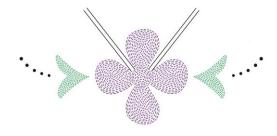
# National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



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
Public Hearings
Radisson Hotel, Ambassador B
Winnipeg, Manitoba



# **PUBLIC**

Thursday October 19, 2017

Public Volume 14: Cecil James, Sharon James & Grace Campbell, In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger & Kinew James;

Tim Henderson, In relation to Marjorie Henderson

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### **APPEARANCES**

Assembly of First Nations	No Appearance
Les Femmes Michif Otipemisiwak /Women of the Métis Nation	No Appearance
Government of Canada	Anne Turley (Legal counsel) Amber Elliot (Legal counsel) Christine Ashcroft (Legal counsel)
Government of Manitoba	Coral Lang (Legal counsel)  Heather Leonoff (Legal counsel)  Samuel Thomson (Legal counsel)  Kendra Jarvinen (Legal counsel)  Mitch Kredenster (Legal counsel)
Manitoba MMIWG2S	Angie Hutchinson (Representative) Leslie Spillett (Representative)
Manitoba Moon Voices	No Appearance
Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada & Manitoba Inuit Association	Beth Symes (Legal counsel) Rachel Dutton (Representative, Manitoba Inuit Assocation)

Note: For the purpose of establishing this record of attendance, counsel are considered present whether they attended one or all of the public hearings held over the course of the day at the Radisson Hotel, Ambassador Rooms A & B (i.e. the two main public hearing spaces).

Winnipeg Police Service Shannon Hanlin (Legal counsel)

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Gaudio

Clerk: Christian Rock Registrar: Bryan Zandberg

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Commission Counsel: Christa Big Canoe

Knowledge-keepers, Grandmothers, Elders: Laureen "Blu" Waters-

Gaudio

Clerk: Christian Rock Registrar: Bryan Zandberg

## LIST OF EXHIBITS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
	esses: Cecil James, Sharon James and Grace Campbell bits (code: P01P03P0404)	
1	Copy of black-and-white photograph of woman on 8.5 $\times$ 11" paper.	50
2	CBC news article "Kinew James spent years in solitary confinement, inquest hears" by JasonWarick, posted May 15, 2017 3:40 PM CT; last updatedMay 15, 2017 3:40 PM CT (two pages).	50
3	CBC news article "It's so insulting: Kinew James's mother wants apology" no author cited, posted May 9, 2017 10:26 AM CT; last updatedMay 9, 2017 10:26 AM CT (two pages).	50
	ess: Tim Henderson bits (code: P01P03P0405)	
1	Globe and Mail article "Tribunal can't enforce Indigenous child-welfare ruling, Ottawa says" by Gloria Galloway, published April 14, 2017 (two pages); Winnipeg Free Press article "Removing indigenous activist from police board called 'suspect'", by Kristin Annable and Aldo Santin, public 07/13/2016 10:49 AM, last modified 07/13/20164:27 PM (two pages).	92
2	Seven pages of various documents.	92
3	List of recommendations, first line "TO RPC, That there be an auditory recording of all cells through the Dynatrol System"; no title or author information; three pages, typed.	92
4	CBC News article "How many more lives do we have to lose?: MP urges Senate to pass PTSD bill after Mountie's death"; no author or publication date (two pages).	92

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## LIST OF EXHIBITS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
5	Series of five news and blog articles about whistleblowers in various publications; ten pages combined.	92

1	Winnipeg, Manitob
2	Upon commencing on Thursday, October 19, 2017 at 16:12
3	Hearing # 4
4	Witnesses: Cecil James, Sharon James and Grace Campbell
5	In Relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew
6	James
7	Heard by Commissioner Brian Eyolfson
8	Commission Counsel: Christa Big Canoe
9	Registrar: Bryan Zandberg
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Good afternoon.
11	Commissioner Eyolfson. I would like to present you with
12	the next family that will be sharing their story with you.
13	Beside me I'm just going to let you know their names,
14	and just a brief reason why they're here today. Right
15	beside me is Cecil James, and beside him is Cheryl James
16	Sharon James. And, at the end there is Grace Campbell.
17	And so, the James family and Campbell family
18	will be telling the story of three women in their family.
19	The first two deaths we'll be talking about include their
20	mother and their stepmother being killed at ages 27 and 33.
21	Also, with Cecil and Sharon, they'll be talking about their
22	sister, Kinew James. And, Kinew is Grace's daughter.
23	So, I was just going to ask the people that
24	are supporting the family, behind me, just to take a moment
25	to introduce yourself, and explain how you're related, or

1	who you're here for support.
2	MR. PERRY WILLIAMS: Good afternoon. My
3	name is Perry Williams. P-E-R-R-Y, Williams, W-I-L-L-I-A-
4	M-S. And, I'm a sun dancer with my brother, Cecil. I'm
5	here to support the family.
6	MS. JUSTINE JAMES: (Speaking in Native
7	language). My spirit name is White Cedar Wind Woman, and
8	I'm from the Bear Clan. My English name is Justine James,
9	and Sharon James is my mother. I also have my daughter
10	here. This is Kenzie James.
11	MS. KENZIE JAMES: (Speaking in Native
12	language). And, I'm here to support Cecil, Sharon and
13	Grace.
14	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: The family would
15	like to make a statement of promise that I can administer
16	them for truth. And so, do you all promise to share your
17	truth in a good way today?
18	ALL: Yes.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. And so,
20	the family has decided that they will start their story
21	with Shirley James. And, I would actually like to ask
22	either one of the two of you, whoever's most comfortable,
23	to tell me about the strengths the strengths, the
24	contributions. Tell me a little bit about who Shirley was?
25	MR. CECIL JAMES: Hello. I really don't

1	have a living memory of my mom. She passed away when I was
2	very young. I have to be quite honest, I didn't have any
3	intention of participating in the inquiry because well,
4	I have my reasons, and there's no really there's no
5	real, no relevant reason for me to bring those up here.
6	But, my sister, Cheryl, is having a real
7	hard time with this. And, she couldn't be here, so we
8	thought it was important that our story, my mom's story,
9	our stepmom's story was still heard. So, my sister,
10	Sharon, and I decided to soldier on.
11	And, it's just quite it's really it's
12	ironic because we had thought that Grace knew Kinew's
13	mom, Grace knew that we were going to be here today.
14	She walked in a few minutes prior to us walking into this
15	room, and she agreed to come and help us share Kinew's
16	story.
17	My mom, Shirley (speaking in Native
18	language), was murdered March 22nd, 1975. I was two years,
19	eight months. My late brother was eight months old. She
20	left she left behind five children for my dad to try and
21	raise, and he did the best he could. And, we're
22	appreciative of her contributions while she was here.
23	We're appreciative of my dad trying to keep us together.
24	I guess that's those are my thoughts. I
25	don't know if Sharon wants to share anything?

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	М	S. SHAR	ON JAMES	: I,	too,	being '	very yo	oung,
have vague	e memor	ies of	my mom.	And,	the	memorie	s I do	have
of her, I	don't	share v	ery many	of t	hem,	because	they'	re my
memories,	and I	hold th	em close	c	lose	to me.		

I do remember a couple of days after, I mean, before her pass -- before her death was very -- a very confusing time, because something had happened and -since they were away. They were here in Winnipeg to visit my grandfather. He had a stroke a few days before, and that was the reason why they came to Winnipeg. And, they left us in the care of an uncle, and then we ended being taken into care that weekend. I believe it was a Saturday.

And, we found -- we were in a home when my dad came and got us, and it was a couple days after. And, he came to get us, and that's when he told us that -- he told us mom wasn't coming home; that she had died, but that he was going to take care of us. And, being that young, you just knew that something was wrong when you're being told your mother's not coming home, and that you're not going to see her.

But, back then, we didn't really know too much about the circumstances surrounding her death, and over the years, not really wanting to ask my dad that question, because you could see in his eyes that it hurt him, that there was a lot of hurt for him also, and trying to keep us together. Like my brother was saying, ouryoungest brother was eight months old. Thank you.

- MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I'm only going
  to ask that you share as much as you're comfortable
  sharing. But, you said you didn't have an awareness when
  you were little, but what did you come to learn or know
  about your mother's death?
  - I must have been about 11 or 12. I used to like to go to the library downtown. We found those photo scan machines, my brother and I. And, we used to come down. We didn't know any better, just started scanning, scanning different things on the paper machine, just trying to figure out what happened.

And, I think we only found two articles on what happened. And, I can't really remember whether it was just one woman, or if both women were convicted. And, I can't remember if it was manslaughter or something, the particular charge. But, it wasn't -- I think they only got like five or six years.

The circumstances, she was out, basically walking down the street and got into an altercation with the women. The officers apparently thought she was drunk, but she wasn't. And, I guess this must be prior to the -- prior to there being a drunk tank. So, they took her home.

1	They said, "Oh, she's drunk." But, she wasn't. She had a
2	brain injury. They took her home, she fell asleep, and
3	basically didn't wake up.
4	So, that's this is just what what I
5	discovered, like, from going to the library and fishing
6	around for myself. And then, of course, talking to I
7	think it was uncles that I talked to. I needed to know.
8	And, like my brother and I, as we got older, started asking
9	questions. And then that's that's what we found out
10	about the circumstances of her death.
11	Like I said, my brother was eight months
12	old. I was two years, eight months old. No yeah,
13	something like that. Yeah, two years, eight months old.
14	And, we just it's not something that we discussed as a
15	family. I couldn't go to my sisters, and I wouldn't, you
16	know what I mean? I wouldn't put I wouldn't want to put
17	my dad through that, I wouldn't want to put my sisters
18	through that. So, we just fished around for a and it
19	was always my brother and I together that did this, right?
20	So, we went to like I said, we went to
21	the library, and we asked uncles. I don't think we asked
22	our aunties. But, you know, we wouldn't it's not
23	something that we discussed as a family, so, yeah. And,
24	that's that's all I've got to say.
25	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I think, you

my brother.

know, based on what you told us about the age, there's some
obvious things that you'd be impacted, like losing your
mother at such a young age. But, can you share with us any
of the impacts her loss had on your family? And, you've
already talked about your dad, but more particularly on the
family as a whole unit?
MR. CECIL JAMES: Well, of course from a
young age we're involved with CFS. I don't know. I always
thought, even though we were in CFS, I also thought that we
had a very close family, because we depended on each other.
So, as a young man, and my sister was already raising kids,
if we couldn't find our feet, she was always there for us,
you know? We always depended on our sisters. My younger
brother and I always depended on our sisters.
And so, I don't know. In a way, they raised
us, and we could we knew we could depend on them. So,
while there are a lot of things that were hard, it drew us
close together, and I know I could depend on my sisters and

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. If we can, can we talk a little bit about Noella now? Okay. So, can one of you explain, or help us understand how Noella Belanger came into your lives, and how you were related to her?

MR. CECIL JAMES: Well, my dad ended up

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marrying Noella. I can't remember when. I think it was late '80's. Late '80's. It had to have been '85, '86, something like that. She moved to the community at this point, where we were staying in Rose River, our First Nation community. And, she came -- she came out and helped -- helped out with -- I quess it was just the younger ones at that point. It would be myself -- myself, my brother George, and my sister Kinew at that point. And then they had children as well. They had three children; my late brother, Jimmy; my sister, Carly; and my brother, Sandy.

So, she came into our lives and did that. And, she -- she had some difficulties with substance abuse, and stuff like that. And, at that point, my dad was really trying hard to keep our family together, out of foster care. So, he asked her, you have to make a choice. We're going to build this family or you're going to have to leave. And, at that time, she chose to leave.

And we were -- I would say, my sister Cheryl and I were particularly close with Noella because, well, we were young adults. So, Cheryl must have been about 25, 26 or so. No, she couldn't have been that old. She's got to have been -- yeah, she's -- 24. And, I was about -- I was about between the ages of 18 and 20 by the time I started really getting to Noella after she left the family and the community. So, it's like we'd run into each other, like, at

1	bars or whatever. And, she was she tried her best,
2	then, I guess, being young adults. She'd say, well, no
3	stay away. Stay clear of this, and this and this.
4	And, I guess I could say that Noella was
5	close I was close with Noella, because she would call me
6	son, and it's not an easy thing to be a to be a child
7	that never knew his mom, to have somebody call you son and
8	accept it. So, like I said, we'd see each other in bars,
9	and stuff like that. And, she'd always tell me steer clear
10	steer clear of drugs. I mean, we're already sitting
11	across a bottle of beer and chatting, but she always told
12	me to steer clear of drugs.
13	And, thankfully, I never really got into
14	hard drugs, and I think I can credit her with constantly
15	saying, "Don't mess with that stuff," you know. So, like I
16	said, she called me son and I appreciated it. And, I
17	occasionally called her mom, but that was after like a few
18	beers, I guess.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so, can either
20	one of you tell me about when Noella went missing?
21	MS. SHARON JAMES: There was this one day
22	when my sister my sister came to where I was staying.
23	And, she shared her concerns with me about not seeing
24	Noella around, and nobody had been seeing her around for
25	for a bit, for a few days, and she was getting worried.

