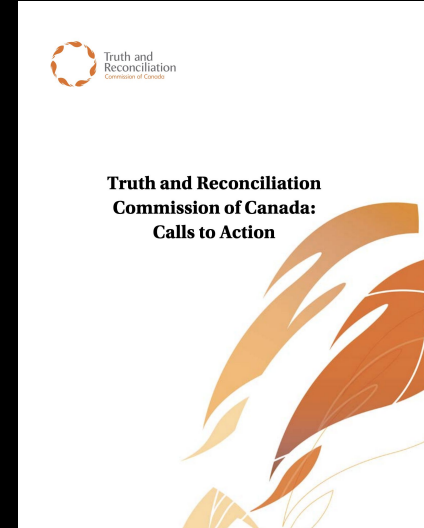
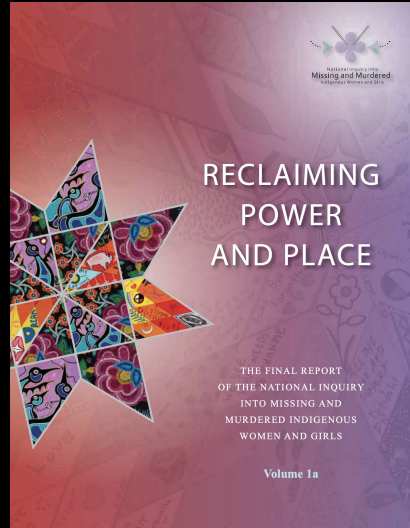
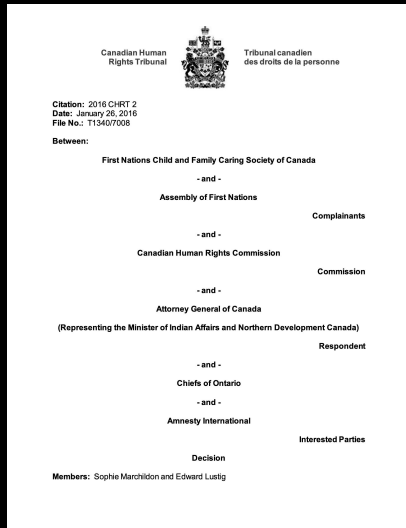


#IsItGenocide?

Cindy Blackstock's Twitter Learning Series



Cindy Blackstock  @cblackst · 35m

Why am I doing the "#isitgenocide learning series? Because ignorance breeds certainty and knowledge breeds humility.

Introduction

In June of 2019, Dr. Cindy Blackstock, Professor of Social Work at McGill University, tweeted 30 consecutive learning resources regarding the [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#)' determination that the term genocide, "encompasses the past and current actions and omissions of Canada towards Indigenous Peoples" ([National Inquiry into MMIWG, 2019, p. 7](#)).

This powerpoint organizes Dr. Blackstock's learning resources and the primary evidence they include according to [Dr. Gregory H. Stanton's Ten Stages of Genocide \(2016\)](#). The resources included in this learning series are not intended to present an exhaustive review. Instead, the series is intended to inspire people to continue learning about Canada's historic and contemporary relationship with First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples as they consider the question, "Is it genocide?"

1. CLASSIFICATION

The targeted group is defined as separate from the dominant group ([Stanton, 2016, n.p.](#)).



Cindy Blackstock ✓

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Today's "Is it genocide?" resource- the Indian Act that determined who is "registered" First Nations, imposed reserves & band councils, residential schools, outlawed ceremonies and is STILL on the books.

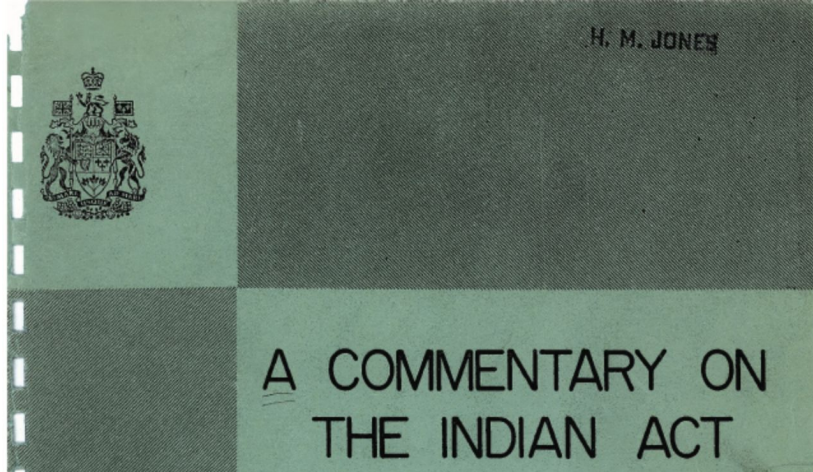


21 things you may not know about the Indian Act | CBC News

The Indian Act imposed great personal and cultural tragedy on First Nations, many of which continue to affect communities, families and individuals today. ...

[cbc.ca](https://www.cbc.ca)

[Read here.](#)



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@cblackst

Following

#20 "#isitgenocide?" resource. The Indian Act sets out who IS & IS NOT an Indian. These 1960 provisions stayed in force until 1985 when some gender discrimination aspects were removed yet many remain despite court orders to change. Imagine if these applied to your citizenship.

[Read here.](#)

C322
1960
c-3

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Section 11 is a very complex section and the following brief summary of its provisions may assist in understanding it. Those persons entitled to

-4-

registration are:

- (1) All persons who on May 26th, 1874 were qualified to reside on reserves then in existence (paragraphs (a) and (b)), and legitimate children of such male persons (paragraph (d) (1)). For purposes of simplification, persons who qualified on May 26th, 1874 will be referred to herein as "originals".
- (2) Males of the second, third and subsequent generations who can trace their ancestry in the male line to a male "original", (paragraph (c)), and the legitimate children of such males (paragraph (d) (2)).
- (3) The illegitimate children of a female who was an "original", is the child of an "original" male, or is the child of a male qualifying under paragraph (c), (paragraph (e)).
- (4) The wife or widow of any person who can qualify under any of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) (paragraph (f)).

