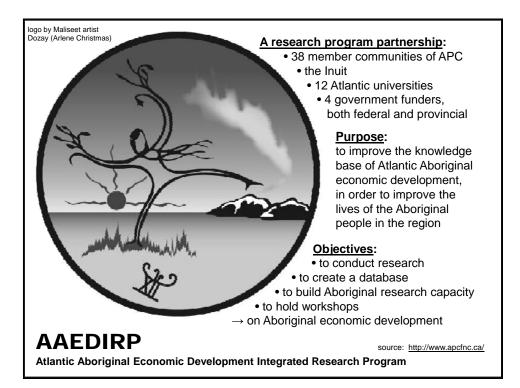
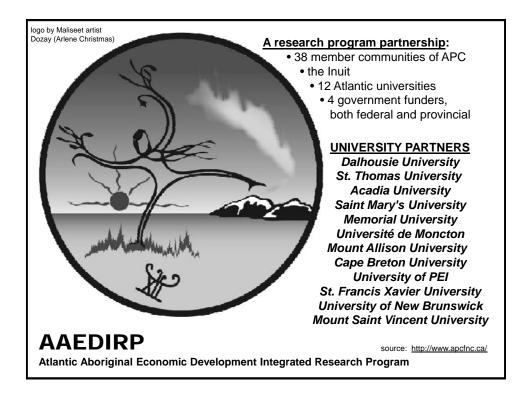
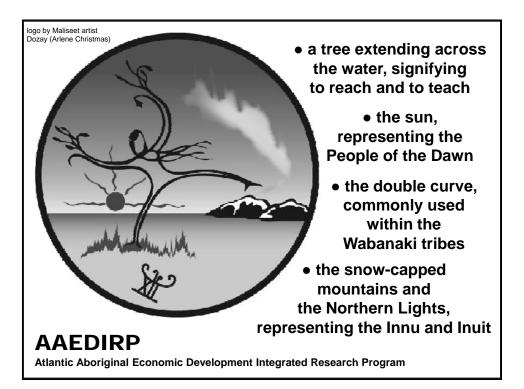


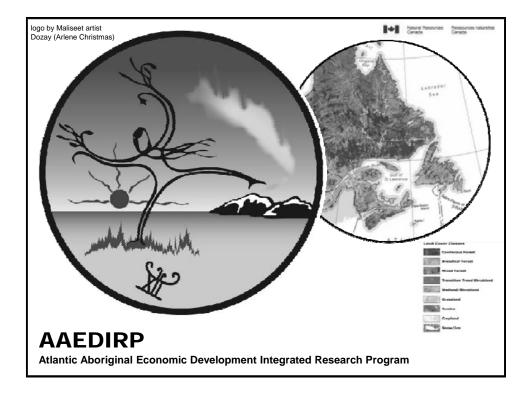
economic opportunities; housing and infrastructure; health; education; relationships; closing the gap between First Nations communities and Canadians

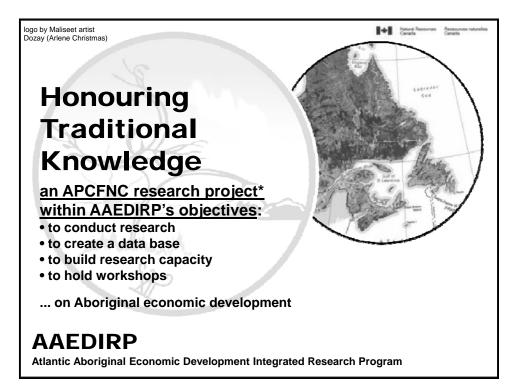
source: http://www.apcfnc.ca/

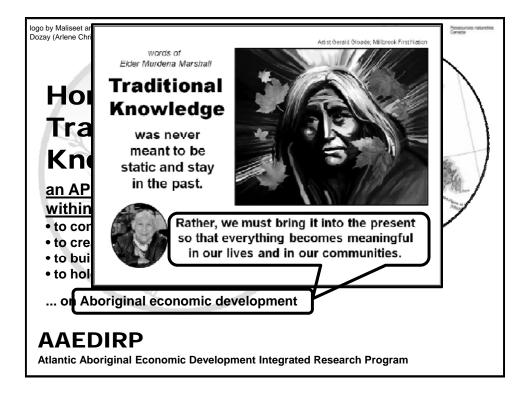












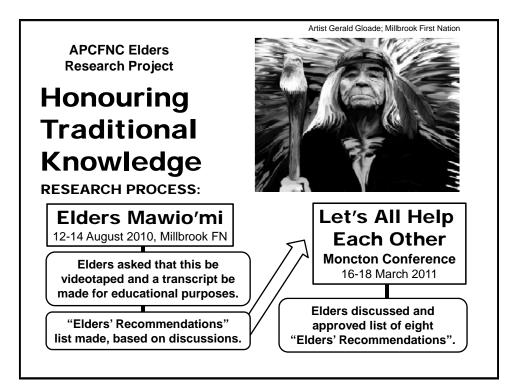
#### APCFNC Elders Research Project

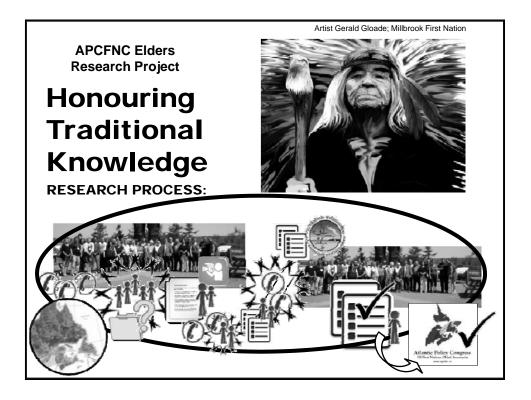
# Honouring Traditional Knowledge

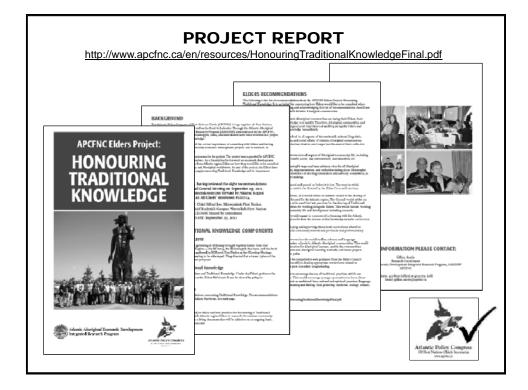


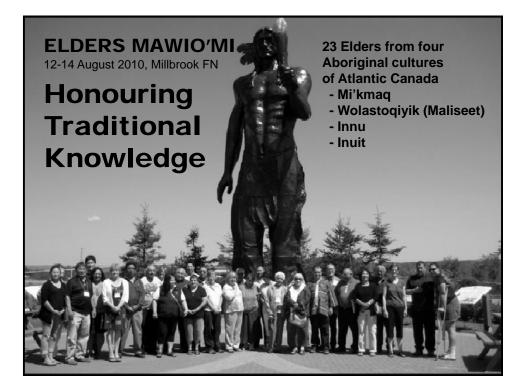
The project was initiated because of the critical importance of consulting with Elders and having their perspectives included in community economic development projects and in research on Aboriginal economic development. Elders determined the process and outcomes for the project. The project was supported by APCFNC staff and Aboriginal community members. As a foundation for the work on economic development research, APCFNC sought guidance from Atlantic region Elders on how they would like to be consulted when sharing Traditional Knowledge and Aboriginal worldviews. As part of the project, the Elders have made eight recommendations concerning Traditional Knowledge and its importance.

source: APCFNC Elders Project (handout)









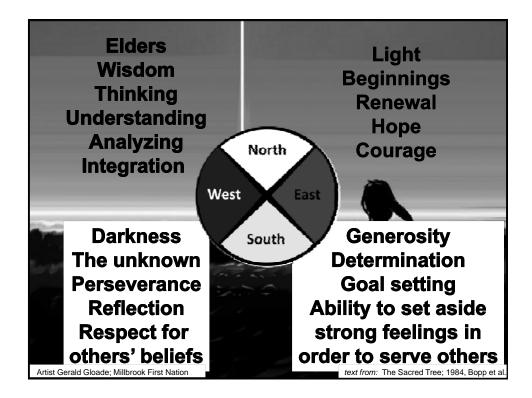


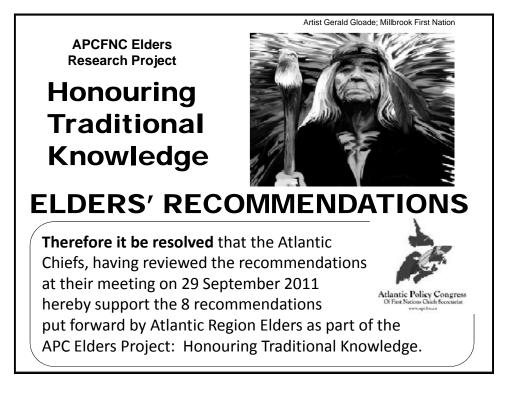


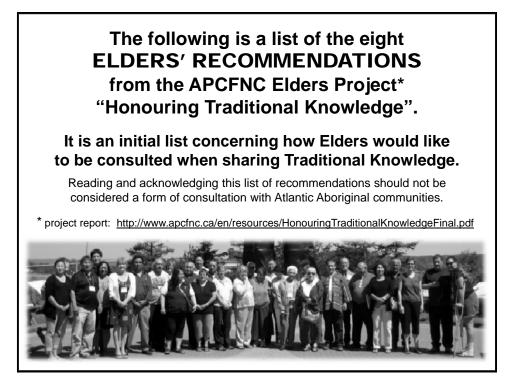


#### 02/04/2012









1. It needs to be recognized that Atlantic Aboriginal communities are losing their Elders, their languages and their cultural knowledge very rapidly. Therefore, Aboriginal communities and leadership need to recognize the urgency and importance of working alongside Elders and learning from their Traditional Knowledge immediately.