And, she asked me. She said, "I want to go -- I want to go check the bars. Can you come?" I had young children, and I needed somebody to watch my children for me, so that I could go, because I could see that it was -- it was really bothering her.

And so, I got a babysitter, and I said okay, let's go. And so, we started. We started our walk right from Selkirk Avenue -- and it was The Merchants back then -- and made our way down Main up to Portage. And, I think there was that -- that old bar. I can't remember what it was -- what it was called. It was on Portage, and I believe it was Colony -- it's Colony at Memorial. There was a bar there, and we made our way all the way through there. And Cheryl would run into people that knew Noella, and people that Cheryl knew. And, she'd say, "Have you seen Noella around?" And, they told her, "No, actually I haven't seen her for a few days."

And, by the time we got to the last bar, I said I really need to go home. So, we made our way back to my place. And, she said there's something wrong, you know? Somebody has got to see -- somebody has got to have seen her or knows where she is.

And, from what I can recall, we were -- she said that she was going to continue looking for her. And, I think it was a couple days later that I heard on the news

1	that a body was found on the banks of the Red River by, I
2	think, it would be near Riverview Health Centre, where that
3	is located now, around that area. And, the feeling I got
4	was, oh, my God, because Cheryl had said that she still
5	hadn't seen her anywhere.
6	I don't remember how I got in touch with
7	Cheryl, but I told her, "You've got to phone the police."
8	And, from there, that's when I don't remember who it was
9	that went to identify the body, but it was confirmed that
10	it was Noella that they had found.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Do you recall if
12	anyone was ever charged with her murder?
13	MS. SHARON JAMES: Yes. Her name is Corinne
14	Braun. She was charged with second-degree manslaughter and
15	was eventually convicted of it.
16	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, what was the
17	family's experience when they reported Noella missing?
18	MS. SHARON JAMES: Cheryl would have been
19	the one to have tried to call the police, or or I
20	cannot I can't recall at this moment exactly what had
21	happened at the time. But, I sat there and listened to my
22	sister as she made her statement. And, still, it's just
23	I don't know. It's just I just can't remember.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: That's okay. When
25	you guys were going to the different bars and looking for

1	her, did you hear anything from people about where she may
2	or may not be, if she's probably just out? Like, what was
3	the general feedback or were you only speaking with her
4	friends?
5	MS. SHARON JAMES: We were just speaking
6	with her friends; people who knew her and people who knew
7	Cheryl. And, they were saying that it was kind of odd for
8	her not to be around, that nobody had contact with her or
9	knew where she was. She was always in contact with
10	somebody.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, Cecil, you just
12	told us that your dad and Noella had other children, right?
13	MR. CECIL JAMES: Yes.
14	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Once they lost their
15	mom too, what happened with the kids?
16	MR. CECIL JAMES: My dad kept them for as
17	best he could. And, eventually, they ended up they
18	ended up leaving and being with CFS for a very long time.
19	And, I know it affected them pretty it affected how they
20	related to the family up until a couple years ago,
21	actually.
22	My sister, Carly, she found her way back to
23	the family first and, you know, she embraced the family.
24	And, she seen how close we were, and we tried to take her
25	in as best we could, and offer her guidance. But, my

younger brother, Sandy, had a really bad experience with -maybe not bad, but just -- to hear him talk about it now is
-- how CFS basically -- CFS and foster parents basically
lied to him. They had led Sandy to believe that my dad
murdered his mom. So, he held a grudge for a very, very
long time. And, I think he's only been with us now for
just over two years that he's come back. So, he's come
back to the family.

And, it took a while for him to talk about why he didn't come home, but he shared -- he shared these things with us, anyways. We said, "Well, we can show you in black and white. Like, there's a person that's been convicted of it now. Your dad -- our dad was never a suspect, and he did his best to raise you." And, we'd kind of take him back to the time he when he was a kid. "Do you remember staying with Dad in the community?" And so, it started to come back to him, and that resentment started to fade.

He's back with family now, and we're very glad to have him, and that he opened his heart and his mind to us, and would listen to us. And, that he'd cheer us up, because obviously if I'd heard those things about my dad and my family, I'd hold a lot of resentment with -- so, he's back now.

And, we -- I shared with him a few times. I

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

remember sitting in the courtroom with -- in regards to his mom's trial, and I wanted to do this because I didn't have that opportunity to do that with my mom. So, I wanted to sit there and see what happened with -- in regards to the court case. And, it was Noella's sister, Sharon was there, and my sister, Cheryl, was there, and myself.

And, we -- it was a really awful experience the way I -- I couldn't imagine a victim's family coming into the courtroom, and having a defence attorney, Crown attorney, judge and the accused basically seeming so damn chummy. They were laughing all the time, constantly, at the beginning of the court day. It was really frustrating. I guess my resentment for the justice system, and establishment, and type of things like that. That's where that comes from because I couldn't imagine if that had happened at my mom's trial what my reaction would be. It was disgusting. I was like holy smokes.

There was no type of -- back then, I guess, there was no real type of any Victim Services, and nobody you could speak to. We weren't comfortable speaking to the Crown attorney, like, "Well, why are people acting like this when this woman's on trial for killing our stepmother?" As I said, it just -- it just still leaves a bad taste in my mouth, the way they treated us and the attitudes they had in open court. Prior to the proceedings

for the day, I just can't believe they would do that, treat people like that. And, yeah, it just -- it still leaves a bad taste in my mouth.

And then to have her get off with, like, five years. I believe it was a five -- she got a 5, 6-year sentence. And, she dragged Noella -- she and somebody else. It had to have been her and somebody else. Noella wasn't a small woman. She was 6', 6'1", 6'2". She was a tall woman, a big woman. And, this lady was supposed to have carried her from her place, which is a few blocks from the river bank -- river bank, all the way to the river bank, and actually out into the -- onto the snow out of the river.

So, she didn't -- it wasn't just like a fight or something that happened that -- she dragged her away from her home, cleaned up her home, dragged her out on to the riverbank, she was covered in snow, and then to have such a weak charge? I guess that would be a weak charge, a manslaughter charge brought against her when she moved the body from a crime scene, cleaned up the crime scene, tried to conceal the body in snow. And, to have such a weak charge of just -- and then, to see those attitudes in the courtroom, it's just -- still to this day, it just pisses me off. So, there's nothing I can do to further state how pissed thinking about it now.

1	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Mm-hmm. And, can I
2	ask a question about that too. How was the family able to
3	participate, other than just watch the trial at the time?
4	Do you recall?
5	MR. CECIL JAMES: I don't recall. Do you
6	recall? I just remember being there. We knew that the
7	trial was on, I don't know. I think it was Cheryl and the
8	sister that were in contact with, I guess, the Crown or
9	whoever. And, we were told, we went there and we were
10	never approached by the Crown attorney or anything like
11	that.
12	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Mm-hmm.
13	MR. CECIL JAMES: I don't recall any Victim
14	Services coming to speak with us, any court workers coming
15	to speak with us. We were just there.
16	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I want to oh,
17	sorry. Go ahead.
18	MS. SHARON JAMES: That was one of the
19	things I also noticed, because I also attended the to
20	the court when and I do remember that there was a lot of
21	people around their family, around Corinne's family. And,
22	to have I was standing in the hallway, and I just
23	happened I just found myself by myself, just for a brief
24	moment. And, to have the family members come up to me, and
25	tell me, "If you loved her so much, how come you didn't

look for her?" And, that was her grandmother that said
that to me. Somebody came and took her by the arm, and
kind of ushered her away. And, I'm standing there, I'm
looking. I'm like I'm not even bothering anybody. And, I
couldn't believe that, you know, that she said something
like that.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, you mentioned there was no Victim Services. And, you've talked earlier too saying we didn't have any, really, counselling services. Is it fair to say there was some unresolved grief and lack of services available for either of these two murders?

MR. CECIL JAMES: I would say so. Like I said, that's not something that I ever discussed with anybody, except for my brother. It's not something that we discussed openly as -- as siblings. I didn't discuss it with my dad. And, being -- and being a child that came through Child and Family Services, no type of therapy or counselling was ever offered. No explanation was ever offered. We just knew our mom wasn't there. It was -- it was different, I guess. We tried to -- we knew that -- we had known the questions to ask if somebody had approached us, but nobody approached us.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, again, I mean, it may seem obvious, but what was the impact on your father

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

or any of the other family members in terms of either of the deaths, the murders?

MR. CECIL JAMES: Like I said, my dad did the best that he could. He always tried to provide us a home. I can remember various homes where we stayed for a long time. And, I can recall various schools where we were there for a couple of years. I recall living in Portage, Brandon, Winnipeg, Gross River, and we always had a good home, a clean home.

Until I was older, as a teenager, I don't recall my dad drinking much. Well, we'd understand that he'd take off occasionally, so I don't recall alcohol being in the home until I was older, like I said, until I was like a teenager. But, I'm guessing he might have taken his alcohol abuse someplace else. He didn't -- well, gladly, when I was younger, he didn't bring it around.

He was a strong man. It's good to be out and about in the holidays, and hear people reminisce about the things that my dad did. Whether it be a march to Ottawa, or taking over INAC offices in the late 70's to try and further Aboriginal education. To hear people remember him like that in the capacities that we do now, it's really comforting. So, obviously -- well, he was strong. He did have his faults, and he did -- there was -- there was -- he was a drinker, is what I'll say. But, for the most part I

don't recall him	m drinking around us too much when I was	
younger. It was	s obvious to me it was obvious to me $^{\circ}$	when
I was a teenage:	r though.	

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: If I can, one more question about the impacts on this, and both of you can feel free to answer this. You talked about the fact that your younger siblings said they're coming back into the fold, but it's taken this many years to do that. What was the impact of being separated from siblings in this circumstance -- these circumstances? And, how did you guys begin to journey back to reconnecting?

MR. CECIL JAMES: Just having -- just having -- just being older, I guess, and being able to make our own choices. My younger brother, Sandy, didn't come home until he was 20 -- 20, 22. Well, he was an adult. He was an adult when he came and sought us out. And, my younger sister, Carly, was also an adult when she sought us out. So, just being able to make the choices for themselves and us being able to make the choice for ourselves to become involved in each other's life without restrictions from either foster parents or CFS, so...

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Great, thank you.

Before I move on and actually ask Grace to talk a little

bit about Kinew, is there anything missing or anything you

want to add about either Shirley or Noella? We can come

back around when we talk about recommendations, for sure, but I just want to make sure I'm not missing anything now before we move to talk about Kinew.

MR. CECIL JAMES: I guess the most significant impact, and it's -- you'll hear it again and again during this inquiry, or across the country, is that these were mothers. They left -- they left the children behind. And then, those children will go on to have struggles with CFS and school, alcohol, drug abuse and those types of things.

Maybe down the line, I think we've all -- as siblings, we've all had our struggles and -- but I'd like to think that we've persevered. You'll hear it again and again. These -- these were mothers. They were needed.

They were needed in their child's life.

mother as a young girl were significant. You lose that connection to -- to the -- to your mother, the nurturing and the loving. And, you struggle with that, not having that -- that female role model that you need in your life to -- to become a woman yourself. If that's not there, you -- it's -- it's very hard. I struggled as a -- as a young woman -- as a teenager, as a young woman, as a young mother raising my children, trying to remember what it was that -- that she gave me when I was a little one that I could

1	remember.
2	I saw my younger sister, Carly, struggling
3	also with being taken away by CFS, and the lies that were
4	being told to her, and struggling with what they were
5	telling her, saying that my father had killed her mother.
6	And, seeing her fighting with her her little self,
7	saying, "No, that's my daddy. That's my daddy. You're
8	lying," you know? And, having that struggle within
9	herself, and seeing her struggle as she as she kept
10	running away from CFS, and wanting that connection with my
11	dad, but it was too late because he had passed on.
12	And then seeing her become a young mother
13	and struggling with that also, not having that that
14	connection with her mother; right? But, as Cecil said, she
15	from my perspective, she did keep reaching out to the
16	family. She kept trying to get a hold of us and wanting
17	that connection and needing it. But, still struggling
18	with, like I said, the stuff that she was being told where
19	she was she was placed. Thank you.
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. Is it
21	okay if we start to talk about Kinew? Yes? Can I start
22	with Grace? Grace, can you tell us about Kinew?
23	MS. GRACE CAMPBELL: Where do I start?
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Well, can you tell
25	us about her strengths, her contributions?