While Section 11 purports to set out the requirements for registration, it must be read in conjunction with Section 12, which bars certain persons from qualifying for registration even although they meet the requirements of Section 11. In summary, Section 12 bars from registration persons who:

- (1) at the time of the signing of the Western Treaties elected to take half-breed land or money scrip in lieu of Indian status unless such persons (or their descendants) were subsequently, at any time up to August 13, 1958, admitted to band membership.
- (2) have been enfranchised.
- (3) have married non-Indian men.
- (4) are of quarter blood, are 21 years of age and were born of a marriage entered into after September 4, 1951.
- (5) being the illegitimate children of an Indian woman, have had the paternity of their father established as non-Indian following a protest made pursuant to Section 12 (1a),

unless the person is a woman who has reacquired Indian status by marriage to an Indian.

2. SYMBOLIZATION

Symbols are used to stereotype and dehumanize the targeted group ([Stanton, 2016, n.p.](#)). Cultural practices belonging to the targeted group may be outlawed.



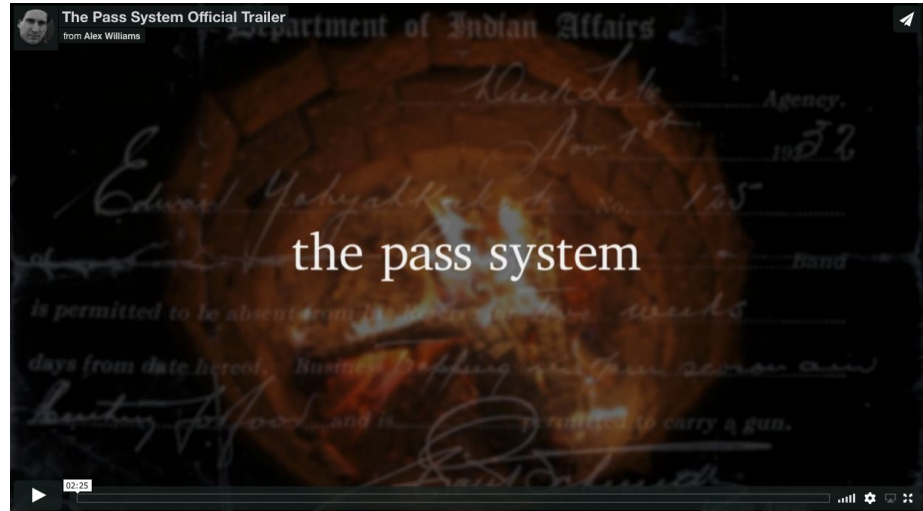
Cindy Blackstock ✓
@cblackst



#12 Today's "[#isitgenocide](#)?" resource. Beginning in 1885 and continuing for 60 years, Canada deployed a pass system whereby First Nations people had to obtain passes from the Indian Agent to leave the reserve.



The pass system: another dark secret in Canadian history | CBC Radio
The pass system was in effect for 60 years on reserves across western Canada. It meant that any First Nations person who wanted to leave their community, for a...
[cbc.ca](#)



[Read the article here.](#)



Cindy Blackstock 

@cblackst



#14 Today's [#isitgenocide](#) ?" resource. Beginning in 1884, and continuing for over 60 years, the Canadian Government outlawed Potlatches, Sundance Ceremonies and even cultural regalia. More info. here:

Every Indian or other person who engages in or assists in celebrating the Indian festival known as the “Potlach” or in the Indian dance known as the “Tamanawas” is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six nor less than two months in any gaol or other place of confinement; and any Indian or other person who encourages, either directly or indirectly, an Indian or Indians to get up such a festival or dance, or to celebrate the same, or who shall assist in the celebration of the same is guilty of a like offence, and shall be liable to the same punishment.[6] [Read more here.](#)

3. DISCRIMINATION

“The dominant group uses law, custom, and political power to deny the rights of other groups” ([Stanton, 2016, n.p.](#)).



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#13 Today's "[#isitgenocide](#) ?" resource. Indigenous people served in the world wars at higher rates per capita than other groups. They arrived home to receive fewer veterans benefits. Some were even stripped of their Indian Status.



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Wondering why First Nations veterans lost their Indian Status? The Indian Act contained a provision whereby Indians who were away from the reserve for 4+ years were not considered Indians. Others had to "enfranchise" to be considered "people" to enlist.



Forgotten Warriors

[Watch the film here.](#)



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Following



#21 "#isitgenocide?" resource. In 1967, G. Caldwell's Indian Affairs report found that 80% of the kids in the residential schools he studied were there for child welfare reasons. He recommended Canada provide more family supports. It took 51 years & 5 legal orders to get there.

INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

A research study of the child care programs
of nine residential schools in Saskatchewan

Prepared for:

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Government of Canada
Ottawa

Project Director: George Caldwell, M.S.W.

Provision of family and child welfare services should not be restricted to the narrow definition of investigating allegations or evidence of neglect of children, but recognition should be given to prevention of family deterioration, and professional services given to strengthen and maintain family life. In families where protection of children is an issue, all of the resources and authority of the child welfare legislation should be used. This would include intensive home supervision, referral to other community services for necessary services, the use of the court, temporary substitute care, foster home care, adoption and selected institutional placement. The keynote of this recommendation is that the agency will need to direct more resources and energy into services for children in their own homes and that where substitute care is required, homes in the Indian community should be helped to provide this service.

[Read the document here.](#)

The Education of Indians in Ontario

by

R. Alex Sim



Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst

Following



#23 "#isitgenocide?" resource. In 1967, A. Sims wrote a report for the Dep't of Indian Affairs urging substantive equality in First Nations education & more First Nations curriculum. He lamented the "glacial" pace of change- 52 years later First Nations kids are still waiting.

35.

