know what a middle-level bureaucrat in some department was being paid,” said Butt, first-term MP for Mississauga—Streetsville.

“Potentially hundreds of thousands of information requests will come in every year to find out what Joe Smith makes working in the Department of Public Works.”

Butt told the committee he also opposed Ontario’s Conservative-sponsored Public Sector Salary Disclosure Act, a 1996 measure that requires publication of all government salaries over $100,000 a year – the so-called Sunshine List.

“It’s completely unworkable now,” said Butt, a former Mississauga realtor. “It’s way beyond the scope of what I think the original idea was. It’s actually costing the government of Ontario to administer it. I’m not really into creating more bureaucracy in Ottawa.”

The Canadian Taxpayers Federation described the amendments as “disgusting.” And opposition MPs ridiculed the Commons committee by proposing to rename Bill C-461 as the Disclosure of Little Information, Or As Long As You Make More Than $450,000 A Year Act.

“I think my amendment speaks for itself,” said MP Scott Andrews (Liberal—Avalon, Nfld. & Labrador), who proposed the name change.

MP Charlie Angus (NDP—Timmins—James Bay, Ont.) said the disclosure effort was “a bit of a joke.”

“I’m shocked that we now have a government that believes that keeping salaries at that high level covered from the public,” said Angus.

A federal agency is proceeding with a million-dollar hike in fees to pilot Great Lakes vessels – the second rate hike of its kind for shipowners.

The Great Lakes Pilotage Authority yesterday confirmed a 5 percent increase in charges over the next two years to safely guide ships through the St. Lawrence and lakes system.

“It was probably expected,” said Robert Lewis-Manning, president of the Canadian Shipowners Association; “The authority has been trying to get out of a deficit hole that dates from the last recession.”

The authority’s deficit totalled $2.7 million last winter.

Under the new fees – paid mainly by foreign shipowners – the cost to pilot a vessel from Montréal to Thunder Bay one way will rise from $35,200 to $37,000 by 2014. Pilotage revenues will grow $980,000 over the next two years.

The authority is also continuing to collect a “temporary” $2 million-a-year surcharge, due to expire by 2015.

Another agency, the Atlantic Pilotage Authority, notified shipowners in April it would raise fees by up to 9 percent this year to navigate cargo vessels through East Coast ports.

“That was a significant increase,” said Lewis-Manning. “Our members are not happy with those rates; we think it is disproportionate to the service provided.”

The Atlantic authority forecast generally sluggish traffic through Sydney, Bras d’Or and the Strait of Canso, N.S.; Humber Arm, in Newfoundland & Labrador; and Halifax and Saint John, where pilotage fees rose by 7 and 9 percent respectively.
Don’t Know Much About His-to-ry

Canadian history is being reworked by federal agencies into “simplistic” narratives that serve a “political agenda,” says a scientists’ group.

The Canadian Anthropology Society told a Commons committee it is concerned that historical depictions are being distorted for partisan aims.

“Canadians want to be engaged in a challenging way, not in a simplistic way,” said Dr. Lorne Holyoak, society president. “Canadians are sophisticated and worldly people; they don’t want to be spoon-fed their history, they want to be challenged.”

The committee testimony came on Bill C-49, An Act To Amend The Museums Act that renames the Gatineau, Que.-based Canadian Museum of Civilization as a “Canadian Museum of History,” with a refocused mandate to coordinate domestic exhibitions with provincial museums nationwide.

“Canadians deserve an excellent Canadian history museum,” said Holyoak, of Carleton University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology; “We do not support the gutting of the crown jewel in our collection of museums. It would be a terrible mistake with long-term consequences.”

Holyoak told the Commons heritage committee that anthropologists are concerned C-49 “fits into a pattern of politically-charged heritage policy that has been emerging in the past few years.”

“This initiative appears to reflect a new use of history to support the government’s political agenda – that is, the highlighting of particular features of our past favoured by leading ministers of the current government,” said Holyoak, citing the $28 million observance of the bicentennial of the War of 1812.

However, Heritage Minister James Moore dismissed claims of propagandizing as “flatly false”, assuring MPs “I’ve never interfered with anything that any of our national museums have ever displayed.”

“I don’t run the museum,” Moore told the committee; “When I say this is non-partisan I genuinely mean that.”

Moore said his bill was intended to “start building the national infrastructure that I think this country so desperately needs so we can tell our stories to one another.”

“We have in Canada today sadly an entire generation of Canadians who are largely illiterate about Canada’s history,” said Moore. “It’s the truth.”

The Museum of Civilization relies on a yearly parliamentary grant of more than $70 million to fund operations.

GLOBAL WARMING COULD BE FISH BOON

Global warming is affecting Arctic fisheries without any federal management strategies to monitor its impact or effects, say scientists.

The Commons fisheries committee said it has little research on the Arctic industry, valued at $23 million a year, amid forecasts the fishery will grow with climate change.

