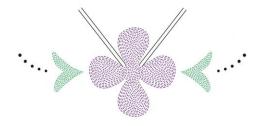
National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues et assassinées

National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Truth-Gathering Process Part I Statement Gathering Super 8 Hotel Kenora, Ontario



PUBLIC

August 15, 2018

Statement - Volume 482

Karen Kejick, In relation to Frances Kejick

Statement gathered by Tiar Wilson

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NOTE

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Documents submitted with testimony: none.	

1	Kenora, Ontario
2	Upon commencing on Wednesday, August 15, 2018 at 1:51
3	p.m.
4	MS. TIAR WILSON: Good afternoon
5	Commissioners, it's 1:51 p.m. on Wednesday, August 15th,
6	2018. It's Tiar Wilson here gathering the statement of
7	Karen Kejick. And we're here in Treaty 3 Territory in
8	Kenora.
9	I will start off with her introducing herself
10	and then she has her supports on either side of her, so
11	I'll get them to introduce themselves as well. And also in
12	the room is Jade Harper (phonetic) from the health team,
13	she's sitting next to me, off camera.
14	So if we can just get started and maybe
15	we''ll just get you to introduce yourself
16	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Sure. (Speaking
17	Anishnaabe). Boozhoo. My name is Karen Kejick. I'm from
18	Shoal Lake 39, here in Treaty 3 Territory.
19	MR. GARY ADEN: Boozhoo, (speaking
20	Anishnaabe). Gary Allen, from (indiscernible) First Nation.
21	MS. CHERYL GERVAIS: Boozhoo, (speaking
22	Anishnaabe). My name is Cheryl Gervais. I'm Shoal Lake
23	39.
24	MS. TIAR WILSON: All right. Thanks. So
25	today this is your space. We can start where you want. I

may have some questions after, in terms of -- like, if you 1 2 mention something and if I want a birth date of somebody or dates, I'll ask those after. But, like I said, this is 3 your space, and we'll start where you want to start. 4 5 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Sure. I just want to start off by thanking my supports for coming and being part 6 of this process to share my truth telling about my mother, 7 Frances Kejick, and some of the -- the challenges and some 8 of the injustices that she faced, and that my family 9 continues to struggle with. Being an advocate of the 10 11 family, and a daughter of somebody who was murdered has been very difficult. 12 13 I was the last sibling to see her alive. And 14 -- and this whole -- this whole process, of course, hasn't -- hasn't been easy for me or my family. The -- she's --15 she's buried on an island where we used to live in 16 17 Iskatewizaagegan. My mother was the youngest of nine children. 18 Her -- her dad fought in World War I, and he was a 19 20 decorated soldier. Her mother was also Matagamin (phonetic), so I grew up around Matagamin teachings. My 21 mother was fourth degree Matagami. 22 23 My father also passed about four -- four 24 years ago. He struggled with what had happened. And some of the things I'm -- I'm struggling 25

with is what type of details I should share about 1 2 everything that had happened going back so many years. I'm not even entirely sure of the date she was murdered. I 3 purposely didn't want to remember that, because I didn't 4 5 want be reminded about how she died. That's how I looked at it all those years. 6 She was murdered in our home in Shoal Lake. 7 And the house didn't -- did not belong to her, it belonged 8 to my grandmother. She never had her -- her own house 9 there. 10 11 She struggled with raising us as a single mom and she did the best she could. She was a really good 12 commercial fisher. She fished with my dad. And according 13 14 to my cousin, she was a champion wild rice raker. She spoke -- spoke the language, so I have 15 that that -- the language because of her, my grandmother. 16 But now there's an interruption there where passing the 17 language onto my nieces and nephews. And she -- she would 18 have had her first great grandchild -- a few months ago he 19 20 was born. I often feel a sense of loss with -- with that -- with the language because she's not here to speak it, and 21 my nieces and nephews aren't able to hear her speak. 22 23 I had a hard time in the community because of the -- the -- the lateral violence there. 24 When she was murdered, and I don't know how 25

true this is, but the man who killed her, his name is

Clarence, or Terry Clarence Gray (phonetic), and he was

from Shoal Lake 40. And I need to name him, because we

need to do that. We need to expose -- we need to expose

those -- those people that have hurt other people and we

need to make the public aware. There should be this

registry out there that includes their names. And if

they've got a -- a -- you know -- he was charged with

manslaughter, so he's out in the community and I have -- I

have to see him and I've struggled with that.

[Two sentences redacted - Rule 55].

The -- I -- I lived in Winnipeg when I got the call from my older sister, who couldn't be here today. She called me and told me that, "Terry did it. Terry did it." And apparently, he was walking around the community after that knocking on doors. And somebody told me that he -- he went to the -- the Chief's house and said, "I might -- I might have killed Frances." And apparently the Chief's response was, "What do you want me to do about it?" I don't know how true that is. And he was at -- he was held at the Band office in one of the councillors' offices.

And -- yeah, she -- she was killed in our home, and I've had to -- I had to live there. My siblings moved in, and no one came and asked us if we needed any renovations to the house. There was, you know, a lot of

things that could have been done to help us, but no one
helped.

The evidence was taken. I think, there was a couple tiles that were taken from the floor, but when we went back into the house there was still blood on the walls. To, kind of, clean that up after a clean up crew went in. And some of the things I forgot to do was, you know, I just asked for help, but how -- how could I know how to ask for help?

But which the trial was -- was coming up, we were in -- we were at the courthouse, and we were all in this room, and there was all four of us around this big table, and there was a binder full of evidence and -- and pictures of her as part of that evidence. She was black and blue.

And so the -- I believe, it might have been the Crown, asked us if we wanted to see the evidence, and I said, "No." I tried saying no because I -- I had a feeling that would destroy my -- my family. And my younger sister said, "I want to see." Police slid the photo album of evidence right across the table, and she looked at it, and the next sibling looked at it, and my brother looked at it, and they all broke down, and I was the last one to look at it, and I did. So after that, I would see those images in my mind in the house and I would, you know, kind of

struggle with that.

And then he -- he was -- I think the -- the charge was -- there was a plea. I think it was -- he would have been charged with second degree murder, but then there was a plea, and then he was charged with manslaughter.

And -- so now we see him out in public and he was recognized as an Elder with one of the communities where he's registered now with. And while I was elected, I would see him out at those meetings. And I would go to sweat lodges in that same community, not knowing that he was there. And the -- the truth came out that -- that community recognized him as a -- as an Elder, and he would be in -- he would go to the same sweat lodge that I was going to until I found out that -- that one of the healers also recognized him as a -- as an Elder.

So I felt that the political space and my healing space and me trying to come home to the Territory it was all so, you know, in a way, you know, the -- in a way I felt violated. That I -- I couldn't live free from it. Like, I couldn't just not be -- not live my life the way I needed to.

And it was also a lot of lateral violence by Elders talking about my mother. That my mother, you know, deserved what she got. That I was just like my mother. That I had a -- you know, had a -- had a big mouth.

And I just -- I just -- struggling with the -1 2 - the balance between, you know, talking about how important the issue was and also letting her rest. Letting 3 -- also me feel like -- like it's okay to -- to move on. 4 5 And I -- I thought about the -- the -- the honouring her. And you know, then I -- then I started 6 thinking about the Gladue decision, and the impacts of 7 that, right, and the impacts of women trying to flee and 8 the level of, you know, funding on -- on reserves for 9 housing and on reserve for, you know, protective services, 10 11 whether it be police services. I kept thinking about that night, if she would have picked up the phone, what if 12 somebody had come to help her, would she still be alive? 13 14 I didn't realize I blamed myself because I was the last person to have seen her alive. 15 And even throughout this, I -- I know it's up 16 to the person to -- that the family member that's directly 17 impacted to participate, but even the question around 18 participating and the -- the public support around the 19 20 issue is -- is a tough environment because people don't know what to say, or people don't know what to do. 21 My family is -- is -- is separated, it seems. 22 I've -- so I've -- I've done things in my life to help 23 24 myself, but I know that there's more that I would like to do for my own healing. 25

I just recently resigned because of the
lateral violence and the discrimination that I was facing,
being a woman. And I think only women can know what that
feels like. And I know that there's men out there that are
supportive.

