The Cawing Crow Chronicle

November 2025

Grateful to live, learn, and work in the homelands of the Ktunaxa People.





Upcoming

November is Metis Appreciation Month

November 8- Indigenous Veterans Day

November 10- PMS Remembrance Day Assembly

November 11- Remembrance Day (No school- STAT Holiday)

November 21- Professional Development Day (No school)

Parkland Information

Get In Touch

1115 2nd Ave S Cranbrook, V1C 2B4

Phone: (250) 426 - 3327

Fax: (250) 426 - 6334

Email: pms.mailing@sd5.bc.ca



Elders in Residence

Pheb Goulet Joan O'Neil Dorothy Ratch Mel Ratch Winnie Vitaliano



Indigenous Websites

Communities:

?aqam Tobacco Plains ?akisqnuk Yaqan Nukiy

Games:

<u>Indigenous Games for Children (Youth)</u>
<u>Creative Spirits</u>

Languages:

First Voices
First Voices Kids (Ktunaxa Songs and Stories)
Michif

Museums:

Glenbow Museum
Museum of Anthropology



The Métis are a distinct Indigenous people of Canada with a unique cultural heritage resulting from unions between First Nations women and European men, primarily fur traders. The first fur traders in Canada were French fishermen and explorers in the early 1500s. The Metis developed their own customs, language, and way of life, and are recognized as one of Canada's three Indigenous peoples alongside First Nations and Inuit. Métis communities are historically concentrated in a region often called the Métis Homeland, which includes parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia (In the US- Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota). For more information visit:

Canadian Geographic

https://indigenouspeoplesatlasofcanada.ca/article/frequently-asked-questions-metis/

Gabriel Dumont Institute https://gdins.org/

Red river Ancestry https://www.redriverancestry.ca/

Gabriel Dumont Institute- Métis Muséum https://www.metismuseum.ca/

Did you know?

The Métis Nation emerged as a distinct Indigenous people and Nation in the historic Northwest during the 18th century. By the 1820s-1850s, Métis self-identity crystallized as hundreds of Métis worked as free traders, fur trade boatmen, bison hunters, and farmers across the homeland. During this time, the Métis called themselves "gens de libre," "Otipemisiwak" or the "Free People" - a reflection of their strong desire for independence and self-determination. It as in this era that the Métis Nation developed their unique culture, grounded in Michif, strong community ties, and shared ways of life.

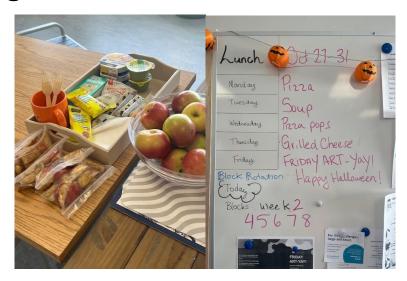
Who Was Louis Riel?

On October 22, 1844, Louis Riel was born in the heart of the Red River Settlement, where Winnipeg now stands. Raised in a strong, vibrant Métis community and grounded in both Michif and Catholic traditions, Riel would grow into one of the most visionary and courageous leaders in the history of the Métis Nation. He stood for the Metis Nation when it mattered most, leading the Red River Resistance in 1869–1870 and securing the Manitoba Act, which protected Métis rights as Manitoba entered Confederation. Fifteen years later, he answered the call again, leading the Northwest Resistance to defend Métis land, laws, and way of life. Louis Riel fought for First Nations rights in addition to Métis rights, viewing their struggles as interconnected against the federal government. He fought for the protection of all landowners, including First Nations, Métis, and settlers, and for the rights of Indigenous peoples regarding land, treaties, and self-determination.

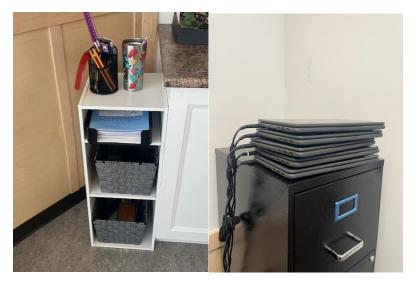




Indigenous Education Student Supports



Snacks are provided daily, and a weekly lunch menu is posted.



Free school supply shelf and use of technology.



Art on Fridays over the lunch hour.

And so much more... See Miss Marie if you have any questions.



NOVEMBER 8, 2025

Indigenous Veterans Day







Remembering Ktunaxa veterans with gratitude





George Phillips Herrietta Stanley Nick Gravelle Frank Phillips Leo Williams









Lucien Jimmy





Moses Jimmy Sebastian Mike



Joe Eugene



Tony Fisher Toby Nicholas



Ike McCoy



Willie Stevens



Zachary Birdinme Ben Francis



Helen Morigrau



Joe Morigosa



Paquik Flanders Fields ni poppice kgunowieu/mi kukolingapa kaskmalinsumakis kitgafkačini ka kmunimatažis; e qui la kélmiyit ni yikena. knakif tahu'k Amesari hin ga ZatiH hudpahidni kvelkikli/tr Aur kinga kinif Zumi.