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

${ t MS.}$ GRACE CAMPBELL: I'm one of the wives of
John James, and my I was married to him before I
mean, right after not right after, but two years, I
guess, after their mom passed on. I didn't know anything
about it. Nobody said anything to me. And then one day, I
guess, at the time that I met their dad, I I was by
myself, and I had a daughter I have a daughter. And, he
told me he wanted me to meet his family and that they were
little. And then because he had kids, I wanted a kid too.
He seemed to love his kids. So, Kinew was born, and we
struggled. But, he was a very strong person, like he
it's all about family, and he'd cooked for us when I was
sick. I looked after the kids as best I can, and I would
run away, I would run home. At the time, like, I had my
own issues like from my mother was in residential school
and that kind of thing, and was a single parent, my mom.
So, I I was now I had Kinew, and then
I ran away with her once. Nobody came there. Their dad
came there and brought us back home. The last time, he
took her, and I I didn't know what to do. I turned to
the bottle. I was drinking straight five years. Then, I
come to the realization, you know, that I got to I miss
my girl.
And then, I was raising two grandkids, and
there was a knock on the door. She came and visit me. She

did visit me once in Ontario, but this one time here she wanted to come and live with me. And, I told her, like, "If you come and live with us, you have to go to school." She didn't want to go to school. And, now, I got a call that night. She had joined the gang. But, you know, she did a lot of good things. She was a good cook, and she --before she went to jail -- like she was a princess, Ms. (indiscernible) Princess. We have a picture here somewhere. And, she went to ceremonies in Black Hills, South Dakota. She went across Canada for the youth. She did lots of good things.

And then one day my -- my sister phoned me because she was out doing her thing. She told me that, "Kinew phoned me 2:00 in the morning. She said, 'Auntie, I didn't do it.'" She got charged for murder. I want to tell everything because it's very important for how -- how she came about being in jail. Like, well she took the rap to go to jail, even though she didn't do anything. Well, she did. There was three other girls besides her. Right now they're, what, in their 40's and they're living their life free, and she was the only one that went in. And, the way I see it, not only did the penal system kill her, she got killed by these women, by gang, and I want justice for these women, like I want them to be caught.

And, I don't know who they are. And, all

1	she told my sister, "They told me to get rid of the body."
2	But, she wasn't really good at good at stealing or
3	anything like that, you know, or any crimes. And, she
4	wanted to turn around to be a criminal. She wants to be a
5	criminal. And, like, she just laughs when people are doing
6	something wrong. "I don't want to be like that," you know?
7	So, anyways, she ended up in prison system.
8	And, I have pictures of her. She only she must have
9	weighed about 110, 120. See this, when she was young, when
10	she went in. She got into a lot of trouble, and she got
11	six years. And, she got she weighed over 300 pounds the
12	day that she passed on, and she developed diabetes,
13	schizophrenia from being from getting in trouble and
14	being segregated.
15	Last May, I went to an inquest with these
16	two and their sister, Cheryl. Cecil, Sharon and Cheryl.
17	And, we heard all the all the evidence prior to her
18	passing away. It was really hard. I didn't I kept
19	thinking about those three other girls, (indiscernible)
20	what's going on, and she was supposed to be coming home in
21	June, in 2013. Sorry.
22	And, she they then another thing that
23	I didn't like when they when I was contacted, the
24	Chaplain from there, that place in Saskatoon, said that,
25	"Sorry to tell you, but your daughter, Kinew, has passed

1	on." That's one thing I don't want to hear anybody go
2	through that again. They should have sent somebody to my
3	place because it's hard to take when I'm by myself when
4	I was by myself. And, she was so happy to be coming home.
5	And, there was in the testimony, there
6	was a lot of "I don't recall." I forget how many witnesses
7	there, but there was quite a few. Every one of them was,
8	"I don't recall," except for one person, one guard. There
9	was a nurse. He told everything. He was very
10	straightforward and told everything that happened, and the
11	other ones were all lying. So, it was hard.
12	And, you know, she went through a lot. She
13	graduated this picture, she graduated in Ontario. She's
14	she was our baby. I didn't expect to be sitting here
15	today talking like this, but I always wanted to, and I'm
16	glad I came because I was just going to drop in and, you
17	know, maybe support somebody else. And, I didn't know
18	anything about these Cecil and Sharon's other their
19	mom and how it happened. I didn't know anything about the
20	other lady, Noella. I didn't know anything. I'm just I
21	just happened to be there too, but not knowing; you know?
22	So, I don't when I don't know when that hurt is going to
23	stop. No one else does.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you. I just
25	wanted to offer the other two a chance to talk a bit about

1	their sister, if that's possible, please?
2	MS. GRACE CAMPBELL: Can I say something
3	about that the nurse?
4	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Oh, absolutely.
5	MS. GRACE CAMPBELL: There was one nurse
6	there that testified. He said giving her giving Kinew
7	how do you say it? First day just I can't say.
8	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
9	MS. GRACE CAMPBELL: I can't say. I can't
10	say it. I can't say it. I can't say it.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: That's okay. You
12	don't have to. That's okay. In a few minutes, if you do
13	want to say something again, we're happy to let you share
14	what you'd like to. Can I ask you guys to share a little
15	bit about your sister and before we talk about the
16	inquest that Grace is talking about? Thanks.
17	MS. SHARON JAMES: I remember Kinew being
18	very lively, very she was a funny little girl. She was
19	always teasing, playing, you know, helping out where she
20	could.
21	MR. CECIL JAMES: I remember Kinew was being
22	like everybody says, she is funny, she loved to joke
23	around. My brother and my late brother, George, and Kinew
24	and myself would from time to time, if we're in foster
25	care we'd share foster homes, and then for whatever reason

1 they would separate us. And, we'd go home once in a while, and we'd be at -- we'd be with my dad, and I believe Noella 2 at the time, together. 3 4 Just funny and smart. She's really smart. She's -- she was -- after she had graduated and while she 5 was in jail, she started looking into taking law courses. 6 But, when I'd speak to her once in a while -- she'd be able 7 to catch me at work within the last year and a bit that she 8 was with us. She would catch me at work and we'd chat. 9 And, she's, "Oh, yeah, I'm doing this, and reading up on 10 pre-law." And then she'd start using terms that I didn't 11 So, being in front of a computer, I'd cheat 12 when I was talking to her on the phone. I'd have to punch 13 in the word. I said, "Oh, yeah, yeah," trying to act like 14 -- I didn't want to -- I didn't want to seem like -- I 15 16 didn't want her to lose me, I guess. So, I'd try and comprehend what she's telling me. 17 And, yeah, she was really smart. To have 18

her go in at such a young age, and then be in -- and be gone in jail for such a long time, and to have her still have the ability to want to learn stuff, and to be able to out talk you, to teach you something, that really, really impressed me about my sister.

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MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can I ask you a couple of questions? In terms of -- we heard Grace talk

about the fact that Kinew spent a lot of time in solitary
confinement, and that originally she went in for six years,
but ended up being in there much longer. Can you tell me
anything you know about that?
MR. CECIL JAMES: My knowledge of what
happened well she was she'd get into fights; you
know? She was strong willed, and she'd get into fights.

happened -- well she was -- she'd get into fights; you know? She was strong willed, and she'd get into fights.

And, she'd fight with guards, she'd fight with inmates, and then she'd be put into segregation for extremely long periods of time. I think at one point she was there a year-and-a-half or over two years. At that point, when you're segregated that long from people, you're obviously going to develop mental health issues. And, that's what happened with Kinew. She developed schizophrenia, and depression and anxiety. She -- from what we're told. And, what she said she -- after a while, she felt more comfortable in solitary confinement than being out with people.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can I give you this? And, we'll pass up a copy momentarily. This is an article from the CBC News, and it's talking about -- the title is, actually, "Kinew James spent years in solitary confinement, the inquest hears." And, the one paragraph, I'm just going to read for you, and then you can comment on it, please?

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much of the period from 2006 to 2011 in solitary
confinement, as well as other lengthy periods. She was
placed there after any conflicts with staff or fellow
inmates, for destroying property or for multiple incidents
of self-harm." And then, a couple paragraphs lower, it
talks about the fact that one lawyer asked if James' time
in solitary, her 35 transfers, her childhood trauma or
other factors were likely causes when, you know, when they
were looking at the inquest to death. And so, can you talk
to either of the transfers or the excessive use of solitary
confinement?
MR. CECIL JAMES: In regards to her in
regards to the her extended period in solitary
confinement or her 35 transfers, that was one of the things
that really pissed me off about the inquest. And, I guess
it might lead into how I feel really feel about the
inquiry itself. But, the reality is they control the scope
of the inquest. They control it so much where we couldn't
hear from we couldn't really there was no
basically no cross-exam of guards, any statements they
made. They wanted to keep their scope as tight as they
could. They wanted to keep it from basically December
early December to July 19th, July 20th when my sister
passed. They wouldn't allow us to talk about they
wouldn't allow us to talk or ask questions regarding the 35

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transfers. They wouldn't allow us to ask questions regarding her lengthy stints in solitary confinement. Ιt was -- it was really, really frustrating. They controlled the scope so much that we -- I really don't feel that we got the answer that we needed.

And, the reason -- the reason we wanted to talk about the 35 transfers and her stints in solitary confinement is because she was at the RPC on numerous occasions. She had -- she had relationships with these quards, these doctors, these psychiatrists, nurses, and all of that. And, it's human nature that if she has an -- if I have an interaction with anybody in this room, outside of this room, they'll look at me a certain way, even though I'm sitting here trying to share my pain with you guys. You'd still -- there would be a prejudice. There would be a prejudice because of the way you interact with people prior to a certain incident, and that's what really pissed me off.

I mean, like I feel that the 35 transfers speaks volumes as to the way they responded to my sister's -- the incident of her passing. I feel that there's -- the way they treated her, and why she went to solitary on so many occasions for such length of time, that -- that it -it prejudiced them in how they responded to her. So, I mean, like we're left without answers and we're left with

1	hurt.
2	And, me, I don't think I don't qualify
3	mine as hurt. I qualify mine as anger because I'm still
4	left without answers. We're talking about 35 transfers,
5	and it should speak to how they responded to her on that
6	occasion. They were unwilling to open up different
7	reports, and things like that. It would just they
8	controlled the witnesses, and just it's frustrating. We
9	didn't get answers as to why she was transferred so much.
10	We didn't get good answers as to why she was in solitary.
11	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I'm just going
12	to take a step back too, Cecil. You obviously looked up a
13	lot of the words when Kinew was talking to you because
14	you're using language some of us might not all be familiar
15	with and very eloquently. One of the things you said was
16	the RPC. That's the Regional Psychiatric Centre in
17	Saskatoon, right?
18	MR. CECIL JAMES: Yeah.
19	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: But, when we're
20	talking about transfers when we're talking about
21	transfers in, like, the correctional context, so she we
22	know she was in custody. Were they transferring her just
23	in the building or were they transferring her to different
24	institutions?
25	MR. CECIL JAMES: Different institutions. I

1	know she was in Edmonton, I believe, on occasion. She was
2	at Grand Valley in Ontario on occasion. Juliette. She was
3	at various institutions across the country, constantly
4	transferring.
5	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, each of these
6	facilities, were they putting her into solitary
7	confinement?
8	MR. CECIL JAMES: On a lot of occasions they
9	were.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I'm going to
11	ask you, because I understand that you were at the inquest
12	and you were actually the family's representative at the
13	inquest; is that true?
14	MR. CECIL JAMES: Yes.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. So, you'll
16	probably have the best recollection of this. Do you recall
17	it ever coming up in the evidence that, or by argument,
18	that the reason they kept transferring her is so they could
19	keep her in solitary confinement?
20	MR. CECIL JAMES: I don't recall whether
21	that was said specifically, but my guess is she would have
22	to be out of solitary for a little bit to request a
23	transfer. I'm not sure how many voluntary transfers and
24	administrative transfers there were.
25	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so, if I can

1	talk to you a little more about the inquest. I mean, I
2	hear your anger and but I think it's important to
3	understand too, the inquest process that happened, it
4	happened in Saskatchewan?
5	MR. CECIL JAMES: Yes.
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. And, that's
7	because when she died it was at the RPC?
8	MR. CECIL JAMES: Yes.
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Now, can you tell us
10	we understand how frustrated you are with the process.
11	Can you tell us a little bit about what generally happened
12	in that process and sort of what the outcome was?
13	MR. CECIL JAMES: Well, we we got the
14	we got the news of my sister's passing a little later than
15	Grace did. So, I started I started looking into what
16	type of actions would be taken to review, because I knew it
17	was a death in custody. And so, I started reviewing the
18	Coroners Act of Saskatchewan. I realized, okay, well
19	they'll be contacting family members to family members
20	and other organizations or people that might have might
21	want or need standing.
22	And, I was waiting for a call, and basically
23	something came across my social media where they I see,
24	oh, it's the inquest coming up. I said, oh, that's funny.
25	I didn't get a call. So, I checked with my sisters, and

they said, no, they didn't get a call. So, I called the coroner's office. I said, "Well, this inquest," and I said, "I haven't received any notification, neither have my siblings."