You know, but I want to just talk a little bit about my mother. She -- and this is been on my mind. She would go and check her nets out on the lake and came back with a really sore back, and I wondered what happened, and then they were speaking Ojibway about a (indiscernible) dropping water on them and there was no fire out there. You know, and I -- I just think about that.

That there's so much resentment about our Treaty rights, and who we are on this land and even the fact that I'm -- we're the only ones that could carry feathers. There's -- there's that racism out there that exists.

And, you know, throughout this whole process, doing our best to humanize these women and our secret ancestors and getting those teachings about -- about who they are and who we are in this life, and feeling guilted into talking about them, or having a vigil and what -- what that's all about and how -- how do we honour them? And some people don't want to participate because they want to let their loved one rest.

And I don't have permission to talk about the other three women, but I -- but I feel as though I -- I need to also say my dad, before he passed away, talked about his sister, Nancy Blackhawk (phonetic) being found in the river in Whitefish Bay. And my cousin, Phyllis Kejick (phonetic), was also strangled in Winnipeg. I want to mention her and honour her. And my cousin, Rena Landon (phonetic), there was no autopsy completed, and she was found frozen with bruising all over her body. And there was rumours about who may have murdered her or harmed her.

So I -- I thought -- I struggled with that because on my -- my dad's side of the family, they've -- they've, kind of -- they don't really talk to me or accept me. And -- but my dad told me -- I believe, he told me for a reason, knowing that I would say something, knowing that it bothered him, and I think our -- our families and our spirits are quite strong. They -- they can see and feel things.

And I know that -- that I need to look to the -- the future, and I hope that everything that I've -- I've said about that story. I know I feel like it's not a complete story because my family isn't here. They may remember things back then when he was sentenced, or any -- anything that had to do with making the case stronger; I'm not sure. But what I do know is that -- that he -- that it

wasn't just a freak accident because his behaviour prior to
her -- prior to that night, or early morning, I don't know
when exactly he -- he -- he beat her to death.

But he showed up at our -- and I had sprained my ankle and I was on crutches, and he showed up was -- I can't remember, it was like the coldest night of the winter and I couldn't believe he had walked and started knocking at the door and he was drunk. And he -- my mother -- I could tell she was afraid, and I stood up to him then. I - I've stood up to him after. I approached him and -- and confronted him about her murder.

And anyway, just when he was there he -- that -- just that night to -- it was maybe two weeks before he took her life, he showed up, and I remember having to kick him out. I kicked him out. And I was on a chair and I had my crutches and I was so angry and I was able to get him out of the house because he was upsetting my mother. And the look my mother had was, you know, of fear. She was afraid of him, and so I think he was already exhibiting violent behaviours prior to her murder.

And I'm not sure what type of systemic changes could happen, with the -- the criminal and justice section in regards to ensuring that, you know -- that cases are treated differently. I don't think they -- and I know, you know, it's such a big system I feel overwhelmed about

it. 1 2 But I -- I -- just thinking about that -- the post-traumatic stress disorder. I had no idea that I was, 3 you know -- that I had trauma. I had no idea. I had no 4 5 idea that, you know, all of what happened had such an impact on me. I -- I drank on the weekends, and I -- I 6 worked to try to take care of our home. I tried to paint 7 the walls, and everything. 8 And -- and I -- and then I just -- after my 9 siblings got their grade 12, and my brother was able to 10 11 graduate within that same year. My sister graduated. And then I went off to -- to school and --12 13 but I -- you know, started to pick up on (indiscernible) 14 items and I haven't -- you know, I've been on the Red Road for almost ten years. In May, next year, it will be ten 15 years. So that's -- I've been just doing what I can to 16 17 take care of myself. My mom is buried out on the -- the island 18 there, and we've gone there maybe a couple of times, to her 19 20 grave. And I know that there's -- there's funding programs, but I think the level of -- or the lack of 21 support in my own community -- I feel like I can't access -22 - I can't access those -- those funds. 23 24 There was some MMIWG events or activities

that were done and we weren't asked to participate. We

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were never asked. There was a powwow also planned and we were treated like after the fact, if that, until I said something. I felt like I was always coming in and -- and saying, "You know, this is wrong. You need to get families involved." I've always felt like there was lack of access to our own healing.

There's no support. No one ever says, "How are you? Like, well, okay, well you know we have this program. What do you need. Let's -- let's help you." I never felt that, or it wasn't done.

And feeling discriminated against because I had left the community and even discriminated and lateral violence because I don't have a house there. I had to remind people that I did live in the community. And I did live there. This is where my mom lived. And reminding people that it happened. That there was a murder in Shoal Lake, and there may have been another murder in Shoal Lake.

My mother was very -- she was very private about things. She had this sacredness about her and I'm always very mindful of that.

I had an incident with one of the murderer's family members, where he told me that it wasn't him who did it. He said, "It wasn't him who did it." And he was trying to talk about the -- it was almost like -- like the cultural side of things, like -- the bad medicine side.

1	And I I found that so hurtful. I find it
2	hurtful that that how can you say that to somebody who
3	lost her mother? Almost almost relieving the murderer
4	of his act. Of his of his his own actions.
5	Almost like somebody took him over and and made him do
6	it, and that is beyond human, I think.
7	You know, and my mother took care and of
8	children in the community. There was people there was
9	kids who would get dropped off for a couple of weeks and
10	she always took care of them.
11	[Three sentences redacted - Rule 55].
12	And some of the things I've also struggled
13	with with this issue is that women are being sexually
14	harassed harassed on reserve and don't have and
15	sometimes it's from our own leadership. They don't they
16	don't feel like they have anywhere to go.
17	I often felt like that there's there's
18	even been some some jealousy around the issue, which is
19	really sick. I'm just going to say that. It's it's
20	been sickening. And disheartening where I've gotten
21	lateral violence about doing some of the work. Had a
22	complaint at the Grand Chief level about me doing this kind
23	of work and, you know, think about about that.
24	And I don't think I should have to keep
25	saying, it's it's happened to me and my family, and

25

1	and I and I shouldn't have to feel that way. Or that
2	it's all it's it's almost been it's it
3	wasn't something I asked for. It wasn't something my
4	mother deserved. My mother didn't deserve that. Nobody
5	deserves that, no woman, no man, deserves to be beaten to
6	death, or made to feel unsafe in this country.
7	My mother deserved a house. My mother
8	deserved a job where she felt that she could contribute.
9	Her grandchildren deserved a grandmother there to support
10	them and be happy for them when they went to school. She
11	was very happy for people when they graduated.
12	And I hope that there is support for families
13	of MMIWG to pursue education so that they can honour their
14	families. I hope the National Indian Brotherhood Trust
15	Fund makes room for families to pursue education because
16	it's going to help. It's going to help them contribute to
17	their lives, contribute to their communities, but also
18	honour their loved ones through through through
19	education.
20	I I felt really anxious. I had a lot of
21	anxiety and I'm grateful that my partner and my best friend
22	here have been so patient and caring and understanding. I
23	hope that my family knows I love them.
24	I belong to that community, but I've never

felt like they've -- I felt almost bullied out of my own

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1 community. That's my community too.

2 I passed tobacco when the Commission was in Shoal Lake 39 during the -- was it the spring assembly or 3 fall assembly, fall assembly, right? The fall assembly, 4 5 and tobacco was accepted, and I had talked about the fact that my mom was buried there. And it was important to give 6 testimonies on reserve because that cycle of violence 7 happens there. And it's almost like when you're doing it 8 in an urban setting, it's almost like a denial that --9 that's why I felt it was important to pass tobacco, but it 10 11 wasn't honoured.

The cultural rights of women should -- should -- should have been at the forefront of this Inquiry. My mother had human rights. She had Treaty rights. She had inherent rights. She had Charter rights. She had cultural rights. She had rights to the land, and that's where she is right now. She's -- her -- her bones are in the ground out on the lake, on an island. And we've only been back there once to go see her grave, and it was in the wintertime.

