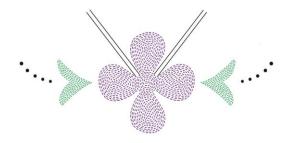
National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



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 1 Statement Gathering
Smithers, British Columbia
Northwest Community College



PUBLIC

Thursday September 28, 2017

Statement - Volume 18
Mike Robertson,
In relation to Chassidy Charlie & Doreen Jack

Statement gathered by Caitlin Hendrickson

INTERNATIONAL REPORTING INC.

41-5450 Canotek Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1J 9G2 E-mail: info@irri.net – Phone: 613-748-6043 – Fax: 613-748-8246

NOTE

Where not required by other statute, redactions to this public transcript have been made pursuant to Rule 55 of the Commission's Legal Path: Rules of Respectful Practice, which provides for "the discretion to redact private information of a sensitive nature where it is not material to the evidence to be given before distributing the information to the Parties. The National Inquiry will consider the public interest in releasing this type of information against the potential harmful impact on the individual whose personal information is at issue."

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NOTE

The use of round brackets () in this transcript indicates that amendments have been made to the certified transcript in order to replace information deemed inaudible or indecipherable by the original transcriptionist. The use of a strikethrough mark indicates where an error was found in the original transcription. Susan Grant, Legal Assistant with National Inquiry made all amendments on May 29th, 2019 at Vancouver, British Columbia. Ms. Grant listened back to the source audio recording of the proceeding to make the amendments.

1	Smithers, British Columbia
2	Upon commencing on Thursday, September 28, 2017
3	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: This is Caitlin
4	Hendrickson with the National Inquiry for Missing and
5	Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, speaking on the record
6	with Mike Robertson. He has travelled here from the south
7	side in B.C., just south of Burns Lake. And we're here in
8	Smithers, B.C. today on September 28th, 2017.
9	Mike, you're here to voluntarily give your
10	statement in the matter of missing women that you've had
11	involvement with over the years, including Chassidy Charlie
12	as well as Doreen Jack who disappeared with her family.
13	Present with us is Barb Sevin (ph)? Sorry?
14	MS. BARB SEVIGNY: Sevigny.
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Sevigny, sorry.
16	Health Manager with the National Inquiry.
17	And so your statement is going to be audio
18	recorded today and you've also indicated to us that you're
19	okay with us videotaping your statement.
20	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yes.
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can you please
22	confirm you're in agreement?
23	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah, I agree.
24	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. Thank you.
25	So you can start off wherever you like about what you have

to say there.

threw it in the dump.

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MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I've been around the 2 3 Cheslatta people since I was a teenager. (Inaudible) (My wife, I mean) my dad had a ranch in Grassy Plains. I heard 4 (hired) a lot of the men to tell my (inaudible) (cowboy for 5 6 him and put up hay). And ultimately I got acquainted with a new Chief that was elected in 1981. 7 I -- one -- just a short story, one Sunday 8 9 afternoon I went to the dump. Back then (it was just an open-pit dump) I just making big dump. And I backed up 10 there. It was a Sunday afternoon and I -- to unload some 11 stuff. And I looked around and here's old maps, old 12 documents, old correspondence all to do with the Cheslatta 13 Carrier Nation. And I started picking it up and I -- it 14 was all about the flood and the dislocation of those 15 people. So I gathered it all up and I knew that Albert 16

So anyway, I went back and gave all this stuff to Albert and he started telling me the story of the eviction. And to make a long story short, he asked me to help him and I've been with him ever since.

George (ph) had been elected Chief the day before. As it

turned out, the old Chief, he just took all this stuff and

So over the years I've became very -- well,

I became one of them and I've pretty well dedicated my life

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to help the people out of the position they were in back then. And it's just an ongoing thing. And through my 36, 7 years I've witnessed a lot of trauma in the community and the surrounding community and the Burns Lake area, and the cases of people going missing and the violent crimes that sometimes occurred in our community and in the Burns Lake area.

I -- at one time we had a very good relationship with the RCMP and the methods and the dedication of the people back in the late -- well, in the 80s, was one of very close relationships with the Indian people, taking things on a personal level. And over the years, as more and more cases happened, I saw a pattern of disconcern, of apathy of basically going from a police force of to serve and protect and to take it serious and, you know, personal relationships and go the extra mile to investigate crimes and to, probably starting in the early 90s, of a culture of disregard and disrespect or no respect. And as more and more cases happened, not only on Cheslatta, but on the Skin Tyee and Nee Tahi Buhn, Burns Lake, (Lake Babine) like they're being -- the growing pattern of, again, lack of sufficient work on a specific case.

On the personal level, when the Jack family went missing, they -- the initial work that they did was

quite diligent, but there was a lot of leads that could have been followed up on, there was a lot of evidence that was on the reservations both sides of Stoney Creek, Cheslatta, that were never followed (through) with. It seems like it was a big invisible wall of -- you know, they would look at a case outside the reservation and do certain things to solve it. And when they came on reserve, it was like how can we close this thing the guickest.

So after the initial work on the Jack case, the work of the local and regional police just diminished into (an annual) a manual reposting of the posters and the token calls to the media and all were working on this. Every now and then media would pick up on it and cause the police to react or respond. But the real case of who done it was something that I observed it wasn't a priority with the police.

I've been on the scene of many accidents and crimes and incidences that required police to be there, and kind of frame (from) a positive force coming in onto the scene that became like why even waste our time calling these people. When Chassidy was murdered it was a particular horrific scene. I was the first on the scene and I removed all the families and stayed with the remains for quite a long period of time. And I had an opportunity to observe the

1	scene. And I later went back, several days later and the
2	body sat there for three days as they supposedly
3	investigated this. And they finally remove the body.
4	So I had to go back a few days later and let
5	a cleaner in the house to do the clean-up. And I'm a
6	photographer as well, and I was shocked at what I saw at
7	the scene. And without going into gory details, the
8	ultimate finding of the police report didn't reflect the
9	what I observed and [one line redacted pursuant to Rule
10	55].
11	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can you describe a
12	little bit? Like I know you don't
13	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well
14	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: want to go
15	into the details, but details are helpful for the Inquiry.
16	
	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: The body Chassidy
17	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: The body Chassidy was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very
17 18	
	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very
18	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very brutal multiple blows that caused a lot of blood splatters.
18 19	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very brutal multiple blows that caused a lot of blood splatters. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
18 19 20	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very brutal multiple blows that caused a lot of blood splatters. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: And when I came on the
18 19 20 21	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very brutal multiple blows that caused a lot of blood splatters. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: And when I came on the scene, she was laying out on the floor with her face up and
18 19 20 21 22	was killed by blunt trauma, by a blow to the head, a very brutal multiple blows that caused a lot of blood splatters. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: And when I came on the scene, she was laying out on the floor with her face up and her hands were laid out like this. And her face had been

just like this square, meticulously laid out. And so when I first got there with a first aid kit, I bent down and touched her hand, just first reaction with first aid is to check, see if she's still alive, but it was clear she was dead. But it struck me that her hands were really wiped (lily-white) clean. There was no -- you know, I watch a lot of Columbo, but there was -- I checked her fingers for trauma marks if she was fighting herself. Nothing. And then I thought this is really strange because she -- her clothes were spotless. There was no blood on the body whatsoever. Her clothes again were clean.