Knowing how much lag can be expected between the formulation of new policies, including the staging of exciting new pilot projects and the general adoption of these principles into the whole system,* a key question immediately comes to mind. Taking into account the Indian question in this province, can Ontario afford to wait for this type of glacial change? School board, outlook, supervision, teacher training, textbooks must all be modified. Let someone hazard a guess as to what year or what century significant changes toward real equality will be noted in the achievement of the children.

The inequality inherent in the integrated school system is nowhere more evident than in the inflexible position held by educational authorities at federal, provincial and local levels toward the Indian languages and dialects. Language is the defence of a minority against pressures to conform to majority values. It is a measure of the internal strength of Indian resistance to assimilation. Note that in 1961, 7,811 - 17% of Ontario Indians spoke Indian only, and 25,969 or 53% spoke Indian as well as a second language.

Is there any better indication of the failure of past efforts to teach English than this?

This attitude toward second languages goes very deep in the Anglo-Canadian ethos. It is not only official policy, it is a value many teachers hold quite strongly that the native language will go away if it is sternly ignored. I visited one integrated school which had a substantial number of Indian students. They all spoke Cree, probably with an initial, if not continuing language disability. The teachers indicated that the children still spoke Cree among themselves in the school grounds. Yet not one teacher could say "good morning" in Cree, and there did not appear to be any classroom use made of the Cree tongue or of the fact that many students there had lived as nomads in the Canadian north. An opportunity to enrich the restricted social outlook of the upper middle class children in the school, and to give the Indian children a chance to "show off" to the others their superior knowledge of wild life and woodcraft, and to make monolingual children aware of a new tongue, was totally ignored.

[Read the document here.](#)



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@cblackst



#32 [#isitgenocide](#) resource. In 2016, the CDN Human Rights Tribunal found Canada discriminates against 165,000 First Nations kids by failing to equitably fund child welfare services. 7 (& counting) non-compliance orders followed- funding just started to flow last year- 2016 CHRT 2

[349] The adverse impacts outlined throughout the preceding pages are a result of AANDC's control over the provision of child and family services on First Nations reserves and in the Yukon by the application of the funding formulas under the FNCFS Program and 1965 *Agreement*. Those formulas are structured in such a way that they promote negative outcomes for First Nations children and families, namely the incentive to take children into care. The result is many First Nations children and families are denied the opportunity to remain together or be reunited in a timely manner.

[460] AANDC's evidence and arguments challenging the Complainants' allegations of discrimination have been addressed throughout this decision. Overall, the Panel finds AANDC's position unreasonable, unconvincing and not supported by the preponderance of evidence in this case. Otherwise, as mentioned earlier, AANDC did not raise a statutory exception under sections 15 or 16 of the *CHRA*. [Read the decision here.](#)

4. DEHUMANIZATION

The dominant group denies the humanity of the targeted group. Media and government publications may vilify the targeted group, portraying them as less than human, and threatening to their vision of society ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



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#15 Today's "#Isitgenocide ? resource. In the 1940's, the persistent inequalities in First Nations public services that Dr. Bryce originally alerted gov't to in 1907 remained. University papers like this one drew links between "delinquent Indian girls" and the inequalities.

The conclusion is drawn that the fate of these Indian girls must promote greater awareness of the part social work could play in helping other Indian children. The conditions under which the Indians live are a discredit to Canadian welfare standards.

It is evident that not only personal social services are needed, but—as with other delinquency problems — standards in homes, health and education must be raised. At present Indian delinquency is too isolated as a purely legal offence; a new approach is needed which will recognize it as a welfare problem as well as a criminal problem.

An Examination of the Causes and Treatment of a Sample Group, and the Resulting Social Implications.

by

MARY TWIGG WYNN WOODWARD

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
in the Department of Social Work

1949

The University of British Columbia



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Today's "[#isitgenocide?](#)" resource. First Nations were denied the right to vote until 1960. The only exception was Indian men who renounced their "Indian" identity and that of their descendants and "enfranchised" into society. [elections.ca/content.aspx?s...](#)

the *Indian Act*, 1876, introduced the idea of 'voluntary enfranchisement'. [Footnote 19](#) As Larry Gilbert explains it,

Enfranchisement was the surrender of Indian status and band membership in return for Canadian citizenship and the right to hold land in fee simple. It was based on the theory that aboriginal peoples in their natural state were uncivilized. Once an aboriginal person acquired the skills, the knowledge and the behavior valued by the civilized society, the aboriginal person might qualify for citizenship. [Footnote 20](#)

[Learn more here.](#)



H. M. JONES

A COMMENTARY ON THE INDIAN ACT



Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst

Following

#19 Today's "#isitgenocide?" resource. In 1960, the Canadian gov't released a report on the Indian Act including provisions on wills and estates. Similar measures continue whereby the Minister of Indian Affairs can "void" an Indian will when it is not in the "public interest."

[Read the document here.](#)

Since 1880 jurisdiction and authority in relation to all matters having to do with the estates of deceased Indians has been vested in the Department. The Indian Act of 1880 contained provisions covering the descent of property of deceased Indians who died intestate and an amendment to the Act in 1884 gave Indians the right to devise property by will. This policy of removing Indian estates from the jurisdiction of the courts has been carried forward in successive Indian Acts and the initial brief provisions regarding the matter have been considerably expanded as will be noted by examination of Sections 42 to 50, inclusive.

In addition, jurisdiction over the property of mentally incompetent Indians and of infant Indian children has been vested in the Department by Sections 51 and 52 of the Act.

Descent of Property - Sections 42 - 44

In keeping with the policy established in 1880, jurisdiction and authority in relation to all matters having to do with the estates of deceased Indians is vested in the Minister. Section 44, however, provides that in any particular case a court may with the consent of the Minister exercise jurisdiction over an Indian estate. While the Department is quite prepared to waive its jurisdiction in favour of the courts, if asked to do so requests are infrequent and usually arise only when the estate has substantial assets off an Indian reserve. While Sub-section (2) of Section 44 provides that the Minister may direct that a particular case shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the courts, there have been only a few instances where this was done, since the Act came into force in 1951.