I don't have a picture of her. I have two pictures of her, but I -- I didn't have a chance to get them restored or anything.

I -- I have an original dress, and there's other two family members from Shoal Lake 39 that we got red

dresses -- original dresses made for, and for me that was important, for me to do as a -- a community leader so that they can honour and heal.

But then the rights of Indigenous women, I hope -- I hope that throughout this, that those -- the lack of clear rights for us change. That we -- that we're equal maybe with non-Indigenous women, where we are equal with Indigenous men or -- where we would be, you know, just thinking about where we're at. I know that some people think that we're -- we're on this -- we're rising and we're going to take power away from -- from someone or some thing. I -- I don't think it should be -- it should be viewed as that.

And during my campaign, I ran in the -- the Ontario election. And on the day of the election, my mother's murderer was outside of my campaign headquarters and I -- I'm not sure if any other candidates went through that.

But, you know, it was -- it was -- I -- I didn't want to tell any of my family too because they -- they don't know what to do when they see him. They get triggered and I -- I hope and pray that -- that they seek healing and find out how best to -- to take care of themselves in that moment because it can be very toxic.

It's -- it's been -- it's been so toxic to see him being

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1	held up like a respected Elder. And, you know, it's
2	it's it's there's no there's no fairness. There's
3	no justice in that.
4	And, you know, just seeing the the the
5	effects poverty has in our communities. Gave me a
6	nightmare within the past two weeks. And, you know, then
7	getting ready for this, knowing that it wasn't going to be
8	in in a round house it was was quite heartbreaking.
9	I don't know if I just I just hope that
10	every family member out there knows that they're in the
11	process of healing, and I'm in the process of healing,
12	we're all in the process of healing, and this, although
13	very uncomfortable and difficult, isn't for nothing.
14	And I want to thank you too, for for
15	listening, and I want to say migwetch to my mom, and
16	migwetch to my Aunt Nancy Blackhawk, and migwetch to Rena
17	Landon, and migwetch to Phyllis Kejick for being our sacred
18	MMIWG sisters, migwetch. Migwetch for tobacco.
19	MS. TIAR WILSON: So, I have a few questions
20	if you were willing to still talk some more.
21	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Sure.
22	MS. TIAR WILSON: You mentioned there was a
23	trial.
24	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.

MS. TIAR WILSON: So he was convicted and he

1	went to jail?
2	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
3	MS. TIAR WILSON: Do you know for how long?
4	MS. KAREN KEJICK: That I'm not entirely
5	sure. I think he was in jail for maybe a year-and-a-half.
6	Less what do they say, less time served.
7	MS. TIAR WILSON: Two days less a day I
8	mean, two years less a day, or something.
9	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Two years less a day some
10	yeah, something like that, yeah yeah.
11	MS. TIAR WILSON: And that was for
12	manslaughter, right?
13	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
14	MS. TIAR WILSON: You mentioned that you
15	kicked him out of the house two weeks before
16	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
17	MS. TIAR WILSON: this happened? I'm not
18	understanding the connection. Like, why why was he
19	going to your mom's house?
20	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Well, they were they
21	were common-law, right, they were common-law. And I don't
22	know why he showed up that night, when it was really cold.
23	You know, and what he was saying to her what made her so
24	upset and it was like she was she was afraid, and that's
25	why I, you know, I intervened and I kicked him out.

1	MS. TIAR WILSON: And I know you mentioned
2	that you don't want to remember dates, but the
3	Commissioners would probably wonder, like, what year this
4	happened? Do you do you remember what year she passed.
5	MS. KAREN KEJICK: 1996 or 1997.
6	MS. TIAR WILSON: Okay, and then you that
7	wasn't her house, she was living in her her mom's house?
8	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah. Yeah, like, my
9	my grandma already passed and we all inherited the house, I
10	guess, the Band house.
11	MS. TIAR WILSON: And why I'm asking that
12	question is because we talk about the systemic and root
13	causes of violence. And hearing you speak throughout your
14	your testimony I'm trying to figure out how to word
15	this. Women aren't necessarily valued in your community,
16	is that safe to say? Like, they don't get access to their
17	own homes. Like, can you explain that? Is it men that get
18	the homes in your community usually versus women, or
19	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Well, in in my case,
20	yes. In my case, she didn't or in my family's case, she
21	didn't have her her own house, right. And and I
22	don't have my own didn't have my own house, right, and
23	there's a lack of housing everywhere, right, yeah.
24	MS. TIAR WILSON: Then you lived in the house
25	after?

1	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
2	MS. TIAR WILSON: That must have caused a lot
3	of obviously pain, but like, that must have been very
4	difficult. It caused a lot of hardships within your family
5	because of that; fair to say?
6	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
7	MS. TIAR WILSON: You also mentioned that you
8	resigned, but you didn't quite you weren't clear about
9	that. Can you explain what your role was and why you
10	resigned?
11	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Could I just go back up to
12	the housing?
13	MS. TIAR WILSON: Yeah.
14	MS. KAREN KEJICK: So my my siblings also
15	lived in there by themselves; and they often felt like they
16	were afraid to live in there. Like, there was some
17	like, it was it had a haunted eerie feeling to it.
18	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
19	MS. KAREN KEJICK: And they wouldn't they
20	wouldn't be they wouldn't be comfortable there at night
21	by themselves. Even when I was there, it never it never
22	felt it never felt warm.
23	MS. TIAR WILSON: Oh.
24	MS. KAREN KEJICK: It was really hard to keep
25	a fire going and and keep it it was just had a

creepy, eerie feeling, and I had insomnia after living
there.

And we -- we loved that area, even though that happened there, and my cousin who was not a Band member and now there's her husband, who's a registered Band member, transferred. I felt we were bullied out of that house because they were -- they were moving, right, and they just showed up with their stuff, right. And I -- I feel -- I struggled with that because my siblings really loved the area.

It's right near the lake, and there's a point there where I would go also for -- to have pipe ceremonies, but I can't go back there now because they -- you know, they probably moved it. You know, they still do, but that's what -- I haven't been back there since, so I almost that we were bullied out of that land. So it's -- yeah, just to -- just to share with that and felt -- yeah, I felt that we were bullied out of -- out of there. And I struggled with trying to move on for healing purposes, but my -- my family is -- my siblings lost -- we lost that land, yeah.

Then with my role, I was on council, but dealing with -- you know, the -- the effects of, you know, residential school and a lot of violence, the lack of services, I guess, yeah, just everything that we've --

1	we've been through. There's always there's there's
2	been loss over time, and it's almost like we're always in
3	crisis mode, and that there wasn't a safe place for me to
4	to heal.
5	The some of the comments made about this
6	work. I've had harassment from a man there, consistent
7	harassment, you know, coming to my office and asking and
8	this this happened after I came from the Families First
9	(phonetic) gathering in Thunder Bay. I I I
10	can't I think it was in the wintertime, but after the
11	weekend, I was in the office and then this man came in and
12	started acting aggressive and making inappropriate sexual
13	comments about who I did over the weekend. And I would try
14	to raise that issue, right, sometimes I would be called an
15	f'ing C, you know, by another disgruntled community member.
16	And and I've had to take on a contract so
17	I could pay for my rent to live and continue to serve in my
18	community because of student loans and high cost of living
19	here in Kenora. I would ask Chief and council, my
20	colleagues, if it was okay to take this on, "Yes." The
21	next thing, you know, I'm being harassed about it.
22	I I hurt my back during a state of
23	emergency, we ran out of water at our water treatment plant
24	and I had to carry those 40-pound jugs, and I realized if
25	if we're out of water, then the community's going to be

susceptible to infection because there's elderly and people
there with diabetes, right.

3 MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.

ws. Karen Kejick: It's a huge human right violation if we don't have access to -- to clean water, so -- or no water, access to water, so lifting the -- those jugs I -- I hurt my back, and just no support for me taking time off, or the drive there I would be really stiff, so physically, emotionally, spiritually, it would just be really hard to try to do some really good work in the community. And I would feel, you know, I'd often say, "Why were fighting me about bringing early childhood education to the community? That's a good thing." It -- it just was so hard. And I would think about -- just think about those things, and I needed to just separate myself from it because I hadn't taken time. I hadn't given myself the permission to -- to just focus on myself.

