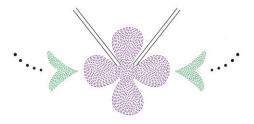
National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls



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 Membertou Trade & Convention Centre, Kluskap A Membertou, Nova Scotia



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Public Volume 17: Clayton Saunders, Audrey Saunders, Delilah Saunders, Miriam Saunders and Paula Saunders, In relation to Loretta Saunders;

Monique Fong Howe;

Rebecca Moore

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Note: For the purpose of establishing this record of attendance, counsels are considered present whether they attended one or all of the public hearings held over the course of the day at the Membertou Trade and Convention Centre - Kluskap A (i.e. the main public hearing space).

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1 Membertou, Nova Scotia --- Upon commencing on Monday, October 30, 2017 at 10:21 2 3 a.m. MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Commissioner, 4 my name Joseph Murdoch-Flowers, and today I have the honour 5 of working with the Saunders family from Happy Valley, 6 Goose Bay, Labrador, and originally from Hopedale in 7 Nunatsiavut. 8 To begin, you know, in preparation for this 9 we went over some -- some things about protocols, and so 10 on, and I understand that three family members wish to give 11 the oath and the -- the oath on which they will -- the --12 the Bible on which they will give the oath is -- is 13 14 actually the -- the Bible of Loretta Saunders. And so I'll let the family speak more about Loretta, but it's -- it's 15 Loretta's Bible. And -- and then one will affirm and 16 another will hold a Feather, so perhaps we can start with 17 Clayton Saunders. 18 MR. REGISTRAR: Helps if it's on. Okay, 19 20 good morning, Mr. Clayton Saunders, I will... MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Excuse me, he's a 21 little hard of hearing. 22 MR. REGISTRAR: Is he, okay. Yeah, I can 23 24 speak up a little bit.

1 Good morning. If you'd like to take the Bible in your right hand, there. 2 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: (Indiscernible). 3 MR. REGISTRAR: Yes, please, yes. 4 5 CLAYTON SAUNDERS, Sworn: MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Next Miriam 6 7 Saunders will give the oath as well. MR. REGISTRAR: Good morning, Miriam. 8 MIRIAM SAUNDERS, Sworn: 9 10 MR. REGISTRAR: Okay, thank you, thank you very much. 11 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Okay, Miriam. 12 13 Audrey Saunders as well will provide the oath. 14 MR. REGISTRAR: Very well. Good morning, Audrey. 15 AUDREY SAUNDERS, Sworn: 16 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Delilah 17 Saunders will solemnly affirm. 18 MR. REGISTRAR: Okay, good morning, Delilah. 19 20 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Good morning. DELILAH SAUNDERS, Affirmed: 21 22 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: And Paula McDonald is holding the Eagle Feather. Is there anything 23 else that you'd like to say about that, or are you content 24

1 to hold it? Okay. And I would ask Commissioner, that, that 2 3 satisfy the requirements of the oath or affirmation. Okay. MR. REGISTRAR: Okay, I believe your name is 4 5 Paula? Okay. Welcome this morning. PAULA SAUNDERS, Affirmed: 6 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: We talked about 7 a lot in preparation for today and I really enjoyed talking 8 with you. It's -- so I will enjoy talking with you again 9 10 today. And I'd just like to start with the question, what would you like to tell the Commission today? And who would 11 like to begin? 12 13 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: I'd like to tell you I came here in hopes to continue my daughter's passion. 14 Loretta, she was murdered in -- in -- in 15 Halifax, by roommates, and prior to her -- her being 16 murdered she called me, and she was working, and she had a 17 lot of passion for our family, for our people, so I'm 18 hoping that some of the things that we spoke about prior 19 her to being taken I'd like to try to continue and to help 20 my people, our people, to prevent from what's happening to 21 22 them. So I just want to be able to try to continue 23 her work because she had a passion for our people and the 24

1 way our people are being treated. And then -- and, and she also had a passion for the murdered and missing. 2 3 And that's why I'm here. I'd like to be able to try to see -- try to find out myself, for myself 4 why. And I'd like to prevent -- you wouldn't be able to 5 say -- I couldn't talk in front of people before, but 6 because of my passion that she handed on down to me I would 7 like to be able to continue her work. 8 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Can you tell us 9 10 about her work that you want to continue? MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: I'd like to be able to 11 -- see we talked a lot about residential schooling because 12 my parents were in it. I was in residential schooling, 13 14 plus child welfare. My daughter said to me when she went --15 first time she started talking about it, she said, "Mom, do 16 you know our people are being killed off by our own 17 government -- our own" -- and she -- she had a big passion 18 19 for it. And I'd like to try to not get right in, but I'd 20 like to be able to see if there's anything in her work -is this going to be able to -- for me to continue on 21 22 because this is new to me. Well, it's three years now. And I guess you're all wondering too, why 23 I'm out here and not down -- down to my own community? 24

1 Because you people were here. You're like my own family. You people were here for me when I first lost my daughter. 2 3 And to me you all are family because you are the people that -- only people that helped me understand and helped me 4 5 to be able to get to where I am today. So that's why I'm here. I'd like to explain that's why I'm here in Nova 6 Scotia. I'm not going to be attending the -- like not --7 didn't stay to attend my people -- my own -- in my own 8 territory. 9 10 So I'm here because I didn't know nothing about murder -- I -- know about murdered and missing 11 people. I mean I heard of people murdered and missing 12 because this is my third murder in my family. And when my 13 14 -- my other two family members were murdered I never had the support that I have from you people. 15 So I'm hoping to learn and continue my 16 daughter's work, and I thank you all for being here -- the 17 First Nation people for being there for our family. And in 18 19 -- I was ashamed of being who I was. I'm -- I was ashamed 20 to be Inuk. And my daughter, Loretta, when she came to 21 22 university in Nova Scotia she started getting traditional ways, and started talking to me, and telling -- like she 23

said, "Mom, do you know we're being killed off by our own

1 government?" By, by the Newfoundland, Labrador government. And I'd like to be able to -- to -- to 2 3 continue and I'm asking you people to help me, because like I said, this is -- this isn't -- I really don't know where 4 to start. I need -- you -- a lot of you people been doing 5 it for years, and you have -- fighting for your children 6 that you never got. I don't want that to happen to my 7 children and my -- that I have with me and my 8 grandchildren. I want to make a better life for my 9 10 grandchildren. 11 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Did you want to 12 add to that, Delilah? 13 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Today I came here --14 before I start, I -- I want to echo what my Mom said. My sister did go missing, and was found in Mi'Kmag and the 15 Ilnu, they -- they came together and really helped my 16 family. And they taught me a lot of ceremonies which 17 helped me -- helped me connect with my own culture. And I 18 -- I do consider this place a home as well. 19 20 I want to talk today about a lot of things that my sister taught me. She taught me a lot about the 21 things my Mom was talking about. She spoke about -- you 22 know, her white privilege -- our white privilege and --23 well, not white privilege, but like, white passing, and she 24

1 was really aware of all of those things. And she was writing her honours thesis on 2 3 missing and murdered Indigenous woman and girls, and how colonial constructs design that fate for Indigenous women 4 5 and girls. I -- I want to share a lot of the things 6 7 that she taught me, and I -- I saw how things played out after she went missing and she was found murdered. I saw 8 how her white passing privilege -- it, it helped -- like, 9 10 it helped the situation. And I've met thousands of family members across the country who, who haven't had that and 11 I've carried a lot of guilt because of that. 12 But I -- I've seen the other side of it and 13 I -- I want to share that today. 14 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: How did you see 15 16 that play out? Sorry. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: I think my Mom can 17 speak to this a bit more too, in the sense that they did 18 have her listed as a -- a white woman at first, and -- do 19 you want to say something about that, Mom? 20 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: When my daughter first 21 22 went missing they had it white woman missing, and I started to -- I started to clap because they called her white 23 because I knew they were going to start looking -- when, 24

1 first when they said she was a white woman I would call --I call to the investigators and they would answer me. I 2 3 would talk personally to the investigators and they -- and then they started -- after they started -- when they 4 5 started calling her Inuk I had start swearing, and everything, at them to get -- to get answers. They had --6 I didn't get to talk to the investigators after that. 7 I started talking -- and having to talk to 8 this go-between, like, I called -- he was a go-between. 9 10 And when I asked him questions, he said, "Oh, I can't answer that. I can't -- " and I -- I had to start cursing 11 and I could -- I knew my father was rolling over in his 12 grave because he didn't like me cursing. I found -- I 13 14 found I was (indiscernible) cursing. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Loretta and I, when 15 we lived in Halifax together, we got pulled over by the 16 police and we were, we were buying drugs -- this was a 17 number of years ago -- and we got pulled over by the police 18 and they were really, really sweet to us. They were --19 20 they were kind to us even though we were buying drugs. And Loretta said to me after that incident, 21 she said, "this would have gone completely differently if 22 we looked more Native or if we were black." And she made 23

me really aware of those situations.

And I -- she -- she also -- I helped her with an assignment on missing white women syndrome. And that's one thing that really sticks with me, all of the things that she taught me about, and then I saw with her case, when a white woman goes missing there, there's so much more effort put in to investigating. There's so -- there's more public outcry. And I've -- I've seen stories of Indigenous woman and girls who are painted in such a bad light.

And the media -- the media tends to -- the media is considered one of the most powerful institutions in the world, and there's no denying that. And the words they choose are so careless and not just careless, but cruel, they're cruel.

And I, I saw, I saw that play out in front of my eyes. The things that she taught me about it -- it just unfolded in front of me. And the evidence is there. You know, I've seen it.

And I was actually travelling across the country, I'd only been moved away from Halifax for a couple of months. I was taking the Via Rail, Greyhound, and I was hitchhiking to B.C. My sister -- she was like, "Delilah, what the F are you doing? Like, what's wrong with you? You don't realize -- like, do you not realize this isn't

1 just happening to one Native woman. This is happening to thousands." And she -- she said this is being considered a 2 3 national tragedy, a national epidemic, and it -- it did help me be more -- more cautious, but I didn't realize how 4 5 big of an issue it was until it happened in my family. MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: I can remember -- I 6 can remember when she was hitchhiking, I'd be on the phone 7 crying to Loretta because she was -- see -- that -- it's --8 the thing about my children is they look white. And by our 9 10 own -- by -- when we lived in Goose Bay it's more white -it was more white than when, before the -- the 11 (indiscernible) cards come out and you -- you were getting 12 13 benefits. 14 Because when we were -- we've -- I first moved there I was always -- I -- I grew up and I -- as a 15 dirty 'skimo and my children, while they lived in Goose Bay 16 they were picked on by children -- by the people there as 17 dirty 'skimos, but when they tried to travel to my own 18 community, they were called white people, so we've -- I've 19 had a struggle wondering what -- what -- I guess, they 20 really did too, because -- especially my older children, 21 22 but when the younger ones come in all these benefits was in, so everybody was a 'skimo. 23

People even who -- who call me a

'skimo -- now they're -- they're LIA members theirself (sic). And, and they're, they're the ones who's -- who's being the head ones. The head ones are the people who had us degraded and called dirty 'skimos, to a point my father used to work down to Iqaluit, and mostly Frobisher Bay and Sanikiluaq, so we -- the weather where we live, you could go weeks without -- without any income waiting for your cheque. And my dad's cheques used to come. And there -- the people who -- who -- who are running us and being our leaders now are the people.

My mother would ask me, "Can you go see if we could charge a piece of seal meat until dad's cheque come?" I go up and they say, "No." And guess what, you go down to the dock, and down at the dock -- I dare say you go down now and the bones are there. They'd rather let it rot, and now that's the people who's telling us.

Even to my sister -- my sister -- she's my sister by blood. She may have been adopted, but because she became a Winters (ph) only her oldest granddaughter is considered a member.

So it's not -- it's not our blood, so there's another thing I'm -- I know. I may lose my job for this, but guess what, I don't care anymore because I'm tired seeing my real Inuk with the full blood being killed

1 off. Like my daughter said, "We do not have to worry about anybody else killing us off. Our own government is killing 2 us off." 3 And I think that's why my husband didn't 4 want me to talk because -- public -- because, guess what --5 Loretta put her spite and her -- her fight for her people 6 in my heart and there's no one taking it out. And who, but 7 the Creator, God is the one who has done, and enabled us to 8 be able to fight for our children. 9 10 Enough is enough for me. I'm tired of seeing my people treated like animals while the ones who 11 treated us like animals now -- now are our leaders. 12 13 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: You told me, when we were preparing, about some of the things you do in 14 helping Inuk in Nunatsiavut; do you want to talk a bit 15 about that? 16 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yeah. I'll just 17 start. I -- like, hard to believe it, I was a real quiet 18 woman, or girl. I was. But my passion -- and I worked --19 I started off -- like, I worked -- I went to school. I 20 went -- I left home. I was scared. I -- I was frightened 21 22 to death, even in Goose Bay because we're such a small community. And then I got into -- back into school. I 23 don't think I even -- I didn't even talk. I think it was 24

two people I talked to really in school.

One is gone, bless her soul, and she was murdered, Sarah Opid (ph). I want to remember her too, Sarah Opid from Nain. She was my friend. And she was murdered, but guess what? She was -- they claimed it was self-protection. But she was always beat up, so how could it could have been self-protection? She was always beat up in the beginning, but of course, you know, it wasn't -- hers was in self-defence, but to me it's murder. Once you take a life regardless, there's no -- no excuse, when you murder a person you murder them.

And then I -- I started working in the fish

-- but then I started working in child protection. I

worked in child protection for 15 years. And the -- I end

up out of there. They even went to accuse me. I did a -
I made out the cheques. They even went to accuse me,

because I had some children with me, but I had to write the

cheques out, but the social worker -- I'd like to find out

the truth because I never did it. But they even accused me

of writing a cheque to myself and signing another person's

-- another person -- another social worker's name.

And the reason they claim I stole was because I was on my way to St. John's with one of the children. What -- that was my husband's relative -- I was

on my way to take him to a hospital and I was allowed to write out my -- I said, "Okay, I'm going to write out the cheque because I need it for in St. John's." They signed it. I throwed -- I didn't even have time to file it -- "Oh, yes, you did because it was thrown in your filing cabinet." Have you -- any of you -- anybody ever done something in a rush and then planning to file it after.

But I never ever -- but I think that was a

But I never ever -- but I think that was a way to get rid of me. Because I -- I worked in child protection 15 -- for almost 15 years. I fostered hundreds of children and then all of a sudden I'm no use to them.

And then I can see that. I can see why now.

Our children are being taken away, even after my daughter was murdered -- my son -- he -- my son, James (ph), he's -- he -- he -- his brother, Edmond (ph), said, "Come on, we have to go look for sister." And when he did his girlfriend, at the time, they had one girl, a little girl, they said -- she said, "If you go, don't come back." And he never. And apparently, I didn't know, she was pregnant again.

But while he was out searching that baby -my granddaughter, who -- who I had -- was very close to -when I lost Loretta I lost grandchildren. They didn't even
approach us. Approach us to -- to see if we were

1 interested. I -- I, I never had -- I wouldn't have been able to at the time, yes, but at least they could have 2 approached me and said, "Your -- your -- your granddaughter 3 is going into care. You know, do you want anything?" 4 5 But like I said, at the time I never had the I had just lost my daughter. She was pregnant. I 6 lost a granddaughter there. I says granddaughter because 7 so many people -- three people, including my husband, came 8 and said it was a little girl, and they described her in a 9 10 white dress, long blond hair, and white ribbon. How -- so I know the Creator let us know it was a little girl. In 11 our hearts we believe it's a little girl. 12 13 So my, like -- and then I worked, like there, and the difference in it, we did not take children 14 if there was someone sober, someone reliable with that 15 child. 16

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In fact, I worked at -- as client liaison worker for then -- for them then. They, they approached me and asked me to apply for this job. And not -- not very often a child went into care. I would go -- if I had to I would find a babysitter and take them, because I knew, the people, take them to a babysitter and then talk to the parents next day. We gave them a chance. We didn't just take them.

Now, if they see you out -- if they see a couple out drinking, they, "Oh, they got children." But yet, you can go into the same bars, see the social -- some social -- not all because some hides away. I worked with them. Some social workers in the bar, loaded drunk, next day, they're down telling parents how to raise their children, and they don't even have a child theirself. How can you support and try to tell the mother, and then...

Like my granddaughter, the one who my granddaughter, her mother never ever drank. She was a good little mother, right. Yeah, you know, they, they might have been two childless little couples together, which they could have worked on and they turned around -- no. And then -- and they didn't even see if they needed help.

Prior to that he was married for two weeks. They had a stillborn baby, and the day the little -- the day that -- the -- the -- when she -- the girl, when she went in labour she come to me and she said -- she called me, and she said, "Mom, I need to go hospital. I'm paining." So we took her up -- or we took -- I got my husband take her up. They done -- they done -- the, the doctor at the time -- every time she come -- I could tell you, I -- you could tell when a pregnant woman, they're glowing.

1 But I -- when I seen her that last few weeks, or month even, you could see the darkness in her 2 3 eyes. You couldn't see the spirit of the -- you know -- I don't know how to explain it, but a pregnant woman they 4 5 blossom. But then -- and then when she got sick, she got the pain. She went in the hospital. Come find out my 6 7 grandchild was one month dead in her body. And the doctor -- because I -- every time 8 she come, because I could see -- the last time I seen her, 9 I said, "Did you" -- I said, "Did the doctor -- did the 10 doctor feel you? Check?" "Oh, no", she said, "She never 11 do check me." She said, "But she -- she -- she let me hear 12 the heartbeat." The baby was dead a month. How could she 13 14 hear the heartbeat? All that time she was hearing her heartbeat. 15 And that's another thing -- like, they're 16 put through that, and it's -- and after he going through 17 all that, and her -- his sister -- his sister was just 18 19 murdered. They took his daughter and they didn't even 20 offer supports. They treat our people like dog. And then

This -- this place that's supposed to be -- huh? In Roddickton, Newfoundland, that's supposed to be -- that place was going to be closed down, closed. They were

they take them out to Newfoundland.