So when the police came I just gave a quick statement and later gave a more detailed one with these observations. And when I went back to let the cleaner in to clean up this one [one line redacted pursuant to Rule 55]. All the papers had been removed and the body. But underneath the papers was clear evidence of somebody trying to clean up the blood. Because when the papers were removed, there was rivulets of blood that hadn't dried enough and when they laid the paper down and pulled it up there was strings of paper. But it was clear that they had used just paper to try to clean it up.

But it was my conclusion that subsequent evidence that we found out later that the body -- or Chassidy was murdered on a Sunday. There was somebody that

came back into the house a day later and, in my opinion, took her body and washed it, redressed her, laid out the papers, brought fuel, poured it on her face and her belly, lit it and took off, basically trying to eliminate the evidence and burn the house down with her in it. But when they closed the door all the windows were shut. It was in January. Cold. And the fire snuffed itself out by a lack of oxygen.

So I gave a second statement reporting this [three words redacted - Rule 55] and my interpretation of what happened and the residual evidence that we found out since the body was discovered. And none of that detail ever made the official record of the case, or at least into the court as evidence.

My workmate was also listening that day and he gave a similar statement of his observations on the body. But it's my opinion ultimately that [one line redacted pursuant to Rule 55] but it was a cover-up, and when lack of any will of the police to follow up on any of this stuff, and it was real evidence, outside of the crime scene.

I'm not going to go into detail of who I -[one line redacted pursuant to Rule 55], but the Chassidy
murder was a horrible crime in itself but it was what
happened after she died that was the worse crime, and how

1	the police (directed) dragged their investigation in
2	away from the crime scene into the community. They didn't
3	take advice from the Chief or Council at the time, the
4	Elders. [One line redacted pursuant to Rule 55].
5	Subsequent crimes like that were not
6	followed through with. Again, it seems like when the
7	police come on a crime scene it's they look at a you
8	know, the easiest way out of how do we bring this case to
9	closure with the least amount of work. So I definitely
10	observed that.
11	And I'm not at I'm a pretty solid guy
12	who's steady. I don't get too shook up over things but
13	this really, really bothered me. And it hearkens back to
14	before that the when the Jack family especially came on
15	and then when they did the early call out for people to
16	with a hotline, to call in with any information you might
17	have on the (Highway of Tears) family of terrorists. I
18	called three times. And one time I got a call back because
19	I and other people in the community, including our leaders,
20	had suspicion and we wanted to give confidential statements
21	to the police as to some suspicious men that frequent
22	(inaudible) (Highway 16). Kind of fit the bill for a
23	potential person that could cause people harm.
24	So anyway, this lady called and she was very
25	eager to talk to me and other people there. So I went in

one day to give a statement on a arranged date. She wasn't there. So I left a message and that was never followed up on. Then this was three times that myself and other people tried to give hints or tips. That's what they were calling for. In the meantime, I think after that another 15 or so (women) went missing.

I participated in searches along Highway 16 for other victims. We had a dowser on the south side that was called out quite regularly, not by the Mounties but by the family members that went out searching for bodies.

They had a good record of finding both evidence and victims, whether it was drownings or violent deaths. So I got to kind of observe from an off-reserve perspective of how the police dealt with some of these. But, again, (being) begin involved with Cheslatta for almost 40 years, I've seen a decline of the police's mentality of how they investigate a crime on the res.

And the Chief that I took all that stuff over I found at the dump, he became an extremely good friend and a mentor of mine. His name was Albert George. [One line redacted pursuant to Rule 55]. And the police came out to investigate. They wrote it off as a suicide because, again, it was the easier route, and [one line redacted pursuant to Rule 55].

So a couple weeks after that, I was going to

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units.

town. I stopped at François Lake. There's a general store 1 there. And a friend of mine ran it. And he says, "Mike, I 2 got something interesting to show you." He pulled out a 3 little envelope and he put it in his hand. It was a 4 5 bullet. I says, "What's that?" He says, "This is the 6 bullet that killed Albert George." I says, "How in the hell did you get it?" He said, "The cops gave it to me as 7 8 a souvenir." This is in 1985. But that's the attitude of the frontier 9 mentality out there. When we have a major crime at 10 Cheslatta, special units have to come out from Prince 11 George. And it takes hours and hours and hours. So, you 12 know, people have to sit with the body. And when they do 13 come out there it's like an inconvenience to them. 14 15 I attended a couple suicides -- "suicides". They were murders. Right on Highway 16. We -- I attended 16 a scene. It was this one guy, 16-year old kid who was a 17 very strong, vibrant, healthy quy. And he was hanging from 18 a poplar tree with his feet on the ground, with blunt 19 trauma to his body and his head. And they wrote it off as 20 suicide. And regardless of what sex you are, it seems like 21 that's the easy way out for the police. If that would have 22 been a white guy or, you know, from a prominent family in 23

Burns Lake, they('d) have would call(ed) out the special

1	The a lot of times they basically leave
2	it to the community to accept what happens, whether it's
3	murder or suicide or questionable death, they have this
4	attitude that we'll let the Indians work it out with
5	themselves. We got too much else off-reserve to deal with.
6	So, again, where the police used to come in
7	to the Cheslatta office and sit down and take their hats
8	off and either make a cup of coffee now for the last 20
9	plus years, they walk through the door with flak jackets
10	on. $\frac{\text{Well}}{\text{Boy}}$, you can't pat them on the back or touch
11	them, they're just so rigid.
12	We've had some good constables, Native and
13	non-Native, come through Burns Lake. And just about the
14	time they get a level of comfort and respect in the
15	community, they're gone. Transferred. The last one who
16	came, and she's up here now, she took the (inaudible) [name
17	redacted pursuant to Rule 55] case and reopened it,
18	attempted to. Did a meticulous amount of evidence
19	collection, re-interviews. She actually found the car
20	[five words redacted pursuant to Rule 55]. She went to her
21	senior people in Prince George and they didn't want to open
22	the case because it would be too much manpower and cost,
23	when she had clear evidence.
24	And, you know, again, that's what we put up
25	with. And I'm sure other people have similar stories of