Wills - Sections 45 and 46

As mentioned, Indians have had the right to make wills since 1884 and Sections 45 and 46 of the present Act carry forward this right and at the same time make provision for approval or disapproval of wills by the Minister.

It will be noted that Sub-section (2) of Section 45 provides for the acceptance as wills, of written instruments which might not be accepted in provincial courts, provided the Minister is satisfied that the instrument indicates the true intention of the deceased. This wide latitude has been justified in the past by the fact that the majority of Indians who made wills did not seek legal assistance in so doing and in consequence often made wills which did not comply with provincial requirements, although they obviously represented the wish of the testator. In the majority of such cases the documents were not disputed by the relatives of the deceased and it was thought that in the case of Indians more latitude should be allowed in deciding what is a valid will than is permitted by provincial laws. (See next page, Sections 47-50)

Mentally Incompetent Indians - Section 51



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#31 "#isitgenocide"? In 2013, hearings at the CDN human rights tribunal began on Canada's failure to fund child welfare equitably and implement Jordan's Principle. This federal government document shows how they treated First Nations and other children differently.

- Federal and provincial policy differ in terms of the length of time a child must wait before being able to apply for new mobility equipment and the number and/or types of mobility devices the government will pay for a particular child.

Service Example: A child with multiple disabilities and /or complex medical needs requires a wheelchair and stroller and requires that a lift and tracking device be installed in his/her family home. The Non-Insured Health Benefits Program (NIHB) will provide children with only one item, once every five years. If the item is a wheelchair, NIHB supports the provision of manual wheelchairs only, which must be fitted with seating inserts in order to accommodate small children. If the item is a ceiling mounted lift and tracking device, funding is not provided by NIHB to install the device in the family home. If these same children were to reside off reserve, they would be eligible to receive more than one mobility devices (if needed) and any installation costs would be borne by the provincial program providing the mobility device.

5. ORGANIZATION

States directly or indirectly organize the persecution of a targeted group. They enable various institutions such as the military, police, religious institutions, child welfare services, educational institutions, etc. to carry out violence against the targeted group ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



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For those who think genocide requires a clear proclamation of intent and so long as the horrid outcomes are unintentional then genocide cannot be claimed, listen to Professor Raul Hilberg explain what lead up to the holocaust



Experimentation in Aboriginal Communities and Residential Schools, 1942-1952



Cindy Blackstock ✓
@cblackst

IAN MOSBY*

Today's "Is it genocide?" resource comes from historian [@Ian_Mosby](#) documenting nutritional experiments on Aboriginal peoples and children in residential schools. Read the full article here:

Between 1942 and 1952, some of Canada's leading nutrition experts, in cooperation with various federal departments, conducted an unprecedented series of nutritional studies of Aboriginal communities and residential schools. The most ambitious and perhaps best known of these was the 1947-1948 James Bay Survey of the Attawapiskat and Rupert's House Cree First Nations. Less well known were two separate long-term studies that went so far as to include controlled experiments conducted, apparently without the subjects' informed consent or knowledge, on malnourished Aboriginal populations in Northern Manitoba and, later, in six Indian residential schools. This article explores these studies and experiments, in part to provide a narrative record of a largely unexamined episode of exploitation and neglect by the Canadian government. At the same time, it situates these studies within the context of broader federal policies governing the lives of Aboriginal peoples, a shifting Canadian consensus concerning the science of nutrition, and changing attitudes towards the ethics of biomedical experimentation on human beings during a period that encompassed, among other things, the establishment of the Nuremberg Code of experimental research ethics.

[Read the paper here.](#)



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Today's "is it genocide?" resource. In 1895, D.C. Scott, Superintendent of the Indian Department obtained a warrant for the removal of Indian children for "education" and to be "properly cared for." In 2015, the TRC called the fate of those children "cultural genocide."

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
181,711--10
AS TO THE DATE OF THIS LETTER

ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
DEPUTY SUPER-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA



Ottawa, August 22nd, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honour to place herewith the copy of regulations relating to the education of Indian children, and to request you to have the goodness to furnish me at your early convenience with a form of warrant for the committal of an Indian child to an Industrial School, under Section 9 of the said Regulations. Our Agent has been instructed to give to the person in charge of the child whom it is proposed to commit the notice required by the aforesaid Section, and I should like if possible to be able to transmit the form of ~~affidavit~~ affidavit tomorrow.

Your obedient servant,

Acting Deputy Sup't General
of Indian Affairs.

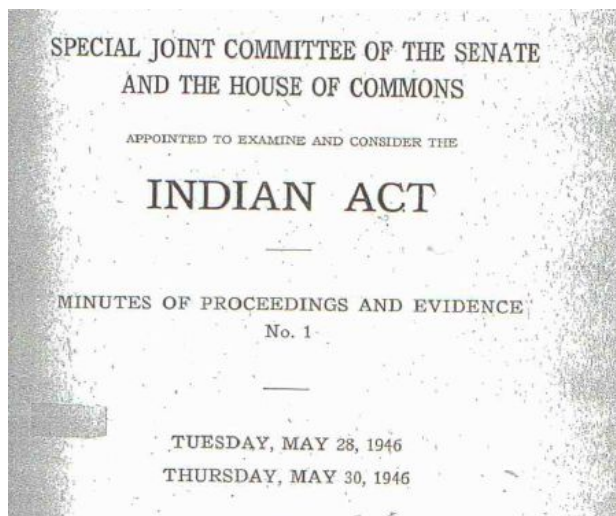
A. Power, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.



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16 Today's "isitgenocide ?" resource. In 1946, a national social work org. favoured Canada's assimilation policy & thus supported the operation of residential schools despite concerns. It also noted the pervasive inequalities in child welfare & other services urging redress.



Residential Schools

While we regard it as unfortunate that so much emphasis has been laid upon the residential school, and are convinced that educational standards in a number of these institutions leave something to be desired, we do not regard the mere existence of residential schools as undesirable. We feel that they have their place in a well-rounded system of Indian education, particularly in so far as they meet special needs including the educational requirements of children of nomadic families.