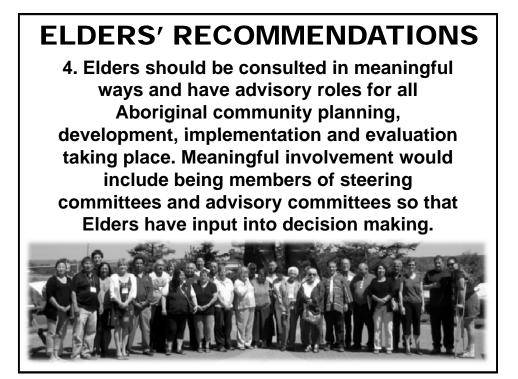
# **ELDERS' RECOMMENDATIONS**

 It is imperative that Elders be involved in all aspects of the territorial, cultural, linguistic, ecological, economic development and social affairs of Atlantic Aboriginal communities. Elders are in a position to help prioritize what is most important because of their collective cultural knowledge.



3. Traditional Knowledge should be woven into all aspects of Aboriginal community life, including economic development, fisheries, health, social, law, environment and education, etc.





5. Traditional Knowledge must be shared and passed on before it is lost. The ways in which Traditional Knowledge is passed on, needs to be directed by the Elders from each territory.



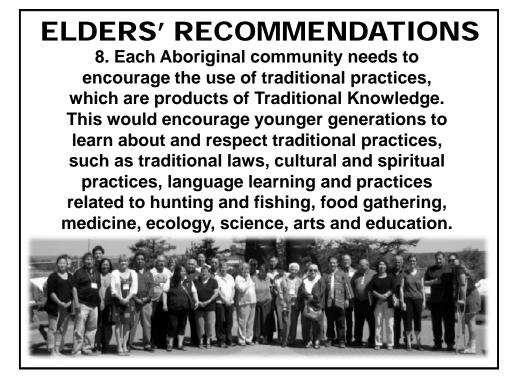
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The Elders Council, once formed, would engage in a process of co-learning with the Atlantic region universities to create a template for how the process of this knowledge transfer could occur.

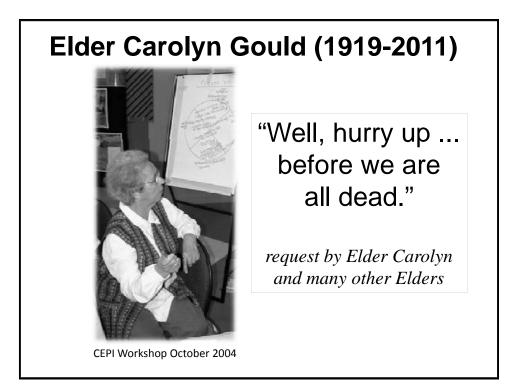
7. Elders should be involved in developing and approving educational curriculum related to Traditional Knowledge for Aboriginal community schools, provincial and post-secondary institutions in the Atlantic region.

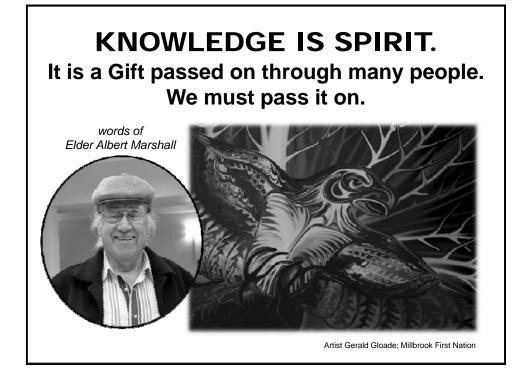
Traditional Knowledge should be woven into the social studies, science and language curriculum for primary and secondary schools in Atlantic Aboriginal communities. This would ensure proper and meaningful education for Aboriginal learners, enable the communities to develop a balance between western and Aboriginal learning methods and better prepare Aboriginal children for their future paths.



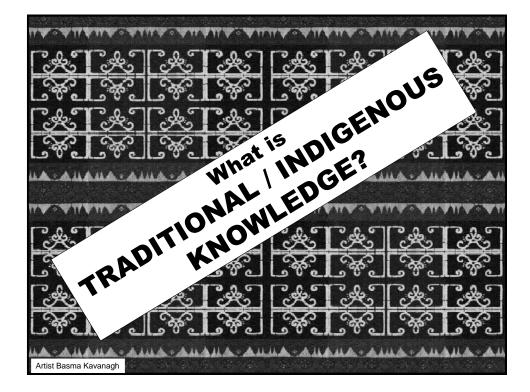


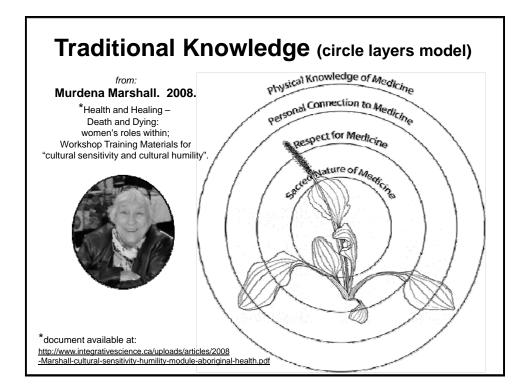






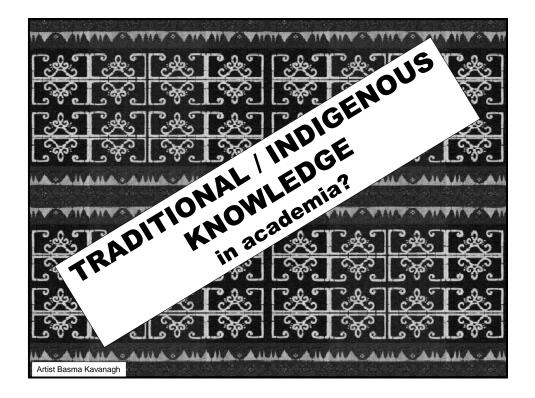


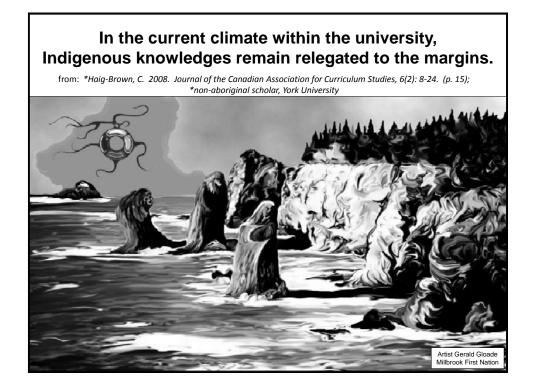




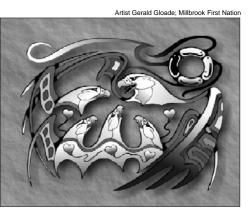
article: Ganigonhi:oh: The Good Mind Meets the Academy in: Canadian Journal of Native Education, 2008, Vol. 31: 84-197. by: Dr. David Newhouse, Chair of Indigenous Studies, Trent University Onondage from the Six Nations of the Grand River, ON Through the process of decolonization, we as Indigenous peoples come to the table with something of value to offer to the world. This something has come to be called Indigenous Knowledge (IK). IK is the knowledge that we have developed over generations: the theories of the universe and how it works; the nature of human beings and others; the nature of society and political order; the nature of the world and how to live in it; and human motivation among other aspects of life. This knowledge has been transmitted from generation to generation, thought about, discussed, refined, discarded, reinforced, and subjected to continual analysis and testing. It has not been static. IK shows how to live in a world of continual change for it is based on a foundational philosophical tenet: the world is constantly in process of transformation and movement. (p.187) complete article available at:

http://blogs.mtroyal.ca/fwiddowson/files/2010/04/The-good-mind-meets-the-academy-Newhouse.pdf





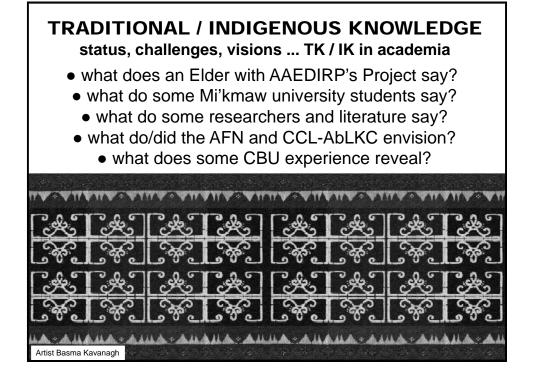
"Outside of indigenous scholarship itself, within academic circles little serious attention has been paid to examining the possibilities inherent in indigenous ontologies". However, any move to universalise Indigenous belief systems or world

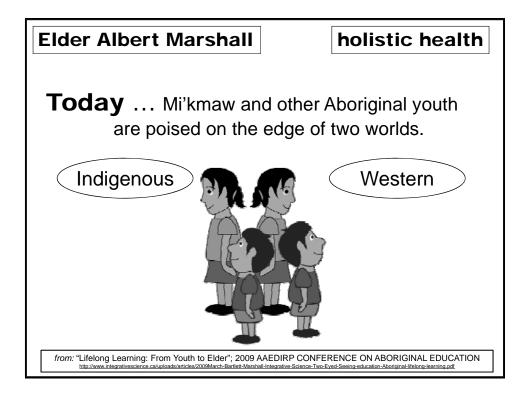


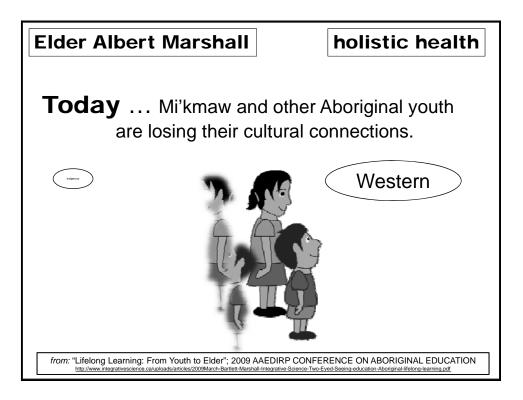
view, must also acknowledge that "... ontologies are relative and that the particularities and historicality of indigenous peoples and nations ... give rise to unique characteristics and differences ...".

