IBA PRESIDENT’S REPORT

Dear Members:

2001 Annual Conference in Vancouver
As most of you will be aware, we had a very successful annual conference in Vancouver entitled “Building Treaties and Restoring Relationships”. The conference was held from October 18th –20th and there were approximately 200 people in attendance, the majority of who were Indigenous lawyers and law students. A complete report of the conference will be available on the website later, and we are intending to publish the papers that were prepared for the conference. I would like to express many thanks to Germaine Langan, the IBA Coordinator, and the Planning Committee members for all of their work which made the IBA conference a success.

Indigenous Peoples’ Council
Every year the Indigenous Bar Association appoints an Indigenous lawyer as Indigenous People’s Council. The award is recognition by one’s peers for having pursued the goals and objectives of the IBA, and by serving one’s own community and the Creator with honour and dignity. The award for 2001 went to Roberta Jamieson. Nominations are now being accepted for the 2002 award, which will be conferred at the annual conference in October in Toronto. Details of the award and the nomination process are available on the website.

Saskatoon Symposium and ILE Seminar
For the next year, we have a number of activities being planned. The IBA is planning to hold a mid-year symposium from May 29th to 31st, in Saskatoon. The theme will be Indigenous Legal Institutions: Specialized First Nations Courts and Tribunals. The focus will be on the establishment of specialized federal tribunals for dealing with claims and for Indian Act by-laws and related matters. In addition, there will be an Indigenous Lawyers Education Seminar (ILE) on Labour Law and Employment Law. More details of the Symposium and the ILE Seminar will be made available in the near future. Keep checking the website. Hopefully the meeting will also include a golf tournament. As some of you know, the October 2001 golf tournament was a resounding success. The best in the field included last year’s overall champion, Willy Littlechild, who was also this year’s runner up, and the new reigning champion, Garry Youngman.

2002 Annual Conference in Toronto
We have also agreed to have the next Annual General Meeting in Toronto. The Toronto meeting is scheduled for October 18th to 20th, 2002. The theme for that conference will be Self-Government: Inherent Right and Institutional

CURRENT IBA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The IBA membership elected its new Board of Directors at the October 2001 meeting in Vancouver. The current IBA Board is comprised of:
Mark Stevenson (President), Dianne Corbiere (Vice-President), Bonnie Missens (Secretary), Margaret Froh (Treasurer), Brian Calliou, Larry Chartrand, Bernd Christmas, Anna Hunter (Student Representative), and Jodie-Lynn Waddilove (Student Representative).
Support. The topics for the October meeting will include discussions around current self-government negotiations, workable models and the need for institutions to support self-governing First Nations. Again, more information will be included on the IBA website as we get closer to the conference date.

Student Award
I am pleased to announce that we have created a scholarship fund for Indigenous law students. We will be awarding the first scholarship/bursary of $1,000 at the October conference. A part of the increased IBA membership fees currently being charged will be used to build up the fund. If any members have law students working in their firms or if you know students, you should advise them of the scholarship and tell them to watch for advertisements.

On a personal note, I wanted to thank all IBA members for allowing me to serve for another term, and I am looking forward to this year’s activities and hope to see many of you at the up and coming events.

Respectfully,

Mark L. Stevenson
IBA President

“BUILDING TREATIES AND RESTORING RELATIONSHIPS” 13TH ANNUAL IBA CONFERENCE, VANCOUVER OCTOBER 2001

The 13th Annual Conference of the IBA “Building Treaties and Restoring Relationships” was held October 19-20, 2001 in Vancouver, BC, bringing together Indigenous lawyers, judges, academics, law students, consultants, community leaders, community members and government officials, focused on the important work of building treaties and restoring relationships between Indigenous Peoples and the Crown.

Respected speakers addressed conference delegates and shared their thoughtful insights and views on the current issues challenging Indigenous Peoples. Four plenary sessions were held and accomplished practitioners addressed such topics as: Building Treaties, Comprehensive Claims Policy, Treaty Interpretation and Renewal, and Visions for the Future. After each plenary session, delegates were invited to participate in various workshops focused on a specific topic related to each plenary address.