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1 going to close it down. The, the social workers weren't going to be there anymore. Instead they took two social 2 workers -- two social workers from Hopedale and Nain, and 3 they kept them, and guess what? All our children is gone. 4 New little industry. 5 And that's where my daughter was talking 6 about, they're killing off our people. They're going to 7 take them out there and they're going to try to make them 8 white. 9 10 I've seen that with people my age. They were taken away. Brought out of our communities and you 11 show me one normal one. You show me one normal one without 12 issues or -- even like they were -- oh, it makes me so mad, 13 14 I don't know. And then so I -- so I -- I resigned 15 from social services and I started working at the hospital. 16 And this is where I get to hear and see a lot of my -- I 17 used to be homesick, but now I see my people every day --18 every day. And you know what, you see certain ones 19 20 blossoming. But you see my age, and people my age, 21 they're still the little shy woman. They're still the --22 there's, they're scared to speak up. They're scared to 23

speak up because the same people who had us way down low is

1 the big ones now. Because I asked for support. Is there -- is 2 there anyone coming here with me? And you know what? They 3 got no money. No funding. No funding. If it -- if, if it 4 was -- if they had any compassion for us they would have 5 had somebody here. I'm just -- I'm too damn -- I'm just 6 someone to keep quiet. And quess what? I don't need to 7 stay quiet anymore. And I told them, "I'm coming. I'm 8 coming. One of these days I'm retiring and I'm coming." 9 10 And I tell you no more seeing my people hurt. I want to speak up for the ones who cannot speak up. 11 And that was my daughter's passion. Was to speak up for 12 the people who cannot speak up, like I was. I know there's 13 14 a lot of smart people out of there, but guess what? We cannot -- there's no -- there's certain positions cannot be 15 filled by my people because they don't have the education. 16 17 Yeah. MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: You -- when we 18 were talking earlier too, you talked about medical travel. 19 People going from Nunatsiavut to St. John's. 20 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yes, that's another 21 22 That's what really ticks me off. People on social assistance, and where we're living too, it's very -- like 23

meeting Goose Bay is cheaper than on the coast. Down on

1 the north coast the people -- you see the price, people --I give an example. There was a watermelon -- what was it, 2 3 \$188? So they check to see why the watermelon was so high. Oh, they made a mistake. I think it was something like 4 5 \$80, was the right price. For a watermelon. And then they take our caribou away. 6 So poor people on social services, they have 7 to travel for medical reasons. Right. I told them I was 8 coming. They -- we just -- this was just done to them. 9 10 They -- they -- they have to travel from Goose Bay, from the coast, Nain, or Hopedale, like on the coast, they 11 travel to Goose Bay, then they have to travel to St. 12 John's. One thing -- it -- it started off \$20 a day for 13 14 one of them to stay in the hotel for their meals, for the full day, in a city where they don't have a clue. 15 I didn't -- I didn't have a clue when I went 16 to the city. I don't think I went out for two or three 17 weeks. I wouldn't even poke my head out the door. I 18 wouldn't even do that in Goose Bay, leave alone St. John's. 19 20 So the poor people, they come out of Hopedale. They get there about 10:00 or -- Nain, the 21 coast. And they get out, they get to the airport. They're 22 at the airport. And they got to catch a flight. I'll take 23 an example, one got there about 11:00, 10:00, 11 o'clock. 24

1 They got on the flight about 9:00. Some of them don't have breakfast, or anything, and some -- a lot of people are 2 diabetics, so they get to -- if you're on welfare you will 3 -- you have to come -- you go -- you have to come and you 4 5 go to the airport. Lucky enough Nunatsiavut cuts in now, but we shouldn't have to because -- like, we shouldn't have 6 7 to. What they're doing is putting 8 (indiscernible) or they get to Goose Bay. Say their flight 9 10 is 4:00 or 5:30 or something, they have to stay at the airport and wait. They used -- they would have to, but 11 thank God Nunatsiavut cut in with the van. We have a van 12 so they take them to, to friendship or somewhere. 13 14 But if we didn't get involved with the -with the people on the assistance, they would have to be at 15 the airport, stay there, probably didn't have breakfast. 16 No money to buy -- no money to buy a lunch or -- or -- or 17 dinner, what they call -- I call supper and -- dinner and 18 19 supper, but out here they say lunch and dinner. I'm 20 learning. So they have to wait at the airport. No money. Maybe children with them, hungry. 21 22 And then they get -- they, they get to St. John's, they'll -- they'll let the van take them to the, 23 they'll let the van take them to wherever they're staying. 24

1 If they're staying at the Health Science in the hostel, it's perfect because their appointment is there. But if 2 you've got an appointment, other than in that building, 3 they'll give you a five-dollar voucher to get on the bus. 4 Well, we don't know how to get around on buses. 5 We don't -- you know, leave -- how are you 6 going to put a sick person, for an example I had -- my son 7 had escorted one of his uncles out. He had cancer, okay. 8 Lucky my son lived in -- in St. John's, when he was with 9 10 his ex-wife there, Paula (ph). Sorry, not -- don't mind me, I could collar her -- but you know he had to get on a 11 bus. He just finished chemo. He got on a bus and -- and 12 there was no seats, probably had to stand up. And the poor 13 14 man started throwing up. Just imagine if he was by himself, or my son wasn't used to travelling like that. 15 And, and you know, I -- I've heard them get talked to like 16 17 dogs. And I know, I was on assistance myself. And 18 19 they're like I was. I was quiet to a point where I had --I had -- I was only 17. Can you imagine -- and I had a 20 filling out. And later that dentist, he said, "Oh, you 21 needs a filling. We'll fix that." And he said -- he said, 22 "How you going to pay?" I said, "When I" -- we called it 23 welfare cheque, "When I gets my welfare cheque." He said, 24

"Oh, let me look in your mouth again." I was six months pregnant with her, and he said, "Let me look in your mouth again" -- with Audrey, so that one, and I (sic) said, "let me look in -- he said, "Let me look in your mouth again," and I let him, and he said, "Oh, my you got gum disease" and I was thinking, no, I don't. I was too scared to say no because he was a dentist. A white person. That's how we grew up. We had to -- the dentists, and the nurses, and the cops, and the doctors -- they -- you had to look up to them.

And we did. We were even taught by our own parents to do it because they knew. They were in the real residential schooling. I was in, what they said -- called residential schooling, but I, that's what I'm trying -- but you know, I sat there and he said, "Oh, you got a gum disease." And I was trying to -- I was too scared to say, "No, I don't." I sat there, six months pregnant, and he hauled every one of my teeth out. And I -- that's how quiet and scared a person I was. And I don't want to see that happen to my people any more. So that's -- you know, and that's what's -- they're being treated like.

I wonder, do social services get \$20 a day for their meals when they go on meeting. Is that their per

1 diem? I hope so. I wonder, do their insurance cover only -- that our people -- they don't -- on social assistance, 2 3 they do not get fillings covered. Automatically, if you're on assistance your teeth is out. And that's why they took 4 mine out. I suppose he got -- he wasn't going to get his 5 little whatever for his one teeth, but he figure, "Oh God, 6 I got a good quiet one." 7 Oh, that's another thing, I'm tired getting 8 called the quiet ones. I get -- I've -- I've been 9 10 introduced as the quiet one. Guess what? We're not quiet anymore, thanks to my daughter. She left something in me 11 that I will never let go, never. 12 13 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Loretta brought 14 this out in you, this... MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yes. 15 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Do you want to 16 talk about -- about Loretta? 17 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yes. My girl. She --18 19 she -- she was a very petite -- they may want to fill in 20 too, but she was really tiny little girl, really petite. And I don't even know where to start, there's so much, but 21 you know what -- I let her father and them talk about her 22 too. I want to talk about when she was in university. Why 23 -- why I'm like this. 24

1 And when she was in university she -- she knew of my background. She knew of my background. I was 2 3 very very sexually abused at a very young age by family, and by the community people. There was a few community 4 5 people. It was -- it was so normal. It was so 6 7 That you got to a point you even start playing boyfriend and girlfriends, it was so normal. And I've had 8 -- I've seen many in court who assaulted women or boys, and 9 10 they've said, "Oh that's our tradition." That's not our tradition. It is not. 11 It was so much going on that it was -- it was 12 13 -- it was normal, but you still couldn't go to your 14 parents, although you knew it was bad because your mother was say, "If you ever do anything bad you're going to get a 15 licking." But it was -- and then the predators would say, 16 "If you tell your mother she's going to beat you because 17 this is bad." 18 19 And -- so you -- you -- you grew up -- I --20 I was -- that's why I was a very sheltered person, and Loretta seen that, and she -- I -- I took up drinking. I 21 was never a drinker. I took up drinking. And I think 22 that's what brought it out of her -- out -- brought it into 23 her, for the passion, because I wouldn't -- I wouldn't 24

1 remember what -- as all I talked about was my sexual abuse. I'd bawl about my sexual abuse to them. My poor old 2 3 husband and them -- I mean they had to live through it. And what pisses me off is that one who 4 5 sexually molested me did the same to my -- he did -- he did -- he did to my mother. He did it to me. And he did it to 6 his children in his first marriage. His family, and I know 7 family's against it for me, but you know what, I don't care 8 family or no family, if you haven't got the courage, I'm 9 10 going to do it for my grandchildren, and my girls, and their children, and for all the little children that I've 11 12 been around. 13 I fostered a lot of -- a lot of -- a lot of 14 children, and then I've got a lot of people who call me mom, a lot. And a mother takes care of their children. So 15 my -- I'm taking care of those -- I want to take care of 16 those and help those who's going through it. 17 And that same person who molested me, he 18 19 molested his children from his own marriage and guess what, he's in jail for his own grandchildren now. But guess 20 what, he going to be out again, and I think after coming 21 22 here and hearing stories of girls who were raped, young girls -- I think of friend all the time, Pamela Fildear 23

(ph), her and her daughter, like murdered and was already

by someone who was already a pedophile. I really believe
the pedophile's home, if they could they could -- a lot of
those people would be killed. I believe it.

Because the same person who molested me -he -- and he, right in front of our eyes, he took a hammer
and he killed our dog. If, if you can do something as
cruel as that there's -- you can do it because really, I
think they do it, either to their dogs, you can imagine
that -- sure you do -- don't listen, you get -- but that's
how you think.

And I like to be able to -- and this is the way I -- I have to heal. My daughter wanted me to heal.

And when she was in university she brought all this out, see, she seen it. She heard me drunk and crying, and bawling about it. To -- on the end of it my relatives that come, they don't come around anymore now because I used to cry, and drunk, and bawl about, and a lot of them was -- that's all the same family. It's to a point, it started of childhood. It started into my teen years. And it's still happening today, and I'm going to it tell you, enough is enough. I have to speak up. Yeah.

And Loretta was the one who got it out in me because when she started her thesis she would call me. She knew I was sexually molested. She knew I was in

residential schooling.

And -- and like I said, I always say, I had the good part of the residential schooling because my parents, my father, I have an uncle in my living room, who's been there for ten years. He was in the residential schooling where he was taken as a little child. He was beaten. But he don't get no residential schooling money, guess why? He was late putting it in. Because we had a, a worker from my organization supposed to be doing it, and we were out to getting my daughter's award, but something come up with her, and instead of someone going and finish, he is not getting it because it wasn't put in time.

Mine was put in time only because my husband and my son, they -- they took me to the courthouse. I signed the papers. And he express mailed it, and that's the only -- I just made it, the deadline. But I didn't want to apply for it. Loretta got me to apply for it. She made me understand I deserved it. Because to be honest, even though incidents happened to me, when I was in North West River -- that's where I went to school, that was the best and safest time of my life. That was the best and safest -- and I've -- and -- and I feel sorry because -- and I didn't feel I fitted into the residential schooling.

But Loretta said, Mom, you know what, the

1 things that you go through, the way you are, is because your father and your mother was in the real -- real 2 residential schooling. And they were taken as little 3 children. They were beaten. I wasn't taken and beaten. I 4 was -- you know it does -- to me it was different. And I'm 5 -- I don't know -- the apology we were going to get is --6 hey, we were the ones sexually abused, or put in the 7 hospital. Where is it about my parents and my father and 8 my uncle and my grandma, where is it about they took our 9 10 language? I don't agree with the, the apology, because it's nothing to do with our -- with our culture. Nothing 11 to do with, with our language. It's all to do with, if you 12 13 were sexually assaulted or beaten. 14 And -- and Loretta was the one who brought me -- brought it out to me and Loretta was -- then she said, 15 "Mom, guess what? I'm learning." They are now using child 16 welfare to -- to -- they're even using child welfare now to 17 make -- to -- instead of residential schooling. And even 18 like with my daughter they've -- they've put her through a 19 lot too. You know, so I -- I think there's a lot she's a 20 bit nervous about talking, but I'm trying to fill in so --21 22 give her a little bit more courage to be able to talk about it. But -- I don't know what -- like I need a vent. 23

MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Do you want a

1	break?
2	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: I think
3	(indiscernible) I think do you want to take a break,
4	or
5	MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: I wonder if we
6	might take a break, five minutes? Is that okay?
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We'll take a five-
8	minute break.
9	MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Thank you.
10	(SHORT PAUSE)
11	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: If I could ask
12	everybody in the room to to quiet down. The Saunders
13	family is ready to continue.
14	Mr. Flowers, I, I don't see our registrar.
15	<pre>I I'm really sorry, it's really important</pre>
16	that the recordings be on because this as you share with
17	us, this is to speak to the country, and it's, to us,
18	forever in in the records of this country, so I don't
19	want any of your words to be lost, so if we could just
20	once Bryan's back and presses the record button, which I am
21	don't let me touch computers.
22	Mr. Flowers, as we wait for the registrar to
23	come there's photos on the monitors behind us. Will we
24	have an opportunity to hear about those, or

1	Do you we'll wait till Bryan comes, I'm
2	just I've noticed them, and I just wanted to acknowledge
3	them, and hopefully we can hear more about them.
4	MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: And did you
5	want to show more of those too?
6	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: We have more. Mom?
7	Mom? Do you want to show those photos too?
8	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yeah, photos, yeah.
9	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: We'll we'll
10	proceed.
11	MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Okay.
12	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: We'll it's
13	it's being recorded, and and we won't miss
14	anything.
15	MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Okay. Audrey,
16	did you want to you wanted to add something? You want
17	to speak? All right. I think Audrey was going to speak.
18	MS. AUDREY SAUNDERS: My name's Audrey
19	Saunders, and I'm a survivor of violence. I've been in a
20	few relationships where it was really violent. I was
21	living in Lab City with my two boys. And I got beaten up
22	pretty bad. I broke my collar bone broke my collar
23	bone. And I went back to Goose Bay to live with my mom and
24	dad. It was recommended that I do that by Child and Family

Services in Goose Bay. There was a social worker that was taking my ex to court for child support, for my second child, that he owed. And -- well, she when she was going to court for child support she started having an affair with him, and I found out and the charges got dropped.

And I lived in Goose Bay then and I moved to Hopedale and I started seeing another guy and he started being very abusive to me so I left him. And one night he broke into my house and beat me up pretty bad, where I wasn't recognizable. It took the cops -- the RCMP -- it happened about three o'clock in the morning -- it took the RCMP pretty much 24 hours to come see me.

After that I had a social worker show up at my work -- where I was working, and tell me they were going to take my two boys permanently.

MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Well, listen, she was going out with this feller, and they broke up. They were broken up. Then she was home in bed and he went in and he beat her door down and he beat her up.

My cousin was in the apartment next door, and she called the RCMP that when he beat her up. They never even come to see her until she -- till about 3:00 or four o'clock the next day -- like the afternoon. And she was beat up pretty bad.

She had called me to see if I could take the boys. I couldn't take them at the time because I already had a son with a mental illness and my second son at the time -- my husband was in hospital and they told him that -- told us that he had cancer, and our first son together --he went out with some friends drinking and they had given him something. He didn't tell me to this day if it was a pill or what and he got sick. So at the time of her beating, I couldn't

So at the time of her beating, I couldn't take them because they were both sick with mental illnesses and one used to cut himself up. I didn't -- I couldn't let my grandkids go through it.

So she had asked other grandfather and his girlfriend and they -- they decided they would take them, and our understanding it was just till -- because she was beat up pretty bad.

I didn't see her, but her brother told me she couldn't get out of bed. He didn't recognize her. Her face was all beat up.

And somehow the kids end up in care and we were in agreement with it because they went -- he -- they went to the grandfather, and they promised they weren't going to separate them, and next thing you know they were separated and given up for adoption. No -- we were never

1 ever -- again, we were never ever approached to see if -if we -- had any interest in taking them. 2 3 See there was -- like I said, I work for them, but there was an incident at one point, and I know --4 and then, like, my daughter, she said -- well, Loretta, she 5 says something that we -- she said, we were passed out, and 6 she was sleeping in between us, and her friend was there, 7 but that's -- that wasn't true, but she couldn't have been 8 sleeping with us because she wasn't there. So this feller, 9 10 he went and he tried to get at her, right. And they used that against me for what -- for -- for what this guy had 11 done to -- huh? 12 No -- no -- no. About, like about Loretta, 13 14 that's including with Audrey -- that's because -- that's -that's -- that's excuses that they're using because of an 15 incident that happened with Loretta. She was 19. There 16 was no children under the age of 16 in the house at the 17 18 time. 19 So we didn't start drinking, me and my 20 husband, till the children got older, so we stayed sober for 25 years for our children, so. 21 22 And she -- Audrey, her -- she was beaten up, and they didn't even -- when they decided -- they told us 23

they weren't going to separate them, and they weren't going

24

1 -- like, they weren't -- they weren't going to be
2 separated, but we weren't even notified.

And I was told by the adoptive parents and by them, we weren't allowed to see them. In fact, they came to where I worked with Nunatsiavut at the time, they were going to a children's program, and the lady who had him when -- said, "I'm not bringing him here." I said, "You have to bring him here. He's Native," because she's non-Native, right. "You have to. You have to keep his -- him -- let him know that he's -- he's Native." And she said, "Well, I promise to bring him here, if you promise to let him you was Miriam and not -- not your Nana" -- and I did, I did it. For their sake. They do have -- and I kept away because I knew they had good homes, but that wasn't the point.

We had -- we -- We -- I had to make a promise that I would have -- you -- I see them all the time, but I didn't -- they never did know I was Nana until Loretta's been a blessing. Maybe I'm starting to see a lot of blessings since Loretta has gone home to heaven.

My grandsons -- they -- they in-boxed me, in fact, her youngest boy that was in care, he -- he in-boxed me and he said in his class to had to -- they were given three names of people to write about and Loretta's name was

1 there. So he knew he was Saunders's, and he got a hold of his mother, so we are starting to have a bit of contact. 2 I don't know, I let the mother -- the 3 adoptive mother know, but I haven't heard from them --4 5 maybe, I don't know she said, no or yes, but every now and then he'll pop up. He's 14, and he's coming back 6 hopefully. I love him, and he knew -- I love my grandkids. 7 And it's something we need to -- I need -- I 8 want to stop -- yes, if they're adopted out to -- if the 9 10 next family's white, just at least don't completely take them from us. 11 I want to -- you know -- I, I -- it's hard 12 13 seeing your grandchildren there and not being able to hug 14 them the way you were when they were -- because they were older when they went into care. How old were they? Three, 15 four, five, something like that, but they -- they do --16 they did know us. So that's another thing they -- they --17 three and five. 18 19 So another thing I see that's happening to our people, grandparents who aren't able to take care of 20 the grandchildren -- that -- don't give them -- I don't 21 think that should give them a right to completely taking 22 them off -- out of our lives because we still love them. 23 But there are circumstances that we are unable to take 24

1 them.

Would have taken them. And I didn't want them to live through the fear and scare of seeing my son cutting himself up all the time. Thank God he's over it now and was through medication. They put him on Ritalin because he was a high -- you know, high -- hyper child, and now he's a 32-year-old with a 12-year-old mind, and -- and we got to live with it. You know. I just wanted them to know about that. What -- what do you want to tell them?

MS. AUDREY SAUNDERS: I have another child,
Mariah (ph), she lives with me. She's nine. After Loretta
got murdered the doctor put me on Ativan and a sleeping
pill to help me sleep, and not long after I was asked to
leave my home because of my prescription.

I wasn't put in a safe place. While I was at that place they put bars at my windows and they were videotaping my bedroom to see me coming and going. So I called Mom, and told them, my brother had been come in town, in St. John's, and he come down, and seen it was true. And he got — they got me into the friendship centre in Mi'kmaw.