And then I ran in the provincial election, before that, Chief and council gave me -- I sat with them again and they said, "Yeah, for sure, go ahead, go for it. We'll take over your portfolios." Little did I know that, in my absence, they were pursuing legal advice on my removal from office. I know they can't do that; that's the Chief and council.

But I thought -- and then I was docked pay

1	when I had never taken any vacation days, which also caused
2	me financial hardship because I needed to take care of
3	myself. I needed a week off to take care of myself and
4	they docked me pay without telling me or asking me
5	anything.

And then, you know, having -- everything was just, kind of, all -- there was always something there that made me feel like I was being treated unfairly as a woman. I always go back and say, "Well, you know, previous male councillors before were never docked pay when they were absent for a long time out of the office even over, you know, what they were doing."

I felt that I was targeted and discriminated against, even with the Missing and Murder Indigenous Women and Girls issue, that comment about me chasing dead women, you know, when they posted out in Facebook because I -- I didn't feel like I had the support within leadership. I created a file for MMIWG or my portfolio, but yeah, I'm continuing to receive comments like that.

Where if I talked about, you know -- if I addressed somebody -- a man -- that man who came and asked me who I did over the weekend. I told him I couldn't shake his hand because that very comment that he made is contributing to the toxic culture in our society, in our communities, that allows for violence against women to

continue. And he took that and spun it and, you know,

created this -- this dynamic where I was, you know, "You

can't say anything to her, or she's a -- she's a bitch."

She's a -- you know, that I'm this horrible person, and I'm

this horrible -- horrible person, so I -- so I resigned.

But the day I resigned, I spent time in a circle with women and I told them about some of the reasons why I resigned and gifted them with a feather, and -- and we -- we made hand drums, so that was our feasting of our hand drums that night. And I thought that's so beautiful because it's almost like it came full -- full circle. So there was a ceremony involved and kind of me stepping out of the -- stepping out of that role.

But I really hope that women in politics, women in leadership roles that, you know, maybe they're, I know there needs to be more of us, but the support system isn't necessarily there.

And if I were to make a -- a case for harassment, I'm not sure if I would have the funds or legal advice or a legal advisor that would be willing to take that on. I know went to an organization here asking if they can give me free legal advice and they said, "No, it's -- if it's against another organization, we can't." So there's, you know, there's a huge barrier, I think to even trying to stand up for your rights. I find it's just

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almost like the default is easier after you just walk away 1 2 and then what happens -- what happens? Nothing, right. It's -- it's -- there has to be more supports. 3 MS. TIAR WILSON: So what year was that? 4 5 MS. KAREN KEJICK: That I resigned? MS. TIAR WILSON: Yeah. 6 7 MS. KAREN KEJICK: I just resigned almost 8 three weeks ago. MS. TIAR WILSON: Oh, just recent? 9 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah -- yeah. 10 11 MS. TIAR WILSON: Was -- were you the only woman in leadership in your community? Because there are 12 13 other --14 MS. KAREN KEJICK: During the term, yeah. But there has been, we had a woman Chief, women council 15 members, yeah. 16 17 MS. TIAR WILSON: I know you mentioned that you don't -- you feel like you don't have the right or the 18 permission to speak about other women, but you mentioned 19 20 that you created an MMIWG file. I think the Commissioners would be interested to know, like, if -- if you -- like, 21 how many -- if you were keeping track of how many women in 22 23 your community that might have died because of physical 24 violence, or more violence against women and girls.

MS. KAREN KEJICK: M'hm. Well, it's not like

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1	a physical file, per se, right, like, just that I would
2	within that file, it it almost gave me the mandate to
3	speak out about MMIWG within my councillor role, but also I
4	know that there is yeah, there's there's women from
5	my community who've gone missing and have been murdered.
6	One of you know, and I and I feel like it's it's
7	not my place to to speak on their behalf, because I'm
8	not I'm not a community leader anymore, and I'm not I
9	don't have permission to to share. And I I know it's
10	probably kind of hard because we want to make sure we
11	because that's the truth. There's truth to you know,
12	those other women. I know a family member said, "I prefer
13	not to talk about my sister."
14	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
15	MS. KAREN KEJICK: "Because I want to let her
16	rest." I've tried inviting, at the time, a community
17	member to come and participate and he he just couldn't -
18	- he couldn't talk about it, you know, but there there's
19	a few unfortunately (indiscernible).
20	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
21	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
22	MS. TIAR WILSON: And that's fair that you
23	you don't have to speak about it, but I just have to
24	address it.

I guess, part of that role too then would be

1	I don't want to put words in your mouth, but I'm trying
2	to connect that education part because it seems that you're
3	trying to do education as an advocate, you know, as well as
4	part of your healing, but also in getting the community to
5	understand that this issue is huge. So in that role, was
6	it I mean a lot of speaking engagements, but I guess in
7	a way it was also is it safe to say speaking to younger
8	women and younger girls and trying to find that safe space
9	for them amongst your community?
10	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah. Well, I worked with
11	Treaty 3 police and we focused on youth girls and all
12	girls' gatherings around that violence and had powwows to
13	honour and empower Indigenous women and girls, right, so,
14	yeah, creating those spaces for for women and girls.
15	MR. GARY ADEN: Can I add and Karen also
16	started the Green Lights ceremony in Treaty 3.
17	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
18	MR. GARY ADEN: Or in communities where
19	(indiscernible) lights communities to recognize that these
20	were safe.
21	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Was safe houses.
22	MR. GARY ADEN: Yeah.
23	MS. KAREN KEJICK: That wasn't the original,
24	but it turned out that way.
25	MR. GARY ADEN: Yeah.

1	MS. KAREN KEJICK: So the original intent of
2	the Green Lights thank you for bringing it up. I almost
3	forgot about that. But the original intent of the Green
4	Light strategy was if you had a green light outside of your
5	home, you were committed to having a violent-free home.
6	Like you were committed to having a healthy home, whatever
7	that healthy home looked like.
8	And that was, you know, to empower
9	communities to like, talk about violence, but also,

communities to -- like, talk about violence, but also, okay, so what do we recognize? What do we call the Iskatewizaagegan women? And there was two guiding principles, I guess, our seven -- two of the seven teachings that guided it was (speaking Native language) and -- like, it's been a while since I -- it was courageousness and -- courageousness and respect (speaking Native language) right, because we -- when we think about respect there isn't any for Indigenous women, or even in -- you know -- in that cultural space too, right.

So some of the things that have come forward as well, I've had a -- a male healer say this to me in front of sacred items, I've had this happen, what do I do, you know? What do I do about it? I've had somebody say this in the workplace, and I feel like there's no recourse. There's no one there to support me. I've had women talk to me about that and struggling to help, you know, young women

1	who have also been you know, gone through sexual
2	assault, and I've heard that they're also it's important
3	to include them in the Inquiry because they're still living
4	they're still walking around.
5	MS. TIAR WILSON: Yeah, and we do speak with
6	survivors who, you know, choose to come forward because
7	some obviously it's very personal and some women choose
8	not to talk, right, but we have spoken with survivors. And
9	a lot of times too, somebody comes in and they speak about
10	their loved one and then they start to tell their own story
11	in in the story as well, right. And we hear about
12	well, all the factors, like, for example, you explained in
13	the beginning that you have war vets was it your great
14	grandparents?
15	MS. KAREN KEJICK: My grandfather.
16	MS. TIAR WILSON: Your grandfather.
17	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah.
18	MS. TIAR WILSON: And so that trauma he
19	carried from war, well, from serving, came back to the
20	family, right, so that's probably the systemic violence
21	that the Commissioners look at. The other thing is like
22	residential schools. Do you know was there residential
23	schools in your family history?
24	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah, my my dad and my
25	I believe my mom went for a while. And that's another