Conference Highlights
Speakers acknowledged the emergence of an Indigenous professional sector in Canadian society and the significant impact these people have in shaping the future, in such areas as: justice, education, social services, health, housing, economic development, and politics. It was also recognized that the 21st century presents important challenges in the relationship between Indigenous Peoples and the Crown. The work of Commissions, decisions in court cases and land claim agreements, all speak to this relationship. The existing political, economic, social and legal situation facing Indigenous Peoples, domestically and internationally, was viewed as a critical transitional period and a time of opportunity. Speakers emphasized the importance of being strategic in our work today to ensure it provides a secure blueprint for change in the future. Lasting and meaningful treaties are achievable. The work of building treaties and restoring relationships must provide for new institutions and structures (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous). Such institutions and structures must allow for Indigenous worldviews. Consideration must also be given to the creation of new jurisdictions, capable to resolve the conflicts of the past as well as to look forward to address the new relationship. Conference delegates and the Indigenous Bar Association were invited
to contribute to this important work.

Windspeaker reported on the conference and provided excellent coverage of the issues and highlights in their November 2001 issue.

More information regarding conference plenaries, speakers and workshops is available on the IBA website at:
http://www.indigenousbar.ca

ROBERTA JAMIESON AWARDED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ COUNSEL (IPC) DESIGNATION by Margaret Froh

On October 19, 2001 Mohawk lawyer Roberta Jamieson, now Chief of the Six Nations of the Grand River, was awarded the prestigious Indigenous Peoples’ Counsel (IPC) designation by the Indigenous Bar Association. Chief Jamieson is the second recipient of this award, the highest recognition given by the Aboriginal legal community in Canada. J. Wilton Littlechild, IPC, presented Chief Jamieson with the award in a moving ceremony in Vancouver at the 13th Annual Conference of the IBA. Chief Jamieson received a standing ovation from the 200 conference delegates and guests attending the banquet.

In 1976, Chief Jamieson was the first woman from a First Nation in Canada to achieve an LL.B. Introducing Chief Jamieson, Mr. Littlechild remarked, “as the first Aboriginal Woman to achieve a Law Degree, she left a trail for many to follow. As the first woman to serve as Ombudsman for Ontario, she left a trail. As the first non-Parliamentarian to be appointed to a Special House Committee, she left a trail. For these and for many other significant accomplishments she has been recognized: numerous Honourary LL.D. degrees, the Order of Canada, the National Aboriginal Achievement Award…”

The IPC award was instituted by the IBA in 2000 and recognizes an Indigenous lawyer for outstanding achievements in the practice of law. In particular, the award takes into account the manner in which the individual has pursued the goals and objectives of the IBA and has served his or her community and the Creator with honour and integrity.

The IBA is accepting nominations for the Indigenous Peoples’ Counsel designation, to be awarded at the 14th Annual Conference of the IBA in Toronto, October 17-20, 2002.

The IPC award recognizes an Indigenous lawyer for outstanding achievements in the practice of law. In particular, the award takes into account the manner in which the individual has pursued the goals and objectives of the IBA and has served his or her community and the Creator with honour and integrity.

Details regarding the nomination process are available on the IBA website at www.indigenousbar.ca – nominations must be submitted by August 15, 2002 to Dianne Corbiere, Vice-President, Indigenous Bar Association, 915 Jocko Point Rd., Nipissing Indian Reserve, RR #4, North Bay, ON P1B 8G5.
IBA STUDENTS’ REPORT (continued from pg 3) participate in ceremonies. IBA Student Day Coordinators, Anna Hunter and Lee Caffrey, worked with the IBA Board and Conference Planning Committee in organizing this very successful day of events.

The IBA Student Day was well attended by law students from across Canada, the United States and even Australia! The day began at 5:30 AM for those participating in sunrise sweat lodge ceremonies with Madeline McIvor and Alannah Young of UBC. Events commenced at the House of Learning with an Opening Prayer led by Elder Bob George, followed by a Sharing Circle conducted by Elder Paul Laliberte. Aboriginal Judges of the IBA sponsored breakfast for the participants. Many thanks to the Elders, traditional teachers, and their helpers for their help and support throughout the day.

Participants discussed several issues in the morning workshop, “What Are You Going To Do With Your Law Degree,” including mentoring relationships for students, bar admission courses in various jurisdictions, how to secure articling positions, the role of law societies as regulators of the legal profession, and the pros and cons of starting your own practice. Thanks to the Aboriginal lawyers and other special guest speakers that shared their wisdom and experience, and to sponsors Aboriginal Business Canada, the Law Society of Upper Canada, and the lunch banquet sponsors, the Law Society of British Columbia.