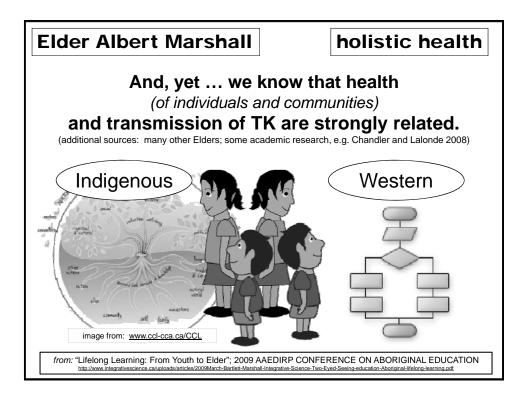
(quoting Stewart-Harawira, Maori scholar, 2005, pp. 34-35)

from: \*Haig-Brown, C. 2008. Journal of the Canadian Association for Curriculum Studies, 6(2): 8-24. (p. 17); \*non-aboriginal scholar, York University

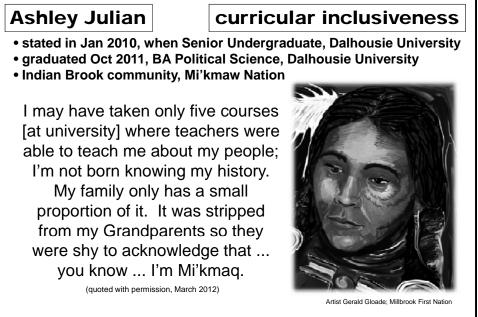








#### **Elder Albert Marshall** holistic health When you force people to abandon their ways of knowing, their ways of seeing the world, you literally destroy their spirit and once that spirit is destroyed it is very, very difficult to embrace anything - academically or through sports or through arts or through anything because that person is never complete. But to create a complete picture of a person, their spirit, their physical being, their emotions, and their intellectual being ... all have to be intact and work in a very harmonious way. Artist Gerald Gloade; Millbrook First Nation from: Bartlett, C., Marshall, M., Marshall, A., and Iwama, M. Integrative Science and Two-Eyed Seeing: Enriching the Discussion Framework for Healthy Communities Chapter 3 in forthcoming book: "Beyond Intractability: convergence and opportunity at the interface of environmental, health and social issues"; edited by: Lars K. Hallstrom, Nicholas Guehlstorf, and Margot Parkes. UBC Press. http://www.integrativescience.ca/uploads/articles/2012-Bartlett-Marshall-Iwama-Integrative-Science-Two-Eyed-Seeingenriching-discussion-framework(authors-draft).pdf



from: video "First Nations Youth Guiding Youth: Accessing & Surviving Post-Secondary Education"; based on conference "Accessing Opportunities to Post-Secondary Education" organized by MMAYC and APCFNC Secretariat, Moncton, NB, 22-24 January 2010

#### **Gitpu Nevin**

#### curricular inclusiveness

- stated in Jan 2010, when on AFN National Youth Council; also, MMAYC
- Senior Undergraduate, St. Francis Xavier University
- Elsipogtog community, Mi'kmaw Nation

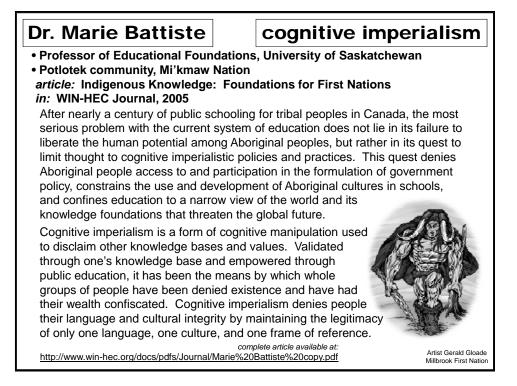
I'm really interested in philosophy; I've taken a lot of philosophy courses. And the view of western philosophers is that they were the only philosophers ... you



Artist Gerald Gloade; Millbrook First Nation

know, that they were the only intelligent thinkers in the world. And when they speak about the history of the world or the history of philosophical thought in the world, it always starts for them in the origins of their culture, always. When they speak of the world, it's always only in their context, you know. Where did democracy start? They would never ever mention a native American nation, or anybody in South America, or even in Asia. It's always where their democracy started. And they call it the world. When they talk about world religions, it's primarily western religions. It's ridiculous ... and, like [for me] no, that's not the world - that's your world - that's just your belief ... there's other people in the world. (quoted with permission, March 2012)

from: video "First Nations Youth Guiding Youth: Accessing & Surviving Post-Secondary Education"; based on conference "Accessing Opportunities to Post-Secondary Education" organized by MMAYC and APCFNC Secretariat, Moncton, NB, 22-24 January 2010



#### Dr. David Newhouse

### best knowledges into dialogue

Chair of Indigenous Studies, Trent University
 Onondage, Six Nations of Grand River, ON

*article:* Ganigonhi:oh: The Good Mind Meets the Academy *in:* Canadian Journal of Native Education, 2008, Vol. 31: 184-197.

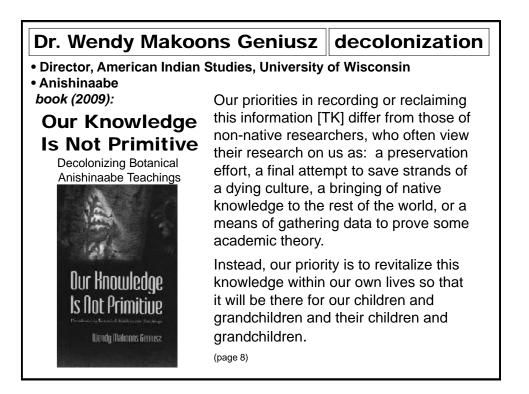


In my view, one of the fundamental purposes of a university is to help us to understand the world and ourselves and to



transmit our knowledge to a new generation of people. It ought also to help us explore what a good life is. And in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it ought to foster highly creative, innovative human beings adept at creating or, if you will, uncovering new truths. A university ought to bring the best of human knowledges into dialogue so that we might better understand the universe. (p. 189)

Artist Gerald Gloade; Millbrook First Nation complete article available at: http://blogs.mtroyal.ca/fwiddowson/files/2010/04/The-good-mind-meets-the-academy-Newhouse.pdf

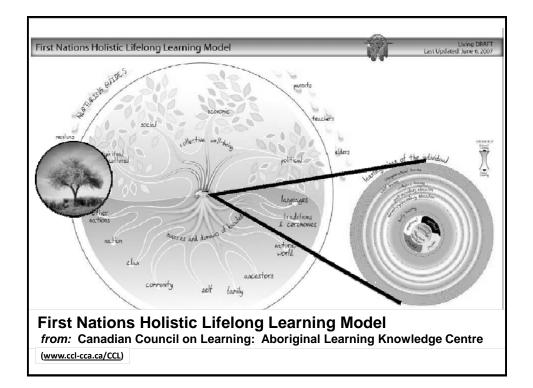


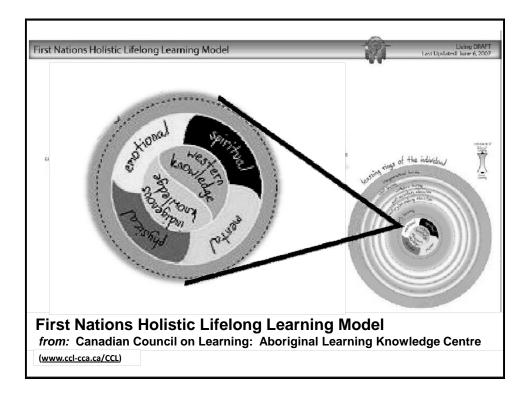
#### A FIRST NATIONS VISION

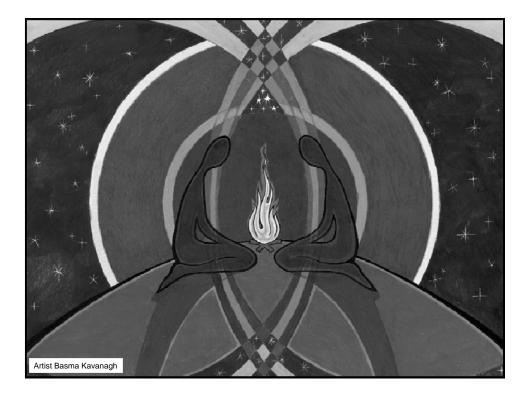
First Nations view education as a process of nurturing learners in linguistically and culturally-appropriate, holistic learning environments that meet individual and collective needs, thereby ensuring that all First Nations people achieve their personal and collective visions within lifelong comprehensive learning systems. (page 6)

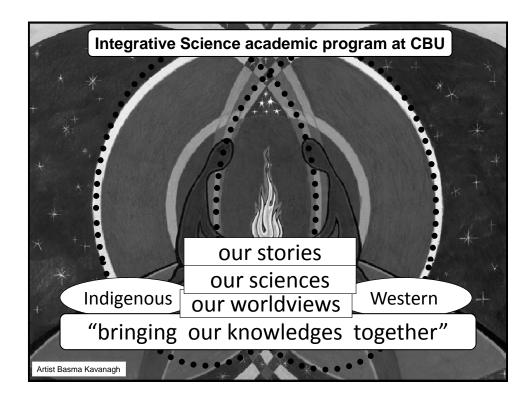
complete document available at: http://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/pse-dp.pdf











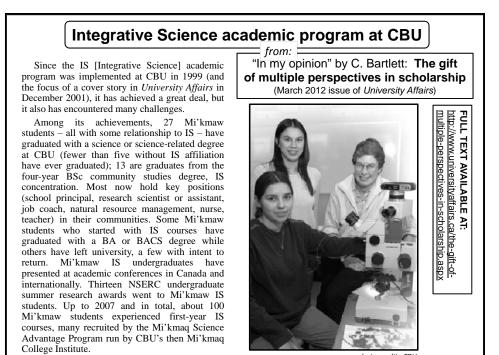


photo credit: CBU

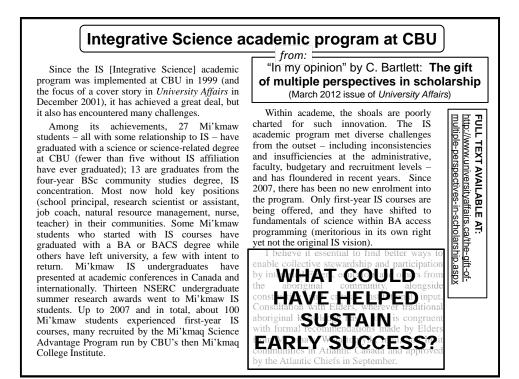
#### Integrative Science academic program at CBU

Since the IS [Integrative Science] academic program was implemented at CBU in 1999 (and the focus of a cover story in *University Affairs* in December 2001), it has achieved a great deal, but it also has encountered many challenges.