1	the reservation way or outside the reservation.
2	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: So I just want to
3	go back to Chassidy for a moment. [Two lines redacted
4	pursuant to Rule 55]?
5	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
6	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: [One line redacted
7	pursuant to Rule 55].
8	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yes.
9	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: [One line redacted
10	pursuant to Rule 55].
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: [One line redacted
12	pursuant to Rule 55].
13	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: They take any
14	documentation that a person wants to provide and [one line
15	redacted pursuant to Rule 55]
16	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
17	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: to bring to
18	your statement because
19	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Sure.
20	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: [one line
21	redacted pursuant to Rule 55]; right? So
22	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
23	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: [two lines
24	redacted pursuant to Rule 55] your statement didn't make
25	it

1	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
2	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: to the trial,
3	so I mean, that if that's something that you'd like to
4	submit after, but
5	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
6	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: you know.
7	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Sure.
8	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: We definitely
9	would accept that. I was also just wondering if you knew
10	Chassidy or the Jack family before?
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Oh, yeah.
12	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Yeah?
13	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
14	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can you talk about
15	
16	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I knew Chassidy her
17	whole life. Chassidy was an extremely (bright), very
18	beautiful young gal. I have kind of related all this
19	ugliness in this song I'd like to sing for you. [One line
20	redacted pursuant to Rule 55].
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: [One line redacted
22	pursuant to Rule 55].
23	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: [One line redacted
24	pursuant to Rule 55]. The Chassidy was basically a hobo
25	living in her own home. She always had a backpack going to

1	school or even in the summertime. Her backpack always
2	included her like she didn't carry a comb purse with
3	your personal toiletries in it but also a couple pairs of
4	change of clothes because she never knew where she was
5	going to spend the night. Extremely (quiet) quite.
6	Absolutely not a partier at all. A wanderer around. Very
7	meticulous health keeper. Just a wonderful gal whose dream
8	was to become a veterinarian. And she lived in this
9	trailer house by herself, her mother and her mother's
10	boyfriend lived in Burns Lake. And she was bothered a lot
11	by her brother who was (ultimately) also convicted of a
12	crime. She was 17. He was 16 when all this happened.
13	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: How sorry, what
14	was her [sic] name? If you don't remember, that's okay.
15	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah, I didn't have
16	much to do with him. I would come to work at 7:00 in the
17	morning every day during working hours. And without
18	question, Chassidy would be outside the front door waiting
19	for the bus. So this happened for the last two years of
20	her life. So I got to know her on a personal level a lot
21	better because we had (one on one) went on long talks
22	and I was kind of the historian of Cheslatta and I would
23	always share stuff with her and encouragement and
24	everything. But she wanted to be a vet. She wanted to go
25	beyond the reservation and get the hell out of the life she

1	was in. And she was close to it.
2	So, yes, I knew Chassidy from the time she
3	was born. [Sixty lines redacted pursuant to Rule 55].
4	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: How old was
5	Chassidy?
6	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Seventeen (17).
7	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: And what year was
8	this?
9	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: 2011.
10	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can I check in for
11	a minute? You doing okay?
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Can you check in?
13	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Yeah, I just want
14	to check in with you.
15	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Oh, I'm all right.
16	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. I'm just
17	going to do that every now and again.
18	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: So the Major Crime Unit
19	came out from Prince George. This happened I'd say 4:00,
20	quarter after 4:00. They didn't get there until late, late
21	that night. And they the body stayed in that house at
22	least (I believe) until Saturday, three days. And they had
23	ample time to follow some leads. And, you know, we gave
24	statements the next day, all of us that attended the scene.
25	We gave follow-up statements when we learned

1	more about what happened. The I'm not questioning what
2	the Major Crimes did on the scene, but when it came back to
3	the court and the evidence presented, it was cut and dried.
4	It was clearly a murder [one line redacted pursuant to Rule
5	55].
6	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
7	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: But, you know, I've
8	shared this story with other people and I've had
9	discussions with other people and other leaders in other
10	communities. And it's a similar situation in a lot of
11	cases of the lackadaisical attitude of police
12	investigation. And when they get a tip or a lead it's
13	like, well, we'll do it next week. That was all said. We
14	had a guy from another band shooting down on a guy on a
15	canoe on the lake. And so the guy on the canoe gets
16	running up to the house and calls the cops. Say, "Hey,
17	this crazy guy shooting at me." Police says, "Oh, don't
18	worry about it. We'll be out there Monday morning." And
19	the ferry's on call 24 hours a day, especially to emergency
20	vehicles. All you have to do is call now. But the
21	attitude is oh, there's another Indian crime, another
22	debacle on the south side. We'll get there when we get
23	there.
24	The south side is a haven for people that
25	want to get away from something or hide or be alone or

reclusive. There's only two ways that you can drive into
the south side and they're quite far away, or there's a
ferry. Well, when you commit a crime, that's the last
place you want to be is on the ferry.

Yeah, the -- you know, we can give any excuses we want for the logistics and where we live or the geographic area or the transportation problems, but the fact is, I've seen crimes committed against white people and I've observed the process that goes through when those -- when it happens to them. And there's no comparison.

MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.

MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I was going to work in May this year. I came through Southbank at 8:00 in the morning and I passed a pickup that was parked right in the middle of the road and that's the rural country there. And there was a guy just sitting there. He just kind of waved me on. Anyways, when I looked in my rear view mirror, here's a body behind the pickup. Holy shit. Because I knew who it was, I thought.

So I went back and walked up to him and it wasn't who I thought -- just thought. It was a white guy. And this was, again, 8:00 in the morning. But it turned out to be a good friend of mine. He was face down. I didn't recognize him. But he had happened to become friends with the ex-wife of this guy and this guy was very

jealous and he shot him in the head one time. But the

police didn't get out there until 8:00 that night. They

didn't remove the body until about 10:30, the Major Crimes

Unit, you know. They did arrest the guy and he's -- but

anyway. That was one instance of why, good lord, I can

walk from Prince George to Burns Lake by now.

So anyways, we do have challenges there but the biggest -- there's a lot of things that could be done to give people confidence that they do have a police force that is competent and willing to do stuff, but it's -- doesn't exist. And, again, I've spent most of my life on Highway 16 and in this area and I've seen just a complete breakdown of any humanity in the police generally.

MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.

MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Again, there's some good people but they're squelched. Did (To) get a kick (ass) out of constable that we had in Burns Lake, (who's) he's here now --

MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.

MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: -- that understood the piss-poor investigation that happened back in 2005 and was compelled to follow up on some of these leads and it became clear that there was a lot of credible evidence out there. And when she went to her superiors in Prince George, they told her to forget about it. How many times that happen on

1	Highway 16 with the ladies?
2	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: So I just have a
3	question going back to Chassidy for a moment because you
4	seem to have known her pretty well.
5	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
6	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: I just want to
7	know, was there anybody in her life that tried to
8	intervene, support? Were there any social workers?
9	Anything like that?
10	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Chassidy was a very
11	independent lady. She had okay. In Grassy Plains
12	she went to school in Grassy Plains, which at that time
13	went up to Grade 10. And then she had to go to high school
14	in Burns Lake.
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
16	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: So she had to catch the
17	ferry. And at the Grassy Plains school she was picked on
18	and bullied by male and female kids. And it was sad. It
19	was not just pulling her hair but slapping around and
20	physical, very physical. And Chassidy was tough, but when
21	you're ganged up on it's pretty soon it's overwhelming.
22	She never got the support she needed at
23	Grassy. She never got the protection that should be
24	accorded to any kid there. There's probably 90 to 100
25	students at Grassy from Grade 1 to Grade 10. She was such

1	a nice gal. She had a lot of friends of teachers, but the
2	assaulters or the perpetrators were the ones that got the
3	attention in Chassidy's case, not the victim.
4	You know, they limited people there and
5	they would have to deal with the hoodlums and the victim
6	was basically, "Oh, I'm all right. I'm all right." You
7	know, tough Chassidy. But she also didn't have any home
8	support either to she lived by herself. She had a
9	couple lady neighbours, Marlene (ph) being one, and Marlene
10	was like a mother to her but she lived in separate houses
11	and Marlene could only do so much.
12	She had a couple foster mothers, non-Native
13	on Cheslatta Lake that really mentored her and worked
14	closely with her but they were 20 miles away.
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Were those
16	arranged by the Ministry?
17	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah. She had good
18	relations with her foster mother who really cared and went
19	the extra effort to look after Chassidy, stopping in and
20	seeing her from time-to-time, but she was a ranch lady who
21	had other kids and
22	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you know her
23	name by any chance?
24	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: [Foster mother].
25	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. Do you know

1	how old she was when she was in foster care?
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well, pretty well
3	I'm just guessing from age 7 or 8 until 15, 16.
4	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: And then she moved
5	on her own?
6	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
7	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: But that she still
8	had contact with her mom
9	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Oh, yeah.
10	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: throughout
11	this time?
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Oh, her mother, yes,
13	and her foster.
14	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. Do you know
15	anything about her mom, like if she went to residential
16	school or any kind of historical trauma there?
17	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well, again, the
18	Cheslatta people were forcibly relocated in the 50s. So
19	they left a very tight community, a very tight circle of
20	life style (down) at Cheslatta Lake. They were thrown up
21	into the Wetsodin (ph) territory and basically forgot
22	about. Everybody looked after themselves. They lost their
23	culture, their again, their cycle of life. They became
24	well, being traumatized, they turned to alcohol, drugs.
25	So the dysfunction, especially like when I started there in

1	the early 80s was extremely bad.
2	It was to this day there's still no
3	community centre in Cheslatta. To drive to all the
4	reserves it's 170 mile trip. So the Geraldine (ph), her
5	mother, was kind of tossed around her whole life. And
6	yeah, Geraldine was a victim of this life for sure,
7	subsequent the community trauma that everybody went
8	through and is still going through today.
9	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Does did
10	Chassidy's father live with them?
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: No, he lived in Burns
12	Lake.
13	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: What's his name?
14	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: His name is [Chassidy's
15	father].
16	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
17	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: And he was actually
18	charged with sexual abuse and I believe convicted. I'm not
19	sure. But when Chassidy died, people were surprised to
20	find out he was the father. It was always this thing that
21	[Man 1]] was the father. So that was a surprise to
22	everybody. [Chassidy's father]'s from Lake (Babine) Beni
23	(ph) .
24	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you have any
25	thoughts on what could have helped Chassidy with preventing

1	her death?
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I guess more personal
3	visits in kind of a non-regimented way to where she could
4	expect visits without having to go through the process of
5	making an appointment. Again, we live in a pretty isolated
6	rural area out there.
7	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can you specify
8	visits with who?
9	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: With some kind of a
10	counsellor or
11	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: social worker.
13	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
14	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: We have drug and
15	alcohol workers that are primarily based out of Prince
16	George, 180 miles away. They basically work 9:00 to 5:00
17	including travel time. We see the Mental Health Council
18	is in the drug and alcohol people there. They we need
19	counsellors, drug and alcohol, social workers available
20	24/7 like any major city has.
21	We're, again, limited by the ferry but, you
22	know, the (Carrier Sekani) Family Services get a lot of
23	resources to implement these types of programs, and in the
24	more isolated areas we suffer from, you know, lack of
25	personnel wanting to be in those communities, and the fact

that these guys 200 live miles away. They get a call and 1 will say, "Well, I can't help you. Go see your neighbour." 2 There is no -- I can't say there's no follow-up there. 3 There is but it's well after the fact and after the threat 4 5 is there. 6 MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: So what I'm 7 hearing from you is that there's too much time between the 8 initial call and an actual response. MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah. There has to be 9 10 these support people in the community. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. 11 12 MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: In our case, especially with limited access. And there's got to be some means of 13 compensating them for that. You know, don't just pay them 14 15 a standard rate. Better compensate them for living in a challenging area. It's expensive. But also, support them 16 with an atmosphere where they can do the work. 17 18 MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. 19 MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: The counsellors are 20 always looking for places to have AA meetings or one-on-one meetings, and to find a place like this is impossible. 21 It's like, "Oh, I'll meet you down at the cafe or I can 22 come over at 5:00 tomorrow." Well, there is no place they 23 can go in that they feel safe and confidential. But, I 24 mean, the transportation of course to get from Chassidy's 25

1	house to wherever, you know, it's tough.
2	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: So I just want to
3	mention that we've been going for about 45 minutes now.
4	I'm not limiting our time. I just was wondering if we
5	could take about a five-minute break.
6	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Sure.
7	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
8	
9	Upon recessing
10	Upon resuming
11	
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: So, you know, there's
13	no prescribed remedy, but there's definitely pathways
14	forward to improve the situation to make it more
15	accountable to the people they're supposed to serve and not
16	to their bosses or their you know, they're working for
17	the people.
18	You know, we just mentioned that the social
19	workers, the counsellors that get their degrees and, you
20	know, get all certified and come out, and they generally
21	work with younger people, are absolutely not trained in the
22	real world, in the situation of, let's say, Cheslatta's
23	case or if they work up north or on the coast or down
24	south. There's challenges and there's an environment where
25	you have to wear the right coat or the right boots or

you're going to fail. So the cookie cutter approach of the academic world needs to be challenged and there has to be like an apprentice-type way of you get a Masters in social work or whatever. By golly, that doesn't kick in in full force until you do a year or two of apprenticeship and go and see what the real application needs to be out there.