So, we called. We called and we started writing letters to request standing. They suggested to us that we would need a lawyer, and it just didn't make any sense. Like, I thought it was -- for my sisters and myself, I thought it was very important, if we were granted standing at this inquest, that one of us would sit at the table and ask questions, view the materials and stuff like that. So, it was agreed that I would do that for my siblings and that's what happened.

Like I said, we didn't -- we didn't receive no notification initially of the inquest, and we ended up seeking that out. So, we sought that out, and it was -- I thought it was pretty challenging, because to view the evidence I either needed to get a lawyer, which would mean then I couldn't ask questions of the witnesses or view any -- view much of the -- the evidence, or reports, or -- that they put forward for the inquest.

And then my wife and I, it was -- they said that I could view the evidence at the coroner's office.

So, my wife and I went out the week before the -- the first time the inquest was supposed to -- was supposed to

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convene. We went out there, and I did the best I could over two-and-a-half days, looked over some documentation, made some notes, and then came home. And then we ended up going out to Saskatoon the following week, and meeting with other people who were standing, like the Elizabeth Frye, Kinew's mom's lawyer, Canada Human Rights.

Right away, the question -- as soon as I walked into the inquest, the first time I was going to start, I had questions about the scope, but I didn't know how about -- to go about addressing them. So, I was happy that there was other people with standing that would lend me a hand, and I could discuss that, I could ask questions They felt the same way I did. They're just trying to have a very narrow view of this incident.

And, it goes back to, like I said, her past interactions with staff at the RPC and how they reacted to her. And, of course, it's going to be affected by those relationships over time. And so, we ended up getting it adjourned, and it was adjourned for just over a year, I believe, a year and a month -- a year and a month. New documentation was going to be put forth by E. Frye. it took the coroner that entire time to say, well basically, no, we're not going to expand the scope.

So, we go out the second time in May, this past year, and that's -- it was -- yeah, it was just so, so

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frustrating to go there. I was assured, when I got there, by the coroner, the coroner in charge of the inquest that, well, if you have any questions or you need any assistance, you can call on coroner's counsel and they'll help you.

But, the fact of the matter is that that wasn't the case.

We see them -- we seem them controlling the witnesses. And, it was from the very first day, I knew what it was going to be like, and I was pissed off to begin with. And, the -- you pass by witnesses outside in the hallway, and you know -- you basically know who they are, and the coroner's counsel, and Correction Service Canada counsel are there telling them, "Keep your answers short. Don't volunteer anything." And, we're walking by, and we hear this, and I'm supposed to be assured by the coroner that's holding the inquest that these people are here to help. It was obvious from Day 1 they were only there to cover their asses.

And, it's -- like I said, I'm still angry and that fight isn't over yet. But, it's just they're going to -- it's just -- that's why -- the experience that I had at the inquest -- my siblings and Grace had at the inquest is why I didn't want to be here. But, I understand that it's important to, at the very least, share these stories so that people gain understanding with my -- in regards to my sister. Like I said, that fight isn't over

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

yet,	and	it	was	just		there	was	just	so	much	disrespect
shown	n to	the	e far	nily .	aga:	in.					

There was -- there was one of the -- and I know why it was done, why it had to come out. There was comments made by a nurse that said, "Oh, it's like performing CPR on a waterbed," they said of my sister, and this is something that will be passed around a little later. And, Kinew's mom still -- and as a sibling still deserves some type of apology for that because that was very hurtful. And, if that doesn't shine the light that past interactions with my sister -- past interactions with my sister affected how these nurses and staff members dealt with her in her time of crisis, then I don't know what does, you know what I mean? Why would he say that to somebody in crisis, "It's like performing CPR on a waterbed." Disrespect like that, you know what I mean?

And, the following day, the coroner's counsel, they brought it up again -- they brought the quote up again. "Were you there? Did you hear when this nurse said it's like performing CPR on a waterbed?" The coroner's counsel gets up. "Oh, no, no. I don't think the family needs to hear this again." But, by that point, I'm pissed off at the whole process, and I got up and said, "That's not fair. I mean, if it has to be brought up again and again, the family is willing to hear it because --

because you guys are controlling the scope of this. You're telling us we can't do this, we can't do that." And, that was really the first time that I'd got up and objected to anything at the inquest. I think it was the third day. Third or second day. And, it's like you're showing so much disrespect, and you're trying to -- basically, I told them, "You're trying to sweep things under the rug here," and she got very offended and heated with me at that point.

She said, "You're implying there's a cover up?" I says, "Well, you're the people that control all the evidence. You control the witnesses." I said, "So, for you to try and say you're here for us," I said, "I don't believe that for a second. If it needs to be said, if these hurtful comments need to be brought up in this inquest again and again, then let them be brought up. But, don't sit there and pretend that you're here for our benefit. You're here to cover your ass," I said. I probably could have gotten a lot of trouble, but those were my exact words.

Again and again, over the course of the inquest, it was just so frustrating. They controlled the lining -- they controlled the line of -- they controlled the line of witnesses so that, okay, well, we're going to start at the back, and basically go back to the front, and then go over here. Meanwhile, if they had actually thought

1	gave it any thought towards how questions could be
2	answered? I mean, they've got all the documentation.
3	They're the lawyers.
4	They brought in they brought in a whole
5	bunch of different staff members and responders, police
6	officers. And then, towards the end, they bring in the
7	nurse that initially responded. So, well, if we'd heard
8	her testimony first, we would have asked so many more
9	questions of all those other people, is what I'm saying.
10	And, we had no no ability then to call any of those
11	witnesses back. It would have changed entire lines of
12	questioning. And, I asked that of the other lawyers. E.
13	Frye, Canada Human Rights, says, "Well, could we call this
14	witness back?" And, they said, "No, we can't." Wouldn't
15	it have made more sense to call the very first responder
16	first in an inquest instead of near the end?
17	It was just so frustrating. And, yeah, it's
18	just getting my blood boiling here just talking about it
19	again. I mean, it was frustrating. Just like I said,
20	our fight isn't over yet.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Mm-hmm. And, I
22	don't want to get your blood boiling anymore, but can I
23	just ask a couple more questions? What was the final
24	outcome? Like, what did the inquest actually find about

how Kinew died?

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1	MR. CECIL JAMES: I don't believe it was
2	that's the thing about the Saskatchewan Coroners Act in
3	regards to inquests. It's not a fault-finding process.
4	So, they just try and lay out the facts as they see them, I
5	guess. Like I said, they're there to cover their asses.
6	They could they say that it was due to a
7	cardiac a cardiac incident in regards to a diabetic
8	episode. But, like I'd said and Grace had said well,
9	Grace said that when she went in, she was only like 110
10	pounds, 120 pounds. She didn't have diabetes. She had no
11	cardiac issues. But, because of the diet that they fed
12	her, and long, inactive stints in solitary confinement,
13	that these became issues. And, they didn't they found
14	no they basically found no issues. From what I'm
15	hearing is they found no issues in the response, the way
16	they responded to the to my sister's crisis.
17	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Yes. And, one of
18	the things that an inquest does is they come out with
19	recommendations. And, you sent me a document that has 23
20	points on it. Can you tell me what that is?
21	MR. CECIL JAMES: On the one of the last
22	days, they said that we would get an opportunity to put
23	forth recommendations that we saw fit. So, we sat down as
24	siblings, and put down 13 recommendations that that we
25	because at the end of the day, we wanted we wanted to

make sure that it didn't happen to other people's loved ones, so that's the way we approached it. We wrote down recommendations and tried to -- tried to wrap our heads around how a crisis like that could be better responded to, better attended to.

So, we put together 13 recommendations, and they chose three of the recommendations. The recommendations I made are eight, nine and ten. But, like I had said, I try and do -- I try and research as much as I can. So, with the days leading up to the closing of the inquest, I started to look at familiar -- familiar -- other familiar inquests, like the ones in Ontario, B.C., Alberta. And, I started to see -- well, these recommendations are made over here, but they're also made over here. So, they're made in Ontario, they're made in B.C.

So, when -- we left at -- we left -- at the end of the day, we left the inquest early, my siblings and myself. We still -- we wanted to go home because we were just sick of the process. I get an email with the 23 recommendations. And then, I'm looking at -- even just scanning over it, and I say, "Well, you know, I've seen these recommendations from an inquest they held three years ago in Ontario. I see the same recommendations that they held at an inquest in B.C. a year ago." And, this is a -- the RPC is a -- is a federal institution as a lot of the

1	other the one in B.C. and the one in Ontario are federal
2	institutions, and they make the same recommendations.
3	So, the problem I had the big problem I
4	had with the process is we make the recommendations, we get
5	studied, we get inquest, we get inquiry, and at the end of
6	the day, it's common sense. You take a look at the 23
7	recommendations that are made and you see that, well, it's
8	already been proven that it's a problem over here, so why
9	isn't it across the board, you know? Then do it two years
10	after that inquiry, they held one in B.C., basically, the
11	same recommendations. Happens again to my sister. The
12	inquiry comes there. Basically, the same recommendations.
13	It's pathetic. It's a waste of time and money.
14	They let it happen to a girl in Ontario,
15	they let it happen to a girl in B.C a guy in B.C., they
16	let it happen to my sister, and nothing changes. So,
17	that's the frustrating part for me for these things. It's
18	just like why make recommendations if you're not going to
19	change anything?
20	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, just so it's
21	clear, Cecil. You guys did a list of 13, and they only
22	took up three. But, these 23 this list of 23, is this
23	the final recommendations that came out of the inquest?
24	MR. CECIL JAMES: Basically, yeah, but I
25	haven't seen the final report. I'm not I'm this is

1	the way that I'm seeing it. Like I said, they're covering
2	their ass. And, us as a family, we have a 5-year window to
3	sue them in civil court. I guarantee you, that report will
4	not come out until that 5-window year has passed; you know?
5	An inquest like that is designed more to cover their ass
6	than anything.
7	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Before before I
8	move on or and turn to maybe some ideas or
9	recommendations the family would have for the Commission,
10	is there anything else you wanted to add about any of the
11	loved ones you've lost, these three beautiful women?
12	MS. SHARON JAMES: Well, you mentioned when
13	Kinew's childhood trauma, she experienced that trauma in
14	care. She was supposed to have been placed with people who
15	were going to take care of her. I don't know exactly what
16	happened to Kinew, but she came back different. I
17	experienced the same thing myself. I was supposed to be
18	placed somewhere safe. It didn't happen.
19	MS. GRACE CAMPBELL: The lawyer I had, she's
20	going to be sending me all the paper and all the
21	recommendations, but it's going to take time she said. So,
22	I don't know how long that's going to take, and I'm in
23	contact with her just about on a daily basis, so
24	And, I'm what I'm when Kinew was in
25	there, she sent me a design to make her a jingle dress. I

got to make that.	I've been putting it off and putting it
off, but I got to m	make it. For me, I probably will give
that jingle dress t	to somebody in the summertime.

So, like -- I don't know, it's really -it's hard because there's something missing; you know?

Somebody's not here, somebody's not calling because she was
the kind of person that will just pop up -- pop up, right?

When you least expect her, she would be right at your
doorstep. She's not anymore. And, the kids always talk
about their sister. I have two daughters, two other
daughters myself, and they always talk about her, and bring
her up and, "How is everything going with her," you know,
when she was in there.

She wrote a lot of letters, a lot of pictures, and send me all -- everything that she -- you know, she's just -- I miss that. You know, I didn't get to raise her, but she came looking for me when she was 8 years old. She plead her dad, I guess, to come and bring -- bring her to me, so -- and I was struggling -- like, at the time, I was sober already and I have worked out my own problems with my own family members too. And, like I'm -- I've been sober now 32 years going on 33 years. Somewhere along the way I realized, you know, I have kids. I've got to do something, but it took a while.