They wouldn't let me see Mariah for a whole month. And then they made supervised visits, and I was

1 begging and asking to do drug tests. They wouldn't do it for like four months. There was no court order. 2 3 I was just told they might -- when the drug -- they finally did drug tests because my mom come in and 4 5 made them do it, and it came back negative, nothing in my system and they just said I could go home. 6 7 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: She was kept away four to six months, just because -- yeah, she was kept away. 8 She had been given -- she -- prior, she was -- like, she 9 10 was a user. After she lost her children. After she'd lost her children she got into painkillers, and then she had to 11 go -- she went and got help for it after -- went onto the 12 13 methadone problem. 14 And when Loretta was taken, that's what she -- they put her -- the doctor put gave her a prescription 15 to help her with it and then they accused her of using even 16 though it was prescribed for her. And when they said, "Oh, 17 you're using." They put her in a very, very bad place. 18 19 There was people using and she was -- she was just -- you know, she was on the methadone trying to -- keeping herself 20 clean. And they tried to say -- I know they tried to set 21 22 her up. But once they found out that she had never 23 ever applied to -- for membership with our -- with our 24

1 organization -- with Nunatsiavut, she never ever applied because of her fair, for how she was treated. 2 3 And they would not believe that she -- that her daughter wasn't Inuit. Or she is Inuit, but she's too 4 5 scared to apply because of what's happening. She's too scared to -- she was too scared to apply because it seemed 6 7 like the Native children were getting taken away, and brought. 8 And when -- when they took her she begged 9 10 them to give her the drug test. They cut -- they used to cut her hair. They refused to do it for four to -- was it 11 four months or more? 12 13 MS. AUDREY SAUNDERS: Four. 14 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: They had her in this real bad place. People shooting up. And she called me 15 crying. 16 So I -- me and her brother ended up going 17 out. And we had some help from the -- we got her into the 18 friendship centre, and she started getting help with --19 20 from Emilia (ph) and them then. But -- and then I went back -- I went out to healing centre myself. Then after I 21 22 knew they were okay, right. But she -- social services has been giving 23 her a really hard time. And I believe her because my 24

1 sister, she also is a social worker, and once they found out she was in residential schooling she's been getting a 2 3 very hard time. Yeah, they even -- they went to visit my 4 5 daughter and them and they were questioning about their coworker, my sister, a social worker, right. So she's 6 getting a rough time too, because she was in residential 7 schooling. Thank you. 8 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: 9 Delilah, 10 when -- when we were talking and preparing for this too, you -- you -- you spoke about some of the -- the --11 the deep connection that -- that you and Loretta had, and, 12 13 and how that relationship developed. Do you want to talk a 14 bit about that? MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Yeah. Is that on? 15 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Yeah. 16 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Yeah. Loretta was my 17 -- my best friend. She was my other half. And she -- she 18 19 was my closest friend. We didn't hide anything from each other and we helped each other through a lot. 20 I lived with her in Halifax. I -- I moved 21 22 to Halifax about a month after she started her first year of university. I went there to go to a treatment centre. 23 And I chose the treatment centre in Halifax because it was 24

1 close to her and I ended up just staying there until I was about 21. 2 3 And she -- we -- we told each other everything. We -- we hung out all the time. There was 4 5 never one without the other. And we -- there were a lot different facets of our relationship. 6 We -- we really wanted bigger, better lives 7 for ourselves that what we saw back in our communities. 8 And a lot of these situations that we had seen ourselves 9 10 in, be it substance abuse, or toxic relationships, and we would always say to each other, "we're going to take over 11 the world." And we had -- we had big plans for our 12 13 futures. She wanted to go to law school. She wanted 14 to be a mother. She wanted to be a wife. She wanted --15 she wanted to help our people. And she -- she was on that 16 path to do that. 17 I was looking through some pictures last 18 19 night when Joseph had asked me for some, and there's one, I 20 don't know if it's too appropriate to share, but it -- it will give you a little insight to her sense of humor, and 21 22 I'm just going to hold it up. Okay. So the funny thing about this 23 picture, it's on Facebook, and someone had commented on my, 24

1 my push-up bra, but they didn't know it was a push-up bra. And Loretta started a big rumor that we didn't -- we didn't 2 3 fix, I suppose, she started a big rumor that I got breast implants. And so there's a huge thread on Facebook and she 4 was -- she was really silly. 5 She had the best laugh. She had the best 6 laugh. She -- it was just full body. Sometimes almost 7 cackling -- like her whole body would... 8 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Her belly would 9 10 jiggle. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Yeah. She had a 11 little Buddha belly, it was -- it was cute. And this 12 13 picture -- me, and my parents, and my sister, and Garrett 14 (ph) was there; wasn't he? We went to -- we went to some amusement park in Nova Scotia, Clements Park, or something 15 along those lines. 16 Loretta loved driving fast. She loved 17 driving fast. And my mom started crying, and I think she 18 19 was scared, but she said it was because Garrett was in the 20 car. But that -- that was really a beautiful day 21 22 and she loved spending time with friends and family and she had a really big heart. She -- she helped me with a lot of 23 -- a lot of my own stuff, in quiding me to find direction 24

1 in my life. We -- we did support each other a lot. She 2 3 sent me an email, out of the blue -- from this picture. I don't remember what that was from. I think it was New 4 5 Years Eve and me, Loretta, and our friend Amy (ph) showed up. We're all wearing a bit of sparkle. And this woman 6 7 was kind of catty with us because we were all matching, or whatever. And she's like, "Oh, these rich girls." We were 8 like, "Oh, yeah, with our Swiss bank accounts," and we --9 10 we -- we were always laughing and having fun, and... But back to the story about -- what was I 11 talking about? Before the picture. What was I talking 12 13 about? 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You were talking about the (indiscernible). 15 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Oh, she, she was at 16 the university. She went to St. Mary's, and she wrote me 17 an email out of the blue. She's like, "Hey, D, I just want 18 to let you know that I'm very proud of you." And it's 19 something that I still read. I was starting to go back to 20 school. And she's like, "This is your year, like, for 21 22 school," and she's like "thank you so much for helping me make sense of the chaos in my life and being there and 23

listening to me," and that's something I -- I still read

24

1	quite often.
2	You know, we were always sending each other
3	messages. We were talking all the time, whether she was
4	lecturing me about my poor decisions, or we were talking
5	about things like colonialism and about abuse.
6	And for a long time Loretta had difficulty
7	talking about her own traumas, but near near the end of
8	her life, when she was working on her thesis she began
9	really digging into those difficult things. She she
10	moved out when she was about 15?
11	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Fifteen.
12	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: About 15.
13	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Sixteen.
14	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: And she moved to St.
15	John's and she got on CHOICES for youth, where you like get
16	emancipated and you get you receive social assistance.
17	I ended up doing the same when I was 15.
18	But she moved to Montreal after St. John's,
19	and she became addicted to drugs, and she was being
20	exploited at the age of 15, sleeping on park benches. And
21	she ended up moving home when, mom?
22	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Two two years,
23	three years, then she was she left about 16

1 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: -- she was about -coming back about 18, I think. 2 3 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Yeah, she -- she came back to Goose Bay when she was about 18. And I remember 4 5 when she came home, she -- she -- you could tell that she -- she had been using and she wasn't in a good place. 6 And she struggled with that, but she did end up getting 7 sober, and she finished three years of high school in eight 8 9 months. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: On my God. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: And she -- she -- her 11 determination, and her -- her drive -- she was -- she is 12 13 still one of the strongest people, and I think a lot of 14 that comes from my mom. She -- she was -- she was my role model. She was my best friend, you know. We could be 15 fighting one minute and then, you know. But we never 16 turned our backs on each other. We were -- we were best 17 friends. 18 19 She finished three years of high school in 20 eight months, and then she did a transition year to go to university, and she did that in Goose Bay. And then she 21 went onto St. Mary's University. 22 And I remember one thing she talked about 23 quite often was a girl -- she told a girl that she went to 24

high school with, not the eight-month like, adult high school, but that she actually went to high school that she's going to St. Mary's, and she said to Loretta, "Don't you have to be smart to get in there?"

And -- but that -- that's just stuff that some people face, you know, when you're trying achieve your dreams. But Loretta -- Loretta used that as fuel. She used her trauma as fuel to -- to really -- to really -- like, propel herself forward. She -- she never wanted to live in victimhood. She never wanted to use her trauma as anything. She -- she used as a strength because she -- she was -- she didn't just -- she wasn't just resilient, she overcame things, and she -- she thrived.

She -- she's someone that I still look up to and that I feel really guides me. And someone who -- who's still teaching me today through the conversations that we've had and the things that she's lectured me on. But she -- she's still very much in my heart.

And I think for a long time I -- I had difficulty calling on her because I, I was really bitter that she was gone. I was achieving things, and I wanted her to be there. And I wanted her to see that I was in a good place because I know I did make her worry. I made my family worry. And she never wanted my mom to worry about

1 anything because my mom is already had a lot on her own
2 plate.

But I think for a long time I had a hard time calling on her and sitting with her -- her spirit.

But I went to a healing centre just recently, in September, in Kitigan Zibi, the Ode Widokazowin Centre. And I got to distance myself from a lot of things that I had going on in my life, you know, priorities, responsibilities, that sort of thing, and really sit down with fears and stuff that I had hold, held onto, assaults that had happened to me, traumas that had happened to me.

But one night -- everyone was too scared to go out by the fire by themselves, but one night I had been sitting with things; my fears, my insecurities, my pain, and I went out to the fire by myself and I, I closed my eyes and I was crying and I -- I called on Loretta and my Anânsiak, and Atâtsiak, my grandmother and my grandfather, to come and sit with me and my cousin Tina (ph), who committed suicide. I called on them to come sit with me and help me -- help me carry it. And that's the...

I'm finally able to sit with her now, and while I was bitter that she hasn't been here to be able to experience life with me and I could be an auntie to her baby. And I remember -- while I was bitter about that -- I

1 -- I'm able to experience her presence in a different way 2 now. 3 I remember when Loretta told me she was pregnant. I was on a beach in Tofino, B.C. I had moved 4 5 away. It was my first time really away from family. And I -- I was really enjoying it out there. And she made plans 6 that after gradation she would come visit, and she texted 7 me, and she's like, "Oh my God, D, it's a positive." And I 8 remember like, squealing on the beach because like, she 9 10 would have been an amazing mom. She -- and she had that in her. Like, no 11 12 matter what she had been through she can still carry that love and that like, she -- she had such -- she -- she would 13 14 have been an amazing mom. And I told her, "Like, just say the word, 15 I'm on a plane. I'm back. Anything you need." 16 And I -- when we lived together on Cowie 17 Hill, where she was murdered, I used to blast the heat, but 18 leave a window open and put my feet outside because that's 19 one thing we had in common, we hated when our feet were too 20 warm. But she, she hated the heat in generally. Oh, my 21 22 God, she would storm out and she'd be like, "Why do you

have the heat so high?" And she -- like she'd say --

anyway, she hated being way too warm. And we lived on the

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tenth floor so the summers were -- were bad.

We -- Halifax was -- was our city. And
we -- we did everything together. Went shopping, we would
go out dancing. And another thing about Loretta, she loved
to dance. I was an awkward dancer. And one thing she
would still laugh about right up to when she passed away.
We went out dancing at Reflections in Halifax, and we had a
friend named Gustavo (ph), and we went Merengue dancing,
and he was -- he was flinging me around -- flinging me
around and she -- she said that I looked like a little rag
doll, a little wet rag doll being flung around. And that's
one night that we went out. So it was something she
always still laughed at. I was like, "Oh, he's a good
dancer."

But we -- we did have some difficulties together, especially when we were drinking together. I think there were a lot of unresolved things that we had experienced that brought out a lot of anger in us. So we have gotten into fist fights, and -- but she -- she's -- she's the huge part of my heart, and a part of who I am. She -- she has helped guide me and helped me become the person I am along with everyone in my family.

Since losing her we lost a huge part of our family. And you see it in -- in how our family has broke

1 down in many ways at certain times because she -- she had a very important role in our family. She was very supportive 2 3 of every one of us, and she understood -- she understood why we had the pain and the hurt that we did. And why we 4 5 hurt other people, because hurting people hurt people. She was very compassionate. Very -- you know, she was -- she 6 was my best friend. 7 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Thank you. 8 I -- you know, I -- I -- we -- when we were talking and 9 10 preparing for this, it was -- it was so wonderful to hear that, and it's so wonderful to hear it again. Thank you. 11 When we -- when we were talking and 12 13 preparing for this too, we -- we also talked about some --

preparing for this too, we -- we also talked about some -- some of your experiences with -- with the media, and with the -- and with the police investigation when Loretta went missing, and later when she was found. Do you want to talk about some of that and the court processes and so on?

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MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Okay. I think the media were extremely insensitive in how they -- they handled my sister's case, even though we were fortunate to have the media coverage that we did. And that's something that -- that's -- it's difficult to -- I don't know. It's -- it's good that we had the media coverage that we did, but it's difficult when you deal with people who just view

1 your loved one as a story, or the...

I'm going to start with how I found out
Loretta's case had turned into a homicide case. We had
just finished doing an interview with CTV, I think, and
Kelison Dahl (ph) she -- she was extremely kind and I -she was good.

We were driving back to the Rice residence at St. Mary's University because St. Mary's University had donated a room for us like, as the hub. And I think we were going to go meet with the detective and -- Yelchin (ph), Taylor (ph), and his partner at the time, and you know, I thought maybe they just had questions or something. You know, I -- I still it very much in mind that we were going to find Loretta and she was going to be fine.

While a part of me, knowing the research that she was doing and the stories that we talked about, and everything -- while a part of me knew it was unlikely, the logical part of me knew it was unlikely, I pushed that away. That was my sister. That was my best friend. And I got a text message and it was from -- it read, "Hi, this is Basel (ph) from CBC Toronto. Sorry, this is turned into a homicide case, but would you be able to speak to us this evening?" And that's how I found out that my sister was murdered.

1 And I -- I looked at my phone. I -- it was -- it was absurd. I almost chuckled at it because, you 2 3 know. But once we got -- we -- we went around -- we were just around the corner from meeting with the detective too. 4 5 Oh, the way that they knew so early is because they were there filming Loretta being dug out of 6 the snow. And I, I did end up going to meet the detective, 7 and Yelchin -- Yelchin collapsed, and I -- they didn't 8 really have to say anything. They didn't have to say 9 10 anything. And then I just turned into a beast. I -- I 11 -- I became an animal. I don't know what it was. And my 12 friend, Amy, said, "Like I saw Loretta's fierceness come 13 14 out of you then." Because like I -- I just like stormed through. I could feel like, rage and stuff pulsing through 15 my veins. I could, like I can almost feel it now, like 16 tingling of like -- I was vibrating. 17 And because that's -- that's not what I 18 wanted to hear. They -- that's not -- that's not the way 19 that I wanted it to end. And that's not the way that I 20 should have been approached with the news. So that was --21 that was a really difficult thing to deal with. 22 Another thing that I've -- I made a point to 23 do -- like during the appeal hearing, I had mentioned that 24

you know, while we're lucky that my white passing sister
received some level of justice, or what Canada considers
justice, there are families out there that don't -- don't
receive the same level of justice. And that's something
that Loretta -- Loretta made sure that I was aware of that.
Because she was -- she was very aware of that.

And that's -- that's one thing that I want

And that's -- that's one thing that I want to really bring forth and really emphasize because I've seen it. I've seen it play out. I've seen families -- even I was speaking with Bernie, and she -- she -- like the things that are going on in Salmon Arm now. How the women are just being painted as prostitutes. And the families' truths aren't being brought forward. I've seen that. I've seen that very stark contrast. That dehumanization that is very -- very prominent. It's -- you can't -- you can't miss it. So that's one side of the media.

I -- I did see them as a useful tool to be able to -- to call -- to appeal to the public to -- to ask if they had seen Loretta's car. To see if anyone had seen her, or had any information.

And with the police I -- I do understand why they couldn't give us a lot of answers. Because when I landed in Halifax I immediately went to the police station. They did ask me a couple of questions, like "Did Loretta"

own a white purse?" Loretta owned a lot of purses, but I knew which one they were talking about. And I -- they did ask some weird questions. They asked about the text message that I got from Loretta's -- no, I got a Facebook message, and it just said, "Hey." It was on Valentine's Day, so it would have been Victoria or Blake, her murderers, messaging from her phone. And so they -- they did ask those questions.

They told me to stay away from the apartment, but I -- I didn't. I had to go see that her car wasn't there. I had to go see that she wasn't there. I expected to see her on her bed, surrounded by papers, surrounded by books, studying. It was reading week, so I figured, you know, she -- her phone might have died. She might have -- like her phone might have been cut off. She was going through financial issues.

And there was a cop sitting on a chair outside of the -- outside of our apartment door. And the -- the cop, I said, "Hey, like this is mine and my sister's apartment. Can I -- like what's going on?" And she called the detective who told me to stay away, and she said, "Are you going to come talk to the family?" And I think they knew at that point. I think a part of me knew at that point too, but I wouldn't -- I wouldn't acknowledge

1 it. The police -- we did switch investigators a 2 I don't know, I think -- I think they'll want 3 few times. to talk more about like the police interactions. I was 4 5 more so on the ground with posters, dealing with media, and sometimes the police, but media was where I have the most 6 7 issues. MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: I'd just like to try 8 to -- to say a few things. Talk about Loretta just for 9 10 about a couple of minutes, not very long. I hope I don't break down. 11 Well, my little girl, she was really a smart 12 girl, really smart. Well, she had five brothers and two 13 14 sisters, and really they were all smart. They were all really good in school, you know, getting good marks, and 15 everything like this. And they got along with everybody at 16 school most of the time. Well, except for a few people 17 that -- well, we all know what's school's like. 18 19 Anyway, you know, but my girl, she was --20 and like I said, she had five brothers and two sisters. And besides that we had -- we practically reared up two of 21 my brother's children, two boys. And we had quite a few 22 foster children coming and going, you know. 23

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And (indiscernible) and not one of them

foster children or brothers and sisters could -- they 1 couldn't say nothing wrong with Loretta. Because you know, 2 3 she could get along with anybody. And anybody -- and she made friends wherever she went to really quickly, like, 4 5 hey. Well, excuse me, and Loretta too, same as -- same as the rest of her family you know. 6 Me and my wife, we didn't drink while they 7 was all growing up. We didn't do no drugs while they was 8 all growing up. And that was just wasn't allowed in the 9 house simply allowed. And nobody was allowed to come 10 around with it. Things like that. And except for the last 11 two of my children I got to say I've had a beer with them, 12 Delilah and Cameron (ph). You know, they seen us having 13 14 beer and that in the house when they got a little bit older, and things like that and -- and... 15 Anyway, Loretta, she went to Sunday school. 16 She went to Sunday school with her -- with her brothers and 17 sisters. And not only, not only her brothers and sisters, 18 me and her mother would go, you know. That's how ... 19 20 And I got to say, you know they were pretty They could read the Bible at a very early age, 21 smart too. 22 and that. Delilah -- you take Delilah here, and her 23 brothers they could even read before they went to school, 24

1 and we get a lot of credit to that because they sat down at the table, read the Bible, and every week they used to have 2 3 to remember a little Bible verse and get up and say it in Sunday school, which, you know, they all done very well. 4 5 Sometimes they wouldn't -- might need a little help once in a while to get the verse out, but they all managed to do it 6 7 anyway. So, you know, that -- that was the -- the 8 way that -- that was the way that we reared up our 9 10 children, and those who stayed with us. But you know -- but all good times got to 11 pass, hey, and our children they grow older, make their 12 13 (indiscernible), they grow older and make their own 14 decisions. Sometimes -- sometimes, you know, when 15 they're still too young, and I believe that's what -- the 16 beautiful social services comes in when a kid turns 15, 16 17 and they think they know everything. You know, that's 18 where the wonderful social services people kick in and 19 20 start to listen and that you know, and I would say that the wonderful social services -- I got to say that they draws 21 them away from family. You know, you try to -- we tried to 22 rear the very best, yeah. 23

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Now, I must say too, that, you know, that

1 the teachers in school was no help at all. All -- a kid got to go no matter what. And they complain to a teacher 2 and the teacher runs to the social services and the social 3 services comes down hard on the parent, and they don't know 4 what the fuck they're talking about. 5 And the social services, I do believe run 6 around that like so bad because they got the RCMP to back 7 them up. All they got to do is run to the RCMP and the 8 RCMP threaten to press charges against you. For what? 9 10 Trying to -- you know, trying to take care of your kids the best way you -- they can. 11 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: You're doing good, 12 13 love, you're doing good. 14 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Yes. Well -- well, you know, my little girl, when she got very -- when she was 15 young she -- I guess she just wanted to go out and explore 16 the world, I guess like any other teenager who shouldn't --17 should be still home. What could you do? If anybody could 18 19 tell me. What could you do when you got the mighty 20 social service woman, a little snotty-nosed kid just 21 getting out of university or something. Going and telling 22 parents that three (indiscernible) kids who almost reared 23

up and ready to go, and them little snotty-nosed -- that

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around. What could you do? You don't want the RCMP 2 3 throwing you in jail because you're trying to look after your kids. 4 We never ever hurt our kids. Never ever 5 did. Never ever drank around them. Never ever smoked any 6 dope around them. What could you do when the little 7 snotty-nosed social service worker knocking on your door 8 and the RCMP standing on your back. Your kids have told 9 10 them something. Well, was nothing bad they told them about us anyway, but maybe a little smack on the butt or 11 something. What they needed -- what they really deserve. 12 That was enough for them to come run down, you know. 13 14 Anyway, my girl, she decided to wander off and go ahead and got a boyfriend, I think, when she was 15 maybe around 16 years old, or whatever, 16 to 17 years old. 16 She -- yeah, she got into a few things after that, after 17 she got out. She got into drinking and drugs. You know, 18 19 and wanted to travel across Canada, I suppose.

little snotty-nosed social services kids ordering you

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But anyway she -- she met this certain guy who was no good for her and you can't tell them that anyway, you know. No good for her. They runs off to Montreal. And she lived out on the streets and that, and after a little while she come to find out that it's a

horrible -- horrible place out on the streets.