1	thing. She never had the chance to talk about that, and I
2	don't I don't know how long she went. I know that there
3	was a St. Mary's mentioned. Where she might have went to
4	St. Mary's. Then somebody told me that she didn't. That
5	my grandpa hid her, or something. I don't know. So I
6	don't know that that side, right.
7	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
8	MS. KAREN KEJICK: And I think that somebody
9	said, "Well, your mom never got a chance to participate in
10	that IRS process because she was murdered. She didn't get
11	to talk about that, right."
12	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
13	MS. KAREN KEJICK: And if she did, and I I
14	and that's part of what I also need to do too, I think,
15	is look back and find out exactly where she went to school,
16	right.
17	But I know that during that during that
18	whole process, I felt almost oppressed oppressed because
19	she wasn't here, and if she did, she didn't get a chance to
20	heal from from that, right, so, yeah. And I think there
21	was seven residential schools in Treaty 3.
22	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
23	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah. It's see, even
24	hearing, you know, that that trauma and everything that
25	my grandpa went through. So he's they're they're

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1	doing a name change ceremony here in Kenora, so it's going
2	to be called the David Kejick Armoury in his honour.
3	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
4	MS. KAREN KEJICK: And that's coming up. I
5	was leading that file, and then I I built a or, you
6	know, had a eagle staff made and then that eagle staff was,
7	kind of, taken from me as well. So when I talked about
8	spiritual violence that happened. You know, it's almost
9	like, how dare women how dare our women lead after. How
10	dare our women, you know, take control or, you know,
11	because I had that eagle staff at my at my place there,
12	and it it wasn't completely finished. We were waiting
13	for replicas of his my grandpa's awards, and I was going
14	to make add (indiscernible) shells, because there was also
15	(indiscernible) to the staff and it was taken by the
16	Elder and the Chief decided that it should belong at the
17	school. It was pretty hurtful.
18	My mom really loved her dad, and she would
19	cry for him, and she would listen to Johnny Horton. I
20	don't know if you know Johnny Horton, but he sings, like,
21	war songs. Yeah, so she was pretty pretty proud of him
22	so.
23	I remember somebody saying that to me and I
24	felt upset about it's almost like, again, that that

karma. It's almost like that karma, well, you know, this

might have happened because of something way back. And
then it's like almost, like, we're paying for it and -- and
-- and I always had issues with that. Again, it's almost,
like, that -- it's almost like wanting to put a reason, a
spiritual reason, and almost excuse it away from the
murderer, and the murderer's act, you know, it's -- it's
spiritual act, you know.

And because then we don't -- we almost also hear about the fear-based teachings. Like, don't -- don't pick that up. Maybe you shouldn't do it that way or you shouldn't -- and it's -- it's almost -- I mean, where do you go, like, and being almost shamed, I guess, well you should have done it this way. You should have did it that way.

I mean. I remember making the drums in my community, and I'm like -- it was almost like I was waiting for the cultural police to show up --

MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.

MS. KAREN KEJICK: -- like, someone to come and tell us we can't do that because -- I'm like, no -- no one's coming -- no one's come. But even having that thought wasn't -- wasn't -- it was something I had to deal with because I think it's in -- it's almost engrained. There's that fear, you can't -- you can't do that. You shouldn't do that, or -- or you better make sure you do it

1 right.

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Like, you know, I was just -- I know when my 2 mom was alive, I -- I went and cried by her maday 3 (phonetic) stuff, not understanding -- not understanding 4 5 what maday was. And she put her -- her sacred items out in the bush, and maybe there's a reason why I'm bringing it 6 up, and maybe there's a reason why we feel we were bullied 7 out of that land. Because my mom made it sacred by putting 8 her maday stuff there. Apparently when you put your maday 9 stuff out, your -- your tree, that's a sacred spot where 10 11 you go back and want to pray. So, you know, thinking back and -- and maybe that's why. 12

But my sister has horses and my mom had her own horse. Her name was Maude (phonetic), but even my sister had to fight to get and keep her horses and clear land for her horses. And I remember while I was still on council, we were going through a claims process, and I brought that up and the person that was against her having horses was sitting there and I said, "You know," I said, "The horses are back. The horses are back. We used to have horses as people."

And learning also about the -- the history, right, of my community, we had -- we had Garden Islands and I thought, well, and I had the fisheries file, and I also felt close to my parents with that file. Our dads are from

the same community and they probably really -- if they were 1 2 both alive they'd probably really be really dark skin right now from being out -- from being out on lake fishing, 3 right. And I -- I always felt almost that I -- that I --4 5 that I've been, you know, gypped in a way because our -our dads would know all that. They would know where to go. 6 7 My dad, when he was five or six years old, him and his friend [J.M.], ran away from residential 8 school, and they knew a lake, they walked from CJ, where it 9 is now, Rabbit Lake, and walked through the islands all --10 11 all the way home, five and six years old, and my dad, they -- they'd build fires along the way. Like, I couldn't 12 imagine being five -- five years old, like, walking out 13 14 there. So -- and my dad blamed himself for my mom's 15 death saying, "If she stayed with me, she -- that wouldn't 16 have happened to her." And my dad just went off the deep 17 end after that. He was drinking more and not working, 18 yeah, -- but he -- and my mom -- my mom -- I remember the 19 20 last week that she was alive, we spent time talking, and she was telling me about my dad. And she said, "I still 21 love your dad." And I just hung onto that and I held onto 22 23 that because, you know, now they're together. So it's -- it's been -- it's been hard 24 growing up without parents, a mother. And I know my -- my 25

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siblings carry trauma. And I -- I used to feel guilty 1 2 about seeking healing on my own because they weren't -- or -- or I didn't know if they were, but if they were -- if 3 they weren't able to do that for themselves, then I would 4 5 feel quilty because they weren't. So I always -- you know, pray -- pray for them. 6 7 And my nieces and nephews and I don't think they know -- I know my little nephew DJ (phonetic) 8 (indiscernible) he -- he -- he couldn't sleep one night 9 until he saw a picture of my mom. And he must have been 10 11 about five years old. He says, "Where's your mom?" And I didn't how to -- I didn't know to tell him that his Kookum 12 13 was her. Like, how can you say that? How can you have that conversation? "Oh, you know," and I'd say, "Um," then I 14 would say, "Okay, humanize her. Let him know who she was." 15 I says, "You know what, your -- your Kookum loved to do 16 this, and your Kookum, you know, would have loved you. She 17 would have just loved you and you would have been in her 18 house. And she would have fed you bannock." And -- and 19 20 then I showed him a picture of her, and he says, "Oh." But he's only -- yeah, he was -- he was just a boy when he --21 when he asked me that. And so I -- I talked about that, 22 23 and how do you have that conversation with kids? How do 24 you tell them about that?

And then even the -- the trauma, and I hope

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1	that that they have the support and yeah, it's
2	it's been a little tricky with that, trying to let them
3	know, but also being an auntie. You know, kind of, trying
4	to describe my my sister's parenting, it's it's not
5	been easy.
6	But one of my nephews does call me auntie
7	Kookum, so when he when he called me that I felt
8	honoured that I was being recognized as a Kookum because my
9	mom wasn't there, right. So I would take on that role of
10	teaching them and showing them and getting them to
11	participate in our culture.
12	And and my little niece, Sable {phonetic}
13	no coaching whatsoever, calls me grandma. "Grandma." And
14	people think that she's coached, but she's not. And people
15	will just be, you know, kind of, surprised about that.
16	They think they're, you know, children are so smart. They
17	are so smart. And they're just little healers.
18	MS. CHERYL GERVAIS: (Indiscernible).
19	MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah yeah.
20	MS. TIAR WILSON: I just want to check in.
21	It's 3:11, we've been talking about for about an hour-and-
22	a-half now. Do you feel like you want to continue, or do
23	you want to take a break? Do you feel like there's nothing
24	else you need to say?