Among its achievements, 27 Mi'kmaw students - all with some relationship to IS – have graduated with a science or science-related degree at CBU (fewer than five without IS affiliation have ever graduated); 13 are graduates from the four-year BSc community studies degree, IS concentration. Most now hold key positions (school principal, research scientist or assistant, job coach, natural resource management, nurse, teacher) in their communities. Some Mi'kmaw students who started with IS courses have graduated with a BA or BACS degree while others have left university, a few with intent to return. Mi'kmaw IS undergraduates have presented at academic conferences in Canada and internationally. Thirteen NSERC undergraduate summer research awards went to Mi'kmaw IS students. Up to 2007 and in total, about 100 Mi'kmaw students experienced first-year IS courses, many recruited by the Mi'kmaq Science Advantage Program run by CBU's then Mi'kmaq College Institute

= from: = "In my opinion" by C. Bartlett: The gift of multiple perspectives in scholarship (March 2012 issue of University Affairs) Within academe, the shoals are poorly FULL TEXT AVAILABLE AT: http://www.universityaffairs.ca/the-gift-of-multiple-perspectives-in-scholarship.aspx charted for such innovation. The IS academic program met diverse challenges from the outset - including inconsistencies and insufficiencies at the administrative, faculty, budgetary and recruitment levels and has floundered in recent years. Since 2007, there has been no new enrolment into the program. Only first-year IS courses are being offered, and they have shifted to fundamentals of science within BA access programming (meritorious in its own right





#### Challenges re Integrative Science academic program

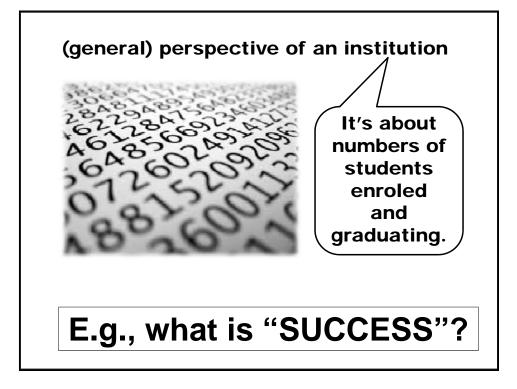
(reflections on 15+ years)

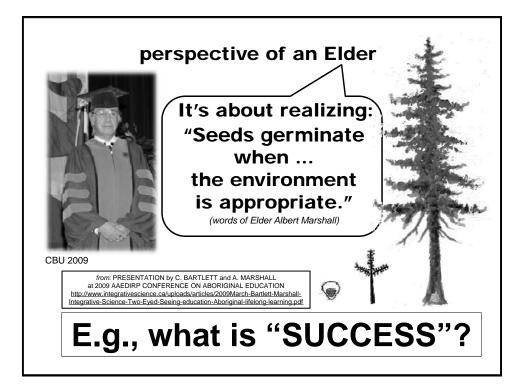
- conceptual (science?)
- political (systemic racism?)
- jurisdictional (whose program?)
- structural (what kind of program?)
- financial (resources?)
- instructional (who can / should?)
- physical (where?)
- pedagogical (how?)
- recruitment (who and how?)
- audience (why and whose needs?)
- pragmatic (students' lives?)
- definitional (what is "success"?)
- pragmatic (graduates do what?)
- capacity development (how nurture & make sustainable?)













# LET'S HAVE THE COURAGE

to try ... maybe falter ... but to learn and to keep trying



## words of Elder Murdena:

There is constant flux within balance: things come together ... then things fall apart ... and

then come back together ... and fall apart again ... and come back together again. That's the way it is, always has been, and always will be.



What is the way forward?

# Integrative Science academic program at CBU

LESSONS LEARNED: WHAT COULD HAVE HELPED SUSTAIN EARLY SUCCESS?



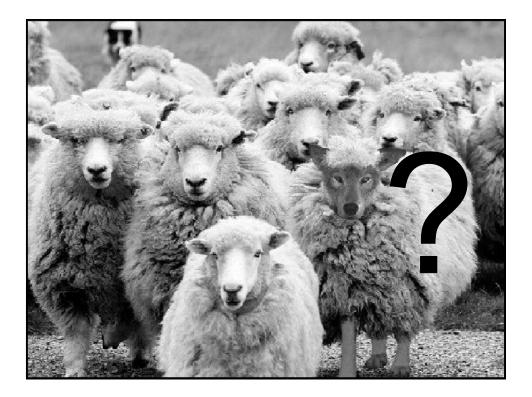
I believe it essential to find better ways to enable collective stewardship and participation by interested Elders, educators and others from the aboriginal community, alongside constructive and critical institutional input. Consultation with Elders, wherever traditional aboriginal knowledge has a role, is congruent with formal recommendations made by Elders from Mi'kmaw, Wolastoqiyik, Innu, and Inuit communities in Atlantic Canada and approved by the Atlantic Chiefs in September.

"In my opinion" by C. Bartlett: The gift

(March 2012 issue of University Affairs)

of multiple perspectives in scholarship

# What is the way forward?



7. Elders should be involved in developing and approving educational curriculum related to Traditional Knowledge for Aboriginal community schools, provincial and post-secondary institutions in the Atlantic region.



related to Traditional Knowledge for relevant post-secondary programming.



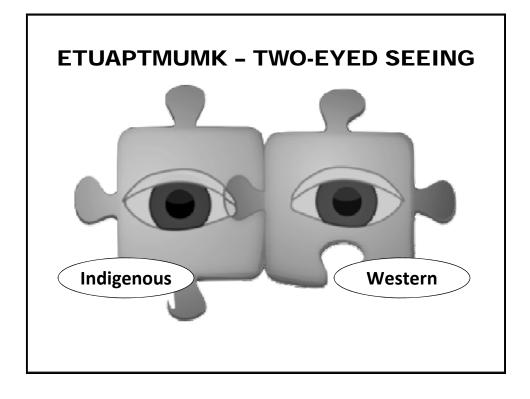
# TWO-EYED SEEING

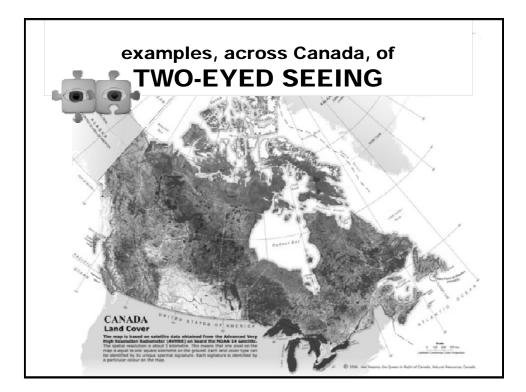
a Guiding Principle for transcultural collaboration (the Gift of Multiple Perspectives)

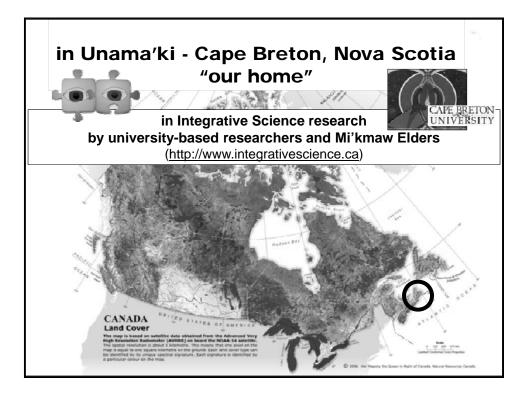
LEARN ... to see from one eye with the best in the Indigenous ways of knowing, and from the other eye with the best in the Western (or mainstream) ways of knowing

... and LEARN to use both these eyes together for the benefit of all.