A Yukon biologist told MPs there appeared indifference to the state of Arctic fisheries amid growing industrialization of the north.

“There’s a big concern about reduction in angler participation,” said Nathan Miller, senior fisheries biologist with the Yukon government. “I’m talking about people who are out on the land, engaged in fishing, with interest in maintaining fish populations and healthy ecosystems.”

“When you see fewer people engaged in that activity, I get worried that you’re not going to have as much advocacy for those important resources as we did in the past,” Miller continued. “That’s really concerning me as a fisheries manager.”

University of British Columbia research indicates warm-water fish have expanded their ranges further north as the temperature of the Arctic Ocean moderates.

“We see new emerging fisheries and there are currently no management strategies,” said Prof. William Cheung, lead author of a U.B.C. essay Warming Oceans Are Reshaping Fisheries published in the periodical Nature.

“There is no agreement on how to manage those fisheries and ecosystems,” said Cheung. “The risk is that we may expand the fisheries or give up too soon before management measures are in place to develop a sustainable fishery.”

Cheung said migration of warm-water fish may increase the size of northern catches and open more commercial fishing in the region.

“How the movement or the increasing species from warmer waters may impact the ecosystem is still uncertain and that is one area that needs more research,” said Cheung. “I think future research will have to look at the how the increase of different species’ movement impacts the interactions with the existing species and how that would modify the ecosystems in the Arctic.”

The Department of Fisheries is currently conducting a five-year, $148 million study on the impact of climate change on the national sector.

An earlier 2010 Senate report, The Management of Fisheries and Oceans In Canada’s Western Arctic, concluded that “effects of climate change are already apparent,” with earlier spring break-ups and later autumn freeze-ups.

By Kaven Baker-VOakes
Who invented the conservation movement in Canada? Was it a) hippies; b) First Nations; c) settlers? The answer is none of the above. Conservation was created by 19th-century corporations and wealthy urban sportsmen – and they were all men. The first national park in Banff was intended as a benefit for the CPR as a resort for the rich. Critics cursed it. “There is no reason for the government to go into the business of entertaining,” Liberal MP John Kirk of Nova Scotia told the House in 1887; “This is a benefit to the wealthy while the poor people are compelled to foot the bill.”

If the motives of the CPR and others were selfish and narrow, the result was good and beyond debate. There is a park; wildlife and waterways were preserved.

Wildlife, Conservation and Conflict in Quebec 1840-1914 is the first book we know of that tells the odd story of the birth of ecology in Canada. In anecdote and fascinating detail, author Darcy Ingram confirms that conservation was created by millionaires eager to ape the habits of Old Country gentry – “the twinned ideas of ‘improvement’ and ‘patrician culture,’” writes Ingram, of the University of Ottawa.

Quebec introduced its first game laws in 1843, the first hunting season in 1845, intended to save grouse and quail shot nearly to extinction.

In 1858 the first organization of its kind was created, the Fish & Game Protection Club of Lower Canada. Excluded from membership were aboriginals and homesteaders, reduced to prosecution for poaching or paid work as guides: “Conservation amounted to a process of dispossession that saw commercial and subsistence hunters and fishers pushed off the province’s better hunting and fishing territories, stripped of former claims to fish and game resources, and left to cope with seasonal and other restrictions,” explains Ingram.

Nor were clubs intended to raise hell with industry. Ingram notes there is no instance in which any timber leases were upset for fear of harming the fish – mainly since club members were timber barons, though Ingram notes an irony:

“It was the tremendous wealth generated by the timber industry that led these men to mimic the cultural and material practices of landed society, including the desire to devote their wealth and their leisure time to elite sporting activities such as salmon angling.”

The elitism was beyond dispute. Prime Minister John Abbott, a Montreal railway attorney who led the country in 1891-2, owned his own salmon stream. When Quebec assumed ownership of all rivers as Crown waterways, then auctioned leases to the very wealthy, lease holders at one club included Governor General Lord Dufferin; Finance Minister Alexander Galt; the chairman of the Senate banking committee, and George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In one three-week binge on the Matapedia River in June 1877, Stephen and his guests landed 2800 pounds of salmon. They donated most of the catch to local villagers.

Fish and game clubs mirrored the influence and power of their members; by 1914 they leased nearly 17,000 sq. km. of wilderness.

If their enjoyment was purely private, their legacy is profound.

Wildlife, Conservation and Conflict in Quebec 1840-1914 by Darcy Ingram; UBC Press; 304 pages; ISBN 9780-7748-21414; $34.95

By Tom Korski

Review: Ecology – By Jove!

“BREAD IN A VISE” – a poem by Shai Ben-Shalom

My childhood friend used to put bread in a vise, squeezing out the empty spaces, showing us the paper-thin slice that was left.

He claimed the food industry was cheating by selling us air.

Suppose there was a way to put campaign promises in a vise.