MS. KAREN KEJICK: No. I -- I feel -- I'm at

peace now. Yeah, I -- I feel like I've covered -- I've 1 2 covered everything that I wanted to -- to say. Yeah. MS. TIAR WILSON: We spoke a lot about 3 culture today, and one of the things that stood out for me 4 5 was when you -- like, you just had this smile on your face when you started talking about your sobriety, your -- the 6 7 Red Road, and how you're going to be on it for ten years, 8 and I just -- I just want to congratulate you for that, and 9 for finding that space, that healing, because when you speak about it, you just -- I can see it on your face. 10 11 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah -- yeah. MS. TIAR WILSON: And it's difficult, like, I 12 13 -- I'm three years on that road myself, so hopefully can I 14 make it to ten like you. MS. KAREN KEJICK: Oh, you can. You will, 15 yeah -- yeah. 16 17 MS. TIAR WILSON: So do you want to wrap this up now? 18 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah. 19 20 MS. TIAR WILSON: You're -- you're okay? MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah. 21 MS. TIAR WILSON: You feel like you've been 22 23 heard today? MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah, I do. 24 MS. TIAR WILSON: All right, so I need to 25

- just check in again here --
- MS. KAREN KEJICK: Wait a minute, one more
- 3 thing.
- 4 MS. TIAR WILSON: Okay. Of course.
- 5 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Sorry. So if there's
- 6 something in a way to honour all of the the -- the women in
- 7 the Territory, that there needs to be a university built
- 8 here in the name of all the women because, you know, having
- 9 access to education is going to make things better here for
- the lives of the families.
- 11 The Families First principle is always what
- 12 I've maintained. And I drafted a document talking about
- that, and shared that with our wegimaawabid (phonetic).
- 14 And I also would like to thank the -- the Grand Council and
- all of the women helpers who've been beside -- beside me,
- not in front of me, beside me. And my -- my partner for
- just being there. And I can't watch violence on TV or I
- 18 get triggered. And my best friend for being here, again,
- 19 for the second difficult time that I've had and, I guess,
- there's been more.
- But she was there with me when I almost raped
- and I went to court in Rainy River. And there was -- this
- 23 -- this guy -- this -- this man named, or this guy named
- [R.] (phonetic) charged. I don't remember his last name,
- but at the time, the -- the officer was trying to get me to

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1	change the charge to just assault and, like, I I said,
2	"No." I said, "No. I that's what he was trying to do,
3	and that's what he should be charged for." So now it's on
4	his on his record. So she's she's been there.
5	And the violence has you know, I hope it -
6	- I hope it changes. I really hope it changes, and that
7	there's I know there's more work and good things and we
8	have to think about it. That this is that good should
9	come out of this good has to come out of it.
10	And I I was really angry when I came in
11	and now I feel at peace. Migwetch to the Iskatewizaagegan
12	clan who made the medicine, and migwetch for doing the work
13	that you're doing, it means a lot to me, and migwetch to
L4	this blanket here. I wondered about the blanket and here
15	it is. So it's there, finding that support. So I'm
16	feeling now loved, respected, heard, and supported today.
17	And I'm looking forward to moving on, moving
18	forward, and I hope to see that university here and a few
19	lawyers come out of the come out of that university as
20	well, so it would be a legal division there. I'm just
21	putting it out there. Yeah, anyway, migwetch, migwetch.

MS. TIAR WILSON: So we said we were going to end it. It's okay. I'm just -- so -- so this university you're talking about then, it's a recommendation to the Commissioners, like, to the National Inquiry to -- like, at

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1 this point in your -- in your area. MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah, in the Territory, 2 3 yeah. MS. TIAR WILSON: Okay. Is there any other 4 5 recommendations? MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yes. There's lots. 6 7 MS. TIAR WILSON: Do you want to --MR. GARY ALLEN: I --8 9 MS. KAREN KEJICK: I was going say I'd like 10 to see --11 MS. TIAR WILSON: You want to --MS. KAREN KEJICK: -- recommendations. 12 13 MS. TIAR WILSON: -- take a break and think 14 about some recommendations? MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah, sure, yeah, I'll use 15 the bathroom, and ... 16 MS. TIAR WILSON: Okay, so give me one 17 second. It's 3:16 p.m. on Wednesday, August 15th, 2018. 18 This is Tiar Wilson here, and we are taking a quick break 19 20 before we get into some recommendations. Okay. --- Upon recessing at 3:16 p.m. 21 --- Upon reconvening at 3:37 p.m. 22 23 MS. TIAR WILSON: Good afternoon again Commissioners, it's 3:37 p.m., Wednesday, August 15, 2018. 24

It's Tiar Wilson, and we are back to continue the testimony

with Karen, and we're going to talk about recommendations,
among other things, but I'll just get her to start -- start
where she needs to start.

MS. KAREN KEJICK: Hello, again, I just wanted to raise some issue we're facing here in the north, in terms of culturally appropriate services and safe spaces for Indigenous women and girls. I've been involved in the — the work, being also approachable to other Indigenous women.

I've been pulled aside and told things about some of the organizations that are providing services to women, that they're not culturally appropriate. That the women in the Territory feel that there is a huge barrier in terms of Indigenous women ourselves leading these organizations and agencies, in that there's some of the —there's racism that they have to deal with. There's discrimination. There's shaming happening. You know, there's — there's not a lot of inclusion I think, in terms of how the programming was set up.

And some of these women have raised issues about the Ontario Native Women's Association in that, you know, some don't feel that they're represented by ONWA and, you know, I -- I've struggled with that because they're, you know -- you know, Native Women's Association of Canada was put in place to, you know, raise the profile of women,

1 and raise the status of women, but women in the communities
2 are feeling that disconnect.

And, you know, even to access transportation in terms of, you know, when they want to get out of violent experiences, the Kenora -- well, the Treaty 3 area is quite large, there's 55,000 square miles, and women are, you know, more susceptible to violence and trafficking if they're having to go to urban centres to access better housing or education. And even if they are coming to Kenora, there's a high cost of living here, rent goes anywhere from 1200 to \$1300 a month, and so they are trapped in poverty.

And then in terms of a -- a recommendation, I think that there needs to be a university here in the Territory. There's -- there's colleges, and I know that there's Seven Generations Institute that's moving towards that, but in terms of a university masters and PhD program, there needs to be that level of education here in the Territory for -- for women and girls to access. And we also need to be leading those organizations. We need to mandate ourselves in order to be self-determined and, you know, learning about board governance. Learning about budgeting. Learning about how to run a facility. Learning about land.

And that's another thing huge recommendation,

that our communities on reserve we're given parcels of land and I know that through specific claims processes that, you know, we are going to get some land back, but at the same time if we don't have our own land base, we're going to continue to struggle with all of the rapes and violence.

So I hope that, you know, the land issue and access to economic development, say through fisheries, if I wanted to open up my own fish processing plant, I need the support to do that. And then what -- what's the form to do that? It's -- it's easy for me to -- to come up with an idea.

You know, there needs to be more women in commerce, and how do we get there? You know, the -- pulling women out of poverty is -- is one of the -- the key issues in -- in making sure children are also safe.

Creating housing on reserve is so important, and in the urban areas for -- for children and for families, for Indigenous people. I mean, this is their -- this is our land, this is our Territory, and we need the -- to understand our power in that.

And we also need to deal with the racism.

The racism in our spaces. You know, I know, even entering into some business facilities, the comfortableness I feel, even when I'm asked, "Do you need any help?" And I start thinking, "Oh, my -- am I going to be followed around?"

1	Because I'm you know, dealing with the criminalization
2	stresses me out. It does. And I have to think my way
3	through it, "Oh, no, they're they're not going to follow
4	you around the store."

And, you know, looking at our own businesses, how do we get -- how do we empower ourselves to get those women in business? You know, Indigenous people in business, and create our own economy and then start looking at trade, right. Trade on a large scale.

We need to, you know, come together, how do we get through all of the -- the pain that we've been through, move forward as First Nations people.

You know, the -- also the -- the lateral violence against our own governments is pretty -- is pretty rampant, and, you know, you've hear the term Indian Act Chiefs, but in the meantime that's what we have. What message are we sending to our youth that if you sit on Chief and counsel you are -- you are, you know, nothing but an emotional punching bag, or you're just there to manage slavery or poverty.