KAWASKIMHON 2002 – OTTAWA
MARCH 8 & 9, 2002

KAWASKIMHON 2002 Aboriginal Law Moot, was hosted by the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law (Common Law Section), on March 8 and 9th, 2002. Participants mooted R. v. Powley at the Supreme Court of Canada.

Visit the KAWASKIMHON 2002 website for details, including factums filed by participants at: http://www.commonlaw.uottawa.ca/ablaw/home.htm

Indigenous law students, lawyers, judges and other community members attended the evening reception and banquet sponsored by the Department of Justice. Tuma Young played the role of Master of Ceremonies for the evening, and all were inspired throughout the evening by the words and wisdom of Elder Louis Schmidt, Madeline McIvor, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Jim Bissel, and Professor John Borrows. Aboriginal law student, Wendy Lynn and her band provided live entertainment following the banquet.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs must also be acknowledged for their generous support of a very successful first-ever IBA Student Day. This year's annual IBA conference is scheduled to take place October 17-20, 2002 in Toronto. Indigenous law students, Maggie Wente (U of T) and Sonia Pitawanakwat (Osgoode) will act as Co-Chairs of the IBA Student Day Planning Committee, and work with the IBA Conference Planning Committee to ensure the success of this event in 2002. Please remember that we each have a role to play in helping to make the upcoming student day as successful as last year's event. For your information, Maggie can be reached at: maggiawente@hotmail.com and Sonia can be reached at: spitawanakwat@hotmail.com. (IBA STUDENTS’ REPORT continued on pg 5)
iba newsletter – march 2002

iba website and student list-serve
we hope that students will be able to make use of the iba web site at http://www.indigenousbar.ca as an important research tool, and to keep up-to-date on iba events. we also have developed a list-serve for indigenous law students from across canada. the list-serve was created to foster a dialogue of interesting news, events and discussions between indigenous law students across the country. if you want to join, send an email to indigenousbar_students@yahoo.com or contact either iba student board member for more information.

iba board student representatives
hi, my name is anna hunter and i am the western student representative on the iba board. i am a proud member of the sam family of the ktunaxa nation, which is located in the kootenays of british columbia. i graduated from uvic law and i am now doing my llm in tucson at the university of arizona. i have been the student representative since 2000 and i am particularly interested in making sure that we continue to develop good information systems to help students keep in touch with each other throughout the year. for more information on student initiatives or to get involved, i can be reached at anna.hunter@law.arizona.edu

aanni, my name is jodie-lynn waddilove. i am an ojibway and lenni lenlape woman from the munsee-delaware nation in southwestern ontario. at present, i am in my second year at the university of ottawa and i am the eastern student representative for the iba. however, anna and i do not draw geographical boundaries and we both are committed to keeping everyone informed and trying to maintain a dialogue for all students. also, we are hoping to bring the student recommendations to life and we are always open to new suggestions. please do not hesitate to contact either of us if you have any concerns or new ideas. you can contact me at jlwaddilove@yahoo.com

news from the atlantic by amy sock, big cove, nb
there are many new and exiting things happening here on the east coast, new decisions favorable to the mikmaq, maliseet, penobscott & passamaquoddy peoples were handed down in the last few years. decisions recognizing and affirming our treaty rights enabled our warriors gainful employment in our rivers, ocean and forests. it hasn’t been joy and happiness for all though: some of our brothers and sisters choose not to harvest or fish under the control of the government. they remind me of the united states marines, “the few, the proud and the brave.” not only do we have favorable decisions to rejoice, but we have moved forward in other areas of justice as well.

in my own community of big cove – the largest indian reserve in the province of new brunswick – i have had the privilege to oversee a very important program, our restorative justice initiative. finally, our community is returning to our old ways, handling disputes amongst ourselves and restoring the harm done between offender and the victim through healing circles.

for those who fall in between the cracks i am available every monday and tuesday at the richibucto provincial court to provide duty counsel advice for all aboriginal people in the mikmaq language. the best part of this is that i get to work with a wonderful, intelligent indian man at the richibucto court, troy sock, our very own native probation officer who speaks mikmaq fluently as well. our future goal is to have our own native court system and a stand-alone aboriginal police force. wish us luck! see you at the next annual conference.
NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST

Legal Aid in British Columbia

Legal aid in British Columbia is administered by the Legal Services Society, which is governed by a Board of Directors and the Legal Services Society Act.