I think she told her mother that too, that you know, on the streets out there, and she could see how they -- the people was living there. Especially the girls. Especially the Aboriginal girls. She seen them on the street. She seen them on the -- living -- and how -- how they was treated.

I think, I think too, that she was in heavy drugs at that time; my girl was. But you know, anyway her mother took her out to rehab, and all this, and out around there and she seemed to be doing fine, but then that must have waken her up I think that she -- she wanted to go and have a -- a better life. She wanted to make a better life. She wanted to -- she wanted to make her father proud of her. Her mother proud of her.

And then she decided to go back to school.

But she wouldn't go to school in Goose Bay. She -- I guess she wanted -- didn't like it but, she wanted to go to Hopedale for school. She wanted to go down there and get her education, so that's what she done. She went down there, and she was very smart down there. She got her education very fast because all she done was study and work.

And I mean she was a real -- real model to

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         the -- the -- the ones that were -- who was going to school
         down there. And how -- how she got through so fast. And
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         that -- that encouraged a lot -- a lot of young people
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4
         in -- in Hopedale.
                        Yeah, they were, they were doing better.
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         They started doing better in school down there. Anyway the
6
         rest of the kids they started studying, you know. Then our
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         -- our (indiscernible), you'll think -- I think they're
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         still doing good down in school.
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                        I -- I don't have that little
10
         (indiscernible) but I likes to show off, I don't think
11
         about what the kids made -- made for her after she was
12
         murdered. Send a little booklet, but -- the -- the little
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         children made from the school and they send it to us. To
         encourage us, you know, and -- and help us to get over her
15
         death. Well, I wouldn't say just an ordinary death, she
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         was -- she was murdered. Well, here's her -- here's her
17
         little pad -- book what they made up for her.
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19
                        MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS:
                                              The languageness (ph),
20
         okay.
                        MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Oh, and -- and my
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22
         wife reminded me. That's the little eagles that --
                        MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS:
                                              That's the
23
         languageness that is in Hopedale, from my home community.
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1 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Yeah. 2 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: They take them from 3 newborn to till they get to school and all day long, like they get just talking Inuk to them. So that's the little 4 5 class who sent it to us was the little languageness that -that's where, where we lost our language, so they're trying 6 to -- they're using that to try to bring our language back 7 to the younger generation. 8 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: So that was quite 9 10 encouraging, hey. Yeah. 11 Well, my daughter anyway she got -- she got her diploma finished, the rest of her education in 12 13 Hopedale, and she was very happy. She applied for 14 university, St. Mary's, and she got that and she was even happier. She was glad that she will go. 15 But I told her, "You got to be careful out 16 in the city, my girl. You don't know who you -- what's 17 going to run across." But she pretty well happy. And she 18 19 still started in university. 20 I mean she was settled down, settling down really good. And she was doing really good in school. She 21 was really happy. She was -- she was getting good marks in 22 university because all she done was study most -- that's 23 the most thing that she would do, studying. 24

1 The reason for that is because she wanted to get something done in her life. She wanted to make her 2 3 father and mother proud of her. And she was really doing that because she was a really smart, hard worker. 4 5 I -- I remember when she first started writing her thesis, I think it was her mother encouraged 6 her to write her thesis on the Aboriginal people. And she 7 put her heart in that. 8 My -- my -- as far as I know my girl, when 9 10 she started writing her thesis, she -- she didn't just pick stuff out of the books, I don't think, or got newspapers 11 clippings, and all that, and, and looked at it -- wrote it 12 in her thesis. She really had interviews with people, real 13 live people. And she interviewed them. I do believe her 14 professor said it was one of the longest thesis that he 15 ever had, and one of the best written ones. I mean, that's 16 what my little girl was like. 17 And children, she really loved children. I 18 know that. She'd go a hundred miles, and she did, and even 19 farther just to visit kids, children. 20 Well, anyway, my -- my little girl -- I 21 22 think I might have called her Loretta once or twice, maybe three times in her lifetime because she was a princess and 23 that's what I called her. And she knew that she was one. 24

MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: (Indiscernible) called 2 3 her Loretta (indiscernible) called her. MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Yes, she used to 4 5 be -- she'd get upset with me anyway if I called her Loretta. I had to call her princess, or I had to call her 6 girly-girl. I used to call her girl because I was in the 7 delivery room with her, and I used tell her the story too, 8 and she used to like it, yeah. I was -- I was in the 9 10 delivery room when -- when she got born and you know, when she was born the doctor picked her up, hold her upside and 11 smacked her bum when she -- and she peed. And then the 12 doctor said, "It's a girl." And that's how I called her 13 14 girly-girl ever -- ever since then. She was a girl. And her mother said to me, "That's your baby." And I said, 15 "Yeah." 16 And, and I took her and she -- and you know, 17 I practically raised her up -- well, my wife was there. 18 You know, I didn't do all the work, like changing diapers 19 that much. But you know, I took care of her most of the 20 time. 21 22 And, yes -- yeah, she was -- she was quite the girl, and we all miss her. We -- we all miss -- we all 23 miss Loretta, our girly-girl, our princess, we all miss 24

And that's all I ever called her.

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1 her. And anyway, she -- she was -- everybody was 2 3 -- it's just so bad things like this got to happen. I -- as I say, you know, she -- Loretta wasn't murdered 4 because of her thesis. She wasn't murdered because she was 5 a Native. She wasn't murdered because she was Aboriginal. 6 Loretta -- Loretta was murdered for I believe, just a 7 little bit of rent money, or something, but I do believe 8 too, that those cold-blooded killers. I might as well add 9 was cowardly -- cowardly -- cowardly cold-blooded killers, 10 murder a -- I don't even know if it was for -- for money. 11 I think it was for being jealous. They were jealous, 12 13 cowardly, cold-blooded murderers; that's all they was. 14 Those cold-blooded murderers had no thought for anybody's life. From what I hear those people that my 15 daughter let stay in her apartment. She took care of them. 16 She brought them to restaurants and paid for the food. 17 Took them to movies and paid for it. 18 19 What could you say about cowardly, coldblooded murderers? I mean my girl, she wasn't a big woman. 20 She was about the size of my -- my wife. And this big 21 22 cowardly, cold-blooded murderer of what -- what he calls his self a man, doing that to a little woman for. 23 And that woman what called herself a woman 24

1 didn't -- is nothing but a cowardly cold-blooded murderer. If that thing couldn't stick up and say something to my 2 girl, who was bigger than my girl, bigger around than my 3 girl, then what could you say about people like that? 4 5 All they -- all of the -- you know, they were just cowardly cold-blooded murderers. And you 6 don't -- the people, or the women and girls that my 7 daughter was writing about, what could you say about all 8 those men who kill women? What are they? They're nothing 9 but cowardly cold-blooded murderers. They're scared. 10 will run away from a real man; I bet you. But they will 11 murder a poor little woman. How awful, hey? Really awful. 12 And my daughter, you know, wanted change. I 13 14 do believe in her thesis that I didn't read it all, but she had things wrote in there. She wanted things changed, the 15 social services stuff. She wanted the RCMP -- she -- she 16 was getting ready to give that to the university, and maybe 17 then they would have let the -- the -- the RCMP and the --18 the Government -- Government of Canada to look it over and 19 really see what this country -- this -- this big mess this 20 country is in. About letting men murder women. 21 Yes. And my wife just reminded me that 22 pregnant women, pregnant women being murdered. You don't 23 think -- you know something about a pregnant woman being 24

murdered? The cold-blooded murderers are allowed to get away with murdering that little child what's inside of a woman. You know I asked women before -- after my daughter was murdered, and I said, "When you get pregnant do you consider that little thing what's in you a human being?" Every one of them said, "Yes, it's a human being." Once a woman gets pregnant that is a human being growing in there.

And yet because of this stupid -- stupid abortion law, you know, it's not considered a human being. And not only that I've got in mind to tell yous not only that I think my wife looked it up in -- in whatever, you know, about pregnant -- well, yes, if -- if a woman wants the baby you know, and don't have abortion, or whatever, if a woman wants the baby that you -- that's a human being.

My daughter wanted a baby. I wanted it.

And -- and my wife did too, wanted it, wanted that baby.

And my daughter wanted it. So there's no reason why -- no reason why, I think if the lawyers looked up that law and saying that's a human being, those two cowardly coldblooded murderers they should be charged with a double murder. They should be charged with a double murder. I don't...

MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Because in the -- it said in the law abortion is illegal unless a mother and the

1 doctor approve of it, and she didn't approve of her baby being killed with her, that's what he was trying to get at 2 3 too. MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Now I'm going to tell 4 you something might be hard for some of you to -- might be 5 something hard for you to hear out there, but I only -- I 6 do believe in my heart that only somebody who had somebody 7 murdered in their family you know, in such a -- want to --8 do believe things are going to happen, you know. I often 9 said, or said you know, if my daughter was in that 10 apartment and they got into an argument and maybe you know, 11 and one of them just pushed her. You know, not 12 intentionally to hurt her, but just pushed her and like if 13 14 she fell and hit her head of the coffee table or something you know, then -- then I would -- you -- I wouldn't 15 think -- I would be sad about it, but then I know it wasn't 16 intentionally. 17 But those cold-blooded murderers they --18 19 they went right to the length of putting her in a hockey 20 bag, dragging her and throwing her in a car, and taking her and dumping her. Now, if that's not a cowardly cold-21 22 blooded murderer, I don't know what is. And I really do think that Canada should 23 have the death penalty for those cold-blooded murderers 24

1 like that. I think they should have the death penalty. And I know some of you don't even want to hear or speak of 2 3 the death penalty, but those cold-blooded murderers, something got to be done about them. The killings are 4 5 not going to stop. This is going to keep on going, no matter how (indiscernible) try to make it and -- and fix 6 it, and all that. 7 They only knows are -- the one who got 25 8 years, well, he got life. After that, he can get parole 9 10 after 25 years. Twenty-five years is almost gone, four years anyway. And he's still be only a young man getting 11 out of that jail. He'd be only in his 50s; that's all. 12 He'd be walking free. That -- so what's he's doing? Out 13 14 walking around looking for another victim maybe. Another Aboriginal girl. Another white girl. Another coloured 15 girl. You don't know. He's just a cold-blooded murderer. 16 A cowardly one at that. 17 And my daughter, in her thesis, she wrote 18 about a good many of them. Some of them not even found. 19 Some of them probably going on yet. 20 I hope I -- I hoping this, speaking for my 21 daughter here, not -- it's coming from me, but I hope it's 22 her, I hope that's the way she would think that these --23 these killers -- these killers, you know, they're going to 24

1 go on. They're not going to stop. Girl after girl after girl is going to be murdered unless you got really --2 really tougher penalties. The penalties are -- or they got 3 -- they got put in some prison out on some island where 4 5 they never see the light of day again. I suppose I said too much to yous, but I --6 I think I just give it up now. Thank you. 7 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Yeah. Thank 8 9 you, thank you, Clayton. 10 One -- one other area that I think that we talked about in preparation for today is the court process, 11 the -- the trial and preliminary hearing and the appeal and 12 your experience in that. Do you want to talk about that? 13 14 And also, your experience with victim services, I think you talked about. 15 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: I -- one thing that 16 really came up is while we were in the courtrooms, and 17 stuff, and the -- and Blake and Victoria were there --18 19 well, we -- me and my mom and my eldest brother, Edmond, we couldn't go into the -- the courtroom during the 20 preliminary hearing because they called us -- they had us 21 written down as witnesses, and that was pretty difficult. 22 But throughout the court process, and stuff, 23 it was -- it was hard not being able to live our emotions. 24

1 It was hard not being able to -- it -- that, that part was difficult, but with victim services I think they need to 2 3 have a more culturally competent -- culturally competent process. I found -- they -- they just gave me a list --4 5 sent me a list of counsellors. And the counsellor that I got actually he --6 he was kind of creepy. He kept talking about how 7 attractive Loretta was. He -- he was the only one on the 8 list that had a homicide grief on there. He spoke about 9 10 how attractive she was, and stuff. And I wasn't in a good place. I -- I don't really want to go into any more detail 11 with that part. 12 13 There -- there's some other stuff that made 14 him really inappropriate. But I think -- I think having culturally competent processes is really important. One 15 thing is they're -- they're so -- they're very triggering. 16 They sent -- I -- I unsubscribed from the 17 updates. You can get updates about the -- the two 18 19 murderers about whether they're going -- leaving the prison 20 for a hospital visit or if they're being transferred to different prisons. If -- just up-dates. 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You said subscribe. 22 Is it electronic? 23 24 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: No. Well, you can

1 get in the mail. I just like, completely -- I -- I just told the victim services worker that we dealt with that I 2 3 didn't want to be a part of it because it was very triggering for me. And it's -- it's very triggering for 4 everyone in my family, I think. 5 I -- I -- I feel like -- one thing my mom 6 brought up earlier, how -- how when a family -- a family or 7 an individual goes through an experience like this, these 8 services look at you as if you had never been through 9 10 anything else. They don't look at the culmination of issues that you faced. 11 I -- I mentioned earlier that I went to a 12 13 treatment centre, Mi'kmaw Centre and they -- they had a 14 very holistic approach in terms of addressing like your four aspects and working with you on different -- different 15 levels of your aspects, and really incorporating ceremony. 16 And while sweat lodges and stuff aren't my traditional 17 like, my ancestor's ceremonies, they -- they still really 18 19 helped me, and have -- I've also been learning a lot more about like, Inuit culture and spirituality and ways of 20 healing. 21 22 But I think -- I think that's one thing that really needs to be addressed is they expect you to go in 23 and not act human and not react to your emotions or your --24

1 your -- your experience. And when you're hearing these really horrific things... 2 3 When I was reading my victim impact statement -- I -- I -- I prepared something, but I -- I 4 5 couldn't read it from the paper. It -- it wouldn't come out. And I -- I kind of rushed off the -- the -- the 6 7 witness stand, and I screamed at them. I screamed at Blake and Victoria, and then I stormed out. They did end up 8 letting me come back in to read, but I -- what else did I 9 mention? I'm kind of blank. 10 MR. JOSEPH MURDOCH-FLOWERS: Do you want to 11 12 tell us... MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Oh, well the -- I can 13 14 say it, I guess. The counsellor -- the counsellor I got with victim services, he -- he was the one that spoke about 15 Loretta being attractive and like, talking about her a lot, 16 and it was -- it was weird. I had only met with him maybe 17 a handful of times and I was with in a really bad place. I 18 was homeless. And I -- I didn't end up doing it, but I --19 20 I -- I spoke to him about, like me thinking of like, stripping and stuff, and doing sex work. I didn't end up 21 22 doing it. But he like, started touching my leg and 23 stuff. And that -- like, I was trying to confide in him as 24

1 a counsellor, like trying to get out of that state of mind, and this is someone that's recommended by victim services. 2 3 He also -- his name came up, I got a duffel bag full of case files of Loretta's case, like tips and 4 5 stuff that were sent in because Blake's cellmate, he -- he convinced Blake to write a so-called -- convinced Blake 6 7 that he could write a chapter in his book and make money off of it if he wrote about Loretta's murder. And that 8 became a piece of evidence because he didn't address it to 9 10 his lawyer he addressed it to his cellmate and then you know, they ended -- they ended up finding it because cells 11 got tossed, or whatever. 12 13 Anyway, that was submitted. The old 14 cellmate, he -- he got me a bunch of these -- he ended up reaching out to me and my family and he gave us like, tons 15 of case files. I still have them. And in one of the tips 16 the, the counsellor's name comes up, and he had called in, 17 said that he saw Loretta's car and that a black guy was 18 driving it, or something. 19 20 But it's his name that's like, you know, his number and stuff on there. And that's, you know, that's an 21 22 experience with the victim services counsellor. And I was very fortunate. I don't know 23

where she is now, but Sandra Miller (ph), I met her at one

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1	of the MMIWG pre-inquiry engagement sessions, and she's
2	been absolutely amazing. And yeah, you guys have got a
3	gang around you.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you want to talk
5	about the court stuff? Court and victim services?
6	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: I was too hooked up
7	I'm more I'm more worried about what's going to happen
8	and no, not right now. I'm not.
9	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Thank you all
10	so much. This is not the first time we've met, and talked,
11	and I just thank you for sharing with me, with the inquiry,
12	with the country. I have a couple of questions if that's
13	okay.
14	It's I also know it's into lunch hour and
15	I want to make sure our Elders are okay if we continue a
16	little bit. Everyone in the room
17	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: My dad's diabetic
18	too, so he probably has to eat.
19	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay, so we
20	could pause now if that's better for everybody. I just
21	have a couple of questions, mostly about recommendations
22	and and what we do moving forward, and about Loretta's
23	thesis. I'm hoping we can get a copy. So I leave it to
24	you. I don't health is important, so let me know what

1 you'd like. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: For recommendations, 2 3 I -- I know that journalists have some sort of code of ethics. I -- I know that they have to follow some sort of 4 code. I'm not sure what it's called. But I feel like 5 there -- there has to be a revision. There has to be 6 something in there in terms of dealing with families and 7 you know, I've -- I've come across journalists who have 8 been so amazing, so compassionate, and like they're --9 10 they're dealing with the situation appropriately and could definitely be models for other journalists, but I feel 11 there needs to be something that -- that should be adhered 12 13 to officially. 14 Because as I mentioned earlier, the media is one of the most powerful institutions in the world. We 15 live in a very media driven society, and I feel that --16 well, it's not just that I feel it -- it's -- it's the 17 right thing to do to stop dehumanizing our women and to --18 to respect these families and their truths and not label 19 20 women as less than because of something that they do to survive. 21 22 I -- I really feel that they need to do something to -- to better that system. 23 Oh, and I -- I mentioned earlier the 24

1	culturally, culturally competent the need for cultural
2	competence in victim services. Because you do have a lot
3	of you have a lot of Indigenous families going through
4	the system dealing with situations like my family has. And
5	you know, the support wasn't there from the Nunatsiavut
6	government. We wanted to go to one of their camps on the
7	land, for healing on the land and they they denied us.
8	But you know, we're we're not getting that level of
9	healing from anywhere. You know, it's very inaccessible.
10	What else was (indiscernible). And and
11	the triggering stuff with victim services. Okay.
12	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: I don't even know the
13	question that I
14	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Do you have
15	any recommendations?
16	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: For what? For
17	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Oh, for healing
18	centres.
19	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Oh, yeah, we need we
20	need better access to healing centres. Like like she
21	said, we we asked for if I me and my we were
22	falling apart. I was practically very I got very
23	violent with my husband. And I realized I'm capable of
24	murdering too, given putting me in certain circumstance

that's how bad it is -- it was with our family.