Again, the poor students go through the system and is indoctrinated and has a passion for -- let's just keep it at social work, that when they come out of the real world, they're more likely to fail in two or three years and burn out than they are -- and, you know, that's the pity of them going through that trauma, but they also don't deliver the services that are required out there and there's gaps. But in (Of the) Chassidys it's all (fell) through. So some kind of ongoing training or exposure to the real world has to become -- has to be implemented. Because the more -- you know, how smart you are and how dedicated you are to the human race, there's communities that I wouldn't even want to sit in unless I knew exactly what I was getting into.

The last two drug and alcohol counsellors we had, again, what little time they did spend in the community, the communication issue, they -- English was their second or third language. We didn't (couldn't) understand them and the clients the same way. They finally

1	just give up because they couldn't understand or they
2	couldn't communicate with these again, the young,
3	bright-eyed wellbeing kids, but I'm sorry, when you're
4	placed in a community, have special skills beyond what you
5	learned in the curriculum. Prepare these people because
6	it's not a nice place a lot of times. And the challenges
7	go beyond, you know, what they're prepared for, the
8	counsellors. And they do their prescription is
9	basically take an aspirin and call me in a couple days.
10	So the system is letting us down and the
11	reality of again, let's just stick to the reservation,
12	is not good.
13	The there's a lot more that could be done
14	that it reflects the reality of communities that they're
15	supposed to serve. And it goes you know, again, there's
16	some very well meaning people in the executive of the
17	health and social services delivery, but there's a lot of
18	hierarchy in those organizations that kind of go like that
19	into some of these issues. They a lot of times they're
20	unwilling to invest the extra effort it takes to correct
21	the problem, rather than the reactionary issue after
22	Chassidy's dying or another woman goes missing on the
23	highway.
24	But it you know, it's you know, your
25	climate (client) is the Chassidys of the world but it's

25

1	also generational with the parents and the grandparents and
2	the situation in the communities. Cheslatta's an extremely
3	blessed community with resources and good water and like
4	lots of nice land and opportunities. Anybody that wants to
5	work in Cheslatta can. So there's not a lot of poverty but
6	there's a lot of again, the generation and dysfunction
7	of how these kids were raised and how their parents were
8	raised.
9	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Can we jump over
10	to what you('d like) brought to discuss about the Jack
11	family? Unless you have more to add about Chassidy, you're
12	welcome to if there's something I haven't asked you or -
13	
13 14	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: No, I your questions
	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: No, I your questions on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready
14	
14 15	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready
14 15 16	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that
14 15 16 17	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that we have issues with, again, the frontline staff, so
14 15 16 17 18	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that we have issues with, again, the frontline staff, so that's definitely an issue that has to be dealt with,
14 15 16 17 18	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that we have issues with, again, the frontline staff, so that's definitely an issue that has to be dealt with, acknowledged and dealt with.
14 15 16 17 18 19	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that we have issues with, again, the frontline staff, so that's definitely an issue that has to be dealt with, acknowledged and dealt with. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	on what can be done to possibly help the I wasn't ready for that one but if I did get some stuff out of there that we have issues with, again, the frontline staff, so that's definitely an issue that has to be dealt with, acknowledged and dealt with. MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I don't care how many

MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: I agree with that.

1	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: You have to have
2	dedicated people (inaudible) (like me, you know, I don't
3	have a degree). But I dedicated my life to this and you
4	we went through the process of hiring a director of
5	operations in the last month. Oh my god, there are people
6	from all over the world applying for this.
7	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
8	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: There was as many as
9	(Resumes) a mile long, degrees and experience. But when it
10	came down to the hands-on interviews, it was scary.
11	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Of what these people
13	were like under their skin, not just on paper or picture.
14	It's like whoa. So we were very blessed in finding the
15	right person and the guy is a dream come true but we were
16	lucky.
17	So the challenge of getting qualified and
18	dedicated you need dedicated people before you need
19	qualified. You know sorry, you need these degrees to do
20	this, but sometimes it's Granny Jack can provide more
21	counselling without a degree than Joe Blow with the
22	fricking masters
23	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
24	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: or PhD.
25	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. That's

1	something I forgot to mention before we started. I am a
2	social worker. So but I want to say, like I totally agree
3	with you. Like, there's a lot of people that I've met and,
4	you know, went to school with where I could tell weren't
5	necessarily suited for that. So, yeah, you're right about
6	the dedication. $\frac{We}{}$ (You) have to be ready to do the work.
7	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Yeah.
8	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: And that's part of
9	why I'm here with the Inquiry too is and I've noticed is
10	the passion to want to make change happen. And it all
11	starts with dedication, not necessarily your credentials.
12	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Good. And God bless
13	dedicated social workers. I admire you people. Sometimes
14	us on the front lines we think we have it bad, but I have
15	all the time in the world to listen to dedicated social
16	workers trying to make a change
17	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
18	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: or a dedicated
19	foster parent. There's Corrina, our Chief, makes a huge
20	effort every year to honour the caregivers. They have a
21	special day at Cheslatta Lake where the first and foremost
22	people that Cheslatta people honour are the caregivers and
23	the social workers. It's a huge celebration every year.
24	But Cheslatta also goes a long ways to educate the people
25	but you have to want to be want to learn the history and

the dynamics of a community. It's not that they're trying
to cover anything up. We want the blood and guts laid out
in front of you. We want the smells and the sounds and the
-- it's a great place to live but it's also a challenge.

The Jack family, this was back in the late 80s. Times are different now, but back then the cops drove purple police cars. We -- that was, of course, mass event with two adults and two kids that went missing just out of the blue. But, again, the police did a huge investigation initially. But then it's -- it was a very compelling case but it also took a lot of work.