Even before the Liberal Government arrived, legal aid in British Columbia was not universal or even balanced. Many criminal and family matters were not funded and eligibility for legal aid was limited to people with little or no money. Many of those in need of legal services held minimum wage jobs and were deemed to have earned too much to qualify for legal aid.

Then came the Liberals. First, the Liberals reduced minimum wage down to $6.00 per hour for training. Then Attorney General Geoff Plant announced a 40% reduction of funding for legal aid. The Liberal Government wants to eliminate all legal aid for family law with the exception of child protection. It is suggested that mediation and out-of-court alternatives may be substituted for family law legal services. On February 6, 2002, the Society's Board of Directors met and decided to tell Attorney General Geoff Plant that the Board needs more money, not less and that the independence of the Board (as reflected in the Legal Services Society Act) must be respected. The Society also notes however that the Attorney General has a powerful weapon in section 19 of the Legal Services Society Act. Under that section, the Attorney General could appoint an official trustee to manage the Society. In that event, the Board would simply be dismissed.

Legal aid in British Columbia is changing fast. Fewer people will qualify and fewer types of legal services will be funded. While legal aid is being cut, 26 courthouses in British Columbia are being closed and a number of public services to families are being shut down. Debt Counseling Services, for example, is being eliminated. There will be an increase of un-represented people appearing especially in family court. There will be fewer services to help families in need and although many people will have no money, there will be a greater need for legal services. Aboriginal people tend to be among the poorest in the urban setting and among the most in need of legal services. These reductions in legal aid in British Columbia will have a major impact on our urban communities. As fewer and fewer people are able to have their legal needs addressed, their conflict will spread through the family and into the community.

There is a huge debate raging across Canada regarding legal aid and whether the Provinces have any obligation to provide legal aid funding. There are federal dollars involved yet the Government of Canada remains silent. Does the IBA have a position on legal aid?

NOTE: Since this article was written things have worsened -- the Government has fired the Board of Directors and appointed a trustee to govern the Legal Services Society and to implement the 40% cuts imposed by Government.

IBA ETHICS COMMITTEE

The IBA Ethics Committee is currently working on a draft Indigenous Bar Association Code of Ethics for consideration by IBA members at the upcoming 14th Annual Conference in Toronto, October 17 – 20, 2002.

Ethics Committee members Larry Gilbert, Deborah Hanley, Jean Teillet and Margaret Froh will present a draft for review by IBA members in advance of October's conference. For more information or to offer your comments and suggestions contact Margaret Froh at: mfroh@lsuc.on.ca
BOOK NOOK

Two new books have been recently published that describe the personal relationships of a lawyer and a judge with Canadian Aboriginal peoples within the Canadian legal system. Both books share the commitment of these non-Aboriginal actors to assist in some way Aboriginal peoples' treatment at the hands of the Canadian legal system.

The first book, recently published by the McGill-Queen's University Press by author-lawyer Bruce Clark, is entitled Justice in Paradise (Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999). The book is essentially an autobiographical account of a non-Aboriginal lawyer who sought justice for First Nations' claims for sovereignty in Canada's courts and his conflicts with the Judges and Law Societies of various jurisdictions. Bruce Clark of course is the infamous lawyer who was disbarred from legal practice for expressing his frustration at the Canadian legal system for what he perceived to be their lack of respect for the rule of law when it came to Aboriginal title and treaty rights - most specifically with respect to the concept of First Nations' sovereignty. Besides being a lawyer, Bruce Clark is known as a legal academic who published important works on Aboriginal title and on Aboriginal self-government. Besides his LL.B., Clark completed his graduate studies and obtained his LL.M and his Ph.D.

In Justice in Paradise, Clark takes a very critical approach to the courts and the laws regarding Aboriginal rights in Canada. At moments, he expresses bitterness. For example, the text accompanying a picture of him and his wife and two First Nations persons at a train station in The Hague where they are holding up an abandoned picture frame in front of them states "We were used to being framed as criminals in Canada and seized the chance to illustrate the point." Furthermore, his anger is also expressed in the titles of Parts or Chapters of his book, such as: "Kicking Against the Pricks" and "The Bear Island Incident and My First Criminal Conviction".