Recommendations that we do -- when we do go to our people or do, we have access to our healing centres, thanks to you First Nation people I would -- I went to Eosegoundtowes (ph) -- I mean they paid for it, but how was -- how was I going to do reach out to our people if we're not healing -- in healing centres together and dealing with it together?

Like I said, this is not my first murder and they -- my cousin and my parents, my dad and them went through -- my dad's brother was murdered. They had to deal with it and then my cousin's son was murdered, and the people wasn't in jail very long though. Now they're in the same -- they're in the same community.

I know when we were growing up if people got into trouble in the community, the, the community had Elders who dealt with it, and they kicked them out the communities if they didn't continue. We need more traditional ways back into our -- in our -- into our communities where we -- we have our traditional ways of dealing with them.

We did. I don't know what's going on with them now because I -- I haven't been invited to any of the meetings. Maybe they have it on Facebook, or on -- on --

1 in -- in some media, but I don't look at stuff. I'm in work, and that's all I do at work, then I'm home. So we 2 3 need more -- more healing centres or more access to it. And I recommend that people that got 4 5 children, who's being involved with child welfare too, that I -- I know because like I said, my son was out looking for 6 his sister and his girlfriend had the child apprehended and 7 -- and then he met up with another girl and they got two 8 children and they're in care now. 9 10 And my son was -- he wasn't even in Hopedale when -- like I mean he was in Hopedale, but he -- he didn't 11 even touch the girl, but all she said she was scared and 12 her brother called the cops. Next thing you know he was 13 14 kicked out and the kids were apprehended. So I'd like to -- I'd like to have an 15 Aboriginal, like more -- because I used to be there as an 16 Aboriginal liaison worker before I went to work with the 17 hospital where I'm to now. And I would recommend --18 19 recommend that they have a Aboriginal person there that knows -- knows this --20 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Like an advocate. 21 22 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yeah, advocate and who got children and knows what they're talking about. Like my 23 husband said they come out -- they come out of university 24

1 and they don't -- and -- and they don't even have children of their own, and same as social services. 2 3 Those people they're already far enough put down, having to be on assistance and in our -- in our 4 5 community, like I said, the prices are different and we're in Labrador and in Newfoundland is way cheaper, they should 6 look at the rates for our people that's on the coast 7 compared to the rates that we're getting in Newfoundland. 8 You could get probably a cartful -- in Newfoundland to --9 10 maybe two little Co-op bags or two little bags full in our communities. I think that needs to be looked at, why it's 11 so high rate because they're not eating proper. Then 12 they're going to hospitals, they're left with go on a bus 13 14 pass, some of them end up on, down the road on the street. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: (Indiscernible) 15 16 problem. MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yeah, and to Ottawa, 17 18

and like they go to Ottawa. Well, I don't -- I've never
had to. I don't -- I can't speak -- but I guess it's
familiar. Yeah. But like to me, like they need to see
that what those people who are on assistance, and how
they're treated, I can tell you they are treated just like
when I was a young girl, and you do this, and you do that.
Right. I think they should -- it's gone back to the old

way, the way -- when they first come in and start taking us over, and for a while it was going good and then all of a sudden the residential schooling come, and that's finish, and now they got to have something else to keep us -- and to have our...

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See we're Inuit. And there's Innu. The Innu -- our -- and our people are dying off. The Innu are allowed to have so many caribou for their Elders. Our people -- like we're allowed to have -- they get it for the Elders. Our people are not allowed to (indiscernible) permanent, and now they're -- they're on low income they got to try to -- and if you look at the food in our stores they're in -- on the coast, they're old, that's, and I wonder why the government is saying by 20 what, there's going to be how many Aboriginals dead? I seen them dying, a little girl with ten-year -- six years old, her uncle, my -- that's my daughter-in-law told me, her uncles -- her little niece, little girl was six years old, had -- she kept -- they kept bringing her to the hospital for bad chest -- chest infection. They said, "Oh, just a cold." She was six years old. She died with TB. And before the -- the father could do anything about it, he was given a cheque for \$4,000. I guess that -- I guess he signed the paper not to sue on.

1 And so people are done with TB now, and my mother was cut up with TB. She was experimented on, I 2 3 believe, for two years, and you never heard of TB and all of a sudden my people are dying with TB, this day and age? 4 5 And why? Like, why all of a sudden, right? So I'd like to see recommendations and child welfare being looked in. And 6 why our children, all of a sudden with -- when our 7 government -- like we're getting so much money, they say, 8 for preventing it, but I know from experience they do not 9 10 help the families. My son is -- he's told, "Keep away from her." 11 Now they -- like I said, his second lot is gone in --12 second lot has gone into care. He got four kids in care 13 14 with two different women, and each time they said, "they're not allowed together. Break up." You know, instead of 15 saying okay, do... 16 He should -- they should have done that with 17 the first relationship because he's FA. He's adopted. I 18 had him adopted, and he's -- I know he's FAE. So instead 19 of working with him, they turned around and they just take 20 the kids and say -- they don't work to you -- with you. 21 When they -- when he had his second little girl born, 22 because he had the first -- my first grandchild, the second 23 little one, they wouldn't even let her breastfeed her. 24

1 wanted to, and they said, no. So I knew then forget it. They're not even -- they're not even going to try to get 2 3 her back. Because when I was working in -- in -- in 4 5 child welfare a mother even -- if even if we apprehended a newborn, if they wanted to breastfeed we had to let them. 6 Now, they're not even allowed to do that. Yet the 7 government is paying money to teach them to breastfeed. 8 You don't even need to teach a puppy how to 9 10 breastfeed. You don't have to teach animals. Why they going to -- why don't they spend money on the prevention? 11 And you know, that's monies going into places where people 12 is getting paid to help put our breast in a baby's mouth. 13 When that should helping prevent the kids from going into 14 care and putting supports for the family, not just saying, 15 "Okay, you two got to keep away. Which one of yous of you 16 wants the children?" And that's what happening to my son. 17 They want to know, okay, this one is not 18 working, but really, and then they're trying to sneak 19 around together because they want to be together, but 20 they're told they're not allowed to be together. 21 So I think child welfare and social -- I 22 think there needs to be a stop on our families and our 23 girls having to live like little cheat -- and then be sent

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to the hospital with \$20 a day to eat and -- and if they're
not going to do that, I think they should cut off their
insurance. They should have the same coverage as what
they're -- they're giving to my people.

The -- they'll get their insurance cut off or they get -- or they up their -- up our people's -- like the medical with the social services. They either give -- I know back then I got quite a bit when I went on -- on meetings. If they're going to get \$75 a day -- the -- the patients who go to the hospital should get \$75 a day. You know what I'm saying? They wouldn't have jobs if they didn't have people on assistance. And I think they need to remember that. Yeah.

And I think -- isn't that when they become social workers for child welfare don't they promise to make -- promise to do their best to do -- to help the families, but they don't. I think they really need to -- child welfare really needs to be looked in big time.

Oh, one more thing, one more. And where we were from Labrador, when the RCMP tried to coordinate the things for us, instead of we having to call and say -- like when my daughter was found in a bag, I heard -- I didn't -- I didn't hear from them. I called up and I said, "Is that true? My daughter was found in a bag?" And, "Can't tell

you." And I said, "I wants to know if my daughter was found in a bag," because then I -- then I really freaked out. I thought oh God, she's cut up. They got her all cut up.

They had to go to a point -- the family was looking for a bag to try to fit -- fit herself in, so one of his sisters tried to go look for a bag so she could show me you didn't have to be cut up to be in there. So I think, especially where we're out the province, I think they need to have more coordination with our police, so they could get, get and bring it to us or we could -- you know, they -- we -- they could tell us face-to-face, you know. They need to work more together from province to province. Like Loretta was murdered in Nova Scotia, but they wouldn't work together with the police that -- the RCMP that was in our community.

Not that I like the RCMP because another thing. I told you, said that was that. But another thing is after -- when my -- before my daughter got murdered my husband asked me -- I -- I was put on a sleeping pill because I -- me and she was dealing with my alcoholism. And they put me on a sleeping pill, and my husband was having a few beer and he said, "Mom, can you go buy me a six pack?" And I said, "No, I'm --" I -- I too tired I had

1 my -- well, it was earlier, I had my sleeping pill, and so 2 I called taxi. 3 But it was wore off, this was around eight o'clock because I was on-call till eight o'clock. I was 4 charged for impaired. And I wasn't even drinking. And I 5 pled guilty because I put that Loretta was helping me to 6 plead not guilty and I was too -- because I was -- didn't 7 know what to do, so she -- but after she was taken I needed 8 the retainer money for to get my sister out to come to the 9 10 court with me, so I plead quilty because I -- Loretta wasn't there and I never had nobody to give me the courage 11 to go through with it. 12 13 And he said, I drink seven to nine beer. I 14 can't even drink three and I'm drunk. You know. So like there's another thing is we have to -- they lie. He lied. 15 He lied about me. And they lie. They get away with it. 16 And they lie. And I just want to put that in. 17 (Indiscernible) suicide as well. 18 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Oh, and checking into 19 suicides and suspicious deaths. There are -- there are a 20 lot of -- a lot of deaths that seem really out of character 21 and the police aren't doing proper investigations. 22 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: And accidental 23 (indiscernible). 24

1 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Yeah, or a ruled as accidental. 2 3 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Oh, yeah, I have one more. Yeah, because when my niece committed suicide, there 4 was six or seven -- six or seven of them that -- in that 5 month or -- and when my niece -- when my cousin's little 6 7 girl died in the -- in the -- in the foster care all they told her -- but that's how quiet our people are. And they 8 do, they do introduce us as quiet people, and I'm hoping to 9 10 take our people out, and not let them be quiet, not let them be scared to show them. People who know me, knew what 11 I was like. And they can be just like me. They don't have 12 13 to be scared anymore. 14 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: Lots of suicides down there. 15 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Lots of suicides. 16 MR. CLAYTON SAUNDERS: When they have a 17 suicide they don't report it like (indiscernible) you don't 18 hear that on the news or radio. If you did it would be 19 steady -- steady care (indiscernible) it's like that. It's 20 like that. One person down there commits suicide look --21 it's like two or three follows, you know. It might happen 22 every -- once a -- once every year or something, or once 23 every six months, but there's -- there's -- there's a lot 24

1	of them. And it's it's young people too. Really young
2	people. So I think that should be looked in pretty good.
3	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Do you want us
4	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Do you want to say
5	anything else? Because I'm going to start talking again.
6	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: I see that the
7	qu'liq is starting to dry up as well. So I think it needs
8	fuel and and everybody here does too.
9	Is there anything else you wanted to say?
10	MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: We're good.
11	MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: No, we're we're
12	good.
13	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. I wanted
14	to I don't have any other questions. I want to express
15	my gratitude, and part of the what you've given us is a
16	gift. A gift of knowledge. A gift of understanding. A
17	gift of sharing with us and, and allowing us a window into
18	what you've experienced in helping shine light on what
19	needs to be done.
20	We've got some gifts that we want to give to
21	you recognizing the gift you've given us.
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And their courage
23	too, so thank you.
24	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Very much.

1 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: It's only her qualities, the Lord and God and He gives us. 2 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're not quiet, darling. You're taught to be humble. That's the pillar or 4 5 foundation of our culture is humility. Right. And when we break off from being humble we're not being ourselves and 6 that's why -- that's what -- that's a barrier for us. 7 MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: And that's -- that's a 8 gift Loretta gave for me learning from you people. If it 9 10 wasn't for you people I wouldn't -- probably wouldn't be here today. And I thank you all because it's your people 11 who gave us the courage. And it started off with Loretta 12 13 in university -- coming -- I met the lady who, group she 14 met. MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: 15 Mom. MS. MIRIAM SAUNDERS: Yeah? 16 MS. DELILAH SAUNDERS: Can I go next, or... 17 COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Okay. So the 18 gifts we -- we want to give, some are gifts from other 19 communities and Nations we have some manittak, the wick for 20 the qu'liq, also some Labrador tea, and the matriarchs of 21 22 Haida Gwaii for the last few months have been gathering Eagle Feathers from their territory to give as gifts to 23 families and survivors who have spoken and shared, so we 24

1 would like to give you these gifts now. MR. JEFF WARD: Just as they're wrapping 2 3 up with the gift giving, we just wanted to remind the next family is at 1:40, 1:40 is the next family, also lunch 4 is being served in Goose Cap B, which is the room right 5 next door. So if anybody is hungry, lunch is next door, 6 and the next family be at 1:40, 1:40. Thank you. 7 Wela'lioq. 8 -- Exhibits (code: P1P04P0101) 9 10 Exhibit 1: Folder of electronic images displayed on monitor during the public hearing. 11 --- Upon recessing at 1:08 p.m. 12 13 --- Upon resuming at 1:59 p.m. 14 MS. FANNY WYLDE: Good afternoon, Commissioners. Before I present to you our next witness 15 she asked Elder Cathy Marten to share a song and I would 16 like to ask the audience to stand as she sings the song. 17 Thank you. 18 --- OPENING SONG 19 20 MS. FANNY WYLDE: Migwetch. Thank you, Catherine. Commissioner Audette, Commissioner Robinson, 21 22 before I introduce you to our next witness I will ask Mr. Zandberg, registrar, to swear in Monique Fong Howe, and she 23 will give oath with an Eagle Feather. 24

MR. REGISTRAR: Good afternoon, Monique.
Good afternoon.
MONIQUE FONG HOWE, Affirmed:
MS. FANNY WYLDE: Thank you. So
Commissioners, I would like to introduce you to Monique
Fong Howe. She will be sharing her story as a survivor of
different types of violence throughout her life, but she's
here today showing us how resilient and strong she is.
So Monique, I would ask you to introduce
yourself to the Commissioners. And what would you like to
share this afternoon with the Commissioners?
MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Okay, hello. My name
is Monique Fong Howe, and I'm a mother, and a grandmother.
I'm also a survivor of violence, many forms of violence.
And I want to share a little bit about my my history and
how far I've come. And when I first walked up here and
noticed all the empty chairs, and it was reminded to me
that there's many women sitting around me even though
they're not here physically. They're here with me. So
that's very comforting for me.
I I thank for allowing me to come in and
share with you and I hope that you'll be able to take some
of it of my life and hopefully make it better for our
children and our grandchildren.

I went to -- I heard about the inquiry, you

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know, through the news, and I noticed on Facebook one day that it was going to be held in Halifax. I was at work --I work for the Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network, and I thought, I'm going to go over there. I just like -- on a whim, just decided to go over there and -- because I wanted to be supportive to -- if there was any women who were living with HIV or Hep C. I wanted to be supportive for them.

So I went there and I was not expecting to share my story at that time. Kind of caught me off guard, but it was -- it was -- it was time. I guess it was time that I -- that I do that. So I -- I -- they asked me if I would come in and talk to them and then I decided I would do that. And I talked for two hours. Sharing my life with these women that I'd just met. And it was very overwhelming because for a long time I have never -- I haven't shared my story.

So I know a lot of people, I've been living here in the Maritimes for about 30 years now, and many people see me in my role now as an advocate and a worker, but they don't know my -- my history. Why I decided to do the work that I do. So it's -- it's kind of strange for me to share with people who I know, my story, but I will do it.

So I was born in Saskatchewan, I'm Cree. And

I've been here, like I said in Mi'kmaq territory for 30

years now. I'm married here. I started -- I started -
when I was very young my parents separated and divorced and

from a lot of that trouble I had to take care of my

brothers and sisters, like we all kind of took care of each

other.

My father was working up in the -- up in Fort McMurray, so he was working. My mom was -- had left for some time, and we stayed with my father until my mother, I guess got set up and then we split -- they split us kids up. There's four of us. And so that was when I was quite young, maybe about six or seven I guess. My youngest sister was a baby, maybe two years old. And so we -- we pretty well just had our own -- our own way of doing things with our family and we just kind of took care of each other until I moved in with my father, my step-father and my mother. And my two other siblings moved with my -- stayed with my father. Me and the youngest went with my mom.

During that time I -- it was very hard for me knowing that our family was not going to be together. The one, I think really good thing was that my step-father is still with us. We didn't have a lot of different men in our -- in our lives with our mom, so it was pretty consistent, so he -- he became like our father as well.

And when I was younger I -- I also

experienced sexual abuse and the combination between that and my parents' separation caused me to have loss of my memory. So I don't really remember very much from -- like some families and some people can remember right from when they were a baby, their childhood, and I can't remember.

The -- the trauma has taken those memories from me, which was really hard because sometimes I just wanted to remember the good things about our family. You know, so the fact that I couldn't remember it. Like I would remember like, bits and pieces of it, and sometimes I can -- you know, I'll be sitting and I'll -- I'll remember something, but I'm -- I'm -- it's been you know, it's -- a lot of my memories are gone.

When I was around -- I don't (indiscernible) young -- young person, I -- I started to experience sexual abuse and that was really hard for me to understand why that was happening. And living that life -- living that -- that story was -- was very difficult because I always believed that you know, your family is supposed to take care of you. There's no doubt in my mind my -- my abuser loved our family, but it was just very confusing for me.

So I guess from a young age I started to realize and -- and understand that I linked it -- a very unhealthy link -- linkage was that sexual abuse, or sexual, anything sexual meant love. So as I continued to -- to

grow up, I lived a very promiscuous lifestyle and I lived a
very unhealthy life. The abuse went on for -- for a while.

It seems like forever. In my mind it seems like it
happened for a long, long time. And it really messed me

It really -- it really stoled a lot from me.

- I left home when I was about 13 years old and I went to go hang around the streets. Became -- I lived on the streets for many years. A lot of the people that I hung around with then have either been murdered, been -- or missing, or -- you know, died from drug overdoses. They're gone. You know, and that was really -- that was our reality you know, our, our street life was a reality that people who -- who've never seen it or never lived it, don't understand.
 - You know, like -- you know, I heard -- heard earlier about you know, sleeping in parks, you know, I've done that. I slept, you know, with people for a place to live, for a place to stay, for food. But that is what survival does, that's survival for you, right? You -- you do what you need to do in order to continue to live and to continue to survive.

I was very fortunate in -- in one aspect, I had a street mother. And I haven't been able to find her yet, but I wanted to thank her because she helped me learn how to survive on streets when I was only 15, 14. That was

not the kind of life you ever want to see a young girl
living -- living in, and Mary (ph) really took good care of
me. You know, she helped me a lot. She guided me.

And I see that missing now with a lot of the young girls on the street. I -- I see -- there's that guidance missing, that caring, and that love. You see a lot of girls on the street now and they're lost. You know, if I could go and take each one of them home I would.

I still do that. I still talk to the girls on the street if I see a young girl working I go give her condoms, of course, because that's what I do. I do HIV education and prevention. I give them condoms and I talk to them and I tell them that they're loved because a lot of them don't feel that. A lot of them don't feel that love. I don't know what their stories are, but you can feel that pain from them. And sometimes that's all they just want is someone to acknowledge them. Someone to care about them. I know that's what I wanted.

So I grew up living on the street. Being involved in drugs. Being involved in drinking and partying. We hitchhiked all over the place, that's how we got around. We would hitchhike from Regina, to Saskatoon, to Edmonton, to Calgary, didn't matter where. We would always go. Me and my -- a couple of girlfriends, two of them are -- are gone now. One died from complications of a

car accident. She was my best friend. We did everything together. She's my angel. Her name -- her name, Donna (ph) like she just was a good person. And the other girl, she committed suicide.