I have struggled with my life because I came

1	from a single family. I didn't have a father. My father
2	was killed when I was 3 months old. So, you know, there's
3	always something missing when you're when you're raised
4	like that. And, for me, I didn't know how to be a parent;
5	you know? And, I tried with these kids, like John's kids,
6	and they were, you know, they were good kids. Then, when I
7	was with them, I was like it was that, being their dad;
8	you know? He has nothing to do with the kids.
9	So and I just hope that it doesn't happen
10	with I they asked me what I wanted in that thing,
11	what I would recommend, it doesn't happen to anybody else,
12	like going to segregation and be kept there, and all this.
13	There's services. They must have services. They have
14	they get paid. The government gets out puts a lot of
15	money to get you know, to help all these people that end
16	up in jail, or in an institution, in penitentiaries. Where
17	is that money going? Are they sitting around and just
18	watching somebody deteriorate in there? Because that's
19	what happened with my girl.
20	So, I get a bit I've got to control my
21	anger. I my prayers, I have to pray a lot; you know? I
22	have I wish it didn't happen, but it did happen. Can't
23	turn the clock back. I miss my girl.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Thank you.
25	MS. SHARON JAMES: With everything, it's

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

important to remember that these women were loved. They're mothers, they're sisters, you know, cousins, daughters, and there's a deep sadness that never goes away.

MR. CECIL JAMES: Like -- like my sister had just said, these women were all mothers. My mom left five young children, Noella left two young children and my sister, Kinew, left a son, somebody that we're still trying to bring into -- bring into the fold. She had a conversation with the young man, Kinew's son, and he was looking forward to meeting his mom, spending time. Like, I mean, she passed away in January 2013, and she was supposed to be out during the summer of that year. He was looking forward to that and he regrets that time will never come for him.

So, I guess in regards to recommendations, I try not to hold my breath in regards to recommendations. I mean, you're going to hear so many recommendations from so many different families, and anything that I say to you, you're probably going to hear it again, and again, and again. But, the one — the one example that — from recommendations and a man or a person in your position, I can look at — I can look at, like the TRC with Murray St. Clair and the work that he did there. You know, I understand that you're going to be — your mandated to do things a certain way. And, when that mandate is over, like

with Murray St. Clair -- I have so much respect for him, because he advocates for those recommendations now.

So, no matter what happens here, or what you hear, how much people can be upset with you, when this mandate is done, your job isn't done. It's up to you to see through -- make sure that recommendations are seen through. I can't -- I won't hold my breath for that to happen right now, but I'm interested to see when -- the end result, after your title is gone, what you do with these recommendations, and how you -- how you put them for us and how you advocate for them. But, I'm not going to hold my breath for now.

Yes. Maybe -- Justine, did you want to say anything?

MS. JUSTINE JAMES: Being here today, this is the first time that, you know, a lot of it is really sinking in about my grandmother, and my other auntie and uncle's mother. You know, I would once in a while hear about what had happened, but I think it's all just really sinking in now. And, I know being a young, Indigenous woman, I have to be really strong for my siblings, and for my mother, and for my daughter, because my daughter is going to grow up, and she's going to look back on this day, and she's going to ask me how I felt and what did I do, like on my part, to help those families of the missing and

1	murdered. So, I know that there is more responsibility on
2	me being an Indigenous woman and, you know, raising a
3	daughter. I think that's all I want to say.
4	MR. CECIL JAMES: It's been really it's
5	been, I guess, a lot harder on my sister, Cheryl, and I
6	just want to acknowledge her. She is the one that put our
7	family forward to tell our story. She's not here. She
8	couldn't be here. It was just too much for her. Sorry.
9	Yeah, I just this inquiry has been a long time coming,
10	and I hear from other families that they've they've had
11	loved ones that have waited too long. Sorry. I just want
12	to acknowledge my late brother too. He advocated for this.
13	He was always out supporting other families, and he's not
14	here to have his voice heard.
15	But, this it's this is a long time
16	coming, and I've met so many wonderful, strong families
17	through this movement. And, I just want to say from my
18	family to yours that we love you guys, and we thank you for
19	your strength and that you're able to share your story with
20	us as we're sharing our story with yours. Thank you.
21	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Commissioner
22	Eyolfson, I was wondering if you had any questions or
23	comments for the family?
24	COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Thank you,
25	Christa. I don't have any additional questions, so I just

want to thank you for coming here today and sharing your
truths with us. I think, Sharon, you spoke of having
memories that are a gift, and I think you've all given us a
gift here today by coming here and sharing those, whether
it's memories that are dear or your frustrations, but
telling us your experiences, that's what supports the work
of the inquiry, and I just want to thank you for that.
And, for showing your strength, and I want to recognize
that, and coming and contributing and sharing. I really
appreciate it. Thank you.

to offer you this small token as a thank you. One is an eagle feather, so that that feather can help you continue on your journey, and to help you receive healing and to help you with what you've been through. The second is some package of seeds, and we hope that when you plant those seeds they continue to grow. And, just as you shared with us, we will remember your story and it will continue to grow with us so that we can hopefully do something about that and make changes in the inquiry. So, migwetch, I thank you for sharing your story with us.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, I ask that we now adjourn, and I ask that we come back at 3:20. So, it will be adjourned until 3:20, please.

In relation to Shirley James, Noella Belanger and Kinew James

1	EXHIBITS	(code P01P03P0404)				
2	EXHIBIT 1:	Copy of black-and-white photograph of woman				
3		on 8.5 x 11" paper.				
4	EXHIBIT 2:	CBC news article "Kinew James spent years in				
5		solitary confinement, inquest hears" by Jason				
6		Warick, posted May 15, 2017 3:40 PM CT; last				
7		updated May 15, 2017 3:40 PM CT (two pages).				
8	EXHIBIT 3:	CBC news article "It's so insulting: Kinew				
9		James's mother wants apology" no author				
10		cited, posted May 9, 2017 10:26 AM CT; last				
11		updated May 9, 2017 10:26 AM CT (two pages).				
12		(SHORT RECESS)				
13	Hearing # 5					
14	Witness: Tim	Witness: Tim Henderson				
15	In Relation t	In Relation to Marjorie Henderson				
16	Heard by Comm	Heard by Commissioner Brian Eyolfson				
17	Commission Co	Commission Counsel: Christa Big Canoe				
18	Registrar: Br	yan Zandberg				
19		MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Commissioner				
20	Eyolfson, I w	ould like to introduce the next witness for				
21	this afternoo	on. This is Tim Henderson. Mr. Henderson is				
22	the son of Ma	rjorie. He has nine siblings. On July 31 <sup>st</sup> ,				
23	1993, Marjori	e succumbed to injuries caused by blunt force				
24	trauma.					
25		At the time her partner was charged with				

1	manslaughter and aggravated assault, not with homicide. He
2	was released on bail, and eventually the Crown stayed the
3	charges. The family has never received a reason why the
4	charges were stayed from the Crown or the police, and Mr.
5	Henderson first only first became aware of this day when
6	he attended the trial, and no one was in the courtroom.
7	And so, today, we're going to ask Mr.
8	Henderson to share the story of his mother and talk about
9	her strengths and her contributions. And, we're also going
10	to ask that anyone that's here in support of him just take
11	the time to introduce themselves, even if by first name,
12	please.
13	MS. MERLA: Hi, I'm Merla.
14	MS. ANNE-CAROL: Anne-Carol.
15	MS. LORRAINE: Lorraine.
16	MS. VELMA: Velma.
17	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, Tim, I'm going
18	to start with a couple of questions, and then we can and
19	then I'm just going to let you start telling the story as
20	you see fit. So, if I understand, as a young child you
21	actually, yourself, attended Indian Residential School in
22	the '70s?
23	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, that's true.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Do you want to tell
25	me just a little bit about that, with as much detail as you

1	are comfortable?
2	MR. TIM HENDERSON: From what I can
3	remember, it was quite a while back. I might have been
4	four up to about nine or eight. I attended two different
5	residential schools. One was what they call a "day
6	school", and that was at Brandon no, it's Fort Alexander
7	Residential School. And, the second one, where I actually
8	resided, was the Brandon Indian Residential School for a
9	at least three years.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, you have nine
11	siblings. That's a lot of siblings.
12	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, it is.
13	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Do you want to tell
14	me a little bit about your siblings and your family?
15	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, there's nine, and
16	one I never met. I had a sister, her name was Jean
17	Henderson, and she passed this summer. And then I have a
18	brother named I'll go with the oldest, is Les, and Reg,
19	Dennis, I already mentioned. And then there's Anita,
20	Vernon and Trish. And, myself, so that and my father
21	passed away shortly after my mother.
22	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, I also
23	understand that Marjorie was the aunt to Kelly and Glenda
24	Morrisseau, who are also both missing and murdered
25	Indigenous women.

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, that's true. I was very close with both Glenda and Kelly, and that still weighs really heavy on me and the family. And, it's really hard, you know, to be up here, you know, speaking about something that happened almost a quarter century ago, and it takes you right back there. Well, it's taking me right back there, and it's -- to get where I am now is -- it's been a rough road. 

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can you share with us some stuff about your mom? Like, what you do remember or some of the strengths and contributions you know about -- about her?

was in Red River College about ten years ago. And, there was this book, and it was a case study of businesses on reserves, Canadian reservations, and the challenge that individuals face trying to start a business on the reserve. And, I remember my mother and my aunt, Joyce Koshain (phon), they started a sewing factory to make garments, like winter clothing. And, I vaguely remember it, but when I was — this book was being used as a case study, I don't even remember the author, but he was from Germany, and he changed all the names and where it happened, but the story was still the same. And, that's when I started to recognize that, you know, she had accomplished a lot. She

1 was a business entrepreneur. Of course, she was a mother, grandmother, 2 3 sister, aunt. You know, it's like -- and, I know she was well liked in the community. She worked in the band office 4 for a number of years, alongside Phil Fontaine, in the 5 6 '80s, late '70s and the '80s. MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I noticed there's a 7 picture of your mom up now. Do you know when that might 8 9 have been taken? MR. TIM HENDERSON: No, there's -- well we 10 do know it's at the -- there was a bus terminal just 11 12 (indiscernible) there, you know, one of those little photo booths in the black and white, and that's all -- that's all 13 I can get, all I can remember about that. 14 15 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, can you share with us, in as much detail as you're comfortable sharing, 16 17 the story of your mom and what happened to her? MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, it's -- I've got 18 to start from -- from what I can remember it was just any 19 20 other day. It was summer. It was bright, sunny. It was a 21 beautiful day. My mother lived on Furby, near the Health Science Centre, and I lived on Manitoba, just by Salter. 22 Not too far away. And, because she had a restraining order 23 24 against her partner, we would check on her. 25 And, one day I went, and the -- her partner

that was on the restraining order was in the apartment.

And so, I was telling her to phone, and then she went in

the room and showed me the phone. And, it wasn't on the

wall, it wasn't attached to the wall. It had been ripped

5 out. So, I was pretty intimidated.

He had a bar in his hand and a knife in the other. So, I immediately, you know, went close to the door as I could, and then I made a dash down the stairs. She lived on the second floor. I went out, and on the corner of Furby and William there is a pay phone. So, I went there, and picked it up, dialled 911 and proceeded to tell the male on the other end that a crime was being committed. There was the person that was on the restraining order against my mother, and I gave him the address, her name, was in there. And, his exact words was, he said to me, "She has to call." I said, "What?" And, I heard click. That was it.

And, I was in shock. My mind was racing.

And, I ran down William thinking, "Well, I'll go another pay phone," and, you know, get someone else who will respond accordingly, you know, according to the oath that they have taken to protect. And so, I got to that phone, dialled 911, and I heard someone answer it, and I said, "Yeah, I'd like to report a crime," and I recognized that voice again and they did the same thing. So, that was

pretty frustrating. I was -- I probably looked insane as I
was running up and down the street trying to get help.

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So, I went to my friend's place to get help. We came back. We couldn't get in. There was no back door. And, on the front door they had it barricaded with 2x4's and reinforced by steel braces. And, it was short little steps, like you could take one step, that was it. was no railings or anything. We couldn't get it down. we left again. And, I sent someone else back to check -we were thinking of what we could -- what else could we try. And, not even 5 minutes went and gone by, and that person came back. And, they got out of the car and they fell down. I thought something had happened to that person. Like, maybe they got stabbed or hit. Went to them, they couldn't speak. The person was hysterical, crying. And then I had asked them, "What's wrong? What's wrong," not thinking that something had happened to my mother.