But we regard it as a serious weakness in public policy that the government should fail to pay institutions providing services the full cost of that service. Payment of less than the existing per capita per diem rates puts the government in the position of accepting subsidies from privately-operated schools, and fails to provide the schools with the funds necessary for an adequate educational and training program.

We would suggest that consideration be given to the full operation of residential schools by the government if necessary and the development of hostels or residences to provide living quarters for Indian children taking advantage of facilities for primary and secondary, as well as advanced educational and vocational training in Canadian communities.

Foster Home Service

With reference to the **child welfare** aspects of residential schools, such as the care of neglected or handicapped children, orphans and children from broken homes, we feel that the existing program falls short of social adequacy in that it fails to provide Indian children with standards of care comparable to those developed by the more advanced child care services in the country, which recognizes that no institution is an adequate substitute for normal family life. We believe that foster home service should be developed within the Indian setting.

Public Assistance



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Following



#25 Today's "[#isitgenocide](#) ?" resource. Starting on July 11, 1990, & continuing for 78 days, the citizens of Kanehsata:ke set up a blockade to protest a proposed housing development being put on their sacred burial grounds. The gov't brought in the army.



6. POLARIZATION

The targeted group is segregated from the dominant group. Whistleblowers in the dominant group are silenced. Mechanisms by which the targeted group might protect themselves from discrimination are outlawed, while the dominant group passes laws that give them total control over the targeted group ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



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Today's "is it genocide?" resource. In 1907, Dr. Bryce, Chief Medical Health Officer of the Indian Department, documented the shocking death rates of children in residential schools saying "medical science knows just what to do." Canada refused.

[Read the full report here.](#)

REPORT ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS OF
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-
WEST TERRITORIES

BY

P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.

Chief Medical Officer, Department of Indian Affairs.



OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1907

Pam.
E 71. 923
E 916



Cindy Blackstock 

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#17 Today's [#isitgenocide](#) resource. In 1948, Canada initially strongly opposed the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights voting with the Soviet Block to block it based on how it might affect Canada's treatment of "Indians" and other oppressed groups.

When attention turned to the non-discrimination provision of the draft *Declaration*, which would eventually become article 2, some parliamentarians expressed concern about how this might apply to Canadians of Japanese descent and to Amerindians.⁶⁴ At one point, the Chair noted:

Somewhere in these articles there is the right of movement of citizens within their own country, and if you wish to have a law preventing a movement of the Japanese from one part of the country to the other which we have at the present time it could well be argued it is contrary to this declaration.⁶⁵

But a Member of Parliament from British Columbia quickly interjected that there was no human rights violation in the treatment of the Japanese, who had been interned not because of "race" but because of "loyalty or subversive attitudes."⁶⁶ As for Aboriginal peoples, it was questioned whether the *Declaration's* democratic rights provision (eventually article 21) might entitle them to vote (status [Indians](#) were not allowed to vote in Canada until 1960).⁶⁷ However, Senator Gouin explained that "they have the right to choose to be wards of the state and not vote, or to vote and have freedom."⁶⁸



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#27 "isitgenocide ?" resource. In 1971, Helen Betty Osborne was murdered by white men in the Pas, MB. A conspiracy of silence in the town delayed justice for over a decade. A 1991 report made recommendations to prevent future deaths- few were implemented.



15 Canadian Stories: Helen Betty Osborne, a murder that resonates nearly 50 y...
Decades before the inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, the abduction and murder of Helen Betty Osborne in The Pas, Man.

ottawacitizen.com

7. PREPARATION

The dominant group isolates and marginalizes the targeted group. The targeted group may be forcibly moved, and deprived of essential resources, causing starvation. The dominant group characterizes these actions as necessary, and may use euphemisms to mask their intentions of destroying the targeted group ([Stanton, 2016](#)).

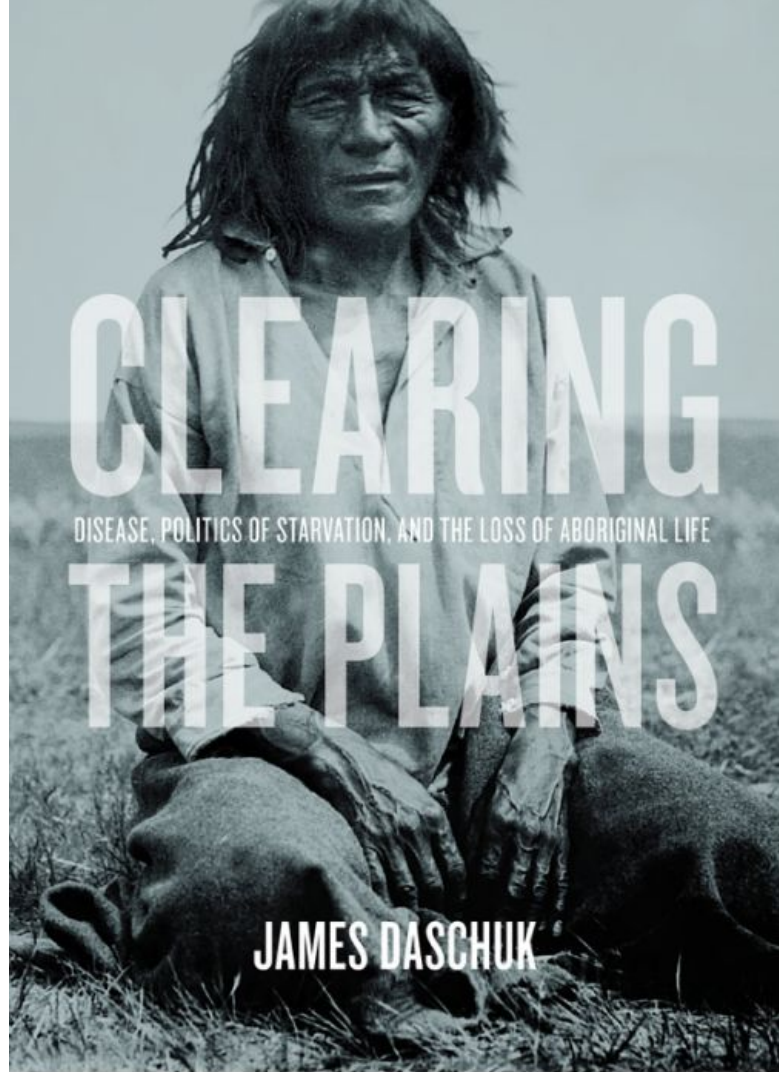


Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst



Today's "is it genocide?" resource. Historian James Daschuk chronicles the use of starvation as a government tool to subjugate Indigenous peoples to "clear" the lands to build the railroad. Watch this short clip and read the book for more detail:





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@cblackst



#18 Today's "#isitgenocide ?" resource. Until 1951, it was illegal for First Nations to hire legal counsel to enforce land/resource rights spurring government and industry to place many toxic/high risk industrial developments on reserves.