And that's another thing that we don't talk about. All the women that have killed themselves because of the violence. Because of the pain that they feel in their families. That's something we need to acknowledge. Like those are women that are -- have given up, thinking that life is over because of their stories and their -- and their history. I felt like that many times. I think, so we would hang around. We would go all over the place and -- and it was -- it was always...

I always was in violent relationships when I was younger. It seems like the most violent men I was attracted to. And I would get lickings after lickings and live in -- live in fear all the time. I remember you know, being beat up with my young son in my arms.

My son wasn't always with me. I had him when I was 17 years old. For the first three years of his life he stayed with my sister and my -- I still call her my mother-in-law, they would take my son and take care of him when I was not able to, so I would see him maybe once a month, maybe -- whenever I could, like whenever I was sober. I would go see him. So he -- he had to grow up

without me for the first three years because my drugs and
my alcohol were a priority.

The violence that I experienced in my life has made me I think, more understanding to the women that I work with. A lot of them don't realize when I hear their stories, I hear myself, so when I was -- when I was younger and on the street it was very -- very difficult.

I remember seeing girls getting beaten up all the time. Shooting up. Living that lifestyle. Always fearful of what was going to happen next. And I was scared even though I may not have acted scared, I was scared.

I remember going into bars and I used to be one who would shoot up all the women in the washroom, so my cousins, some of my cousins and friends were not very good people and they had threatened me that if I ever started shooting up when I was younger they would break my legs.

And I truly believed them. So I didn't shoot up until I was older. Till I was about 18. But I was always the girl in the bathroom that would shoot the other girls up, so that was part of my role. I learned how to inject people with their drugs very young. Even though I was under age in the bar, it didn't seem to matter. No -- nobody seemed to matter that I was there and that I was so young, but that was a part of my role.

So from a very young age I learned -- I

learned all these survival skills, I call them, like even
though that -- like, you know, who wants to brag that they
know how to shoot people up on drugs? So I started to -- I
started to -- I always wanted a different life. I always
wanted a different life for me and my son.

And even though I -- I remember the last time when I was in Saskatchewan, when I was younger, and still using and still drinking, and still being in violent relationships, I went into the house for battered women, so I must have been around in my 20s, I guess. And my stepfather and my mother moved here -- moved to Nova Scotia. And they came down to visit. I hadn't talked to my mother in a long time because she didn't -- of course, she didn't agree with what I was doing. She didn't like what I was doing. She knew I'd been on the street I think -- I know it was very shaming for her. I can't take back all that pain I know I caused my mother.

So my father, my step -- my step-father and my mother came down to Saskatoon and I was in the house for battered women then. And my step-father told me that I had one month. That he wasn't going to leave without me because he knew that I was in a bad place. He knew I wasn't taking care of myself. He knew that I was using drugs. I was -- by then full-blown injecting. Drinking every day. Putting myself at high risk for everything.

And as I said, like, years went on and I would see more and
more people go from being murdered, and -- and killed, and
drug overdoses, and I wanted a different life.

So my -- my step-father came and told me I had a month. I kept saying, "No, I'm, I'm not going anywhere. I'm going to stay here." And as time went on, for that month, I realized that I needed to get away from there. So I phoned one of the pawnshop guys that I knew, because with my life I knew a lot of people and I asked him, I said, "Come and buy everything that you -- that I have, and get me a ticket to Halifax." And he did. He took all my stuff and he gave me a ticket. I know that I did not have anything worth any kind of money, but I think he seen something -- the potential of me living a different life and he gave me the break that I needed.

My mother hardly spoke to me that month. But my step-father kept telling me, you know, "You've got to get out of here. I can't leave you here. You're going to die." So I packed up and I took my son and we moved to -- he was only three years old, and I had, you know, all intentions of staying here for six months, and here I am 30 years later still here.

 $\hbox{And I -- when I -- when I moved here one of } \\ \\ \hbox{my boyfriends came from -- from Saskatchewan and he lived}$

with us. He had been in and out of jail again that's part
of that history that I had with men. They were violent.

They were in and out of jail. They were controlling. They
were possessive, you know. Get beaten just for looking at

someone you know, just terrible people.

And he came to live with us, and AJ (ph), my son, was young, he was like four, five years old, and when I was working that man was abusing my son. I trusted him. And he took my son's spirit away from him. My son still struggles because of that. I have seven children. He's my oldest, and he's, he's the one who struggles the most. Because I was still using and drinking when he was young. My other kids not so much because I never had that life around them.

When I found -- I didn't even know he had done that to my son till years later. My son told me when he was in his teens, what happened. He got mad at me one time and he said, "You must have known," and I didn't know. I knew what my son had went through because of what I had went through. And I blamed myself -- blame myself for trusting that person. I haven't seen him yet -- that man, but one day I know I'll see him and I'm going to tell him how I feel and what he's done to my son.

My son's going through that same cycle of going in and out of jail. But all I can do is pray for him

and hope that he finds the help that he needs and guide him and most importantly love him.

So that man left, and I -- I got married to my first husband, and I had two more children, two more beautiful kids. During my relationship it was -- a lot of people would -- and I'm -- you know, we made it look so easy, married life, but it wasn't. I ended up leaving my marriage. And when I did leave my ex-husband would not let me see my children for four months, including my oldest son, wasn't even his child. During that time I tried to take my life because I couldn't be without. That was very hard being away from my kids.

He charged me with assault because he had grabbed me and I kicked him and he charged me with assault for kicking him. So I had a no contact order. I wasn't allowed to go to my house. I wasn't allowed to see my children. And that was not a good -- not a good thing. It really hurt, and that's how he wanted to hurt me. He wanted me to feel pain. And I felt it. I fought in court because -- and I lost. He had full custody of my children because of the assault. I couldn't see them all the time. I had to pay him child support. But that was all. Was it worth leaving? It was worth leaving. But it was not worth my kids being taken.

I see some of the pain still with Michael

But we don't -- that's another thing we don't talk about. We don't talk about how people use children as a way to cause pain. A way of controlling people to make them do what they want, so they dangle your child. That's got to stop. We got to start listening to women. We got to start believing them and what they're saying. It's important that we believe them. If they're saying that something's happening in the home and that they have to leave -- don't give the power to the people, the abusers, don't do that. Don't let that happen. Don't let that continue to happen. There's too many of our kids living -- living in homes, and with people who just use them, and that's not fair. It's not -- it's not fair to them.

I left my -- I left my husband, and people would always accuse me of, you know, I -- soon after -- soon after I met my current husband, we had been working together and people used to always accuse us of fooling around, but we never did. We just -- we -- we fell in love. And we're still together. And he helped me during that time. He helped me when I didn't have my kids. He helped me. And he helped take care of me. I know that I trigger him sometimes.

1	After I finished doing this speak in Halifax
2	I got triggered real bad and there was days where I
3	wouldn't get out of bed and he would he'd say, "Honey
4	you can't do this. You can't lay in bed. You got to get
5	up. You got other kids that you got to take care of.
6	You've got to continue moving on." He gave he helped me
7	see the strength inside of me that I didn't know I had.
8	And I and I thank him for that. I'm very grateful for
9	my husband.

I've been working in HIV for many, many years about 19, 20 years, helping women, be an advocate. I was telling my girls today, I said, "You know I could speak in front of hundreds of people, but doing this is very different."

So I met my husband and we end up having a daughter, Emily (ph). Emily is my little angel. She's -- she was a sick baby. She would always be in the hospital and I was working for an agency here in the Atlantic and I had to go, one of our clients of our agency passed so I went to her community and I became -- I just spent time with them 'cause I knew her. Joslyn (ph) was an amazing woman, and she -- she went through a lot. You know, she died of AIDS complications at home and I went there and I took, you know, I helped the family and I helped take care of them.

1	MS. FANNY WYLDE: If I may, Monique. I have
2	a few questions for you, and you give me permission. I
3	would like to ask you when you were abused as a child did
4	you tell it to anyone in your family? Your parents?

MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: I didn't tell any of them because I was scared to tell them. And I -- I didn't even know if they would believe me anyway. I ended up telling my mother years -- years later, and she really didn't take me seriously, you know, she didn't -- like, she didn't. I don't know if she really believed me, or she wanted to believe me because it was one of her -- it was one of her family members, one of our family members, so I think she didn't really want to acknowledge it.

And you've got to remember too that my -- my mother was in residential school, so I think it -- every -- when I told her it probably triggered her from when she was in school. I remember one time I had to do my, I had to tell -- when she went to court for the residential school she wrote down her story. She said, we need to type it up for her. She never talked about being residential school. She never talked about it at all with us, and I remember she -- I was reading, and it took me like three hours to type it up reading all the stuff that they did to her. You know, they used to cut her open with a scalpel, across her back. She had the scars across her back. Who does that to

1	people?
2	MS. FANNY WYLDE: Can you tell me how it was
3	to what was the environment in the home with your
4	parents and your siblings?
5	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: What was that, sorry?
6	MS. FANNY WYLDE: What was the environment,
7	home, when you were a child?
8	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: It was, like I said,
9	my parents had separated when we were young and I remember
10	I do remember it being good. But again, you know,
11	because my parents hid a lot. My father drank a lot. He
12	was always gone out, and he was always working, or
13	drinking, or partying. My mother was not like that. My
14	mother, as far as I remember, she was not, she always
15	always at home taking care of us. I don't really remember
16	her being, drinking. I remember sitting outside of bars
17	waiting for my father, with my chips and my bag of chips
18	and my pop, you know. Sitting out there waiting all day
19	for him to come out.
20	My father was an alcoholic. It's not
21	something that he would have done intentionally to us. I
22	think my father was never a mean drunk. He was always
23	happy, happy drunk. Was happy and singing songs and we
24	never got any violence from our parents.
25	So when my mom when I told my mom she

didn't really react that way. And then when I read her
story it made sense. She didn't teach us about sex. She
didn't teach us about protecting ourselves. She didn't
teach us what's good touch, what's bad touch.

You know. She -- she got taught something totally different about being in residential school and listening, and I -- I -- my mother now has dementia. I think that it's because of all the abuse she went through when she was young in that school. She goes away. I want her back. I want her back. I remember this one time I went to go see her when I went home to Saskatchewan and she called me baby. That was the first I had ever heard her call me baby. She was always so prim and proper. She never ever talked to us like that. It was just -- we knew she loved us.

But now she goes away, and she doesn't make sense, and I'm grateful for my sisters and siblings, they take care of her. She's in a home. Because they can't, my step-father has a hard time taking care of her. She gets delusions. She thinks people are coming into the house. My step-father called me one time and said, "Your mother made supper for us at five o'clock in the morning."

He -- she went to go wake him up, and she said, "Come and eat supper." And he was saying, "No, darling it's like five o'clock in the morning." And she goes, "No, it's not.

It's suppertime." She said, "Go get the kids, they're playing outside." And my father said, "Well, who? Who's outside?" And he said, "Monique, Andrew, and Yvette (ph)," and so he went to the door and he played along and he said, "Okay, everybody come inside for supper."

She had made us all our plates, to feed us, but we weren't there. We were already grown up and gone, but in her mind we were still those little kids, and she was sitting there watching, waiting for us to finish eating our supper. Telling, giving us heck. Saying that we wouldn't get dessert if we didn't eat our supper. We weren't there, so my father just played along with it. So we have to do that. We have to play along with it, with her.

But I think that trauma that she experienced when she was young has made her go somewhere else, and there's not, like I've been looking for people to help me make that linkage between trauma and dementia. I've met one lady who's doing her PhD, who's looking, and exploring that. And I'm going to work with her because I need to know where my mom is, and I need to help other moms who are gone because of that. And that makes me angry knowing that they took her -- her childhood away from her.

My aunties and uncles went to residential school. They have similar horrible stories.

1	MS. FANNY WYLDE: Can I can you, Monique, now
2	why did you leave home? You said that you left home,
3	you were about 13 years old and you ended up on the
4	streets. Can you tell me how did you end up in the
5	streets? Why did you leave home? Did something happen?
6	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, because of the
7	sexual abuse that I went through and not really feeling
8	like anybody would help me or, I I I left. And I
9	didn't want to look back. I wanted to just escape from all
10	of that pain and all of that stuff. I don't know what you
11	want to call it. I just wanted to run and get away from it
12	and it just took me to a deeper level of sexual violence.
13	A deeper level of violence that I was not expecting. You
14	know, many year many of those years being on the street
15	I was raped a number of times. Drugged, raped.
16	And I tell this story today because I never
17	want that my daughters and my granddaughters to ever go
18	through that. I'm very protective over my daughters.
19	Probably too protective. But I pity anybody who comes and
20	hurts them.
21	But so, when I so I met my husband, and
22	I was working here in the Maritimes, and doing work, and I
23	went to spend time with the Paul (ph) family, and when we
24	lost Joslyn they were very welcoming and they've actually
25	adopted me into their family.

1	Joslyn, when she was when they had her
2	funeral home like when they took her to the funeral home
3	they told the family that had to be a closed casket and
4	they their mom her mom didn't get to say good-bye to
5	her. So she said, "I want you to open the casket, and I
6	want see my daughter, and I want to say good-bye to her."
7	So they opened the casket.

And they had -- the family had brought outfits and a blanket for Joselyn to be wrapped in. So they wanted to see what clothes they put on her and when they lifted up the blanket she was wrapped in a plastic bag and she was naked. She wasn't dressed.

That was very hard to know that our women are, are not even respected after they're gone. It really -- it really hurt me knowing that people could be so fearful of people living with HIV. And we just provided as much support to the family as we could. But that was very harmful. That was very hurtful. I remember we went to go back there to visit the family one time. This is hard.

MS. FANNY WYLDE: Monique...

MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Then we went to -- we went to the community, we were driving back, me and one of my co-workers, and we were driving back, we got to Nova

Scotia and -- and he was driving and this car passed us, this purple car, funny how you remember smallest of details. This purple car passed us and I notice that there was a man and a woman in the car afterwards, but when they passed us they were driving really fast and I told my -- my co-work, I said, "They're driving really quickly, that's crazy."

And all of a sudden we seen the girl's head pop up and he made a comment of, "That's probably why he was driving fast 'cause he was getting, you know, sex from this young girl, or this girl that he was with," and I just thought that was weird observation that he made. And he said, "I'm going to drive faster, I'm going to pass them." I said, "You're driving, go ahead." So we drove past them and when we passed him he grabbed my head, put his -- put my head down to his groin, and this is a man I trust. He was in the delivery room with me with my daughter.

I couldn't believe he just did that. He held my head down and I couldn't get up. I couldn't believe he was doing this to me. Here I am in my 40s getting still -- you know, still that dirtiness. I felt all of those times come up. I tried to get my head up, but he wouldn't let my head up right away. He held my head down. And I told him, finally I just yelled, I said, "Let my head up." He let my head up and he -- all he did was laugh at me. Telling me I

1 looked funny. I was in disbelief. I didn't hardly say
2 anything to him.

We came to this town and I asked him, I said, "Do you mind if we pull over for a sec?" And he said, "Okay." Because I was scared. I had known his man for many -- many years. He was my best friend. And I was scared to death of him. I shut down. I felt myself shut right down. I felt myself shut down. And I -- we pulled over and I, I jumped out of the car and my, I was trying to call my husband and he always falls asleep early, so he wasn't there and I called my sister and I told her what happened and I said cried and I was upset and I said, "I just got to get out of here. I got to get away from him." I said, "I feel like leaving him here." My sister said, "Just leave him."

And you know, and I'm the type of person that wouldn't leave him. I took him back to Halifax with me knowing what he'd done to me. I went and found him in there. Gathered myself up, went inside the store and I said, "Okay, let's go. And I'm driving." And I said, "I'm turning on my music and I'm drowning everything out." And all he did was laugh and make fun of me.

And it was very hard to drive home knowing what he had done to me. It was hard driving home with him because he was trying to make jokes and he was trying to --

told me how funny I looked. Anyway, I drove -- I drove 1 home. I dropped him off. As soon as I dropped him off I 2 started crying, and crying, and crying until I got home. 3 And I crawled into bed with my husband. I told him, I told 4 him, "I just need you to hold me. I don't want you to do 5 6 anything. I just want you -- I just to hold me." He did. 7 He held me and he said, "Let's go back there. Let's go over there. I want to see him." And I said, "No." 8 9 I went back to work and I phoned the board and told them what happened and they didn't support me. 10 They didn't -- I asked them. I needed time off because 11 they weren't going to give him a suspension. I had to ask 12 them, pretty well beg them to give him like a suspension. 13 They suspended him for three months with pay and that to me 14 15 was just, that to me was just a -- I couldn't believe that they -- we were doing work with women who are sexually 16 17 violated all the time, who were positive, who faced family violence all the time, and they're supposed to be leaders 18 in the community and this is how they treat leaders (sic) 19 -- like, as leaders this is how they treat women. I was so 20 21 disgusted. I ended up leaving my job and I got a text 22 message, "Thank you for your work." After working there 23 24 for 14 years that's what I got. A text message.

My partner, many people were encouraging me

to charge him and I couldn't. I was scared, even though I knew he couldn't hurt me anymore than what he'd done. I couldn't charge him. I tried one time to go to the Halifax Police and they said, "You have to go to the RCMP office and you have to report it there, and they have to deal with it."

So my husband kept asking me, you know, "Do you want to charge him?" It took me six years, and I finally -- took me that long to go in and tell them what happened --what happened to me. And the cop, the RCMP was just, "Do you realize what you're going to do to his life if you charge him?" And I'm like, looking at this police officer and I'm thinking, what he's done to -- what I'm going to do to his life? This man was a social worker. This man did -- worked in the community with young people. And they were more worried about what was going to happen to him than they were about me and the trauma that it caused me.

And I told my husband, "See, I knew that they would not take me seriously." Just like the board did not believe me. They told me, "Get over it. He was joking."

I've seen one of them since I left my job.

And he told me that he believed me and that he was sorry.

I felt so good when he told me that. I thought one person believed what I said. The cops didn't believe me. They

investigated -- because it happened so long ago they still 1 investigated and I told you I know what he's going to do. 2 I know. I told them exactly what he was going to say. 3 told them exactly what he was going to do. And that I 4 believed nothing would ever happen. 5 But I said, "I need to come here, and it took 6 7 me this long. I need to tell you what happened. And I need the truth to be out there." They ended up not 8 9 charging him. They ended up just dismissing it. So he worked -- he worked with -- back at the 10 agency, after I left the position, as executive director. 11 They hired him back after I left to do -- continue doing 12 that job. How messed up is that? Knowing when he had done 13 to me. They still hired him back. 14 15 I had -- didn't talk to him for a long time. He ended up committing suicide. I still hurt because of 16 17 that. No matter what he had done he was still a person. He still had people who loved him. And I guess that just 18 19 shows the kind of person I am, right? I still cried for him when he died. I still -- there's days where I still 20 miss him because he was my best friend. But that's -- he's 21 gone now. And he can never hurt anybody like that again. 22 MS. FANNY WYLDE: Can you tell me, as we were 23 24 preparing for this moment you said that when you moved to

Halifax you changed your lifestyle. You became sober. Can

1	you share with the Commissioners what triggered that
2	decision? That life changing decision in your life?
3	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Probably about a
4	year-and-a-half after I moved here I had been going through
5	a lot of the DTs and a lot of the withdrawal from the drugs
6	and the alcohol. I was going to school at the friendship
7	centre and I was I had a lot of really supportive people
8	up round me, Noel (ph), Shirley (ph), Gordon (ph), and they
9	they kept encouraging me to you know, get in finish
10	my grade 12, and to get sober, and so I decided I
11	decided to quit drinking. And I've been sober now for
12	what? Twenty-eight years, 27 years.
13	MS. FANNY WYLDE: What keep what keeps you
13 14	MS. FANNY WYLDE: What keep what keeps you going in that lifestyle? In that sober life?
14	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life?
14 15	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life? MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, a lot of tears.
14 15 16	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life? MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, a lot of tears. A lot of counselling. I went to counselling I went
14 15 16 17	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life? MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, a lot of tears. A lot of counselling. I went to counselling I went counselling for the first two years I went every week
14 15 16 17 18	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life? MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, a lot of tears. A lot of counselling. I went to counselling I went counselling for the first two years I went every week and I I don't even know how I managed to pay for that.
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	going in that lifestyle? In that sober life? MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Well, a lot of tears. A lot of counselling. I went to counselling I went counselling for the first two years I went every week and I I don't even know how I managed to pay for that. I don't I don't can't even remember, but I went to counselling every week for two years, and then the third year I went every once every two weeks, and I worked

Mainly because I was trying to -- I wanted to

-- whenever I go home to Saskatchewan I go downtown and I think about all those people that I knew that are gone, and I walk and I pray for them. I used to always think -- I was telling Andrea (ph), I used to think, "Why did I get out and they didn't? Why did I live and they didn't?" I believe that, that's part of the reason why I'm here. When I think my friends like Valerie (ph) and Donna, Shirley, Ursula (ph) -- one -- one of my friends was found beheaded in the downtown Eastside. One of the girls that we knew. I go back and I remember those -- those women, and my friends and I think I got to continue life.