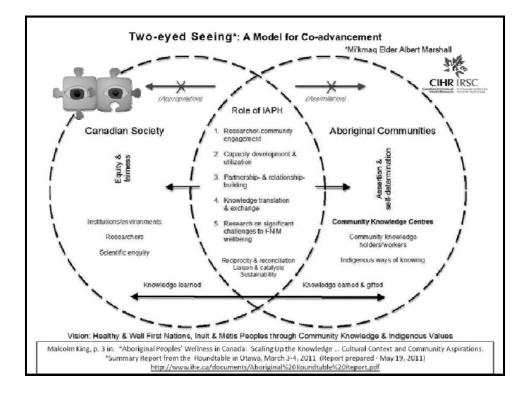
(words of Mi'kmaw Elder Albert Marshall)

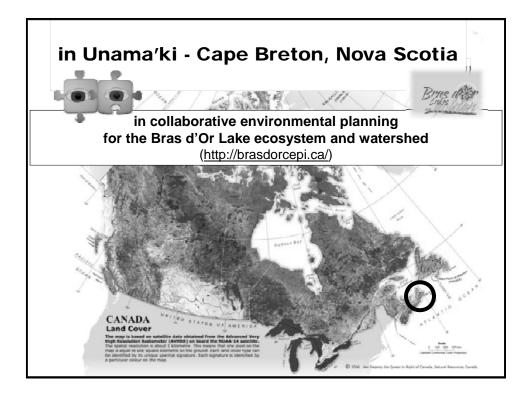




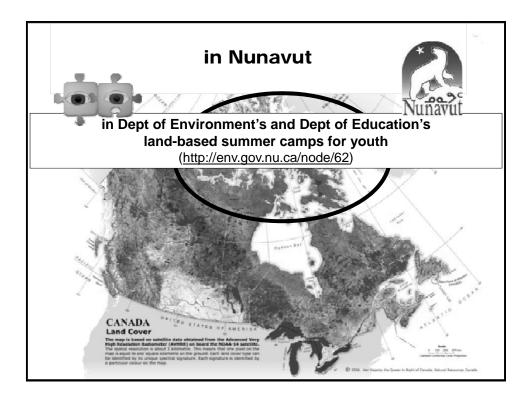


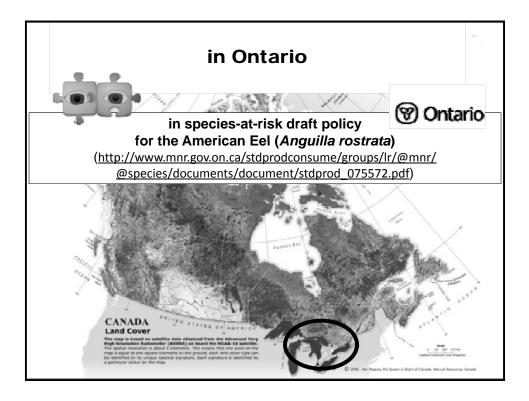




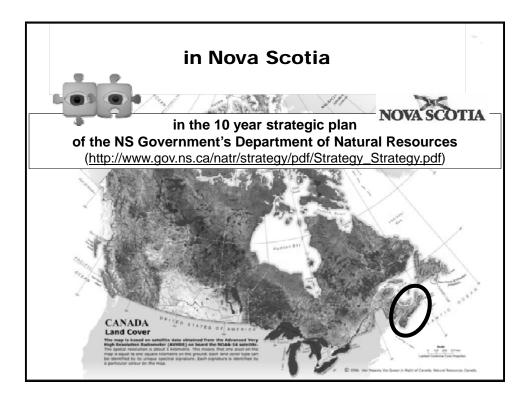


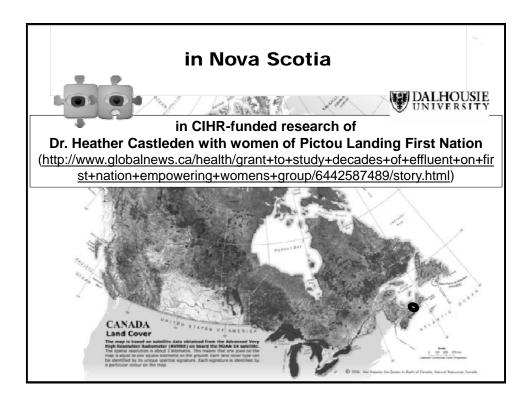


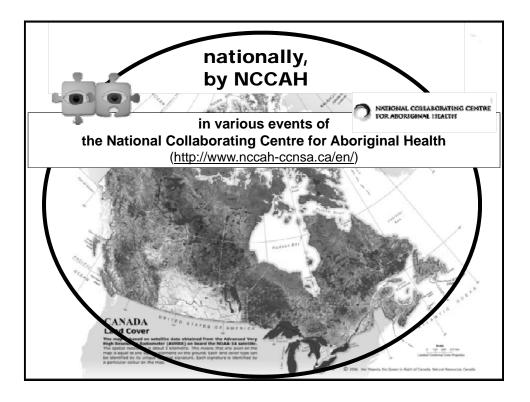


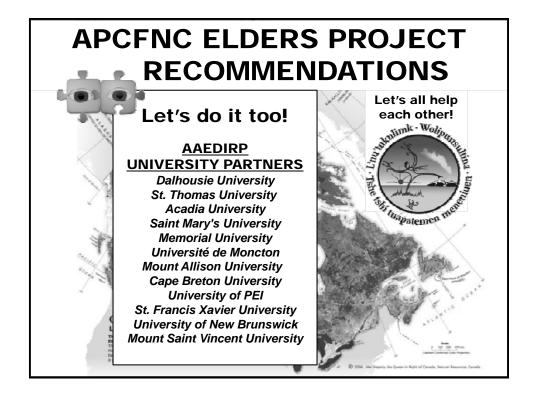




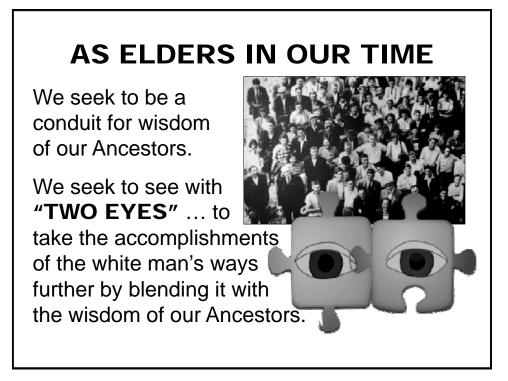


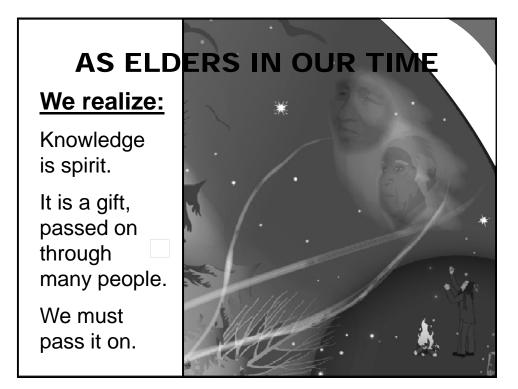




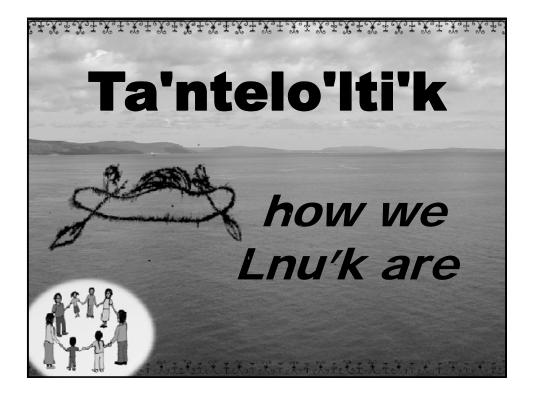


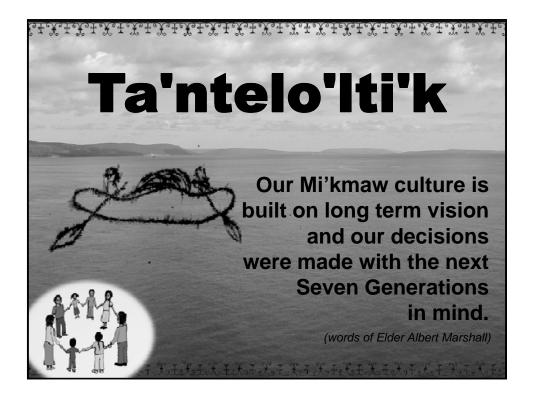


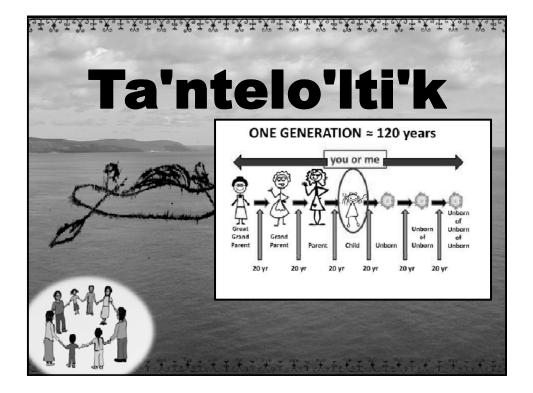


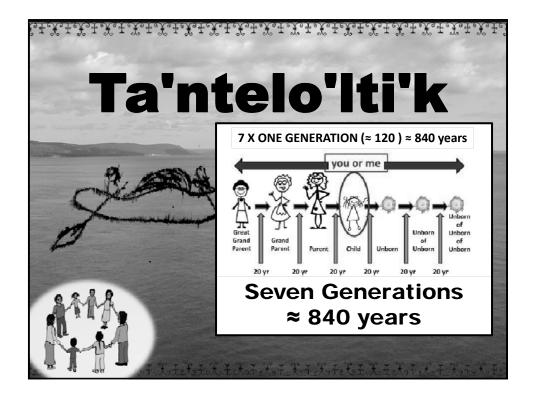


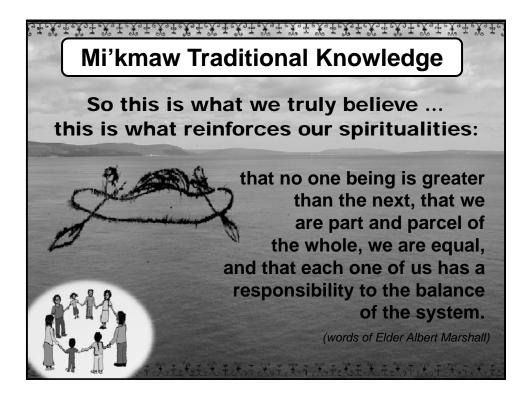


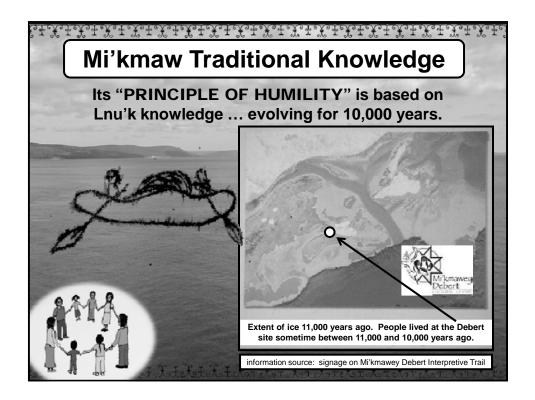


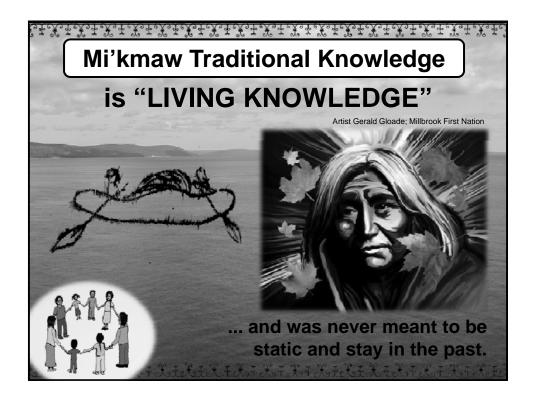


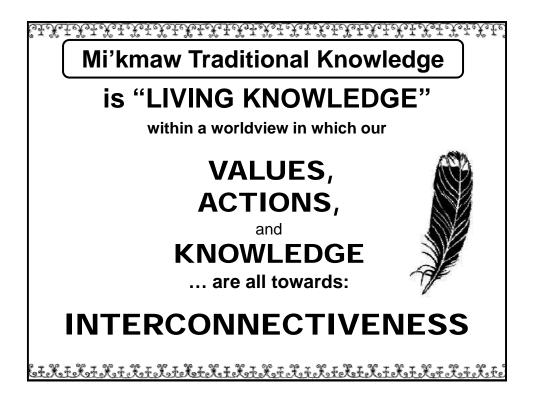




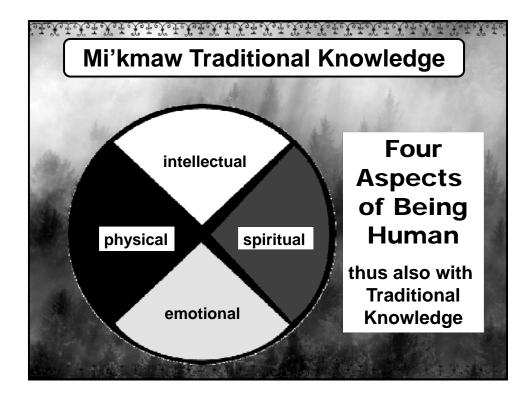




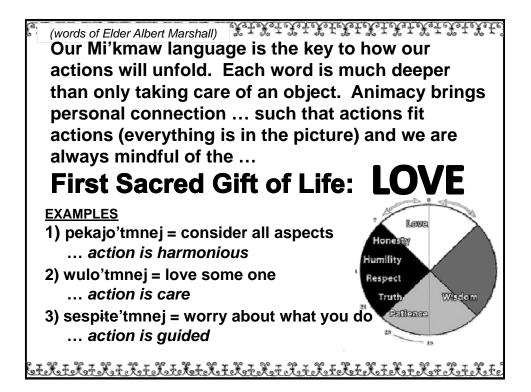


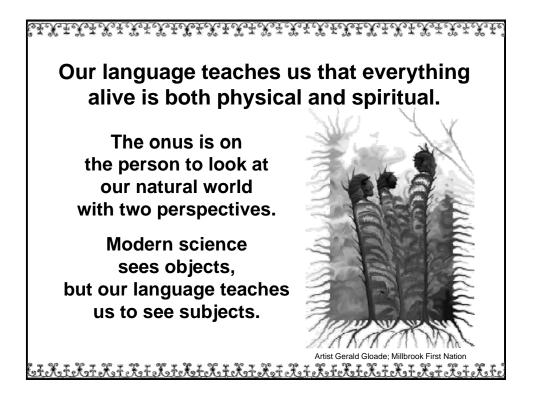














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#### MI'KMAW LAND - MI'KMAW LANGUAGE -