And when your attention gets diverted on another case and then it was the next summer the Oka thing come up. That's another thing, come to think of it, 1990, a year later was an incredible trying time with the police and the non-Native people. When the Oka crisis was going on — they called it crisis — it affected every person in our community in one way or the other. And it impacted how — you know, looking back on it and having this discussion, that's when the mentality of the police force changed from friends of the Indian people to, wait, check this out first before I come to have a cup of coffee with you. And then pretty soon it was the flak jackets and the rigid. I'm not going to blame it all on the Oka thing at that time but it definitely mobilized the non-Natives, the rednecks. And

generally, a police or service person is a different breed of cats. They're not sitting around playing Rumbly Pigs or, you know, mounting daisies in a scrapbook. These guys are tough.

We had (no) four female police back then at home. These were two old boys that were tough, you know, some non-military. But when the Oka (event) happened and it challenged and -- well, the (inaudible) and that (the law that occurred out in Quebec and I) went out there shortly after that. The -- that's -- there's a link there. The humanity of the RCMP diminished a lot.

We -- at that time we were trying to get our feet on the ground with the economic development. The couple that went missing for -- especially Doreen, I was closest to her than any of them, she worked for me. We were a team in the office. But anyway, we're working with some local contractors. And Marlene (ph) and some of the (inaudible), and we were developing a really good relationship. And almost overnight in Cheslatta (July of) 1990 that all changed into the whole (fucking) Indian thing. (God damn and the bitchin' and whining about all this. 'Get a job!' you know, well, that really hurt us. And that took a longer time to recover.) Between minor battles -- even John (ph) got overwhelmed, (inaudible), and that took a long time to recover.

1	investigation fell off the tracks too. Again, the media
2	would bring it up from time to time. The cops would make
3	the standard phone calls to me and the family. And a
4	couple times they'd come to meetings asking questions about
5	it's kind of a flavour of the day, every five to seven
6	years they do a front-page article, where is the Jack
7	family? The reporters themselves do more digging than the
8	cops do.
9	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: What was Doreen
10	like?
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Doreen was if you
12	got to know Marlene (ph), they're twins. Real outgoing,
13	toothy grin, long, beautiful, black hair, just kind of a
14	dreamer but a hopeful person, willing to invest time and
15	sacrifice to make her community a better spot. Loved her
16	kids, loved her loved Ronny and she was a big part of
17	the community. About my age, a little younger. Yeah,
18	Doreen was a good person.
19	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Did you know Ronny
20	well?
21	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I didn't know him as
22	good as I knew Doreen. Ronny was maybe (I believe) younger
23	than Doreen. I can't remember. But I knew Ronny's older
24	brothers very well.
25	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Did you know them

1	together as a couple?
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well
3	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: What their
4	relationship was like?
5	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: yeah. Their
6	relationship was good. They were just almost like teenage
7	lovers with these two kids that the grandparents looked
8	after more than they did. Ronny was kind of a partier.
9	Doreen was the more of a serious
10	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: housekeeper type
12	gal. But they were very happy-go-lucky kids, probably more
13	so than any couple on the res at that age, by far.
14	Adventuresome. Dedicated workers. When we built the Band
15	office in '83, he was one of my favourite workers. But he
16	was a lot quieter than Doreen or Ronny was quieter than any
17	of his brothers but a real prankster type guy.
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
19	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Fun to be around. You
20	could trust him. And Doreen you could trust. I knew
21	Doreen's father extremely well. He was a very good friend
22	of mine.
23	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Yeah, who was her
24	father?
25	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Charlie. Charlie Jack.

1	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Did you know
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: (Inaudible) (Two-day
3	(ph)) Charlie.
4	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: know her mom?
5	Did you know her mom?
6	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Katie (ph). She was
7	not living on the reserve when I started working there that
8	I knew. Real quiet, mousy type gal, had the alcohol
9	problems for a long time. Charlie did too when he was
10	younger but he sobered up.
11	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you know if
12	they went to residential school?
13	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Doreen did. I don't
14	know about Ronny (ph).
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you know where
16	Doreen went?
17	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Beg your pardon?
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you know which
19	school she went to?
20	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: (Lejac) Little Jack.
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
22	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Charlie didn't go to
23	school as far as I know.
24	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you know if
25	Ronny did?

1	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I don't know.
2	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. So you
3	wouldn't know if his family did.
4	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: He had a lot of age
5	that's he would have been (very) fairly young if he did
6	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
7	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Because he was about
8	25, 27. So he might have.
9	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay.
10	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: He was born in around
11	1960, so it's likely.
12	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
13	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I know his brothers
14	did.
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Did you know
16	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: His oldest brother was
17	a foster parent, (wound up) being raised in Kamloops.
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
19	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: But his little brother
20	did go to a res school.
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: I was going to
22	say, did you know their boys very well?
23	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: No. I've never had
24	kids so I don't get too close or pay much attention to
25	kids.

1	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: MAININ.
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: When people show me a
3	picture of their baby, it's like ah, forget it.
4	(Laughter)
5	No, I you know, they were just kids.
6	"(Shut up) Jack , we got work to do." No, I didn't know the
7	kids that well.
8	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: So what led up
9	what what are the events that you understand that led up
10	to their disappearance?
11	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I don't know. I think
12	Ronny may have dabbled in drugs. Doreen might have smoked
13	a little dope but I think Ronny was being a kind of a
14	happy-go-lucky party guy, got in over his head with
15	somebody. But that's just my I don't know. There was a
16	lot of talk of, you know, drug or debts issues with
17	Ronny, both in (inaudible) (Sikas (ph)), Don (ph) (Stoney)
18	Creek and Prince George. Ronny was a good worker but he
19	had a weakness for diversions, drugs and booze.
20	Yeah, it's [T.] who was the last guy to
21	speak with him and [identifying information redacted]. I
22	was talking to him this morning. He's the last one to talk
23	to Ronny. And he figures he got into a bad crowd or owed
24	somebody money. And Doreen was a fighter, even more so
25	than Ronny.