And as time goes on and my children are getting older and I'm becoming a grandmother I continue on my work because of that.

This month has been crazy hard. My father got diagnosed with stage four cancer. My grandchildren got apprehended. My daughter-in-law went missing Thursday. They found her Saturday, so she's safe. I don't know, sometimes where that strength comes from. I honestly don't know because right now I don't feel strong.

I'm sharing this story because of my friends who didn't make it. A lot of people that know me in this room have never heard my story. They just see me, how I am now. They see me as sober, been married for, with my partner for 16 years. I've got seven children. They see

1	my life now. They don't know how I've come here, and I was
2	really scared of that today. I was scared that I would
3	lose friends because of what I'd tell them today. But I
4	know I know that I just have more more to do. More
5	work to do.

MS. FANNY WYLDE: I believe also Monique, that you would like to share with the Commissioners some recommendations and suggestions.

MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Part of -- part of my work -- part of my work I do -- I work with women who are HIV positive, and I work for CAAN, and I'm very grateful that they have not given me a hard time for being here, but I also sit on a number of committees and boards, and like I said, when I sit is in those committees and boards I think of the women, and I think of the people that can't be here with us anymore.

I think of the transwomen who get murdered because people find out that they're trans. People find out that they're HIV positive. And I don't hear people all the time acknowledging them. At CAAN what we did was we invited the transwomen into our circle, into our women's circle because we wanted them to feel like they belonged because they do belong with us. And that was a really powerful ceremony when we invited them into our circle.

I want to -- one of our -- one of our

1	documents that we use still today that was developed in
2	2009, it's not there. I'll give it to you later. It was,
3	a research project called: Our Search for Safe Spaces.
4	And it talks about the link between HIV and sexual
5	violence.

So one of the recommendations is culturally and gender safe HIV health services. We need a place where women can feel safe without having to worry about their story. That where they can feel -- they can walk into the door and they can feel not judged.

We need increased awareness by HIV and healthcare providers of the role of violence in Indigenous women's lives. We need women to be believed. We need them to be heard. We need them to be accepted. We need more opportunities like this where you can learn from their life stories.

We know that there's many women that when find out they're HIV positive some of the families don't want to have nothing to do with them. They're kicked out of the reserve. They're kicked out of families. We can't do that. We can't do that to them.

We need culture appropriate and gender specific counselling. We need that.

You know, like even with what's going on with the, with this inquiry, one of the things that happened to

me was I was triggered big time the last time I met with 1 Andrea and Fanny, I was like -- I was really messed up for 2 about a week. I really shut down. I put -- like I was 3 telling you earlier, I had put this big wall around me and 4 my husband just let me live like that for a little while. 5 6 He just knew that I needed my space. But he said, "You 7 know, you should go to counselling. You should get back in there and -- or go to ceremony." So that's important that 8 9 we -- we don't just walk away from here, leaving us raw. Not that that would happen, but you know like there's -- we 10 need to make sure that the women know and the families know 11 that they're not going to be denied counselling by FINIB, 12 or by agencies that they should be able to have counselling 13 paid for, and that they're taken care of. That's really 14 15 important to me.

They should provide opportunities for women to help themselves and help one another. You know like, even -- even here you can feel the energy. I was telling Andrea, "You can feel the energy. When you came into the community when I drove into the community yesterday you could feel the power here." We need to continue that.

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This is only one community out of, you know, endless across Canada. We need our women to feel that power no matter where they are. And that it's a safe place to do so.

There was a statement made by one of the ladies that says, "Violence makes women vulnerable to HIV and HIV makes women vulnerable to increased violence." We know that there's a lot of women who face violence when they become HIV positive. There's a lot of women living in fear. We need to make sure that they know that there's help and support for them.

For those -- for women who prefer not -- not to go to counselling, but maybe through ceremonies, one of the things that FINIB could do is to recognize the need for healing ceremonies, and getting to healing ceremonies, so that they pay for the mileage or -- or getting the Elders to them or them getting to Elders, so we need FINIB to recognize that there's more -- there's other ways than just mainstream therapy and counselling that -- I have -- you know, around me right now many women -- you know, strong women and healing -- healing women, who can provide more to me than a lady sitting across from me with a PhD. And we need FINIB to realize that that's something that's valuable and maybe the inquiry can make that happen; let's hope.

Mandatory trauma informed care training in the government. You know, going through your agencies and seeing what could trigger a woman or a man who's faced violence in their past. What are things that are around the room that could trigger a person. How do you make it

safer for them, how do you make it more open for them
to -- to share.

I went to -- we had a -- a conference this past summer. A lot -- in September, one of the ladies told us there's 275 Indigenous women in prison right now, 70 women, Indigenous women, in healing lodges. A lot of those women have faced violence in their past, through family violence, sexual violence, and what are we doing them women that are in the prisons? Are we providing them with services and programs that can help them begin their healing journey? Are there Elders in the community who understand that relationship between violence and them being incarcerated?

That's really important for us to acknowledge and have people in the prisons who are going to be trained who can -- who can help women and men through that. The Elders in the prisons are essential, right, to the healing. You know, I know that there's sweat ceremonies in the prisons, we can't -- we can't let them take that away from -- from our people who are inside. And remember PS -- post traumatic stress disorder is a reality. And we need more programs to address that in our communities. I live with post traumatic stress disorder every day. I cope with it in my own way.

But I -- I -- I would like for more people to

1	understand what it can do to you. How sometimes I can't
2	get out of bed because of what I've lived through. It's
3	not because I'm lazy. Not because I don't want to work.
4	It's because I just get stuck in those thoughts.

More -- really important, we need to be believed. I think that if I was believed when I was younger. If I was believed by the police officers. If I was believed by my work. Things would have been different.

I know we talk a lot about reconciliation and we talk about healing. We need to start within the government as well when it comes to healing. I just want to share one final story. I went to -- I was in Toronto when Stephen Harper apologized. My husband was in meetings and I was -- I went to Tim Hortons. I was sitting -- sitting in there waiting for him -- for the day to end, there was of course, it was all over the front page news, Stephen Harper apologizes. A lot of controversy. And I was sitting there, and there was these two ladies sitting not far from me, these two ladies who worked for the government, I seen their government passes.

And I -- minding my own business and then they -- you know, they started talking and I could hear what they were saying. They said, "What more do they want? You know, they're getting the apology. What more do they want?" And they just kept on and on about how we get free

education. We get free housing. We get -- and I'm sitting
there and I'm getting really upset. So I stand up and I go
and talk to them and I tapped them on the shoulder and I
said, "You women should be more careful about what you're
saying and who can hear."

I said, "If my mother-in-law and my mother were here they'd be ashamed. They'd be crying. You would traumatize them all over again because of what they experienced in those school -- in those schools." I said, "Here you are sitting here just acting like it's no big deal, but my mother would be upset." I said, "And that would hurt me. It hurts me now. Thinking about what you're saying, you're just dismissing." I told them, I said, "My mom used to get cut. You think apology is going to take away that scar from her? No, it's not."

I didn't yell at them. I didn't curse at them. I just told them, "Be careful, your words hurt people." And I said, "As government employees you should know better. You should know better than to hurt people. You are representing the government. You work for us." They didn't know what to say to me at first. They just looked at me. And then guess what they said? "I'm sorry." I said, "How ironic. You girls are telling me you're sorry and you're complaining about this." I said, "So please, be more aware of what you say and who is around." And I went

1	and sat back down, finished my lunch and I left. And I
2	thought I walked out and I cried because I thought about
3	my mom and my mother-in-law and all my aunties. And I
4	said, "I hope I did you good."
5	So we need to make sure that that happens.
6	We need to make sure that the government understands that
7	this is not just a word about reconciliation. This is not
8	just a word about making these band-aid solutions. This is
9	about people's lives.
10	MS. FANNY WYLDE: And I believe, Monique,
11	that you would like to share two documents with the
12	Commissioners. Can you explain what are those?
13	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: So one of the
14	documents is: Indigenous Women HIV and Gender Based
15	Violence, it was done by the Canadian Legal Network. They
16	support women and men who have been charged because of
17	their not disclosure sometimes, and different
18	situations. Another one is just the stats on HIV and
19	Indigenous people in Canada.
20	Again, the more knowledge we have and I
21	don't have the other document right now, the research
22	document that I was talking about earlier: Our Search for
23	Safe Spaces. I wanted to give you a copy that too, and
24	those are available through me.
25	But I I want to thank you for listening to

24	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
23	like there's two Canada
22	Commissioner Robinson said in her opening remark, it seemed
21	the world that we're living, and in this country, like
20	Fanny is a mom too. Many women here are mothers here. In
19	girls." I'm a mom too, and I'll I don't think we do.
18	know, when a mother says, "I think I'm overprotecting my
17	blessed, so honoured, so thank you, thank you. And you
16	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: And I'm so
15	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
14	I saw you in this room, I said, we were meant to be.
13	short too short I found, but and when I came here and
12	had the privilege to sit beside you for a moment
11	good evening to the families and survivors at the supper I
10	And last night when I was saying good-bye, or
9	thank you.
8	is a bird. We found it. Merci, (speaking native language)
7	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay. There
6	you to do so.
5	Commissioners have questions or any comments, I will invite
4	I will ask I will leave with the if the
3	MS. FANNY WYLDE: Thank you, Monique.
2	to thank my mom for giving me life. So thanks.
1	me. And I want to thank them for being here. And I want

COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: For our

1	Canadian sisters and the Indigenous women it's not a same.
2	Many of you, many of us don't feel safe, so it's okay that
3	we want to be over protective. But also what I I see in
4	you, it's the the strength of many women that we met so
5	far across Canada; amazing warriors like you. The one I
6	have in mind and in my heart is Rachel (ph), Rachel in
7	Winnipeg. A strong woman. Strong. And I heard her voice
8	through you, and I can hear you when I'm listening what she
9	gave me, you know, the the gift, and I see that out east
10	you're that voice too.
11	Your own your own voice and we we are
12	our own voice, so Rachel was one of them and you are the,
13	the one that is telling me that the strength often we don't
14	feel it. We don't see it, but it's there. We block, but
15	there's something that is pushing us back for our girls or
16	our son.
17	And there is lots of recommendation. I know
18	I tried to take, wrote them down but we have technology
19	that will bring exactly what you said to us, and like we
20	said this morning, some recommendations can be already in
21	action
22	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
23	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: we believe
24	in this country. We don't need to wait a final report.

MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Yeah.

1	COMMISSIONER MICHELE AUDETTE: That I'm very
2	transparent. But we want to make sure also that we will
3	bring what you said in this report, and I have to say the
4	work that you want to do for your mom about what her
5	trauma and the result today you have all my respect
6	all my respect, and I hope we'll stay in touch.
7	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
8	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: That you tell
9	me, or you share with me where are you with this, and I
10	have to say to conclude I it's always one of my
11	question, what help you do change another path? What made
12	you the woman that you are today? And I know in your truth
13	you're telling us that there is lots of cause, systemic
14	cause.
15	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
16	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: You know, and
17	many of us across Canada don't want to say, or denounce
18	what this man, or those men did to us.
19	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: M'hm.
20	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: What what
21	gave you that strength that day, that's it. I have to say
22	it?
23	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Ceremony, you know,
24	love that I have, like, that I've gotten from different
25	people. My children. My grandchildren. I'm going to get

them. I know I'm going to get them. We're applying for custody of my grandchildren. That was one of the things my grandmother always had us -- a bunch of us kids at her house ever summer. I told my sister the other day, I said, "My -- our grandmother set us up so that we'd always take our grandchildren." She taught us that from a very young age, always take care of your grandchildren. So I'm going to get them.

But I think one of the -- the main things, is going back home and walking those streets again, that's what made me strong. That's what makes me continue going on this path that I'm on now. Hearing the stories of the woman that I work with. They lift -- they lift you know, they give you so much strength. I try to give that back to them all the time.

I'm a true believer in giving love, even to the men who hurt me. I pray for them all the time. I don't blame that. I just hope that they get healed. I hope that -- who knows their life story. They could have been abused in their life. I don't know.

So I'm just going to continue to pray. That was one thing that my grandparents always taught us was pray. My grandfather was a very traditional man. My grandmother used to make us do our rosary eight o'clock every night. We learned to respect both ways, and that's

what I think has really kept be going, was knowing that I 1 had that Creator's love in my heart, God's love in my 2 heart, that I needed to continue it on. 3 So when I think about how I've made -- made 4 it through -- those are the main ways, remembering, never 5 6 forgetting what I've gone through, always praying and 7 always pray for the people that hurt you. Always pray for them. It's hard at times. At times I did not want to pray 8 9 for him. For them, but I did because I can't carry that anger. I don't want to. 10 COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Well, to 11 conclude on my end, it's -- I have to say that you said, 12 "Thank you for listening." Well, I have to say thank you 13 for you for opening to us and sharing to us. And also 14 15 educating, if you were saying in my -- over here my bubble, what I -- how I see educating in capital letter, very big. 16 17 Those two women who worked for the Federal government, instead yelling at them or being mad you shared them your 18 truth, your belief, and how it should be and that's what I 19 say for me to my girls, you know, if you want to build 20 bridges with the -- we have allies, we have Canadian, we 21 have women with us that believe that if we want to make 22 that change it's by educating, sometimes it's --23 24 MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Yeah. COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: -- but you did

1 it so well so you're teaching me too. Merci beaucoup. Thank you. 2 COMMISSIONER OAJAO ROBINSON: I want to thank 3 you as well and I want to ask a question, thank you so much 4 for -- for sharing with us and the recommendations that --5 6 that you shared. I'm thinking you know, you talk about 7 going back home and walking the streets and there's still so many women there. How -- how do we reach them? How? 8 9 It's -- you -- you had -- your -- your -your step-father, you had -- and your convictions, what are 10 some steps we, as service providers, as friends, as 11 neighbours, as a community, can do to help women take those 12 steps that they need to take? 13 MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Talk to them, go to 14 15 them. You're going to meet them, you know, through harm reduction. Philosophy is meeting people where they're at. 16 17 So if it means you walking the street, you know, we -- we -- sometimes when we go have conferences in B.C. we go down 18 to the downtown Eastside, we see people, we talk to them. 19 We acknowledge them. You know, peer mentorship is amazing. 20

I remember this young man one time. I was working in the prisons doing workshops, and he told me, he said, "Monique, when I get out of jail use me." He said,

You have, you know, many people out there who will, who

will work with people.

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23

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"Give me the information. Give me the needles, and I will
meet you somewhere, and I will give out that information

because they trust me." If they -- if -- yeah, if you walk
up to some girls on the street they're going to be looking

at you, like, "Okay, why are you coming over here looking

at me like this?" Right.

But once they see why you're there, and once they feel why you're there, if you're going there with the right intention they're going to feel that from you and they're going to want to listen to what you have to say.

You know my -- my -- my deceased mother-in-law, Maddy, she -- I never got to meet her, but I hear so many good stories about her, about her talking with women and her really representing women, listening to them, and figuring out ways, if it meant you know, fundraising for years to get a women's -- she started the Native Women's Resource Centre in Toronto. There's a house built for her, Maddy Howe (ph), Harper-Howe (ph). I think it's Maddy Harper House (sic), yeah, in Toronto.

She really got down to the ground level of helping people so you know, meeting people where they're at is number one, and continually to do this. You know, make it so that the women feel welcome to come here and share.

Don't make it -- don't make it so that they can't. You know, having childcare provided, having Elders, having

1	people that they know in the community, year. So there's a
2	lot that you can do. It's just a matter of of you know
3	meeting them where they're at.
4	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Thank you. I'm
5	Michèle's translator sometimes. I won't try and speak
6	French.
7	As a as an expression of our gratitude for
8	the gift of of of your experience, your knowledge,
9	and for the time you've spent with us we want to extend a
10	gift from us and and our team to you. Included are
11	Eagle Feathers from the matriarchs of the Haida Gwaii
12	Nation who gathered to give to families across the country
13	as well. The seeds
14	MS. MONIQUE FONG HOWE: Thank so much. It
15	means to me so much.
16	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Also, a gift of
17	seeds to represent new life and growth. And I'm going to
18	stop talking now.
19	CLOSING SONG
20	MS. FANNY WYLDE: So Commissioners, I will
21	ask to adjourn this hearing.
22	COMMISSIONER QAJAQ ROBINSON: Yes, hello?
23	We'll stand down for a bit, ten, ten minutes, and then
24	we'll reconvene with the next family, thank you.
25	Exhibits (code P1P04P0102)

1	Exhibit 1:	PDF of "Chapter 8: HIV/AIDS Epi Updates,
2		July 2010 - HIV/AIDS Among Aboriginal
3		People in Canada" posted on Public Health
4		Agency of Canada website, 38 numbered pages.
5		Printing date 7/11/2017; date modified
6		2015-05-15. (Link: https://www.canada.ca/
7		en/public-health/services/hiv-aids/
8		publications/epi-updates/chapter-8-hiv
9		-aids-among-aboriginal-people-canada.html)
10	Exhibit 2:	PDF of "Indigenous Women, HIV and
11		Gender-Based Violence," published by the
12		Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, March 2017
13		(28 numbered pages)
14	Upon adjour	rning at 3:44 p.m.
15	Upon resumi	ng at 4:21 p.m.
16		MS. REBECCA MOORE: Do I have to stand up?
17		MS. JENNIFER COX: No.
18		MS. REBECCA MOORE: Okay.
19		MS. JENNIFER COX: I'll just hand you the
20	microphone to y	70u.
21		MS. REBECCA MOORE: And then I'll just talk
22	with it.	
23		MS. JENNIFER COX: Once once once
24	you're finished	d with (indiscernible) you might want to
25	talk, right:	

1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Indiscernible)
2	MS. JENNIFER COX: and then
3	(indiscernible).
4	Bryan, whenever you're ready.
5	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.
6	(Indiscernible) where's the Feather?
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right there.
8	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: And the red
9	box. Okay, all right.
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: So this is Rebecca Moore.
11	And Rebecca's come to tell her personal story to the
12	National Inquiry of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women
13	and Girls.
14	So Mr. Registrar.
15	And lift up your microphone.
16	MR. REGISTRAR: Okay, good afternoon,
17	Jennifer, welcome. I understand you wish to affirm with
18	the Eagle Father.
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
20	MR. REGISTRAR: Okay. Good.
21	REBECCA MOORE, EAGLE FEATHER
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: And sitting beside Rebecca
23	is her sister, Sarah (ph), who also may speak to the
24	inquiry, so we can have her also sworn, please.
25	MR. REGISTRAR: Okay, good afternoon, Sarah.