The Monster Underground

There are more than a thousand cases of industrial pollution affecting 335 First Nations in Canada. Some of them have serious health effects. But the governments responsible have dragged their feet for decades.



More than half of First Nations communities in Canada are affected by industrial... Indigenous peoples in Canada have faced illness and even death due to toxic waste. In the 335 communities affected, the government has failed to fix the ...

news.vice.com

[Read the article here.](#)

8. PERSECUTION

Members of the targeted group are segregated, forcibly relocated, and deliberately deprived of resources. The dominant group systematically ignores and abuses the targeted group's fundamental human rights. Programs to prevent reproduction in the targeted group may be put in place, and children may be forcibly removed from their parents. Murders may take place ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



Cindy Blackstock 

@cblackst



For those who think it is obvious when a "real" genocide is happening and people will be quick to call it out- remember the Clinton Apology for coining what was happening in Rwanda as "acts of genocide" not real "genocide" to avoid taking stronger action



The above speech is not available in Canada.
[Click here](#) for a shorter clip, and here for the [full text](#).



Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst

Following

#22 "#isitgenocide ?" resource. In 1969, S. J. Bailey conducted a review to determine how many of the 74 children at St. Anne's residential school could go home. Only 5 needed to be there. This is school where police later confirmed profound abuse including an electric chair.

Attached hereto is a listing of the 74 children registered at the school. In 29 cases it was suggested that home circumstances should be reviewed by the Children's Aid Society. In 18 instances, it was felt that the children could probably remain at home if Family Benefits were made available. In 22 instances, it was felt that there was no real reason why the children could not remain at home with their parents. In 5 instances, it seemed that the best solution to their circumstances was for them to remain at the residential school.

You might consider that it would be well for Mr. Rodine, yourself, Mr. Jones and myself to review this matter and to decide what action, if any should be taken.

S. J. Bailey
S. J. Bailey
Regional Supervisor of
Social Programs.

22054 AUG 21 1969

MEMORANDUM

907 000 1003

Assistant Regional Director -
Community Affairs.

Toronto, August 22, 1969.

File: 401/29-4 (CA1)
cc: 411/25-2-023.

SUBJECT: Review of Children enrolled in
the Albany Residential School.

Before I made my recent visit to the James Bay Agency, I was asked to review the circumstances, briefly, of each child enrolled in the Albany Residential School to determine, at least in a superficial way, the necessity or otherwise for each child to be living there. It was not feasible, nor advisable at the time, for me to actually visit the school. However, Mr. W. Turner, Assistant Superintendent at the James Bay Agency, had occasion to visit Albany at the time and undertook a survey on the basis of my instructions. On his return to Moose Factory, I was able to discuss each case with Mr. Turner and to make, in consultation with him, recommendations for consideration with respect to each child. Four specific types of recommendations were made:



Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst

Today's "is it genocide?" resource. In 1895, the Gov't of Canada issued a warrant to remove Indian children to ensure "proper care." Read the story of children in St. Anne's residential school subjected to horrific abuse including an electric chair.

She told investigators it was a "greyish beige colour" and made from tough material "like denim," with zippers down the back and front. The sleeves had fringes to bind the arms together across the front and bindings to secure the hands together behind the neck, she said during a second interview with OPP on Aug. 10, 1994.

Still seeking justice:



Ottawa spent \$2.3M on court battles with St. Anne's residential school ...

The federal government spent \$2.3 million over the past five years in court battles with survivors from a notorious residential school in ...

[🌐 cbc.ca](https://www.cbc.ca)

[Read the article here.](#)

9. EXTERMINATION

Mass killings take place. Sexual assaults may be perpetrated against members of the targeted group. Items of cultural or religious significance may be destroyed ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



Cindy Blackstock 

@cblackst



Learning for those wondering if "genocide" is the right term, I am launching a learning series today. Here is the first resource. The "great dying" of Indigenous peoples in the Americas may be linked to climate change:



Quaternary Science Reviews

Volume 207, 1 March 2019, Pages 13-36



Earth system impacts of the European arrival and Great Dying in the Americas after 1492

Alexander Koch ^a  , Chris Brierley ^a, Mark M. Maslin ^a, Simon L. Lewis ^{a, b}

[Read here.](#)



Cindy Blackstock ✓

@cblackst



Is it genocide? Today's resource shows the link between a Papal Bull of 1493 to the Doctrine of Discovery and the taking of Indigenous lands/resources that culminates in contemporary Indigenous poverty and injustice.



American Indians Confront "Savage Anxieties" | Season 3 Episode 52 | Moyers ...

Stereotypes have been codified into laws with devastating consequences.

[🔗 pbs.org](https://pbs.org)

[Watch the episode here.](#)

P. R.



COMES OUT FOR TADICE DEEDM

LOCAL BRIEFS

The annual meeting of the Ottawa City Hockey League will be held on the evening of the 25th inst. at the O. A. A. C.

In the list of adherents attending the meeting in the board of trade room last evening, the name of Aid Little was inadvertently omitted.

The annual congregational at home of St. George's parish will be held next Tuesday evening in the parish hall, 18 St. George's, under the auspices of the Woman's association.