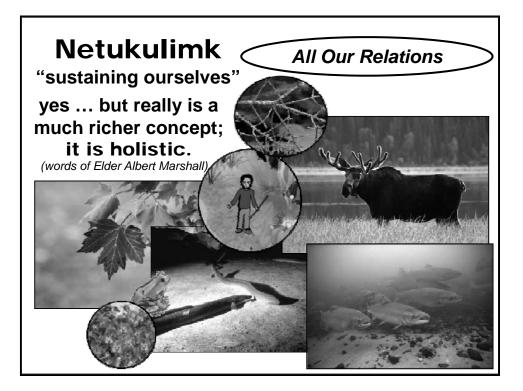
Unama'kikLand of FoEpekwitkLying in thPitukewa'kikExplosivEski'kewa'kikSkin DressSipkne'katikWild PotateKespukwitkLand's EndSikniktewa'qkikDrainage AKespe'kewa'qkikLast LandKtaqmkukLand Acro

Land of Fog Lying in the Water and Explosive Area Skin Dresser's Area Wild Potato Area Land's End Drainage Area Last Land Land Across the Water

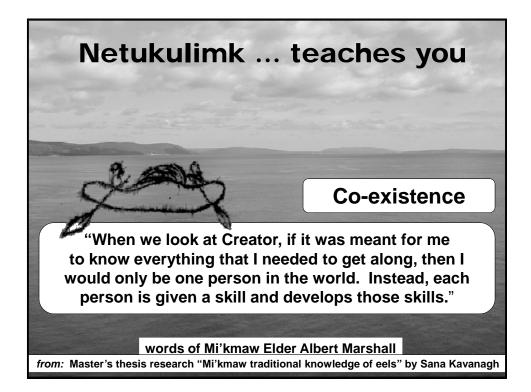
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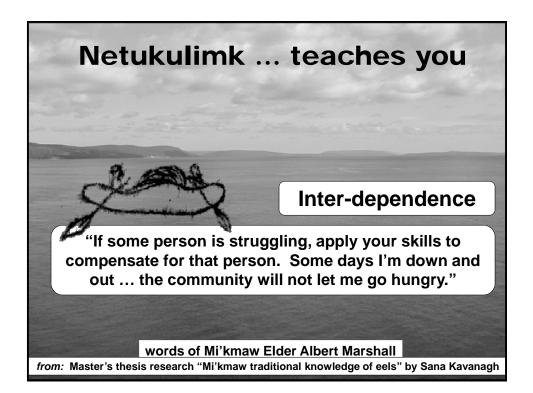
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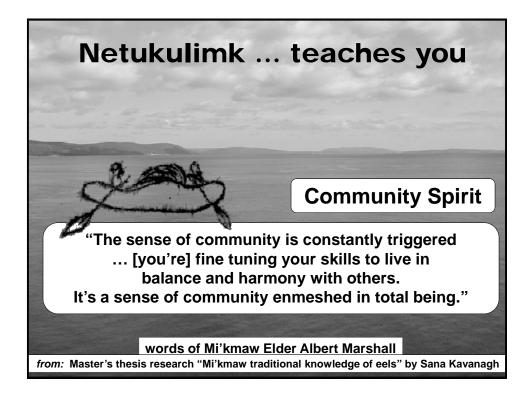


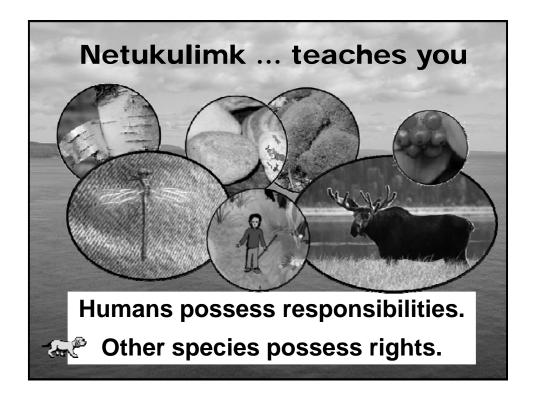














### Netukulimk

What is the objective when we speak of economic development?

Are there to be benefits to a select few, or will it be from a First Nation perspective?



We have to sustain ourselves at this particular

time (era). But we need not just mirror or copy current economic models where entrepreneurs or others can maximize profit without concern for the collective or for the environment.