T	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: MAIN.
2	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: And she would have been
3	a handful in a challenging situation. But he got a phone
4	call about I don't know, it was late, 11:00 at night or
5	so, and [T.] says he was suspicious of somebody just off
6	the you know, offering work to his whole family. But
7	anyway, that's the last he ever talked to him.
8	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: What was the last
9	contact you had with them?
10	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well, it's gosh, I
11	don't know. Doreen was working.
12	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Was it before they
13	moved?
14	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I wasn't working at the
15	Band office at that time but I lived right next to them. I
16	think Doreen was probably more in the community than Ronny.
17	I don't know.
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Okay. That's
19	fine.
20	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I can't remember.
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: And so after you
22	learned of their disappearance, what happened next for you?
23	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: I came back to
24	Cheslatta but just a couple months later. I was only 20
25	(in the community) but I know that we answered questions

1	from the police. They did an investigation at that time.
2	There was a phone call from an unknown party or people to
3	the residents at Stoney Creek that would happen to get
4	recorded. And the cops came out and played that tape over
5	and over and over again in early 1990, a few months after
6	they went missing. And they came back a couple years later
7	and played it again. And I honestly can't remember what
8	the call was about but nobody can place the voice.
9	Ronny's mother is she was a different
10	gal. Mabel. You met her. And I('m) kind of (reluctant)
11	elected not to talk too much about Mabel on tape [one line
12	redacted pursuant to Rule 55]. And she definitely wasn't
13	involved in the Ronny disappearance, [two lines redacted
14	pursuant to Rule 55]. Yeah.
15	So I know we're not going to talk about
16	[name redacted pursuant to Rule 55]. [One line redacted
17	pursuant to Rule 55]. Anyway.
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Is there anything
19	that again, going kind of to the same question that I
20	had before, is there anything that you think would have
21	helped the family?
22	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well, back then it was
23	there wasn't a whole lot of hope in the community.
24	There was not much going on. We had odd jobs here and
25	there, nothing regular. There was a lot of depression in

25

the community at that time. 1989 was some tough times. 1 The Chief at the time was just this domineering bully of a 2 guy and he didn't have a whole lot of respect in the 3 community. There was -- quite a few people just moved 4 away. There was a lot of dysfunction back there. I left 5 6 an office. But I came back in that spring in 1990. We didn't have a social work people at that 7 time. We had agencies where you had to generally go in and 8 make an appointment if you have an issue. And home visits 9 back then to -- what I recall were pretty few and far 10 between. It had to be something major to compel a social 11 12 worker to come out to your house. Housing was a huge issue. I worked for the 13 Tribal Council in the early 80s and we did a housing 14 15 survey. And it was off the charts third world. We went to every community. The last time (Cheslatta) I remember 16 being the most horrific of 15, 20 people living in 2 or 3-17 bedroom houses. Stoney Creek was another bad one. 18 19 When I started at Cheslatta, not one house 20 had electricity, water and sewer in only 1 house out of 25 houses. They had to haul their water. No roads. When the 21 people came out of Cheslatta Lake, they had some money from 22 the compensation, they bought their own places. They were 23 24 generally just rat shit beat down places that the white

people couldn't sell to anybody else except the Cheslatta.

25

1	So that's why they're scattered over creation.
2	So when I got there, again, there was no
3	water and sewer. Electricity in a couple places. Some
4	people had electricity but the hydro hung out (unhooked)
5	them because they couldn't pay the bills. So that's one of
6	the first things I got involved in with the new Chief was
7	putting water and sewer in the homes. And then almost
8	overnight the change in both the family lives and the
9	people on the kids attending school improved
10	immediately.
11	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm. Is there
12	anything that you would like to see from the Inquiry that
13	would honour Chassidy and Doreen and her family, so some
14	kind of outcome or something that you want to see happen?
15	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Get rid of the Indian
16	Act. That's a the Indian Act, you know, they beat their
17	chest over account of 150. This year I was and this is
18	also a $143^{\rm rd}$ or $4^{\rm th}$ anniversary of the <i>Indian Act</i> to people.
19	I don't know if I mentioned it, but when I
20	took all that stuff from the dump over to Albert that
21	night, he asked me to help him with it. I says, "No." He
22	didn't have any money and I was broke. Just got married
23	the month before. But I always keep in touch with Albert.
24	I'm curious. I was the historian. And he says, "Before

you go, I got something for you." And he handed me a

1	little booklet. And he says, "This is our rule book. Read
2	this thing and then come back and tell me what it says."
3	Albert could read but very rudimentary. So I said, "Okay.
4	I'll read it. Sure."
5	Never read legislation in that kind of
6	writing before. So I sat down that night and I started
7	reading and it was like 23 pages long. By the time I got
8	done with them my hands were shaking. The Indian Act. And
9	I went back to Albert that next day and said, "I'll help
10	you."
11	Oh, yeah. I always wanted to write my
12	memoires and I think it's going to be entitled "The Man
13	that Went to the Dump and Never Returned." Because beyond
14	this, the historical and the interest of that I had in
15	the people, it was reading that <i>Indian Act</i> that compelled
16	me to make changes.
17	You know, you see stuff downstairs,
18	moccasins and crafts that you know, crafts. If a status
19	Indian made this on (her) their kitchen table and tried to
20	sell it, it's against the law. If a somebody goes out
21	in their garden on the res and plants turnips and puts a
22	little stand alongside the road, that's against the law.
23	You need the Indian agent's permission to sell these. Any
24	kind of commerce on the res is against the law without the
25	permission of Queen Elizabeth.

24

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The housing situation, we were lucky. We
worked many years to get state-of-the-art water system at
Cheslatta. But the depression, the hopelessness of these
people, that's what this song is about. It's about the
Ministry the residential system and the <i>Indian Act</i> and
how they it's so carefully designed to keep a people
down. There's absolutely no allowances for opportunity or
self improvement, individual type.
When you that should be required reading
in any curriculum from high school on up is having a course
on the Indian Act, an interpretation of it, and getting
anecdotes from people that have lived under the <i>Indian Act</i>
and that understands the it's ugly. It's absolutely
horrible.
My dad, when he first came up here in 1973,
he leased hay (land) then from a couple of old, old Indian
ladies, both of them blind. It's actually Doreen and
Marlene's (ph) auntie. But this (as) time (went on), these
ladies just grew to trust him and, you know, they couldn't
say (see) how much hay he got but they trusted him and dad
was a very honest man.
So one day he gets a call. It's the Indian
agent. He says, "Have you been buying hay from Granny

Camorse (ph)?" He says, "Yeah." He says, "Well, I just

want to let you know that's -- it's against the law that

25

1	you do that." He says, "You have to buy it from me and
2	then I'll give her the money because if you end up
3	(inaudible) (you're a buck selling) this stuff you got to
4	give a quarter to Queen Elizabeth to be held in trust in
5	Ottawa for the benefit use and benefit of the Band as a
6	whole." So he told him to "Fuck off. I'm not doing that."
7	And he continued to buy hay from Granny until she died.
8	But anyways, just an example.
9	In your more rural community it's a little
10	easier there. But when you try commercial activities
11	you know, there's lots of talk about tax breaks and
12	everything. But the reality here is you need again, I
13	make a joke out of Queen Elizabeth but when I started
14	everything was in the right of Canada and Her Majesty the
15	Queen. It's changed a bit now but in that song I talk
16	about that.
17	But I don't know. We need investment in the
18	communities too, you know. The governments, provincially
19	and federally have taken so much off the land that they've
20	come up with these little revenue share packages that are
21	around. Take a sort (third) of a mineral royalty and
22	divide it up amongst 25 bands. So you take your little
23	\$312 off of a fricking billion dollar mine and that
24	satisfies some of their legislative stuff.