William Hissen, held up for trial from the city police court, came before Judge Guyn and elected to be tried by a judge. His case will be heard on Monday morning.

Detective McNeill, Montreal, who was injured yesterday afternoon while attempting to board a street car opposite the Russell house, is reported to be a little better at the Water street hospital today.

The boxing classes at the O. A. A. C. under the able tuition of Prof. Clem Austin, are doing a record business at the popular local athletic club. Almost double the number of young men are in the class this year than formerly and are in earnest training for the Canadian championship next spring.

The O. A. A. C. will open a hand-saw foot-tourney for members on Monday. While Alex. Graham may not enter the competition, McBeide, Laflamme, a new man from Montreal, Oscar Mathor, Guy Smith, E. Edwards, G. Johnstone, G. Burgess, A. and J. McLaughlin, P. White, Chas. Graham and others will be in line.

PERSONAL

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., South West-Newton, is in the city on departmental business.

High Wm. Barry, M.P., Kingston, is here on business with the department.

SCHOOLS AID WHITE PLAGUE

Startling Death Rolls Revealed.

AMONG INDIANS

Absolute Inattention To Bare Necessities of Health.

In his report upon the Indian boarding schools in Manitoba and the North-west, Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief medical officer of the Indian department, emphasizes the absolute necessity for greater care in the selection of pupils and for sanitary precautions in the schools to prevent the spread of disease. During his recent tour of inspection Dr. Bryce instructed the principals of all the schools to report to Ottawa direct upon the past history and present condition of the health of the children who have been pupils at the schools.

Summarizing the statistical statement thus obtained Dr. Bryce says, after alluding to the defective records of the schools: "It suffices for us to know however, that of a total of 5,547 pupils reported upon, nearly 25 per cent. are dead, of one school with an absolutely accurate statement, 88 per cent. of pupils are dead, and that everywhere the almost-invariable cause of death given is tuberculosis."

Dr. Bryce's description of the schools shows them to be veritable hotbeds



Cindy Blackstock @cblackst

Today's "is it genocide?" resource. A 1907 headline-"Schools Aid White Plague: Startling death rolls revealed." Lawyer S. H. Blake said "in that Canada fails to obviate the preventable causes of death it brings itself into unpleasant nearness with the charge of manslaughter."

o Ogilvie, mentioned in the unknown, the only person of in the directory being Mr. A. of the public works department of whose family were on t. ch; of Hamiltonburg in a fire the C. P. R. and is probably of the locomotive crews who leath. He resides on the Rich- ad.

A BAD TRAGEDY. (col. in the Evening Citizen.) ed, Nov. 15.—D. A. Clark, the messenger who was killed in k, lived at 152 Laporte street, hills was a native of Gaspe, l'before coming to Montreal a spent several years in Ot- had been married nearly two

DEFINES AMATEUR

Olympic Games of London, 1908, and Skating Competition.

Col. Langtry Williams sends to the Citizen an extract from the "amateur definition" as drawn up by the committee of the Olympic games of London, 1908, with reference to the skating competition. As the winter sports on and Canadian skating competitions are likely to take place very shortly, it is deemed advisable to state that

ers. He made a strong declaration on the recent question. After alluding to the absence of "the immortal statesman," Mr. Chamberlain, and depending for the bulk of the Conservative party, which meant everything, he referred to tariff reform, and, amid unvarious cheering, he asked had the fiscal proposal lost its force? "No," came the answer, "and it gained force." "Yes," was the reply: "You have given me your answer; I agree with that," answered Mr. Balfour ("Tommy") who had feared as to whether the policy of promoting free trade within the empire, which was the most important to our commercial interests, and must appeal to every member of our world-wide empire, could be carried out with



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#29 "isitgenocide ?" resource. In 1996, the last residential school closed. The Truth & Reconciliation Commission found approx. 4,000-6,000 children died there & thousands more suffered profound maltreatment. The federal gov't could have prevented many deaths but chose not to.

It is readily acknowledged that Indian children lose their natural resistance to illness by habituating so closely in these schools and that **they die at a much higher rate** than in their villages. But this alone does not justify a change in the policy of this Department, which is being geared **toward the final solution of our Indian Problem**

Duncan Campbell Scott, Indian Affairs, 1910.



591



590



580

Photos courtesy YUKON ARCHIVES, ANGLICAN CHURCH, DIOCESE OF YUKON FONDS, 86/61, #591, 590, 580

VICTIMS OF TB AND CHOLERA AT CARCROSS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL – Mollie Dickson, photo 591, was a Métis girl at the Carcross Indian Residential School who became ill when cholera struck the school in 1907. She died and was buried near Anglican Bishop Bompas. A rustic fence was built around her grave, with her name on a silver plate on a cross. The two children standing at the side of the log schoolhouse, photo 590, are thought to be Eva and Tony Dau, both of whom fatally contracted tuberculosis soon after arriving at the school in 1908. Both were buried somewhere on the school grounds. Baby George, photo 580, was an orphan who was brought to the school by Bompas before 1906. George died of tuberculosis in the Whitehorse hospital and was buried near Dawson Road, about a mile from town. Whitehorse Star, 2015



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Following

#24 "[#isitgenocide](#) ?" resource. In 1966, 12 year old Chanie Wenjack ran away from Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School. He wanted to go home. At 11:20 a.m. on October 23rd, CN train engineer Elwood McIvor found him dead on the railway track.



10. DENIAL

Perpetrators and complicit parties deny that genocide occurred, deny their own culpability, and resist investigation ([Stanton, 2016](#)).