Hummula/ht 2a kuglayston. Oa wunikini hu ninalahi waterpartie. Hu wunitsun@ti Za kinmitgapikanaplilmiyit. Au wu kati kwatminupka, hu głakitka/ni e hu clakibini, e na tata hu sakpvalažni žugužk Flanders Fields.

Kind cu/kat ku wanagnani mafnala Zininik: einmitikeimi na kyukaka t Za ki nam na Za kinugua ku Ninkubus kind Jiktkiwigin.



Joe McCoy



Frank Martin



Jack Stevens





Isadore Michel Joe Skookum Jr.

Naprt him hideset kyanskites na komnula ku Zipnala Hug gawanibunitalahi Apa merituni Priane. mi ka pagminugyuk poppies ?hiqu?k Flanders Fields

In Flanders Fields

{Poem by Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, translated into Ktunaxa by Mary Mahseelah.}

?uqu?k Flanders Fields ni poppies kqunawi¢u?mi kukilinqaps k¢ikmalinxunakis kitqalka?xu ka·kmuxunala?is;

> g qu ?a·kiłmiyit ni yikgna, ksakił ťału?k, knuxuń hin qa ?isi?ł hułpałniłni kwiłkikłi?it ka·kinga·kinił ?umi.

> > Huninała?ni ?a·kuqłayitin.

Qa wunikitni hu ninała?ni wunmanamu, Hu wuniłxuni?ti ?a·kinmitqapkanuqłiłmiyit, hu wu·kati kwatminuqka, hu głakiłka?ni g hu cłakiłiłni, g na taxa hu sakqwała?ni ?uqu?k Flanders Fields.

Kinł gu?kat ku wanaqnani·małnala ?ininik: ginmitikgisni na kyukaka·t ?a·ki·nam na ?a·kinuqua·ku Ninku?nis kinł ?iktkawigin.

Napit hin łu?¢i?t kqanikit¢i na kamnała ku ?ipnała Hu¢ qawuniłxunitała?ni kqa·nmiłuni?nam, mi·ka paġminuġyuk poppies ?uqu?k Flanders Fields.

Ktunaxa Language

November



In the Ktunaxa language, **November** is "Ktatu?k gupqa," which is associated with the deer rutting season. This name reflects a traditional observation of the natural world and the timing of events relevant to the Ktunaxa people.

In the Ktunaxa language, the word for **fall/autumn time** is **¢'upnakutnamu**. Here are additional Ktunaxa words related to the autumn season:

- . ¢'upnakut Fall, autumn time
- ¢i†qun†i?it For the temperature to go down after the hottest part of the day
- kisqatuk Cold water
- . ha‡ka?‡miti‡ kanmiyit To be a partly cloudy morning
- ha‡qannukammi For snow to blow and drift
- ?isqat'i?it. Cold (referring to the weather or places)
- . ?a·kum+i?it- Frost



Metis Elder Alma Desjarlais Famous Stew

You'll need:

3 lb. meat cubed (Game Meat or Beef)

1 lb. carrots diced

1 onion chopped

¹/₂ a turnip cubed

2 potatoes cubed

3 stalks celery diced

1 x 32 oz. can diced tomatoes

1 can peas

What you do:

- 1. Put meat in flour and brown with onions on medium heat
- 2. Add potatoes and cook for about 10 minutes
- 3. Adding vegetables
- 4. Cook in oven-safe dish for 2 hours at 350°F



What is lateral violence?

Lateral violence is a form of intra-group conflict where members of an oppressed group, or members within any group, express aggression toward one another rather than toward their external oppressors. Examples of lateral violence are blaming, belittling, making hurtful jokes, and using intimidating or patronizing tones. The roots of lateral violence are a result of colonization, trauma, and systemic inequality.

What are Microaggressions?

Microaggressions are subtle, verbal or nonverbal slights, snubs, or insults that communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages toward members of marginalized groups. They can be based on race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or other characteristics, and while they may seem small to the perpetrator, they can cause significant harm to the recipient.

What can we do?

Caring for one another is important for human connection, purpose, and well-being, and can be practiced through acts of compassion, support, and respect. This involves actively helping those in need, showing kindness, and being a supportive presence, which benefits both the giver and receiver. Cultivating this behavior is a skill that strengthens communities and enriches individual lives by fostering a sense of belonging and purpose.

If you are experiencing bullying or harassment, please tell your parent(s)/guardian, or a trusted adult. Do not suffer alone.

Youth can get support over the phone 24/7 by calling The BC Kids Help Phone 1-800-668-6868.