And, after a few minutes of that, that person just said, "It's your mom." And, that's when they said, "The police found her." So, some time had passed, I don't know how much time, it's a while ago, but I know if that officer that answered my two calls, had he responded, you know, and sent out a cruiser, or whatever, other police officers maybe, to come out and check on the safety of my

mother, that that wouldn't have happened to her. It was 1 totally, in my heart, preventable. 2 3 And, it's sad because, you know, I have children that have never seen her. Just in the picture 4 that is up there. You know, we talk about her, but we 5 6 never go into the details of what happened. We just say she passed; you know? It's really ugly what happened and, 7 you know, I don't wish it upon anybody, and that's why I'm 8 9 here today. And, like, you know, to come up here and 10 share that, and hear other families share their grief, you 11 12 know, the courage it takes for them to come up here, knowing that, you know, more than likely they're going to 13 cry, because it's real. You're reliving it. 14 15 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can I take a little step back, because you had mentioned that your mother's 16 17 partner had a restraining order against him. I understand he's deceased now? 18 MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yup. Yes, he is. 19 20 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, is it okay if 21 we just call him "W" for now? MR. TIM HENDERSON: 22 Sure. 23 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. So, when did W come into your mom's life? Or, when do you remember 24 first meeting W? 25

1	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Shortly right after I
2	got out of residential school I got home and I had a sister
3	I never had before, when I left. And so, I guess, during
4	my stay at the residential school in Brandon, and right up
5	until '93.
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, when you got
7	home, your mom had a new partner. And, can you tell me
8	what that was like? How was their relationship over all
9	those years?
10	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Oh, it was real rocky
11	and very abusive. A lot of drinking.
12	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, was W often
13	abusive with your mother?
14	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: You had mentioned
16	there was, like, a restraining order type was that his
17	first one ever that you recall?
18	MR. TIM HENDERSON: I think it was his
19	second one. There was one, maybe, when I was about 13 or
20	14. I was going to Gordon Bell, and we were living on
21	Sherbrooke, near Sergeant. And, I don't know what happened
22	with that one. I didn't stick around long enough. I was
23	already I didn't want to be around him, so I I didn't
24	stay home much.
25	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so, given that

there was abuse over time and some protective orders in place throughout the years, what would happen if -- like, were the police ever called during any of these incidents of violence?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, I remember one that stands out was, we were living on Stafford and Taylor, I don't remember the address anymore, but he had assaulted my mother and the neighbours had called the police. They came in, and all they would do, it was a pattern, was they would take him, you know, a few blocks away I'd have to presume because he'd be right back there right after they were gone, like, less than 5 minutes. And, he seemed to know that that was going to happen; you know? It was a pattern, and that's how they dealt with it, with my mother, in terms of the assaults that were happening to her.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, you would have a neighbour that would likely call, that were trying to make sure that she was okay. But, then, as a pattern, he would just keep coming back immediately. So, does that make you feel, like, that maybe he wasn't going all the way to the police station or being charged, or something?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: No, he -- I don't know how many times he was charged. I would have to say at least those two times that I can remember. But, there's probably about -- at least three or four incidents from my

1	early childhood through my teens where he was just taken
2	down the street and dropped off; you know? And, he would
3	show back at the door and he would have no paperwork; you
4	know? And, I know if you get charged with something you're
5	not going to be back in 5 minutes.
6	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, after all of
7	this happened and you got the devastating news about your
8	mom, W was actually charged?
9	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes.
10	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And then I
11	understand he got bail, so he was out again. But, how did
12	you understand what was the next step, what was going to
13	happen next?
14	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, after I was told
15	that my mother was deceased, I went to the where she
16	was, and the police were there. There was, like, about
17	five cop cars there and 20 police officers. And, I'm
18	yelling around, you know, like, I'm angry because of what
19	had transpired earlier that day when I was phoning the 911
20	emergency number and being hung up on.
21	When that was happening, like, I didn't even
22	know like, there's terminology for that now, you know,
23	because but when you're in the moment you're not
24	thinking about that. You're just thinking about, you know,
25	what's going on, what's happening here and you're just

1	trying to get what you think you should be getting, but
2	you're not getting that, that protection; you know? And,
3	she even had, you know, court documents, you know, the
4	restraining order, his name on it. You know, he's not
5	supposed to be there and all that other stuff. It's just
6	being ignored, purposely. You know, it's
7	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, you said the
8	"terminology", do you want to expand for us a little?
9	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, you know, today we
10	call it racial profiling, and I agree with that. And,
11	it's, you know, systemic here. And, I can speak in for
12	Winnipeg. I live in the core area, like, the inner city,
13	central, and I try to ignore it, you know, when the police
14	drive by. You know, I have a bag, they will pull me over.
15	One time I was driving my bike, I came from a baseball
16	game, and I had my bat in my bag and I was on my bike, and
17	I started to notice I was being pursued because I was
18	driving fast. Like, not speeding, but fast for a bike.
19	And then I started to notice these cars drifting in and
20	out, and what's going on?
21	So, I didn't know who they were. They
22	didn't have, you know, Winnipeg Police on them. Then, I
23	so I start, you know, trying to evade, I guess, you know,
24	get away from them. All of a sudden, I hit Furby and
25	Ellis, and they had it all I was surrounded and they

drew their guns. And, they said, "What's in the bag? Is that a gun?" They made me get off my bike, hands in the air, and I told them, you know, "It's my bat. I just came from baseball." It wasn't dark. It was in between. You know, evening, early evening. And, you know, it's just --it continues to this day. Like, I'll say I'm not carrying no bag because I just don't have any faith in the police here. 

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, when you were talking about the 911 operator not taking you seriously, how would you -- how did that make you feel?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: I don't think I would call it not taking me seriously. You know, I would put it, you know, he was an accessory to murder. He allowed that to happen. He didn't uphold his oath to the office that he had taken, he sworn to -- to protect the public, not a select group that he felt. It was all inclusive when he took that oath. That meant everybody, anybody who needed it, needed that protection.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I mean, you've given us that feeling you had, but do you think his actions were discriminatory? Do you think he knew -- like, how he would know it was you? Was it because you were so upset on the phone? What makes you think he was being so discriminatory towards you?

1	MR. TIM HENDERSON: I think from the call
2	itself he was able to you know, I don't know what they
3	had for computers back then, or if they even had them, but
4	I'm sure that he was able to pull up the file, and even
5	with me saying there was a restraining order, that is
6	should have warranted, you know, officers to come to the
7	house to check on her wellbeing, to make sure that she was
8	safe and protected. That didn't happen that day.
9	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can I ask you a bit
10	more about some of your background and past? You had
11	mentioned the school you went to when you were you said,
12	in your, like, maybe pre-teen, early teens?
13	MR. TIM HENDERSON: I'm pretty sure I was in
14	grade 6. It was at the Laura Secord School.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay.
16	MR. TIM HENDERSON: So, that would place me
17	around maybe 11.
18	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Do you want to tell
19	me a little bit about your days there and maybe contrast or
20	compare that to your experience at Indian Residential
21	School or other schools?
22	MR.TIM HENDERSON: This was after the Indian
23	Residential School in Brandon. I remember going home.
24	What I don't remember is how I got to the foster home I was
25	living at. That was on Garfield. And, I remember the

school, Laura Secord, because something wonderful happened there.

I was a very shy, young boy there. My fellow students were always encouraging me to try this, do this; you know? And so, I would try things, and I became captain of the school guards, the patrols. I became the assistant captain of the Laura Second hockey team. And, I had a few families ask me if they could adopt me. And, these were -- I would have to say, without a doubt, I was the only Aboriginal in that school, but I was embraced and I was accepted, and it was wonderful. It was great.

I was one of the popular students in the school. Like, I was always going out for dinners. I was even taken to cottages in the summer. I was always going out on outings with other families that where I, you know, became friends with the hockey team, my fellow players.

And, it was just a thriving environment for me, having come from, you know, I guess, the brutality of the residential schools that I attended.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, I asked you about that school because of the contrast, but also because going to that place and seeing that, as opposed to having lived previously in poverty and overcoming obstacles and barriers, what did it make you think, like in addition to the good things that happened there?

1 MR. TIM HENDERSON: See, when I was in it, when I was -- I quess, I didn't know that I wouldn't have 2 3 that again, and I didn't know that -- but, in retrospect, 4 you know, I embrace it, and it gives me hope that it can happen to other people, other Aboriginal people that, you 5 6 know, they come to the urban centres, wherever it may be, and that, you know, they get accepted and they, you know, 7 have the same opportunities that everyone else has. 8 9 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, is that because -- you know, following that school experience, following --10 you know, leading up to and following your mother's death, 11 is it fair to say that you've struggled some with poverty 12 and other obstacles? 13 MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes. I -- I had 14 15 addictions quite early with alcohol, and I was placed in foster homes and group homes, and I would just leave. 16 17 know, I would just get up and leave.

And, I just want to go back to the school for a second. Here's where I went to family court on Kenaston, and there was a judge there, and he had asked me where I wanted to go. And, I told him I wanted to go home, back to my mother. And, he sent me back to the foster home, and I wasn't happy with that. But, I became happier with the placement later, and when I went back again, I quess they do a review, I don't know if it was six months

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or a year, he asked me again where I wanted to go. I said,

"I want to stay here in the foster home where I am. I'm

doing great and I have lots of friends. I'm playing

hockey." And, he sent me home.

I thought -- I just thought I'd mention that just because it seemed to me that, as a young person, they were asking me where I wanted to go and, you know, I was being truthful with them, with the judge. And then he would turn around and send me exactly where I didn't want to go. So, there was already -- I was starting to already develop a mistrust. It was already there, it was just -- it was becoming bigger. I was starting not to trust anyone in authority.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Are there any other obstacles or barriers that you want to talk about that either your mother experienced or that you've experienced?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, I've been in Winnipeg at least 40 years, and throughout that time I've been dealing with many different provincial, federal government agencies, institutions, if you will. Like, Revenue Canada. I had been called in for four audits in a row where I had to bring in all my receipts, and I would meet with the officers, whatever they would call themselves. So, on the fifth time I asked -- it was a lady, I asked the lady, I said, "What are the odds of it

1 happening twice? You get called in twice, you know, consecutively?" She gave me some number, and I said, "What 2 about three times?" She gave me a higher number. And, I 3 said, "What about four?" She says, "Never happened." I 4 said, "Well, okay, I'm here for the fifth time." She 5 6 looked at me, and said, "I'll be right back. I'm just going to go upstairs." She went upstairs, she came back 7 down, like, a few minutes later and said, "I'm sorry, Mr. 8 9 Henderson, you can go home." That's one example. And, other -- one other example that I did 10 have was with Employment Income Assistance. I went to an 11 12 orientation, and after you're done your orientation, I guess you can go to the phone, they have a phone there, 13 then you can phone and you get your appointment for when 14 15 they're going to assist you. So, I got on the phone. I was the first one out, and got on the phone, and the first 16 17 thing they asked me was my case number. I said, "No." I said, "Can't you just give me an appointment date?" 18 said, "No, I've got to get your case number first." So, I 19 was thinking about that and I was going, oh, I need -- so I 20 21 gave my case number. And, she said I had an appointment three weeks down the road. I said, "All right. Wow, 22 that's quite a ways." 23 24 There was a young lady behind me, and she got on the phone next, she didn't take too long, and she 25

I went to the trial at

1 got off the phone. She looks at me and says, "I come in tomorrow morning." Wow. And, I was kind of in a little 2 bit of shock because she was behind me. She wasn't 3 Aboriginal. And, I was trying to think, well, there is 4 something going on here, and there's no way I can prove it, 5 6 but it just happened to me anyway. It wouldn't be until last year that I 7 actually figured out what had happened. There is this 8 9 database that they use, so when you call in and you give your case number, it pops up. And, in there, there is a 10 racial identifier, I'll call it, you know, where it says, 11 "race". And, I think that's what they did to me that day. 12 It has to be what they did. 13 And, I have -- well, I'll speak more to that 14 15 later, I guess. That's just a few examples, and -- but this has been going on throughout my life. I don't go in 16 17 there trying to argue with them or give them a hard time, it just happens that way, just right from the get-go, right 18 after my numbers are given or my name is given. You know, 19 it's that racial profiling. I'm not doing it. 20 21 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, we talked about the fact that W, when you went to -- he got out on bail, 22 but when you went to trial, or you went to go watch his 23 24 trial, what happened?