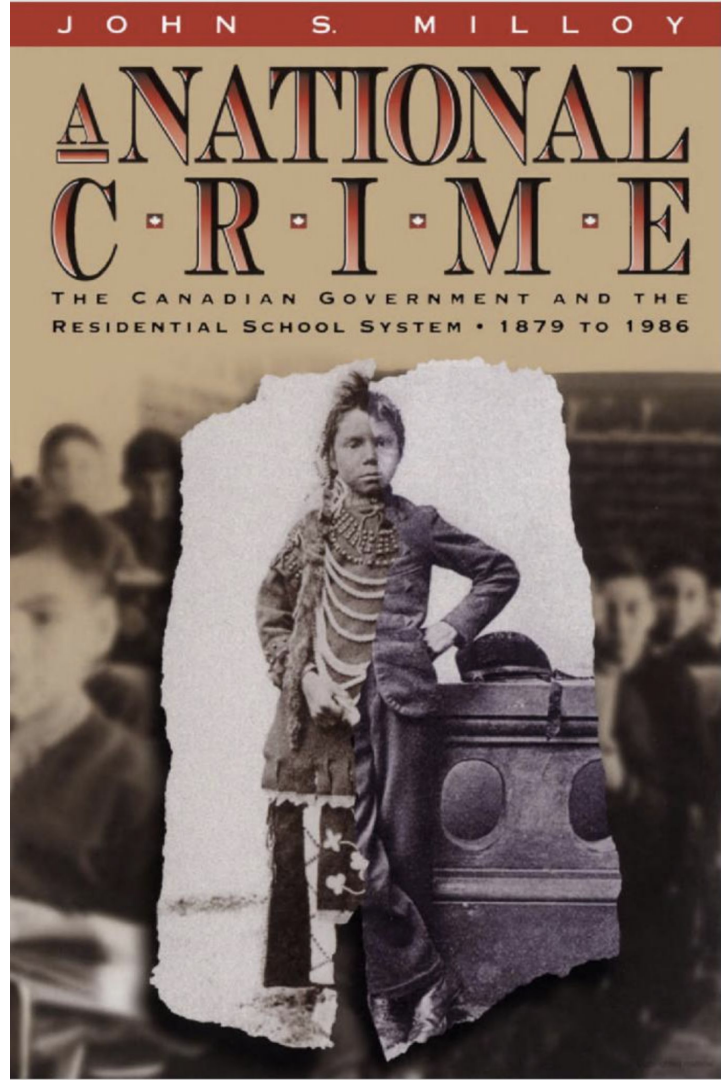
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Following



#26 "[#isitgenocide](#) ?" resource. In 1996, the last residential school closed. 3 years later, Prof. John Milloy published "A National Crime" telling the story of residential schools using Gov't of Canada records. No doubt: gov't knew about the harms to kids & did little about it.



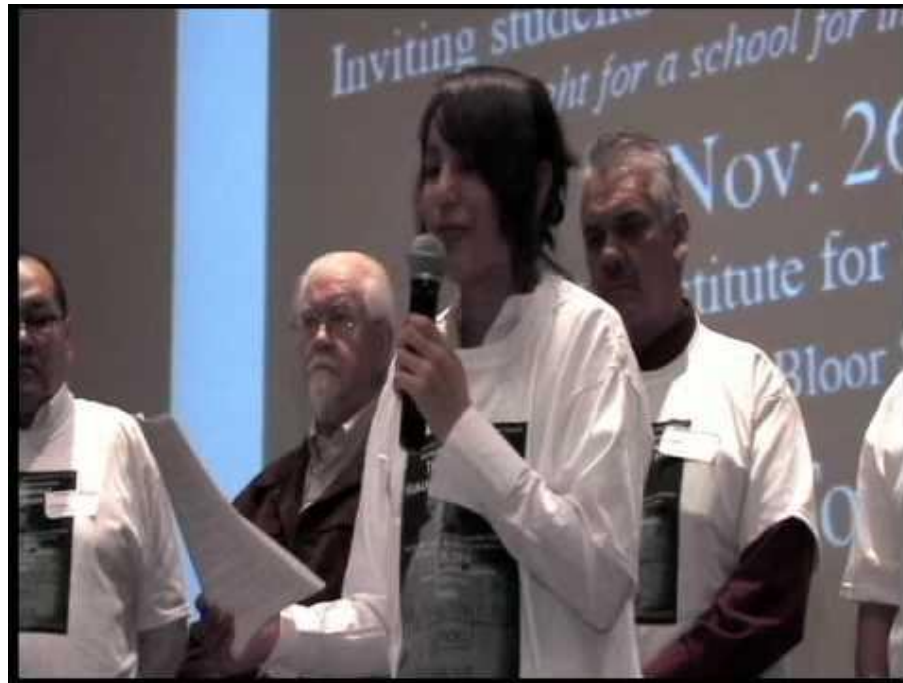


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#30 "[#isitgenocide](#) resource. Many First Nations schools are in deplorable condition. Shannen Koostachin said "school is a time for dreams & every kid deserves that" so she inspired [shannensdream.ca](#) Shannen died at 15- her dream is in your hands.





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#28 "#isitgenocide" In 2005, Jordan Anderson died after spending 2+ yrs in hospital unnecessarily as gov'ts argued his care costs b/c he was First Nations. Jordan's Principle is his legacy. In 2011, the feds awarded themselves for never declaring a Jordan's Principle case.

 **Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada** **Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada**

**2011 DEPUTY MINISTERS' RECOGNITION AWARD
NOMINATION FORM**

This award may be presented to an individual or a team which, at the time of its nomination, was employed by Indian and Northern Affairs, including members of the executive group, term and casual employees, students or other partners (if applicable).

CANDIDATE(S)

Name (Mr./Ms.) or Team Name (in both official languages) : Jordan's Principle Implementation Team	Individual Nomination : <input type="checkbox"/> Team Nomination* : X Name of Team Leader : Odette Johnston (AANDC) and Carolyn Harrison (HC)
Title : Director, Children and Families Directrice, Enfants et familles	Sector/Region/Organization : ESDPP/HQ/Social Programs Reform Directorate Secteur des programmes et des partenariats en matière d'éducation et de développement social/AC/Direction de la réforme des programmes sociaux

[Learn more here.](#)



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Update. Jordan's Principle was part of the CDN Human Rights Case and thanks to several legal orders, over 250K products and services were provided to First Nations children this past year.

12:16 AM · Jun 29, 2019 · [Twitter Web App](#)

What does genocide in Canada look like in 2019?

Pam Palmater explains