At the outset of his autobiographical account, Clark distinguished himself from other lawyers whom he portrayed to be almost everywhere as "aggressive, ambitious, unprincipled young opportunists", while he sought instead to be a small town lawyer who helped his neighbours and friends with their legal requirements and who might one day "be buried in the same cemetery as those ordinary folks [he] had been privileged to serve." He recounts how various circumstances in his childhood or his young adulthood impacted him and led eventually to his working for First Nations persons and their communities.

Besides being autobiographical, Justice in Paradise is a discussion of Aboriginal law and the various cases that Clark was involved in such as the Bear Island case and the Gustafsen Lake incident. However, his discussion of Aboriginal law is much broader than just the cases he was involved in. He also discusses Native American rights and specific Native American cases as well as other Canadian Aboriginal rights cases.

Some of the most interesting parts of the book, especially for practicing lawyers, are those where Clark openly discusses his conflicts with the Judges and Law Societies - situations that most practitioners would rather avoid. Clark reproduces Judge Friesen's judgment of his contempt of court charges who remarked that Clark "portrays himself as a 'prisoner of war'" and "calls himself a 'fugitive for justice'" and concludes that, in his view, Clark's "intransigent contempt for all Canadian Courts, his deception,
and his willingness to resort to violence in the face of the court also jeopardizes the legitimate aspirations and interests of the aboriginal cause …" Judge Freisen sentenced Clark to three months in prison stating that "The imposition of the conditional sentence is inappropriate in these circumstances."

The book is 382 pages long with 256 pages of actual text. It contains 8 pages of black and white photographs of himself and his family and of some of his First Nations friends. The book also contains an Appendix focusing on two court cases: an American case (Liberty Island case) and a Canadian case (Plains case). In the Plains case he reproduces many of the pleadings, motions, motions to dismiss and legal briefs. The Plaintiff's Claim in the Plains case, which Clark acted as Counsel, sought a remedy for an "independent and impartial third party adjudication" in relation to the right of native sovereignty. The Plaintiff's motions expressly stated that the assumption of jurisdiction by Canadian governments over lands where native sovereignty precludes this is essentially genocide and a breach of article 2(b) of the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948. Much of Clark's arguments throughout the book involve claims of genocide of First Nations, lack of jurisdiction of the Canadian governments, lack of impartiality of the Canadian courts and of himself as a person framed and convicted as a criminal.

This book is a very good read. Clark is a proficient writer and tells a story of one non-Aboriginal man's struggle for justice for Canada's Aboriginal peoples and his frustration with the legal system that would not take the legal arguments he made on behalf of his First Nations clients seriously. The book is reasonably priced at just over thirty dollars and

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**THE WOMEN’S LEGAL EDUCATION AND ACTION FUND (“LEAF”)**

I am writing to you on behalf of the National Legal Committee (“NLC”) of LEAF to solicit your assistance in getting more women actively involved in the work of LEAF toward the advancement of substantive equality for all women in Canada through litigation, law reform and education.

There are three ways individuals may participate in LEAF’s legal work at the national level. They are: (1) as a member of the National Legal Committee; (2) as counsel on a specific case; and (3) as a member of a Subcommittee on a specific case or project.

If you, or a woman you know, may be interested in participating in LEAF’s legal work. Currently, it is the NLC’s top priority to seek participation from women from marginalized groups, particularly racialized and Aboriginal women, in all of its activities.

LEAF’s need for women to fill vacancies on the NLC, retain counsel and build subcommittees changes frequently. We often have very short time lines within which to develop a subcommittee of experts and retain counsel to prepare for an intervention.

Thus, we are now attempting to develop a resource list. The NLC wants to know more about you and the women whom you are recommending to us so that when the need arises -- as it constantly does -- we will already know who you are, what your areas of expertise are, and how we may most quickly contact you.

If you are interested, or would like further information, please contact me at:

Céleste McKay
NLC Member
100 Grandview Road
Nepean, ON K2H 8B2
Telephone: (613) 820-7070
Fax: (613) 820-2410
E-mail: mckchart@cyberus.ca
for those wishing to order it, the ISBN number is 0-7735-2001-5.