(Editors note: poet Shai Ben-Shalom, an Israeli-born biologist, in 2012 published his first collection of poems Martians Among Us with In/Words Press)

Best of Sheree

It’s not enough, just to be sorry. Jen. You have to be so, soo sorry!

Asia Barsoski

Graphic Design • Illustration
Commission Fine Art & Portraiture

613-565-983
asiabarsoskicreative.wordpress.com
SOME GREAT NAMES HAVE ALREADY MET HERE.

TIME TO ADD YOURS

Since opening its doors in spring 2011, the Ottawa Convention Centre has hosted hundreds of great organizations and high-profile events. Find out what they already know about the features and advantages of Canada’s Meeting Place by visiting online. Better yet, contact us for a personal tour and a bid on one of your future events.
APPOINTMENTS

Anderson, Brent – of Victoria, appointed a member, Parole Board of Canada, Pacific Region, June 18
Barrett, John – of Ottawa, appointed Ambassador to Slovak Republic, May 7
Barton, Dominic – of Toronto, appointed a member, Advisory Committee on the Public Service, May 24
Bastarache, Maurice – of Dieppe, N.B., appointed a member, Parole Board of Canada, Atlantic Division, July 2
Belisle, Richard – of Longueuil, Que., appointed a member, Parole Board of Canada, Quebec Division, July 2
Bright, Katherine – of North Vancouver, B.C., appointed a member, Pacific Pilotage Authority, May 16
Brisebois, Marcel – of Montreal, re-appointed chair, Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board, June 27
Cooter, Christopher – appointed Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, May 7
Coulombe, Michel – of Ottawa, appointed interim director, CSIS, with a salary in the range of $188,600 to $221,800, May 13
Crowhurst, Timothy – of Vancouver, appointed a member, Immigration & Refugee Board, Vancouver Region, June 17
De Lorimier, Louis – appointed Ambassador to Niger, May 7
Fadden, Richard – of Ottawa, appointed Deputy Minister of National Defence, with a salary in the range of $272,000 to $318,900, May 13
Fonberg, Robert – of Ottawa, appointed Special Advisor to the Clerk of the Privy Council, with a salary in the range of $242,900 to $285,700, May 13
Fraser, Graham – of Ottawa, reappointed Commissioner of Official Languages, effective Oct. 17
Glover, William – of Lethbridge, Alta., appointed a member, Social Security Tribunal, April 13
George, Roland – of Calgary, reappointed a member, National Energy Board, effective August 8
Hamilton, Jane – of Vancouver, appointed a member, Social Security Tribunal for EI, May 11
Hart, James – of Vernon, B.C., appointed a member, Parole Board of Canada, Pacific Region, July 2
Kalman, Harold – of Vancouver, reappointed a member, Historic Sites & Monuments Board, May 19
Kelly, Robert – of New York City, appointed chair, Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp., May 3
Leroux, Monique – of Montreal, appointed a member, Advisory Committee on the Public Service, May 24
MacKay, Murdoch – of Winnipeg, reappointed chief commissioner, Canadian Grain Commission, June 10
Mckenzie, Guy – appointed president, Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec, with a salary in the range of $216,900 to $255,100, July 1
Mungovan, David – of Toronto, appointed a member, Immigration & Refugee Board, Toronto region, June 14
Oliver, John – of Toronto, appointed a member, Advisory Committee on the Public Service, May 24
Payette, Julie – of Montreal, appointed CEO, Montreal Science Centre, and vice president, Canada Lands Company, July 15
Pemberton, F. George – of Vancouver, appointed a member, Immigration & Refugee Board, Vancouver Region, June 17
Polo, Stephen – of Ottawa, appointed Governor of the Bank of Canada, with a salary in the range of $431,800 to $507,900, June 3
Reinsch, Simone – of Victoria, appointed a member, Social Security Tribunal for EI, May 11
Simpson, Stephen – of Vancouver, reappointed a member, CRTC, June 13
Smolik, Jim – of Winnipeg, reappointed assistant chief, Canadian Grain Commission, June 10
Sunley, W.J. – of Anmore, B.C., appointed a member, Immigration & Refugee Board, Vancouver Region, June 17
Uppal, Atam – of Toronto, reappointed a member, Immigration & Refugee Board, Toronto region, effective July 17
Williamson, Randy – of Vancouver, reappointed chair, Canadian Dairy Commission, with a per diem in the range of $275 to $325 and annual retainer in the range of $7,100 to $8,400, May 21

Disinherited Generations
Nellie Carlson & Kathleen Steinhauser,
as told to Linda Goyette

Two Cree women fought injustices regarding the rights of Aboriginal women and children in Canada.

216 page
$24.95 paper
978-0-88864-642-2

www.uap.ualberta.ca
Orders | 1.877 864 8477
info | ccrooks@ualberta.ca

Asia Barsoski
Graphic Design • Illustration
Commission Fine Art & Portraiture

613-565-983
asiabarsoskicreative.wordpress.com