MR. TIM HENDERSON:

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the law courts, and I went in and there -- but prior to 1 that I had spoken with a Crown who told me they would 2 3 contact me if anything happened, any changes in the case at all. And, I left feeling good about that. And, that day, 4 when I went in there and it was just empty, I thought maybe 5 6 I had gone in the wrong room. So, I went back, there's a court docket on the wall, I went through it again and, 7 sure, I went back, I'm in the right room. 8 9 So, I was sitting in there. Someone actually came in, and they asked me what I was doing there. 10 I said, "Well, there was supposed to be a trial here 11 12 today." And, they told me where the Crown's office was. 13 So, I went there and told them who I was. A lady came out, and I don't know why, but she thought I was W's son. 14 15 when I informed her that I was Marjorie Henderson's son, she said, "I don't want to talk to you." She went behind 16 17 this locked door, she closed it, said, "I don't want to 18 talk to you." I could still hear her. 19 And, there was nothing to do there. just -- it's locked, you can't do anything, so the only 20 21 thing you can do is turn around and go back out. So, that's what I did. Then for the next, I quess, four or 22 five years I was -- because I still don't have answers, I 23 24 was trying to find out what happened, and to this day I still don't know what happened. 25

1	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, I was just
2	double-checking. I wanted to make sure I had something
3	right in front of me. So, throughout all of this, so
4	between your experience as a child in an Indian residential
5	school, the loss and trauma you faced when you lost your
6	mother, what type of supports were available for you, in
7	terms of if you want to access counseling, or were there
8	any what type of supports were there for you?
9	MR. TIM HENDERSON: I was never offered any.
10	I was never even from the police, the investigators. I
11	only met them once, and they didn't say nice things about
12	my mother. And, it was a couple years of every time I'd
13	phone in there would be a new new detectives on it. So,
14	I never got any answers about anything, and I was never
15	offered any types of services to deal with my grief, my
16	anger. In fact, no one wanted to listen. Nobody wanted to
17	as soon as I would open my mouth, bye; you know?
18	They're gone.
19	So, what I'd like to see, like, I guess, for
20	families of missing, murdered Indigenous women and girls is
21	that, you know, they'd be offered that help that they need.
22	And, could you well, we'll go with what they have up
23	there. I might have to go off track here a bit.
24	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Sorry, we're looking
25	at number two up there. There you go.

MR. TIM HENDERSON:

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If you -- yes, go on

number two and just click on that. I quess you can't open 2 both. But, this is just an example of what's happening for 3 the Mounties, and I think it's a good thing. They have 4 their own MP putting forth a bill to help them with their 5 6 post-traumatic stress disorder. And, this is -- why I'm sharing this is that this should be happening for the 7 families of the missing, murdered Indigenous women and 8 9 girls, and this needs to happen, you know, now. As soon as possible. 10 Like, I know that I -- in 2011, I was 11 diagnosed with PTSD. But, prior to that, throughout my 12 whole -- my entire life, my childhood, my young adult life 13 and my adult life, I've been drifting in and out of PTSD. 14 And, that was because of the residential school and what 15 had happened to my mother. These were traumatic events 16 17 that happened in my life, and I'm sure for anyone, the 18 families that are here, it's just as traumatic, if not more. And so, my recommendation is that, you know, we have 19 the same consideration given to the families, you know, 20

Like, they held one here last night, and it was a good event, and I showed up, and it did help me. It gave me more strength to show up here today and share my

where they can get those health supports, a psychiatrist, a

psychologist, even traditional healing ceremonies.

story with, you know, everyone that is her and whoever is
watching.

3 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can we please have 4 number three pulled up?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, these are -- there is a whistleblower Act here in the Province of Manitoba, and there's a federal whistleblower Act for the federal employees of Canada. And, why I'm bringing this up here is because I'm on the inside and, like, the other families, and whoever else has been -- we are on the outside, and there's a broken system, and currently when people at the provincial level or the federal level, they are not protected. So, there is no -- there is no change coming. The change has to come from within these government agencies that are allowing these things to happen.

I know for the -- for example, the Province of Manitoba here, there was this East Side Road Authority, and a lady made a whistleblower report, and in her -- it was found that she did have merit. Her allegations had merit. She was -- but that -- it didn't protect her.

People knew it was her, she didn't -- she lost her job. She now works in the private sector. And, at one point they had even offered her a settlement, and I'm sure in that settlement it had a nondisclosure agreement. And, if we have -- if we allow those types of things to continue,

change is not coming.

So, I would recommend that, you know, they protect the anonymity of the person; they not allow any more compensation with a nondisclosure agreement; and, three, if they break that anonymity that they compensate the whistleblower. I would like to see something that —because each province has their own jurisdiction on this, I would like to see a federal bill come in so that there is no more interference.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, I just want to ask a question to follow-up on this because I think some people might be like, "Okay, we're talking about whistleblowing legislation now and how does that relate to this issue?" But, if I understand correctly, part of what you're saying is -- so say something happens in institutions, or in hospitals, or places, and people don't feel empowered to report, am I understanding that's part of your thinking on this?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, they -- what they are doing -- like, if someone wants to -- let's say someone wants to report something that they feel is wrong, they are putting their career at risk, their livelihood, their house, their marriage. They are laying everything on the line. And, it's just not working, both at the federal and provincial level.

1	we nave currently our current premier,
2	Brian Pallister, when he was the opposition leader, he was
3	wanted to make amendments. And, at the federal level,
4	the same thing is happening there, where they're not
5	protecting the whistleblower.
6	So, if change is supposed to happen or it
7	needs to happen, where like, for example, we'll take any
8	police force, and people see something that is not
9	happening or is happening that shouldn't be happening,
10	there is nothing for them to say, "Well, okay, if I say
11	something, I'm no longer here. I'm not working here, I'll
12	probably not work for the government again and, you know,
13	I've already invested 20 years in here, 30 years even."
14	You know, "There goes my pension." So, there's no when
15	there's no protection, you know, why? Why should I risk
16	that?
17	I'm looking at all these government
18	institutions, and if I look at back at my life, right
19	from my early age, and I'm still in them, and I'm still
20	getting racially profiled. And, I know how they're doing
21	it, and I'll come to that in a minute.
22	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can we bring up one,
23	please?
24	MR. TIM HENDERSON: This is from a
25	University of Manitoba website. It's a sample of a

1	database. What I'm trying to demonstrate here is that when
2	you pull up the database, you can suppress certain
3	information. And, if you look here, there is a demographic
4	there. It says, "race," but it doesn't show anything here
5	because it says "suppressed".
6	And, I think for when you phone in
7	somewhere, where you need services or you're reporting
8	something, I'm not saying all of them, but let's for
9	example, welfare, EIA, you give them your case number and
10	that isn't going to show up anymore.
11	I actually have an example of a it's
12	called the Social Allowance Management Information Network.
13	It's called the SAMIN database. And, in there, like, you
14	have all these fields, you've got your name, your address.
15	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: What does SAMIN
16	stand for?
17	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Security Access
18	Management Information Network, and it's all public
19	information on the University of Manitoba website. You
20	just punch in "SAMIN", and it will bring up all that. And,
21	what's interesting about that is on their description of
22	their own database, they don't list in the demographics,
23	they don't list the race. But, when you're actually
24	looking at the database set where they have where
25	they're collecting the data, you know, it will say "race".

And, it wasn't until I saw that data set on a database file 1 that it all became clear, like what happened to me that day 2 3 when I was mentioning that the lady behind me got an 4 appointment the very next morning, whereas mine was three weeks down the road. 5 6 And so, this -- if we can move to the next one? No. Okay, I can talk about this one. Okay, this one 7 right here? If we go to the next page, this was taken this 8 9 morning. MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Is this the one you 10 want or the first one? 11 12 MR. TIM HENDERSON: Let's go back to the first one, maybe. I can't see it. 13 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Is it the one about 14 15 the phone, the Winnipeg Police Service one, or the -- is it that one you're after? 16 17 MR. TIM HENDERSON: All right. Okay, if we can move to the next one? Next one, please? Here is a 18 list of all the databases that are -- they call it the 19 20 Research Data Repository at the University of Manitoba, and 21 it just lists all the databases that are -- there's two pages of them. I only put one. And, if we could go to the 22 next one? What's this one? Oh, yeah, this is the one that 23 24 I needed before, it was the SAMIN database, and it says "Include personal identifiers, demographics", but it 25

doesn't say "race" in there, but it is right on the
database set when you pull up a file, and that's how they
deal with you.

When they call in they'll ask you for your file number, not your name. And, when they see that, those -- I don't know what to call them. They're frontline workers, I guess. So, I don't think they should have access to that type of information. I know that this information is used in a good way, for data, and -- but I don't think it belongs at the -- for the frontline workers to have access. And then when they do, that they -- I was treating -- treated -- I was racially profiled. And, when I left there I was thinking, "Well, what was different?" I had my son under my care, she had her daughter under her care, and really the only difference was -- was our race.

Can we go to the next one, please? That's just more databases that they have at the U of M, that the Province of Manitoba administers. And, all the databases that are overseen by the province here for data collection were created at the University of Manitoba. Next page?

Okay. This one is the -- this was taken off the Winnipeg Police Service website when you want to report a crime. And, the only reason I'm bringing this up is, even in here when you have the suspect, you know, it says right there, "race". So, I think it doesn't belong there,

and I'm just bringing that up as an example that it's 1 current and it's still happening. Next? 2 And, this is just an overview of -- that 3 they're all connected, like, right from justice, social 4 housing, income assistance, that would be EIA. And, I'm 5 6 not saying they -- that everyone racially profiles. They're -- like anywhere else, there's -- you know, there's 7 a few bad apples in the bunch, and -- but once you take 8 9 that out of the equation, it's no longer accessible, then you don't have that racial profiling anymore. It's not 10 happening anymore, you've taken that away from them, and it 11 doesn't allow for them to victimize. Next one? 12 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I noticed on this 13 14 slide presentation it was the second page. No, sorry, it 15 was -- yes, still that, but the second page. Yes. Let me ask you a question on this one. And so, this is the 911 16 17 operator sheet. It's crime prevention, reporting 18 emergencies, make the right call, and part of it is, like, messaging, when you should call 911 versus when it's not 19 20 really an emergency. 21 MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes. MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And so, it talks 22 about all calls being important, but not every call is life 23 24 threatening. And so, it actually lists what emergencies are defined as. And so, you know, any crime in progress, 25

like a break and enter, robbery, et cetera. Any situation 1 where people or property are at risk, whether that's fire, 2 3 children on the ice and any medical emergency. So, on the bottom of -- "When dialing 911," 4 that last bullet point says, "If you're unsure if something 5 6 that is happening is actually an emergency, dial 911." And, you know, the day that you were making that call and 7 you happened to get the same operator twice, you were 8 9 fairly clear with what the circumstance was, which was any situation when people or property are at risk. 10 And so, you know, part of what you were 11 feeling was that the person, and please correct me if I'm 12 wrong on this, was being discriminatory or using, sort of, 13 racial profiling, instead of answering your question; is 14 15 that fair? Is that a fair -- and can you please explain

more?

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MR. TIM HENDERSON: Well, when you -- when I made the call, he was asking me, like, "What's happening?"

And, I said, "Well, my mother has a restraining order against Mr. W. He's there. He's ripped the phone off the wall. He's got weapons in his hand. She wants me to call. I'm calling on her behalf. He's not supposed to be there, that's a crime." And, click; you know? That's just wrong. Like, I'm sure that that officer, you know, might be gone but, you know, I'm sure he's collecting pension and, you

know, and -- I just want to say, like, I don't hate the 1 guy. I don't hold nothing against him. You know, I'm just 2 3 here to -- to try and bridge the gap, and bring all the 4 parties to the table so that we can work together on this and become allies; you know? This has been going on too 5 6 long and we've got to stop it somewhere, somehow, together. And, if anything comes out of this, I'd like 7 to see, you know, an end to this types of discriminatory 8 9 practices where you phone in -- and with technology, the way it can actually help, you know, where you can suppress 10 things, you can -- when you have a database, you can't 11 enter any information in there other than what's in the 12 fields? You know, when you tab over to the next one, to 13 the next one? And, I think those things are a step in the 14 right direction, but there's still a lot of work that has 15 to be done. 16 17 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, can I ask you one more question? 18 MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes. 19 20 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: So, when you go into 21 a hospital and you have to fill out a form, is there a check box for race or ethnicity often? And, if so, do you 22 fill it out? Is that true, also, of things like college 23 24 applications, social assistance? How often are you seeing the Aboriginal or Indigenous check box? And, do how do you 25

feel about checking it off?

MR.TIM HENDERSON: Well, one time I was trying to take a business course. It was on Graham. And, they had those racial identifiers in their application.

And, it was greyed out and it said, "For voluntary purposes only." So, I didn't check it off or fill it out because I didn't want to. I just wanted to come into the program as another Canadian citizen, another human being.