The second book of the two I reviewed, was recently published by Great Plains Publications and authored by Justice A.C. Hamilton, and is entitled A Feather Not a Gavel: Working Towards Aboriginal Justice (Winnipeg: Great Plains Publications, 2001). The book is partly an autobiographical account of a non-Aboriginal judge who has come to appreciate the plight of Aboriginal peoples with respect to the legal system and his recommendations for reforming the system to better serve Aboriginal peoples. Justice Al Hamilton is generally recognized as the Co-Chair, along with Judge Murray Sinclair (as he then was), of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba. Justice Hamilton grew up in a middle class neighborhood in Winnipeg, Manitoba and his father was a Judge for the Juvenile Court. Justice Hamilton joined the Canadian Infantry at age 18 and three years later at the age of 21, he entered into Law School, which at that time consisted of classes in the morning and articles in a law office in the afternoon. After practicing in the areas of criminal law and civil litigation, Hamilton was appointed to the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench.

Although Justice Hamilton does not really take a critical approach to the Canadian legal system, he writes generally to educate non-Aboriginals about the grievances and claims made by Aboriginal peoples today. By reviewing briefly the history of Aboriginal peoples and the Canadian state and its imposed legal system, he attempts to explain the claims of Aboriginal peoples today. Throughout the book, Justice Hamilton makes good use of personal stories to make many of his points. He readily admits it took him many years and many encounters with Aboriginal persons to get to appreciate the plight of Aboriginal peoples - especially their treatment by the legal system. His most impactfull learning was during the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba, 1988-1991, of which he dedicates his discussion in Chapter 2. Justice Hamilton also addresses the contentious concept of Aboriginal sovereignty by reviewing the Royal Proclamation, 1763; Sections 25 and 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982; treaties; and modern land claims settlements. He argues that "claims now being advanced by Aboriginal people are not new claims." These Aboriginal claims, he continues "are legitimate claims, solidly based on history and on principles of domestic international law, supported and confirmed by the Canadian Constitution." He states that the review is "intended to answer some questions members of the public ask."

Justice Hamilton also canvasses the effects of residential schooling, the Indian Act and the restrictions on Indian Governments. He also sets out in the last eleven chapters of the book his arguments and recommendations for parallel justice systems for Aboriginal communities. Besides discussing jurisdictional issues, he canvasses the planning, administration and actors in the systems. Alternative measures are championed such as sentencing circles and healing lodges and other forms of community participation. In his epilogue, which he entitled "Final Thoughts", Justice Hamilton begins with a question from one of his associates on the judiciary: "Are you going to upset the judiciary again?" obviously referring to the findings of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry. Justice Hamilton answers: "I certainly hope not." He continues, "I'm not criticizing judges or lawyers. If there is discrimination or other problems with the way the system operates, they are systemic. The solution is in the hands of the government." He recommends that the federal and provincial governments can legislate important changes and negotiate parallel justice systems for Aboriginal communities. Justice Hamilton also laments what many Aboriginal lawyers and community leaders have been contemplating for some time: "I still find it hard to understand why so little has happened when dozens of reports have recommended change. It seems irrational for government to spend billions of dollars
erecting and operating jails, while turning a blind eye to methods that would make those expenditures unnecessary.”

A Feather Not a Gavel is a relatively easy read, as it is written for a popular audience and therefore has no footnotes or references. It is 320 pages long with 317 pages of actual text and has a two-page index. It is reasonably priced at about twenty-five dollars. For those interested in ordering this book, the ISBN number is 1-894283-23-6.

YOUR 2002 IBA MEMBERSHIP IS NOW DUE…
The IBA membership renewal date now coincides with the annual fall conference. One and two year term memberships are available. For more information visit our website at: www.indigenousbar.ca

Upcoming IBA events…

“Specialized Tribunals and First Nations Legal Institutions”
May 29-31, 2002  Saskatoon, SK

Wednesday, May 29th will be a Indigenous Legal Education (ILE) Practitioners’ Session on Labour and Employment Law issues for IBA members.


Registration: $300 for IBA Members / $500 for non-members. Lunch and Banquet included in cost of registration.

14th Annual IBA Conference
“Self-Government: Inherent Right and Institutional Support”
October 17-20, 2002  Toronto, ON

Thursday, October 17th we will be hosting IBA Student Day, a meeting of Canadian Indigenous Judges, a gathering of Indigenous Legal Scholars, and Indigenous Legal Education (ILE) Practitioners’ Sessions.

October 18th and 19th: conference on Self-government: Inherent Right and Institutional Support.

October 20th: Indigenous Bar Association Annual General Meeting.

For more information regarding either of these upcoming IBA conferences, please contact:

Germaine Langan - IBA Conference Coordinator
Telephone: (604) 951-8807, E-mail: germainelangan@shaw.ca