It's -- it's -- so -- so how do we create good governance systems? How do we create good governance systems if we don't have those institutes teaching us about our full potential? Because we're very smart. We're really strong people, and very kind, and we're respectful.

1	So I see how we become so impacted when someone has a
2	racist comment, because we find that it goes against our
3	value system.
4	Even our value system we used to have

hunters come and drop off meat to my mother and my grandmother. And then after they weren't there, the hunters weren't coming anymore, because they weren't there. And I now have to buy walleye because, you know, there — there isn't that system there anymore, and how do we get back to that? You know, I could say all these things, but I also have be instrumental in — in that.

And as a -- as an advocate, I've -- I get tired. I really do get tired because I know that there's a lot of people rely on me to say things and do things that they don't necessarily feel comfortable with.

And to those women and those men out there that are so supportive, moving a nation forward, keep -- keep doing, but also take care of -- take care of yourself because burnout is so -- is -- is also hard to deal with.

And I need to say something about the level of protection and what self-determination means to -- to me. And -- and then I understand the Treaty. Our Treaty was signed October 3rd, 1873, then I start thinking, okay. So I need to tell my nieces and nephews that. I need to just share that online. I need to talk about Treaty and

1 what that means.

healing.

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2 And then our language (speaking Native language). You know, even -- even what I said there, if we 3 lose our language -- now that's almost like setting myself 4 5 up to believe that we're going to lose our language, and that's not the way I was taught. I was -- regard, you 6 7 know, even though my parents went to residential school, they still spoke the language. They had handed that to me. 8 And they would hold me up and -- and say, (speaking Native 9 language). And saying, "She speaks very well in Ojibway." 10 11 And it was giving -- giving me the -- the confidence. And then the -- the healing opportunities 12 13 that we have -- some of the healers I've talked to are 14 running sweats a lot. A lot people are coming for -- for

And then when I was asked in my community, what I was going to do about the -- I'll call them drugs, in the community. And I said, "Okay, so we're doing all this programming, and how much programming is done during the evening?" Okay, so we have somebody in the gym, you know, playing -- organizing volleyball, and the youth are, kind of, organizing themselves, which is -- which is really good to see. I don't need to do anything there. They're -- they're taking care of themselves, but just to you know, commend them on that.

1	But how many so again, right, how are we
2	distributing health programming dollars, if there is one
3	person in our community that's responsible for providing
4	health services, but in in the community in the
5	community itself, because of all the trauma we've been
6	through, and there's a lack of trust, lateral violence,
7	intergenerational resentment, my family versus your family.
8	Those are the real real issues that we face every day,
9	right.
10	So I'm going control some of this money and,
11	you know, and I'm just I'm just speaking as what, you
12	know, could or may not happen, or even, you know, financial
13	management as well, right. Some of our communities are
14	are under MRR MR plans or, you know, third party, I'm
15	not sure if that still exists right. How many agreements
16	are signed, you know, under duress?
17	So the the Treaty, right, was a solemn
18	agreement to say, we're going to share the and there's
19	only one interpretation of the Treaty, I think, you know,
20	so when I talk about my mom and that she had Treaty rights,
21	I I am putting that out there for her.
22	And Treaty education, I know that the Ontario
23	Government just cancelled the the the
24	curriculum there where or the history of the Treaties
25	would be included. I know that there's some good people

out there that are still working towards that. But that legislation is so important, and having our own curriculum developed by our own communities is something that's going to go a long way and help to deal with racism because it's -- it's, you know, it's such a huge issue, living -- having to -- to deal with that on top of the discrimination. need to have those -- to have that dialogue about how do you move forward?

Well, even with funding I've heard, "Oh that process is so tedious and it's -- you have to fill out form after form after form." So how do you streamline and create these programs and services that should be accessible to everyone.

You know, and then it's almost like, well, you have lack of internet services, lack of -- that would impact business, that would impact, you know, providing post-secondary program on reserve because you don't have those broadband services in your community.

And then you have all of these -- it's -- you have all of these little, say, for instance, okay, while you're -- you can clear cut now, you can go firefighting, all these seasonable opportunities, which -- which -- which could be good, but how do we get our full -- how do we participate fully in the economy, if we don't, you know, do it if -- do whatever we need to do. Investing in

ourselves. I think there should be more investments in housing, education, mental health programs, and really looking at -- and asking the families -- MMIWG about some of the services. I think there needs to be more follow-up about that.

And while, you know, one thing could be said to me, as an example, where I don't feel like I have support from my own community, and because of -- I don't know, maybe it's in my own mind, maybe it's -- it's from experience, but how do you make sure that you have health supports that are out there, and what does that mean? Or spaces to have ceremony.

When I think about it, having to drive down the highway and, you know, have a sacred fire in order to be here for 1:00 is, kind of, rushed, but we did it. But it also wasn't, you know -- I thought, man, if -- if I had my own house and I had, like, a -- a fire outside, you know, that is something that would -- would have been helpful, but it's -- it's not -- I've had to, kind of, maneuver around that.

But, you know, and looking at research,
having -- looking at the rates of violence in the
Territory. During provincial election, a gentleman was
telling me that -- his opinion, and his opinion, kind of,
got me thinking about the perception of Indigenous women

25	MS. TIAR WILSON: M'hm.
24	don't feel, like, it's safe.
23	want to just help bump her, so that's, you know, like, I
22	feel like there's Indigenous women from the community, I
21	when me and my partner walk down the highway, because I
20	I can't really walk down the highway. And I get paranoid
19	right, thinking about the wholistic medicine wheel, like I
18	Supports, for sure, you know, and then physical activity,
17	education around trauma that needs to to happen.
16	And even trauma, I think, there's more
15	negative comments. I I really don't, right.
14	I got the e-mail because I just I just don't want any
13	been waiting to participate. I haven't said anything since
12	of not, you know, I was openly have said that I was I've
11	helped and how hasn't it helped through, also, the Inquiry
10	can get pulled into that, right. And how has technology
9	Facebook just to, you know, for my own sanity because you
8	and it's shared on social media. And I've had to delete my
7	cycle of of violence that's perpetuated through humour,
6	not sure what to call it, but it's it's a it's a
5	women who participate in that. I don't I don't I'm
4	there's men who don't participate and there's also our own
3	disrespectful towards women and, you know, there's
2	the comments I see online are so derogatory and
1	from our Indigenous males. You know you know, some of

1	MS. KAREN KEJICK: And me and my cousin are
2	walking down the highway there exercising, and there was
3	two men that came around, like, on bikes and they went down
4	this trail, and I'm like, "Okay. Let's just go home." So
5	so I felt like, okay. I can't exercise, but I when I
6	think about, okay, well, there's a gym here in Kenora, I
7	can go and and work out there, but it costs money.
8	So, you know, then I think about all of the
9	the dog issue in the community, in, like, my community.
10	I know I've heard women say, "I want to go for a walk. I
11	wish I could go for a walk, but the dogs are just
12	there's so many of of them," right. So it it gets to
13	be really really, really huge, when I I think it
14	that, you know.
15	And I think about my mother and my sister
16	shared, or my brother my brother shared, he said, "You
17	know, ceremonies cost, it costs to travel. It costs to get
18	the food," which is he's absolutely right.
19	So when we're living in poverty, it's really
20	hard for women and and Indigenous people to participate
21	because tobacco has a cost, right. And I know there's
22	natural tobacco, but the levels of poverty, also impact our
23	participation in our own ceremonies, let let alone
24	having to deal with the the stigma attached, or the
25	fear-based teachings stemming from the Indian residential

backwards?