Got involved in a reconciliation with

24

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1	British Columbia right now over the Kenney Dam and all the
2	flooding. How Canada has made close to \$50 billion off of
3	our water through limiting power sales. And the offer that
4	Alcan has put on the table is laughable. But I'm just
5	talking to that reporter downstairs. It's the 20^{th}
6	anniversary of the (inaudible) (97) agreement where the
7	government cancelled (inaudible) in the second phase of the
8	hydro project. And Alcan took them to court and settled.
9	And part of the settlement was the Nechako River, (they
10	gave Alcan) a cave out , gave the entire river. A private
11	corporation, they gave them our river. The second biggest
12	treaty (tributary) tied to the biggest salmon river in the
13	world belongs to a private company.
14	The 120,000 acres that flooded in our
15	territory is we (re)diverted. They used to go east.
16	Now that river runs west through turbines and Alcan makes
17	100 million bucks a year selling power. What do we get?
18	Nothing.
19	I can honestly say that British Columbia
20	reconciliation that we're involved in is incredibly
21	progressive and open-minded. And sorry. They have
22	admitted they did wrong. And ultimately they'll come to
23	terms of settlement that is sort of there (fair), except we

still don't have our river. But that's by no means the

case in other communities in B.C. or across Canada.

25

1	The reconciliation process is definitely
2	something that has to be there (done) but you have to be
3	ready yourself as a community to accept that. You have to
4	have honest leadership. God, there's so much corruption
5	and, you know, all across the globe. And sometimes the
6	corruption in First Nation communities far exceeds Idi Amir
7	of (or) Joseph Stalin. I mean, god, it's sick. I mean, we
8	have too many (two neighbouring) bands that are going
9	through that right now.
10	So when you're talking healing communities,
11	it's there's a lot of layers in a community big and
12	small. And that's, you know, the Indian Act kind of
13	dictates the <i>Indian Act</i> governance of Chief and Council
14	elections, custom elections. They don't address any social
15	things at all in the <i>Indian Act</i> basically. It's all
16	economic. And retaining control over the Indian people.
17	Absolutely nothing social or schoolish in the <i>Indian Act</i> .
18	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
19	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Shit. If there is
20	money (revenue) to be made off the reservation, Queen
21	Elizabeth wants her share. And to try to get that money
22	back from the capital accounts in Ottawa, and every band
23	has it, you got to go through freaking horrible presses
24	(process) to do that.

Indian Affairs were at one time -- and you

1	might find this hard to believe, but back in the 80s and
2	early 90s they were extremely sensitive to the histories or
3	the res. They worked with us. They helped us. They had
4	engineers. They had the social workers weren't part of
5	if but when they devolved and re-centered all of Indian
6	Affairs offices in Vancouver, we haven't had much to do
7	with them since.
8	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: M'hm.
9	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: The social agencies
10	that are formed over the last 20, 25 years have done a
11	great job establishing a presence, but there's a lot of
12	gaps in that. There's a lot of issues with over-
13	administration or over-staffing of the hierarchy and not to
14	putting enough attention to the deliveries to help the
15	communities is a big problem, especially in the geographic
16	area that we are under. The CFS is based out of Prince
17	George, but they go all way to (inaudible) out east here or
18	west. You know, it's a huge area.
19	Anyway what can be done? Get some
20	reality. Yeah, anyway, I could go on about that.
21	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Do you want to
22	share your song now?
23	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Okay. Yeah, I got to
24	get home. If I leave now I'll catch the 7:30. Here, you
25	can (I) see the (that) picture. (Inaudible) (Just got to

1	look at it while I'm singing this.)
2	This is the segue about what our
3	discussion was the reservations. This is not a perfect
4	(pretty) song. It's not nice. It's a mean, tough song
5	that's as mean and ugly and tough as the reservation is.
6	And I'll sing the long version but I have a short version.
7	Stephen Harper apologizes stupid (to all
8	the people) in 2006. Oh, I'm (he's) so sorry. I got to do
9	something. I thought I had it in. (Lots of headlines.)
10	(Women keep dying.) The Chassidys keep (inaudible) (trying
11	and a lot of Chassidys fail).
12	(Mr. MIKE ROBERTSON performs a song)
13	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: That was the hardest
14	thing (hard to sing.)
15	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Thank you. Is
16	there anything else you'd like to share before I turn off
17	the camera?
18	MR. MIKE ROBERTSON: Well, I honour people
19	like you guys that are fighting for the Chassidys in the
20	world, the hope and energy and passion of the Chassidys who
21	put their honour. And they got to go beyond again, they
22	got to honour them beyond plastering the trees with posters
23	of these beautiful ladies. So I honour you guys and all
24	the people that are working on this confines and all the
25	people out there that are working their butts off and

25

1	but it takes a big movement to finally enact things. And
2	you can't do it overnight, but by golly, you can
3	acknowledge what's wrong now and slowly, patiently make it
4	right.
5	It's a generational thing. It's not a five-
6	year program we're talking about or it's a takes all
7	sides, all governments, from the community which includes
8	the families and takes the responsibility, people, because
9	some of this responsibility rests with the guardians in the
10	families, going out to the community, government, to the
11	village of municipalities, the provincial and the
12	national governments, because we definitely got problems
13	here. There's been some positive movements sometimes.
14	There's this transportation thing but it all starts up here
15	too. You need change at the community level and yeah,
16	anyway. Thank you.
17	MS. CAITLIN HENDRICKSON: Thank you.
18	
19	Upon adjourning
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3	LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE
4	
5	I, Janice Gingras, Legal Transcriptionist, hereby certify
6	that I have transcribed the foregoing and it is a true and
7	accurate transcript of the digital audio provided in this
8	matter.
9	
10	Karen Deganse
11	Janice Gingras
12	October 16, 2017