#### How are we to provide input?

words of Elder Albert Marshall from: "**Two-Eyed Seeing:** 'taking down the boundaries' between Mi'kmaq Traditional Knowledge and the mainstream" at AAEDIRP's *LET'S WORK TOGETHER: A CONFERENCE ON CREATING MEANINGFUL* & SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR ATLANTIC ABORIGINAL PEOPLE; 16-18 February 2010; Dartmouth, NS <u>http://www.integrativescience.ca/uploads/articles/2010February-Bartlett-Marshall-Integrative-Science-Two-Eyed-Seeingeconomic-development-Mi'kmaq-knowledge-barriers.pdf</u>



### Netukulimk



Artist Gerald Gloade; Millbrook First Nation

We understand economic development as somewhat foreign ... one objective has to be to provide opportunities for groups of people so they can sustain themselves adequately, plus the community. But, at the same time as we are using Gifts from Creator, we must:

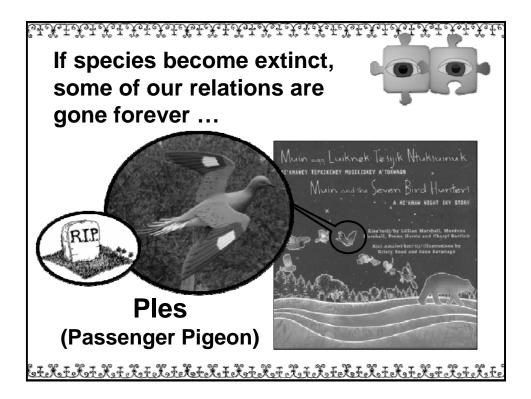
1) NOT compromise ecological integrity, and

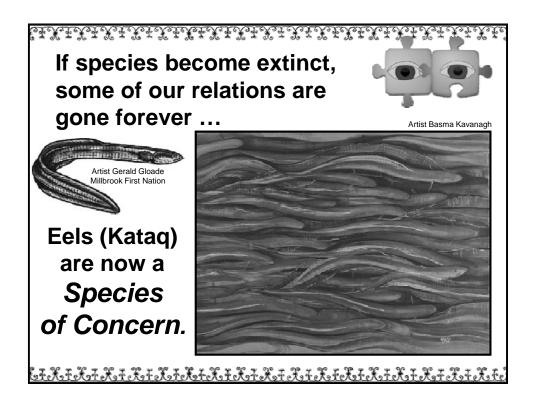
2) ALWAYS look into the future so next generations have the same opportunities.

source: see previous slide



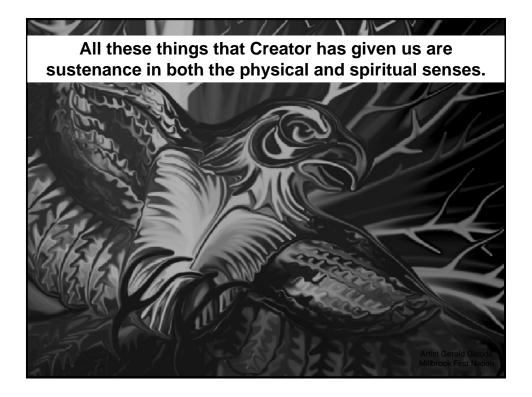




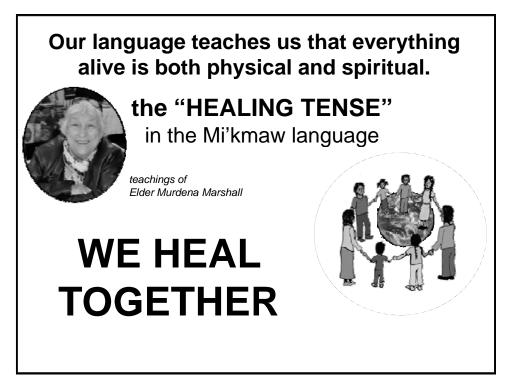


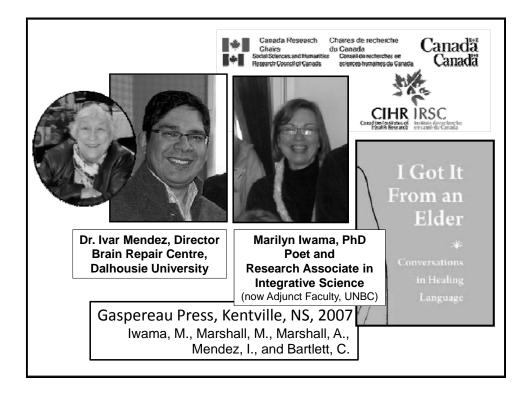




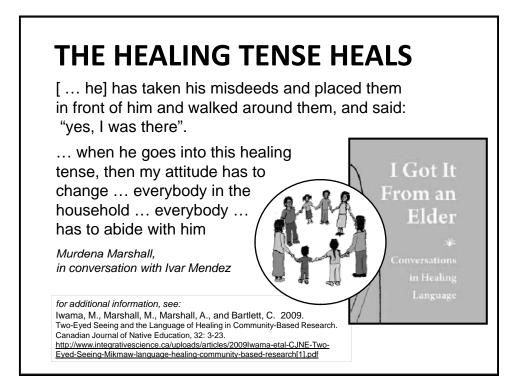


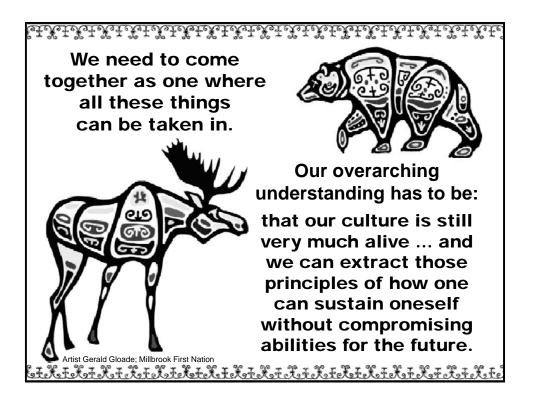
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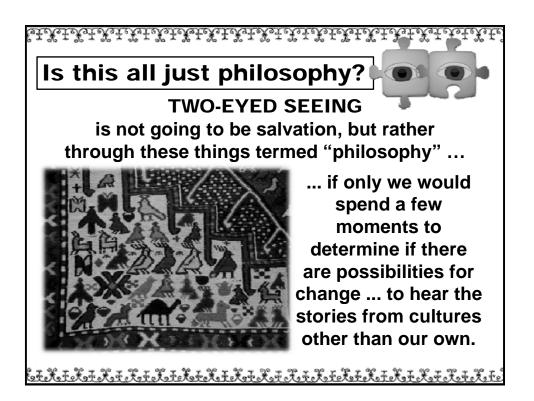
Artist Basma Kayanagh

Co-existence Interrelativeness Interconnectiveness Community Spirit ... with each other and with Mother Earth

All people must learn

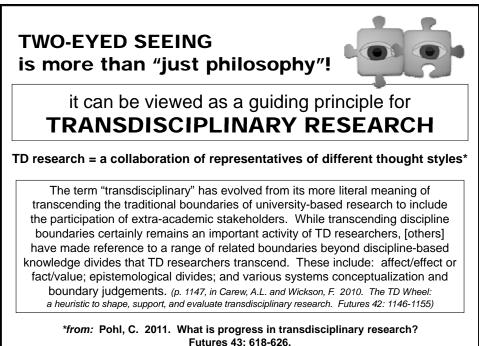
Two-Eyed Seeing so that knowledge of the physical is not separated from wisdom of the spiritual.

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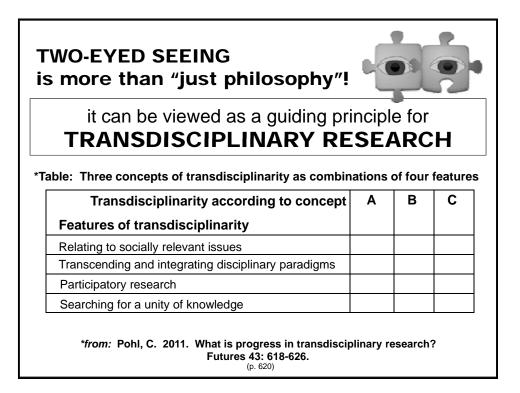


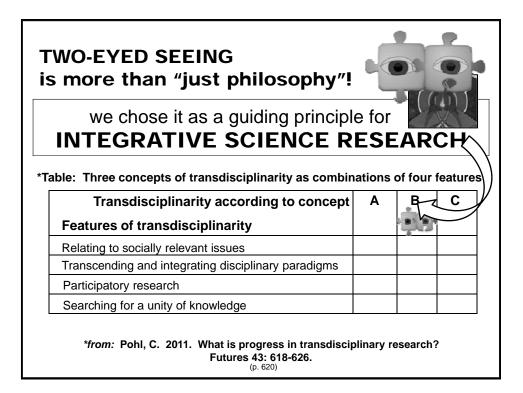


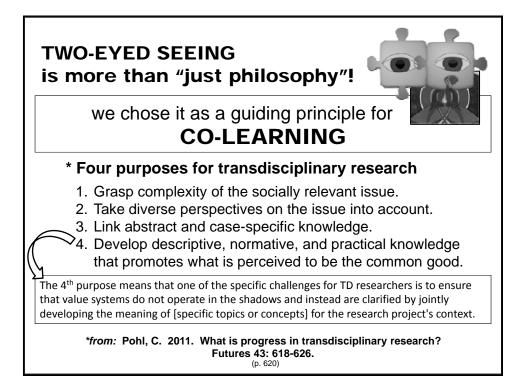
## a Guiding Principle for transcultural collaboration

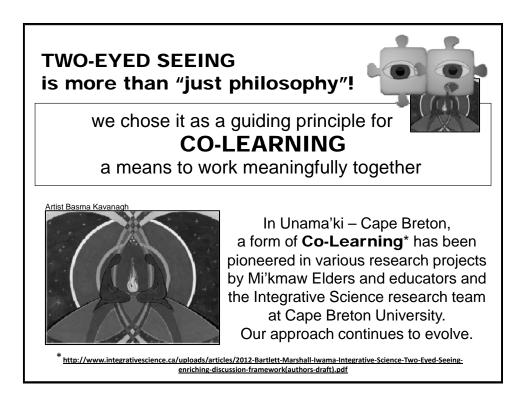


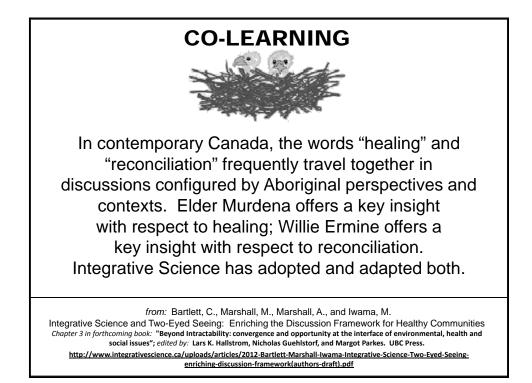
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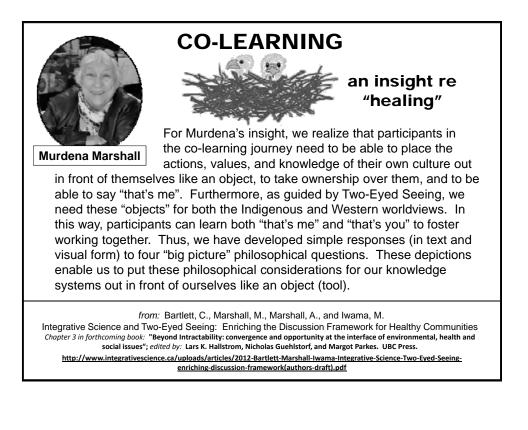