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1	school, or the jealousy and the resentment that comes with
2	walking a certain way, or holding a a sacred item, you
3	know, and that's just not it's not healthy. So how do
4	we get to celebrate who we really are when we're dealing
5	with all of the toxic baggage and the toxic culture that,
6	you know, impacts our communities every day?
7	And they and even the the how education
8	is perceived, you know, that fear, because some of the
9	communities, right, the education level and, right, the
LO	impacts from residential school, again, so a grade level
11	and then the capacity of the reading/writing level, what's
12	not to say that someone with education is is necessarily
13	a better citizen, but can understand the world, because we
L4	walk in both worlds, and that somebody that's educated
15	should not shamed or should not be discriminated against.
16	That was said to me, "Well, it's easy to target you, Karen,
17	because you're educated."
18	And I I just listen, and then I I
19	listen to that, and I'm, like and I think sometimes
20	we're we're backwards. But why why am I saying we're

You know, and then the *Gladue* decision, I've often said, shouldn't be applied when it comes to violence against woman, that shouldn't be applied, you know, I think that decision, you know, has impacts as well. The -- the

amount of Indigenous women as -- you know, at the Supreme Court level, you know, little girls need to -- need to see that, right, society needs to get comfortable with us being out there, with us being in mainstream politics, with us professors and -- and accept that -- that we are here and we need to coexist, so there needs to be that -- that constant dialogue.

And I -- I've often said this that, we need our -- we need our own Oprah in -- in Canada. We -- we need our own Indigenous Oprah, you know, to just take -- take people and talk to them on the couch, right, and have this -- this media space.

And, you know, media also has -- has to spell has to spell our First Nations correctly. I was called Cathy (phonetic) in one media story, and everyone focused on the fact that I was called Cathy, not on the fact I was actually talking about violence against women. We had a Red Ribbon Walk, and everyone was fixated on the fact that I was called Cathy. So it took away from what -- from some of the -- I felt that it took away from them the messaging.

And, you know, that's also -- and you're starting to see a little more now, I think with Ashley Callingbull on the cover of Chatelaine, is it? But we need more, you know, we've -- we've seen, you know, Dove (phonetic) try to work on some of the diversity there, but,

you know, there's -- it almost feels like there's only a 1 2 handful of even actors, right, that are out there. can we do more? 3 And it's -- so I -- I attended a -- a focus 4 5 group on women in leadership, and I -- I mean, I can't believe I have to caution people that I'm going to get the 6 -- the -- the dialogue is going to get uncomfortable, 7 because I'm going to talk about racism. And it got really 8 uncomfortably quiet, and I -- and I felt like all of a 9 sudden people who want to -- people just didn't want to 10 11 look at me, they were like I wasn't -- I wasn't at the meeting anymore. And it was a lot -- it was a lot -- it 12 13 was a lot easier I think to do that to me than actually 14 engage in dialogue. So I think there needs to be a report on 15 racism and -- and ask, you know, Canadians publicly, why 16 are you racist? That's -- why are you -- or, you know, and 17 I'm not sure if -- how that can be done. I'm not sure if 18 that -- that will create a boomerang effect, like, okay, 19 20 well, we want to talk about racism. It's pretty hard while this -- and if you do that, is it going to create more 21 racism, more racial tensions in every space. I don't, but 22 23 I think it's -- it's a worthwhile thing to say, you know. So I -- you know, and then the -- the 24 children in care, during my time on council, have -- have 25

seen how women's spirits are negatively impacted. It's
like their spirit gets weakened when their child is taken
away from them.

And how poverty disempowers men to -- to reach their -- to reach their potential, and even the -- this -- this statement.

Woman are the real leaders, women are -- are up-and-coming and women are taking on their role, and I've -- I've, kind of, observed when somebody is saying that out in public and have watched, you know, even, you know, in our own communities, wonder what that means, wonder what that means? Well, Band members are the ones that are, you know, I've often thought about that.

and, you know, racism in the Territory needs to be conducted, given that there was seven residential schools in the Territory. I think Ontario needs to reinstate that curriculum. The violence against women programs, I think should be legislated with core funding. You know, and I think women need to be part of that consultation process. I think that there needs to be curriculum developed. And I know that the -- that the -- the sex ed curriculum starts talking about relationships at an early grade level in terms of teaching that respect.

You know, and then and then organizations

there needs to be some type of mandatory program dedicated and -- in an honour of MMIWG women in those spaces, you know, where there's some kind of restoration process inside the organization. And that every organization, you know, commits to providing a violence-free, harassment-free workplace for -- for everyone. And then how do you model that? Okay, well, then, you know, I think there needs to be some kind of resources dedicated towards that, because women feel that they don't have a voice and, you know, also, men also encounter that too. You know, that sexual harassment.

And sometimes I've heard, "Well, we don't -we don't know. No one taught us how to be respectful. No
one taught us boundaries." And then even when someone is
trying to put a boundary up, it's -- they don't -- they
don't recognize it as a boundary, you know. Like, when a
woman says, "No," like, that consent, a woman says, "No,"
you -- you have to stop, you know.

The -- and then the protective orders, you know, I've heard a lot about that, you know, where they -- they didn't feel safe, you know, and I think that there needs to be also consultation, right.

And maybe there's some type of program that's developed for women wanting to work in leading those organizations. I know that there's -- you know, there's

that woman in business, you know, so all of those things
need to -- need to just come here, I think.

And women and young -- young women, right, are quite impressionable where they think that if I move to the city, my life is going to be better, but you know, they're actually targeted then, you know -- it's -- it's -- it's quite dangerous, right. So how do we make -- how do we make the environment conducive to -- to have them thriving, right.

I mean, our -- we want those violence rates to go down. The poverty level to go down. Our education outcomes to go up. Our access to all of these programs to be there, and -- and fully accessible to -- to them.

And then making sure that there's a continued voice for families throughout this, that we can revisit the recommendations. That we have an opportunity to say, "Wait a minute, I did see that. I'm glad that's going to be in the report." And if there's a process for that. And that families also be invited to the final report. I would -- I would love to be there for that. And -- and then there's more work to be done, right, around the recommendations.

And the -- the access to health services. I know some women travel to Winnipeg to receive those services, so there needs to be access to, you know, primary, secondary, tertiary care services here. You know,

I think there -- there needs to be a (indiscernible).

There was a report that was provided by the

Ontario Medical Officer of Health where there was a

comparison between Southern Ontario and Northern Ontario,

that Southern Ontario had -- sorry, Northern Ontario had

lower mortality rates than our southern counterparts here

in Ontario. So some those issues also have to be looked at

for sure.

And then the United Nations on the declaration on the rights of Indigenous peoples, right, that -- that all of those recommendations in that. And then the calls to action also be held and fulfilled, right, and on the minds of our leadership, even in the community levels -- at the community level that our communities understand what their rights are.

Some people don't understand, or don't know, and who teaches someone their rights when you don't have a human rights advocate, or a women's advocate in the -- in the Territory, right, somebody that has the skill set, well, how do you -- how do you do that? You have -- there's so much potential, and I hope that we -- we look at that and work together for the -- the betterment of women and girls, in honour of our MMIWG sisters. I think I've covered what I wanted to say.

MS. TIAR WILSON: Okay. I don't have any

- 1 questions from that. You -- you've shared a lot today.
- 2 You even came forward and expressed that you're a survivor.
- 3 You shared an instance with us, so thank you for feeling
- 4 comfortable in this space to share that and, you know, we
- 5 want to acknowledge you as a survivor yourself, so thank
- 6 you. Would you say you're comfortable enough? Do you feel
- 7 heard today?
- 8 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Yeah -- yeah.
- 9 MS. TIAR WILSON: And thanks for the -- some
- of the issue in the area too, so it's good to hear that.
- 11 And with that I'll close off.
- 12 MS. KAREN KEJICK: Okay.
- MS. TIAR WILSON: Commissioners, it's 4:14
- p.m. on Wednesday, August 15th, 2018, and it's Tiar Wilson,
- and I have had the honour of spending the afternoon with
- 16 Karen and her supports here at the Super 8 Hotel, I said
- we're in Kenora, right.
- 18 MS. KAREN KEJICK: You said we were in
- 19 Kenora.
- MS. TIAR WILSON: So I'll -- I'll end
- 21 this. I'm getting laughy now. I'll end the session now,
- so thank you.
- 23 --- Upon adjourning at 4:14 p.m.

LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Shannon Munro, Court Transcriber, hereby certify that I have transcribed the foregoing and it is a true and accurate transcript of the digital audio provided in this matter.

Shannon Munro

October 18, 2018