And, the first -- after we filled that out, and we're sitting there and going through the orientation, one of the instructors came up to me and said, "Oh, you didn't fill this out." And, I said, "Well, it's voluntary. I don't have to fill it out. I'm just here as everyone else." And, he goes, "No, you have to go somewhere else. Take your training somewhere else." And, I was told to leave; you know? So, I left. I didn't want to be around that type of environment anyway.

Sure, it was only one instructor, but he was the head instructor, and it's just like -- the way things work is, if your supervisor is, you know, treating someone poorly and with no protection, you are not going to report that. Why? Why would you? You know, even at the provincial or federal level, there's no point. It's -- you're going to lose everything you fought for. You went to university to get that job, you invested maybe five to

six years of schooling to get there, and maybe you have
seniority in there. You're going to be putting all of that
at risk.

Can we go back to -- can we go right to the beginning? No. The folders. One back. Okay. I can't -- that one didn't work. Can we go back and -- go back to the whistleblower. I want to give the -- go in the provincial folder, and open up -- this was the -- everything I have is on the internet, and I've had to convert all these HTML files to PDF, and then from PDF to PNG so that we could view them today. So, it was quite the -- quite the challenge, but I'm glad that I have some other IT guys here to -- helping out, and really -- I think to have visuals and source documentation like this is key, and it's really important so that you actually see.

This lady here, in -- after she went through this she -- this was the one I was talking about with the East Side Road Authority. And, she reported it, and she's saying she wouldn't do it again. She lost her job with the government and, luckily, she works for -- she works in the private sector now, but her anonymity wasn't protected. They did find that she had merit in her -- what she disclosed under the whistleblower Act.

And, if we could go back to the federal one
-- oh, wait, there is one more we need to see here. It's

1 -- no, next one. Next one. This one here. This was Brian, our own -- our premiere, when he brought up they 2 3 should make amendments to the existing provincial 4 whistleblower Act. And so, I challenge Mr. Pallister to, you know, maybe partner with me, or whoever, other focus 5 6 groups, who would like to see that type of change happen. Because, you know, I still -- I feel very strongly that in 7 order for change to happen, it has to come from within. 8 9 And, right now, I just don't see happening -- anything -change happening from the outside. And, like this -- that 10 lady that we saw previously, it just demonstrates that 11 12 there is a lot more people that want to come forward but, you know, when they see that it just doesn't -- it's not 13 working, then it's -- there's no point. 14 15 If you go to the federal one, please? So, the heading pretty well says it all, the whistleblower --16 17 the federal -- this is the federal one for federal 18 employees. It doesn't protect the people who, you know, make complaints against their government agencies. 19 doesn't protect them, their anonymity. You know, they're 20 21 putting everything at risk. And, I think that, if anything, for me, for anything that had to come out of 22 here, my number one would be this, that, you know, the 23 24 Prime Minister, you know, put forward a federal law that

does all those things, that protects the people.

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1 Can we go back to the root folder? Okay, yeah, number five. And, I think that would be it. I had 2 3 one on body cams, but unfortunately that data got 4 corrupted. This is just to showcase the harsh realities of Aboriginal people in their plight to right the wrongs. 5 6 Cindy Blackstock here, I think it was about eight or nine years for her to get the ruling that she got. 7 It had to do with the discriminatory practices of funding 8 9 to First Nations Child and Family Services. And, in the end, after that battle, and she went through a lot of 10 turmoil to get there, in the end, Ottawa ruled that the 11 tribunal doesn't have the authority. It was just a sham. 12 And, that's shocking to me. Like, we have all these things 13 to -- mechanisms to try and make things right, and they're 14 failing miserably. Can we go to the next one? And then 15 one other -- this one here. 16 17 When I saw this one, I was really shocked. In fact, the lady is sitting here. And, I guess I was 18 speaking, like -- there was -- she's on a board. 19 person there in the picture is Leslie Spillett, and she's 20 21 on the board, in this Aboriginal board that has to deal with -- I can't even read it. I just got new bifocals 22 here. First pair. 23 24 I guess she was on the police board, and they were having -- I guess they were trying to mend 25

Aboriginal relations with the -- because we have such a 1 high demographic of Aboriginals in Winnipeg here. I think 2 it's the highest in all of Canada. And, I think to, you 3 4 know, try and get things on the right track, she was appointed on there. And then I think after there was a --5 6 a new government was voted in, and she was removed. I'm going, wow, here we are saying we're working towards --7 you know, this is shortly after the TRC, and we're trying 8 9 to work towards reconciliation. So, I'm sure that when she was put on the board, it was -- you know, it was front 10 page. I didn't even know this happened and it's sad. 11 And, that's the -- the reason I bring this 12 13 up is, this is the -- we have our Indigenous leaders, you know, leading the way in their activism and trying to make 14 15 things better for the future of our children, our children's children, and it's really concerning that, you 16 17 know, that they're doing this. 18 And so, why bring this up? Is that if anything -- you know, maybe they have a standing committee 19 that -- I don't know how it's going to work, or maybe --20 21 what's another word for that? Standing committee or, people who are mandated to try and act on the 22 recommendations, I guess, that they would have -- hopefully 23 24 they would have, at least, you know, a minimum representation from the families, from the MMIWG, because 25

they were on the inside. You know, I was on the inside, we know where the faults lie. And, I think that's an invaluable resource right there. And, not to lay blame, you know, but to work towards, you know, viable solutions that work for everybody.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Can I ask a question? So, just to get a concept on this, too, and I didn't answer you, because I can't put words into your mouth when you're talking about stuff like this. But, just to check I'm understanding correctly. So, for example, if or when the Commission comes out with recommendations or are working toward recommendations, are you talking about like a steering committee that includes, like, the local, on the ground, people that are Indigenous with knowledge working from the inside? Is that what I'm understanding or hearing?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yes, because when you look at governments, they're always appointing someone to hold this portfolio or to sit on this board. And, if that's going to happen, I'd like to see, you know, participants that were involved here and presented, be considered to sit on those committees, standing committees, whether, you know, that's for provincial or federal level, or panels, or the -- the phrase just eludes me at the moment, but I know it will come to me later.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Okay. So, I'm just
going to ask a couple more questions about recommendations.

It seems apparent to me that you've really, kind of,
thought very seriously about some of the issues that you've experienced and that you've tried to look at and provide us examples of how we can address those issues.

But, just more generally, some of the recommendations, based on your lived experience and the loss of your mother, what were, like -- without even looking, what are some of the basic things that need to happen to make change, the necessary change that addresses, you know, the issues of poverty or education, or the racial profiling, the lack of, like, the local knowledge? What are the things that we should be thinking about doing to make that change?

MR. TIM HENDERSON: That's a real good, tough question. Like, for me, and I hope for others that, you know, they -- they listen. I know it's hard to listen and, you know, embrace something, but I hope they embrace that, you know, a lot of the change that we're -- at least I'm wishing for, that needs to happen that, you know, we empower the very people that have sworn oaths to protect us. And, when that -- they see any types of things that are not living up to their mandate, that they can report it and have no fear of, you know, reprisal, and that they will

1	get that protection so that they can report it without, you
2	know, fear. And, I think that's one of the key things
3	that, at least for me, that out of all of them, everything
4	I spoke of, this is the number one for me.
5	MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: I just want to make
6	sure I haven't missed anything, whether it's impacts or
7	recommendations, or just anything you want to say about
8	your mother, you know, in terms of I just don't want to
9	miss anything. So, is there anything you want to add, Tim?
10	MR. TIM HENDERSON: Yeah. I just want to
11	share that when that happened that day, I carried around a
12	lot of guilt. I always blamed myself for well I should
13	have done this, maybe I should have ran to another phone;
14	you know? But, when it's happening, and it's life
15	threatening, it's just so quick. And, it was really hard,
16	especially, like, when you're trying to tell your tell
17	people what you're going through and you've got no
18	documentation whatsoever like, still to this day, I
19	haven't received anything. Nothing. Other than her not
20	being here, that's all I know.
21	I mean, yes, someone was charged. I don't
22	know what happened there. It was like I had an
23	investigative reporter try to dig up some documents, and
24	they just told me there was nothing. They couldn't find
25	anything. Absolutely nothing. And, I know that's you

know, that was quite some time ago but, hey, they have my records from residential school, foster home. Those haven't gone missing; you know? And, you look at that, and you go, "Well, what's the difference?" The difference is they didn't do their job. They didn't honour their oath. That person didn't honour that oath that day. And, it has nothing to do with me. That was his choice. And, unfortunately, it impacted our family. 

We were already a fractured family from all the residential schools that we were placed in and foster homes. And, a lot of those things were out of her control, out of my mother's control. The government of the day had total autonomy -- control over that. And so, when this happened, and there was no supports, nobody came in and -- I don't even think it was reported. I don't even remember if it was reported. And, I fought long and hard to get her on here. And, the thing that really impacted the family was we didn't get anything. We didn't get any support. No one ever came and said, "Hey, here. You know, we can help you guys." No.

So, it really fractured the family right to the point where it's almost non-existent. I know where they are. I know they're here. I don't know where they live. You know, I love them, you know, just like I love my mother. So, I still think it's imperative that, you know,

1 that we be allowed access to the health supports that we need. I know for the Indian Residential School, they 2 3 already have a preauthorized list, and I'm sure they can do 4 the same here. MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: 5 Thank vou. Ι'm 6 going to see if the Commissioner has any questions or comments for you. 7 COMMISSIONER BRIAN EYOLFSON: Thank you. 8 9 don't have any additional questions. I just want to thank you for coming here today and having the courage to share 10 your truths about what happened to your mom, and some of 11 the other experiences that you had in your life. I also 12 want to thank you for the thought you put into 13 recommendations to share for us -- with us and for 14 15 contributing to the work of the inquiry that way. So, thank you very much. 16 17 MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: And, if I just may 18 have -- I know that Elder Blu here is going to say something, but I just wanted to say something briefly 19 20 because you told the whole public here today you have post-21 traumatic stress disorder, and once I started working with you I knew that too. And, I missed one of your 22 23 appointments, and I realized that I panicked you, so I 24 immediately apologized. And, it just made me so acutely aware of the level of commitment that's needed when working 25

with families, and not just from health teams, but from everyone. And so, I wanted to thank you for that second opportunity to let me keep working with you. And, that it was a lesson that was really important for me to learn.

So, Chi-Migwetch.

going to give you a small gift, and that gift is a small eagle feather that will help you on your journey as you continue to heal. There's also a package of seeds there, hopefully that you can plant and watch them grow, and you can appreciate that beauty that was taken away from you. Maybe this will help you continue your journey. You are a brave man who was put in a very bad circumstance, and we want to honour you for coming here and being so brave, to tell your story so that this information can be collected and changes can be requested so that these type of things don't keep happening. So, we want to thank you very much for sharing your story with us.

MR. TIM HENDERSON: Migwetch. Thank you.

MS. CHRISTA BIG CANOE: Commissioner

Eyolfson, that actually concludes the hearing schedule for

Ambassador B today. And, I believe that for today, I'd

like to adjourn this room. I understand that in A there is

ongoing -- oh, no, I'm sorry, I've just been informed that

A has also closed for the day. And so, adjourn until

1	tomorrow in th	ne main hearing space at 9:00 a.m. Thank you.
2	EXHIBITS	(code: P01P03P0405)
3	EXHIBIT 1:	Globe and Mail article "Tribunal can't
4		enforce Indigenous child-welfare ruling,
5		Ottawa says," by Gloria Galloway, published
6		April 14, 2017 (two pages); Winnipeg Free
7		Press article "Removing indigenous activist
8		from police board called 'suspect'", by
9		Kristin Annable and Aldo Santin, public
10		07/13/2016 10:49 AM, last modified 07/13/2016
11		4:27 PM (two pages).
12	EXHIBIT 2:	Seven pages of various documents.
13	EXHIBIT 3:	List of recommendations, first line "TO RPC,
14		That there be an auditory recording of all
15		cells through the Dynatrol System"; no title
16		or author information; three pages, typed.
17	EXHIBIT 4:	CBC News article "How many more lives do we
18		have to lose?: MP urges Senate to pass PTSD
19		bill after Mountie's death"; no author or
20		publication date (two pages).
21	EXHIBIT 5:	Series of five news and blog articles about
22		whistleblowers in various publications; ten
23		pages combined.
24	Upon adjou	urning at 15:00

25

1	LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Shirley Chang, Court Transcriber, hereby certify that I
4	have transcribed the foregoing and it is a true and
5	accurate transcript of the digital audio provided in this
6	matter.
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10	Shirley Chang
11	January 23, 2018
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