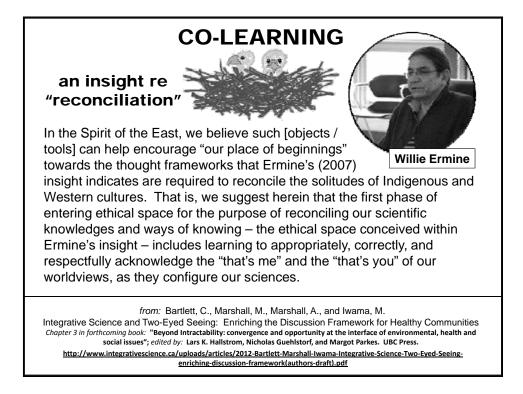












#### CO-LEARNING for Two-Eyed Seeing four "big picture" questions

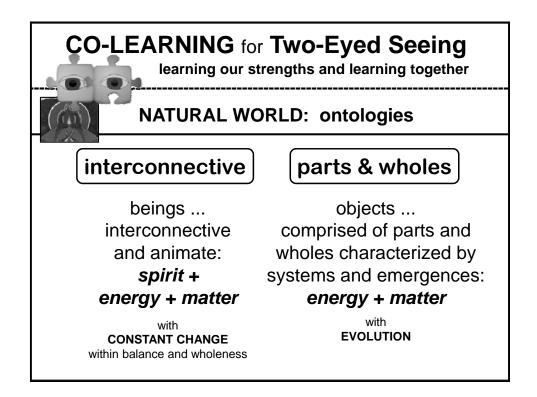
<u>1. Our World</u>: This relates to <u>ontologies</u>, as we share a desire for our knowledge to have an overarching understanding of "how our world is". Question: **What do we believe the natural world to be?** 

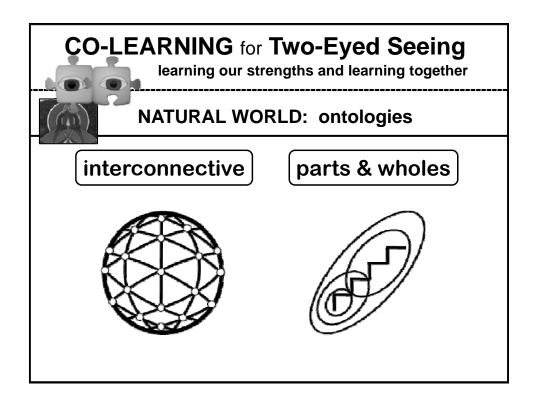
<u>2. Our Key Concepts and Actions</u>: This relates to <u>epistemologies</u>, as we share a desire for our knowledge to observe key values. Question: What do we value as "ways of coming to know" the natural world, i.e. what are our key concepts and actions?

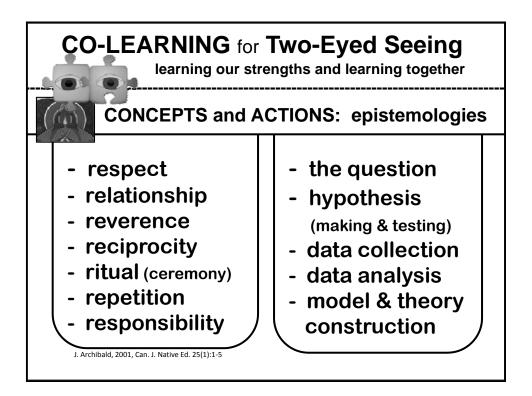
<u>3. Our Languages and Methodologies</u>: We can focus on <u>tools we use to</u> <u>structure</u> our knowledge. Question: What can remind us of the complexity within our ways of knowing?

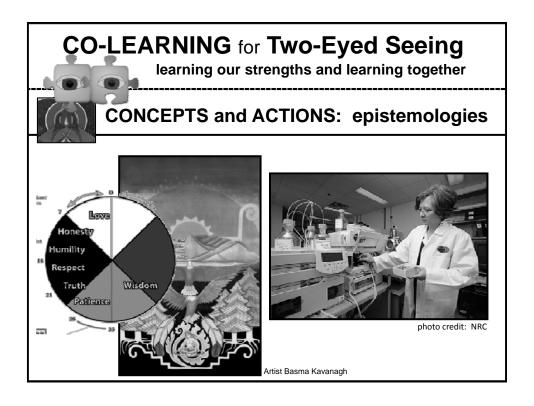
<u>4. Our Overall Knowledge Goals</u>: We can focus on <u>objectives</u>. Question: What overall goals do we have for our ways of knowing?

more explanation available in <u>http://www.integrativescience.ca/uploads/articles/2012-Bartlett-Marshall-Iwama-Integrative-Science-Two-Eyed-Seeing-</u> enriching-discussion-framework(authors-draft).pdf







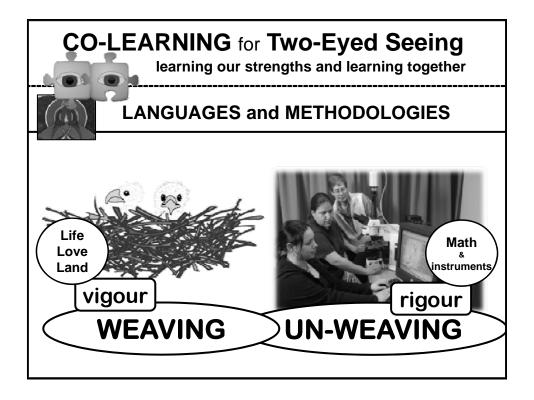


### **CO-LEARNING** for **Two-Eyed Seeing**

learning our strengths and learning together

#### LANGUAGES and METHODOLOGIES

weaving of patterns within nature's patterns via creative relationships and reciprocities among *love*, *land, and life (vigour)* that are constantly reinforced and nourished by
Aboriginal languages *un-weaving* of nature's patterns (especially via analytic logic and the use of instruments) to cognitively reconstruct them, especially using *mathematical language* (*rigour*) and computer models



### **CO-LEARNING** for **Two-Eyed Seeing**

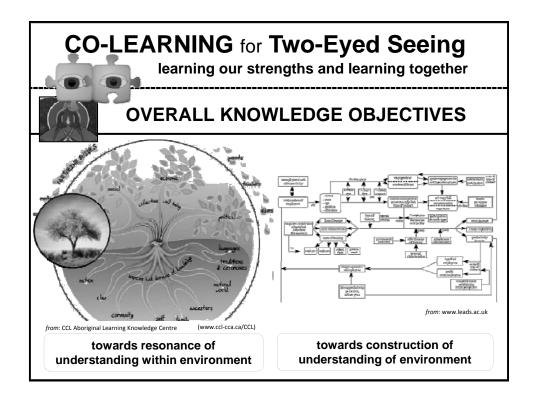
learning our strengths and learning together

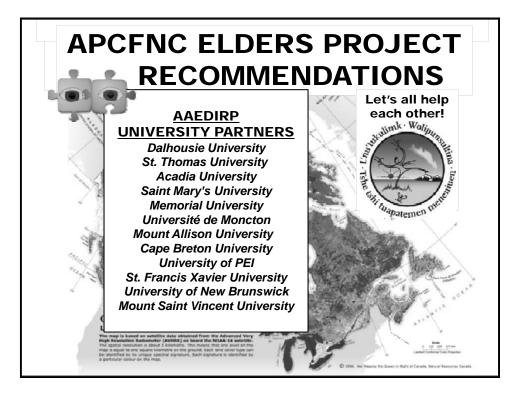
#### **OVERALL KNOWLEDGE OBJECTIVES**

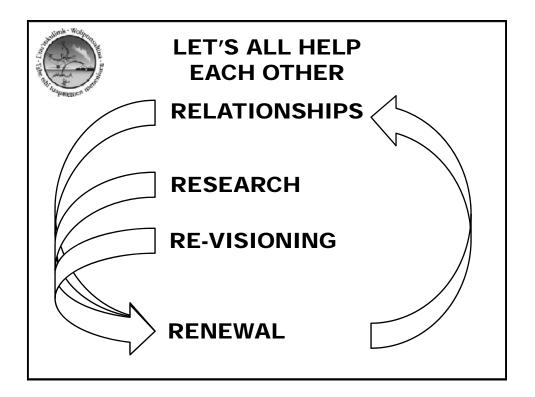
collective, living knowledge to enable nourishment of one's journey within expanding sense of "place, emergence and participation" for collective consciousness and interconnectiveness

towards resonance of understanding within environment dynamic, testable, published knowledge independent of personal experience that can enable prediction and control (and "progress")

towards construction of understanding of environment









# As we begin to work together, we must give thought to mechanisms to ensure:

**Authenticity of TK.** We need to recognize the great temptation for some people to "just make it up". Validation, by recognized community Elders and Knowledge Holders, of that which is brought forward is exceedingly important.

**Appropriate sources for TK.** We need to acknowledge that Elders and Knowledge Holders ... each one of us ... has certain expertise, yes, but none of us knows everything. This is also why TK is collective knowledge.



key thoughts from Elder Albert Marshall

Nourishment of the living relationships within TK. We need to recognize that stories, songs, crafts, practices, family, community, language, ceremonies, and connectivity with the land are important in the transmission of TK. It is living knowledge, not a book-based process of learning.

**The lifelong learning journey for TK**. We need to instill in all learners the understanding that TK is acquired over the whole of a person's life journey; it is not a 3-4 year process akin to a university degree.