1	SARAH MOORE, Affirmed:
2	MS. JENNIFER COX: So Rebecca yeah, it's
3	quite loud.
4	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
5	MS. JENNIFER COX: So if you want to just
6	start to tell your story and maybe we'll start with a
7	couple of questions from me.
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Okay
9	MS. JENNIFER COX: The first question that I
10	would can you is, where are you from? Where were you born?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I'm from Halifax, Nova
12	Scotia. I was born and raised in Halifax. I'm a member of
13	Pictou Landing First Nation.
14	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. And what family do
15	you belong to?
16	MS. REBECCA MOORE: The Cope (ph) family,
17	yeah.
18	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: And where did you live
21	in Pictou Landing at any time during your lifetime? No.
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: No.
23	MS. JENNIFER COX: So you always lived in the
24	city?
25	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.

1	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
2	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: And your family members,
4	did any of them attend residential school?
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, my grandmother was
6	a survivor.
7	MS. JENNIFER COX: Of the
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Shubenacadie Residential
9	School.
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
12	MS. JENNIFER COX: And so I'd like to you
13	tell the Commissioner what your childhood was like, so
14	starting from when you were little, who you lived with and
15	what it was like at home for you when you were a young
16	girl.
17	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Okay. Growing up I lived
18	with my whole family; so mom, father, sisters, and mostly
19	raised by my grandmother, where my parents worked full-
20	time, and stuff. My mother ended up leaving us when I was
21	about ten years old. And she left the family to go
22	like, party basically, and so we wouldn't see her for
23	months at a time; things like that. And my dad was still
24	working full time and so we didn't really see much of our
25	parents after that. Just our grandmother and then she

- passed away when I was 15. M'hm.

 MS. JENNIFER COX: So up until the age of 15
- 3 what kind of role did your grandmother play in your life?
 4 What kind of things would she do for you?
- MS. REBECCA MOORE: Everything. So my

 grandmother was basically the closest thing we had to a

 disciplinary. She was the only person who made sure that

 we had like, clothes and things for school. She was the

 only person that we had to disappoint; do you know what I

 mean? She was the only person that made sure that we were

 fed and -- and taken care of, so, m'hm.

And I was also really close to her too, so like, in her last years I would make sure that she had everything she needed. Like, you know, I would do -- I would take her blood sugar, give her her insulin needles. Her hair, foot massage. Always visit her in the hospital every day if she was there, that kind of thing, so we were very close. M'hm.

- MS. JENNIFER COX: So you have a sisterthat's sitting beside you, Sarah.
- 21 MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
- MS. JENNIFER COX: And how many other
- siblings do you have?

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- 24 MS. REBECCA MOORE: I have two other sisters,
- so there's four of us all together.

1	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
2	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: And did so when your
4	grandmother passed what was life like for you?
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: When our grandmother
6	passed away, it was almost like like, things got really
7	rough after that. Things were rough before that, but they
8	just got worse after that. I would say our childhood was
9	very great good up until about the time my mother left
10	and then things started getting difficult there. And
11	because when she went, she went and partied, and she
12	partied with these like, violent type of people.
13	MS. JENNIFER COX: Um-hum.
14	MS. REBECCA MOORE: And stuff so, there was
15	that. And then so after my grandmother passed it felt
16	like our family was almost hit by like like I don't
17	know. We went through a lot of stuff after that time. It
18	was just difficult. We didn't have our main support person
19	around anymore.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: Um-hum.
21	MS. REBECCA MOORE: And almost felt like
22	like an orphan, but not. Yeah.
23	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. So during that
24	period of time when your after your parents split up, I
25	think you said how old were you when they split up?

MS. REBECCA MOORE: I was about ten. 1 MS. JENNIFER COX: 2 Okay. 3 MS. REBECCA MOORE: They got -- their divorce was finalized when I was about 12. 4 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. 5 6 MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. And --7 MS. JENNIFER COX: And after they split who did you live with? 8 9 MS. REBECCA MOORE: Our dad. 10 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. 11 MS. REBECCA MOORE: We had a choice, through the divorce we had a choice of whether we wanted to go live 12 with our mother or our father. Our mom was fighting for 13 custody because she wanted to keep us, mostly for alimony 14 15 purposes, and we didn't want to go with her because it was a really dangerous environment where she was drinking all 16 17 the time with these -- they were mostly Russians, and --18 and so we knew for a fact, because we were just -- we were 19 still little girls, and we knew for a fact that if we went with our mother the chances of us being sexually abused was 20 21 very high by these -- like men that she had around partying all the time. 22 Like, I couldn't trust my mom to keep us safe 23 24 so -- so when we had a choice between choosing -- between

who to live with, it was you know, unanimously we're going

1	with dad, you know, not with you, because our father was
2	not the one who was you know, he was just working and
3	and absent.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: But we didn't have the
6	same threat of having strange people around.
7	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
9	MS. JENNIFER COX: But your grandmother would
10	come and sort of, do the extra things that
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
12	MS. JENNIFER COX: dad didn't have time to
13	do?
14	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, my grandmother was
15	more like a mother, like hands-on and took care of us
16	almost, and my mom's almost more like like a friend.
17	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
18	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
19	MS. JENNIFER COX: And that was your mother's
20	mom, right
21	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: your grandmother? And
23	that was the same person that went to residential school,
24	correct?
25	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.

1	MS. JENNIFER COX: Right.
2	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: So after she passed
4	what what did you do? Did you continue to live with
5	your dad?
6	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah yeah. Lived with
7	dad. I remember one of those men, Yuri (ph), that my
8	mother used to party with, he actually raped my mother when
9	I was about 12 years old. So, like, I knew what kind of
10	group she was with, so I know that for a fact that that
11	would have happened to us.
12	But so we didn't go with my mom, and she
13	ended up being raped by one of those men, and she took it
14	to Supreme Court. It went all the way to highest court, or
15	whatever. She didn't win. I forget why. But I I
16	remember watching her go through all this like, court
17	process and stuff. And I remember not being surprised
18	because I knew what kind of people were around, and and
19	that sort of thing. And I remember feeling, like, you
20	know, just reaffirmed like, you know, this is why we don't
21	live with her, and things like that.
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: But but one one of
23	the things that happened as after your grandma died you
24	changed the place that you were living; didn't you?
25	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah yeah. After she

1	passed away I left home. I was in between living
2	arrangements for a long time, so technically, like
3	homeless.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm. And how old were
5	you then?
6	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Fifteen.
7	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. I was homeless
9	from 15 to 16, and I got into I had my guardianship
10	terminated so that I became my own legal became legally
11	independent at the age of 16, and I guess when you have
12	your guardianship terminated and you become you own
13	like, legal guardian, or whatever, legally independent,
14	then you become an automatic ward of the province because
15	you're still a minor.
16	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
17	MS. REBECCA MOORE: So then I was a ward of
18	the province, and I went and I lived in Phoenix Youth
19	Programs in Halifax.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
21	MS. REBECCA MOORE: And Phoenix Youth
22	Programs is a youth organization that has they have
23	shelters. They have group homes. They have supervised
24	apartment programs like what I lived in.
25	MS. JENNIFER COX: And and what who are

1	the people that live at Phoenix, or (indiscernible) youth
2	services? Are they just youth?
3	MS. REBECCA MOORE: That that lived there?
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: Yeah.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Oh, yeah, youth between
6	the ages of 16 and I think, 24.
7	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
9	MS. JENNIFER COX: So when you went to live
10	with Phoenix what happened?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Well, I finally had the
12	environment to be able to go to school and volunteer, and I
13	ended up getting involved in a lot of community type
14	things, like activities and like, the youth centre at
15	the Mi'kmaw Friendship Centre, or the Gigabou (ph) Youth
16	Centre I was started getting involved with them. And
17	then I started being the president of their youth council
18	and and I was given a lot of good opportunities through
19	through them.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: Through the friendship
21	centre?
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Through the friendship
23	centre, at their their youth centre, but they don't
24	have a youth centre anymore.

MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.

MS. REBECCA MOORE: So they -- so that 1 support for urban Aboriginal youth is gone; it's not even 2 there, so -- in Halifax. 3 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. 4 MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm. 5 MS. JENNIFER COX: And so the -- the Phoenix 6 7 -- did -- did you live by yourself, or did you live in a --8 in a group home, like... 9 MS. REBECCA MOORE: I lived in a house. MS. JENNIFER COX: A house. 10 11 MS. REBECCA MOORE: So like, the supervised 12 apartment program. 13 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. MS. REBECCA MOORE: I lived in a house with 14 15 three other girls and a supervisor. MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. 16 17 MS. REBECCA MOORE: A staff member. 18 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. 19 MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm. MS. JENNIFER COX: And that worked for you? 20 21 You were happy with that? MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah -- yeah, m'hm. 22 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. Why don't you tell 23 24 the Commissioner what are the things that you liked about 25 that?

1	MS. REBECCA MOORE: The things that I liked
2	about that was well, I made a deal I had a deal with
3	the social workers at the time, and it was if I proved
4	myself responsible in this program for a year then they
5	would fund me to to have my own apartment, so that's
6	what I did.

And, so by the time I aged -- like I turned 18, I was like, "Okay, I've been here for a year and I've proved myself responsible, and whatever." And then they -- they actually tried to keep me in that program because they thought that I needed more support for longer and stuff, but I was really just itching to -- to be out on my own because I had a little sister, and she was under the age of 16 at the time, but she couldn't visit me because of different -- like -- like insurance things, to do with -- in the system.

And so -- so for reasons like that -- like because -- like, younger people couldn't come visit, and whatever, I really wanted to be on my own, so when they tried to keep me after I proved myself responsible for a year, and they tried to keep me in that program. I basically told them that, "I'm leaving anyway, you know, whether -- you can help me transition out on my own, or -- or not," but I was leaving. So that's how I left there.

But they were really supportive for me, for

1	that time though. And then they did end up community
2	services did end up funding me when I was younger to to
3	be out on my own.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
6	MS. JENNIFER COX: And what types of things
7	did they help you with? What was Phoenix good with helping
8	you with besides providing you a place to stay?
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: They have Phoenix,
10	they have PLEC, Phoenix Learning Education Centre, which
11	helps you do things like resumes, and look for jobs, and
12	they can give you they provide different programing
13	around education.
14	Phoenix also has extracurricular activities.
15	They have art programs. They have they even provide
16	like, they provide everything, like like, they have
17	their own little food bank. They have like, in the
18	building so a place where you can go do laundry like,
19	they have a drop-in centre where you can go and do laundry
20	if you need to. You can go take some food. They have
21	like, clothes they you can, like, go through, if you need
22	them. It's for most mostly street youths.
23	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
24	MS. REBECCA MOORE: And and then they also
25	have, like somebody come in that comes in and does like,

- free haircuts, like, once a month, like that kind of thing.
- 2 So basically, all your basic services for...
- 3 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
- 4 MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
- 5 MS. JENNIFER COX: And so then after you left
- 6 Phoenix did you have -- did you -- were you able to get
- 7 housing?
- 8 MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
- 9 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay, and where did you go
- 10 from there?
- 11 MS. REBECCA MOORE: I moved into an apartment
- 12 with some friends of mine that were roommates, they were
- also a young Indigenous couple that I was close with. And
- I lived there for awhile, and they helped me move my
- things. But then I eventually went out and got -- I stayed
- 16 there for a few months and then I went out and got another
- apartment, so, yeah.
- 18 MS. JENNIFER COX: And did you live within
- one of the housing programs? Was there...
- MS. REBECCA MOORE: No, no. Like then -- oh,
- then after that I went into Tawaak, yeah.
- MS. JENNIFER COX: Housing?
- MS. REBECCA MOORE: (Indiscernible).
- 24 MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay, and for the -- for
- 25 the benefit of the Commissioners, why don't you explain a

1 little bit about Tawaak Housing is.

MS. REBECCA MOORE: Tawaak Housing, that's Native housing in Halifax, so it's like public housing for Native people. And -- and they're really slummy. like slum lords, so they have a lot of problems. The apartment -- me and Sarah lived there, we lived there for five years. The back door was -- like the wind could -- it was insecure, so like the wind could blow it in, and stuff, and it was like that the whole five years.

From before we moved in to after, and it eventually lead -- so it was insecure the whole time, and even though I stressed to them, "You know, it's -- it's me and my sister, my younger sister, like, we're young women and we live on our own, and you know, it's really unsafe," they never fixed it.

There was one time when I caught -- we caught somebody trying to break into our place, and -- like, I chased him down the road and everything. And then I called Tawaak Housing, flipping out, because our back door wasn't secure. And they sent someone in and they just -- I said they put an Indian lock on it, because they cut a two by four and then they put it between the back stair and the back door and they left it like that.

They said that they were going to order another door and -- and it never came, never showed up.

1	They never did anything about it, so needless to say they
2	didn't really give a a crap about me and my sister's
3	safety at all.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm, so during that
5	period of time as well, did you have relationships,
6	romantic relationships?
7	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
8	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: And how did those go?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I had two domestically
12	abusive relationships in in that apartment, but the last
13	one, and and that back door being insecure is
14	essentially what made me eventually move away and leave
15	town.
16	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
17	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Because that person was
18	really violent and they their violence escalated really
19	really quickly, and really fast, and so that person
20	was in jail for breaching and things that had to do with
21	our domestic, like, situation.
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
23	MS. REBECCA MOORE: And so I kept on having
24	nightmares of that person breaking in to my house because
25	they knew where I lived. And so I couldn't really sleep

1	well there, so when they were they were in jail for a
2	month, until their court date. And during that time,
3	because I was really worried about what this person might
4	do when they got out, I ended up just skipping out on my
5	rent because I didn't like, the apartment wasn't safe
6	anyway, and I ended up moving to the other end of the
7	country. So I moved to Vancouver
8	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: for almost a year,
10	yeah. Just to get away from the person and that whole
11	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
12	MS. REBECCA MOORE: thing.
13	MS. JENNIFER COX: And when you were younger
14	you also you talked a little bit about being involved in
15	the youth programs at the friendship centre.
16	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
17	MS. JENNIFER COX: What types of things
18	opportunities were you given?
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: At the friendship centre?
20	Well, I was involved with a lot of basically all the
21	youth organizations in the city, in Halifax. But I find
22	the friendship centre like, where where I was the
23	president of the youth council there. I went to like, you
24	know, my first national networking opportunities were
25	were through the friendship centre, so like through the

1	NAFC AGM and things like that. So
2	MS. JENNIFER COX: And what did those
3	opportunities do for you? What kinds of things?
4	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I think they just, sort
5	of, like, they build character, you know. Like, you go and
6	learn and you network, and you meet people from all over
7	the country, like other Indigenous youth and it
8	strengthens, like your community base, and yeah.
9	MS. JENNIFER COX: Did you learn about
10	culture as well?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Oh, yeah, yeah.
12	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
13	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I learned how to like
14	I learned drumming and singing at the friendship centre,
15	and I'm still a drummer and a singer. And yeah, that
16	kind of thing.
17	MS. JENNIFER COX: So when you were in
18	British Columbia you stayed for a year, you said?
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay, but then you did
21	come back to Nova Scotia?
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
23	MS. JENNIFER COX: And when you came back to
24	Nova Scotia did you have a place to stay?
25	MS. REBECCA MOORE: No.

1	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
2	MS. REBECCA MOORE: No, I didn't. So I
3	was like I find like housing security is a big issue
4	for a lot of the Indigenous women that I know back home.
5	So, like, for me and my family, we're always
6	sort of, like teetering on whatever.
7	Yeah, so I think that housing security
8	well, I can only speak of Halifax really, but that's a
9	reoccurring issue that I always see our women struggle
10	with. And it's for all kinds of different reasons, you
11	know. It's not always just financial, you know. Like, a
12	lot of the times I have a full-time job, or I'll have the
13	money, but it's just either difficult to get one, find
14	one
15	MS. JENNIFER COX: So difficult to find a
16	place to live, like an apartment?
17	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. Or or you have
18	to leave one that you're at for whatever reason. Like, it
19	could be, like I said, domestic, or it could be it could
20	be unsafe in some way, or or it could have like,
21	problems, but housing is is a big issue.
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: In in Halifax?
23	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. And
24	MS. JENNIFER COX: What about in British
25	Columbia? Was it easy to find housing out there?

1	MS. REBECCA MOORE: It was not as much an
2	issue for me because I stayed with the same people the
3	whole time.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. But I find it is
6	back home, where I'm at, because I don't have I don't
7	have family that I can just really go stay with. Like,
8	they don't really have room for me, so I can't like, go
9	back and live with my parents, or something like that.
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, so housing is
12	always difficult.
13	MS. JENNIFER COX: And so at this point in
14	time in your life, Rebecca, what are you doing? What
15	how do you take of yourself?
16	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Right now I pretty much
17	pay the rent doing a lot of different community events, and
18	like facilitating and and gigs, or openings, drumming
19	and singing; that kind of thing.
20	So, like I'm lucky enough to have been
21	involved enough in my community and to get enough
22	opportunities to be able to support myself that way.
23	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
24	MS. REBECCA MOORE: But that's not I'm
25	like, that's unusual. That's like an unusual situation

1	exception, you know, like, not every Indigenous woman in
2	Halifax is like me, that can do that sort of thing. But
3	that's how that's how I support myself at the moment.
4	I'm also still working at the Ecology Action
5	Centre on some climate job round tables. I do a lot of
6	stuff about green energy. And yeah, so I have a
7	contract in with them as well, and m'hm. I'm
8	MS. JENNIFER COX: Do you
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: (Indiscernible).
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: did you have any other
11	struggles when you were younger?
12	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, I struggle with an
13	alcohol addiction for most of my life, from the ages of 12
14	to about 25.
15	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
16	MS. REBECCA MOORE: So this winter will be my
17	second year of sobriety.
18	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
20	MS. JENNIFER COX: But you did a lot of
21	things when you were still
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. I was a very
23	functional alcoholic
24	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
25	MS. REBECCA MOORE: when I was younger,

1	yeah. And I kept like, that world very separate from
2	from my community type world like my extravert, like
3	whatever. Like, they were very separate. So there was
4	there was there was the my life that was really good,
5	and I had a lot of opportunities, and whatever, and then
6	there was the the side where I struggled with my
7	addiction in private, and stuff, yeah.
8	MS. JENNIFER COX: And so were you was
9	there any services that helped you overcome your addiction?
10	No?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: No. I did that. I kind
12	of isolated myself for like a year almost and kind of dealt
13	with that on my own. But it was just out of pure
14	resentment that I quit drinking, basically.
15	And it's also because while my belief
16	shifted and I think that's why. Because I simply didn't
17	believe in in doing that anymore.
18	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I don't believe in I
20	look at it like self-harm; do you know what I mean? And I
21	had so much resentment for how much it weakens people, and
22	how much it weakened myself, my family and everybody I
23	loved and all the all the problems that it was, you
24	know, keeping going, that I just I hated it so much that
25	I just stopped it. I chose not to partake in it anymore.

1	I chose not to not to weaken myself, and to have a
2	different mentality of where instead of harming myself. I
3	just don't believe in doing things that
4	Like with this whole like Murder and
5	Missing Indigenous Women thing, and being being an
6	Indigenous woman in Canada, like I know that I am like,
7	statistically speaking, I know that I am larger target for
8	violence or you know.
9	MS. JENNIFER COX: Why don't you tell the
10	Commissioners about one of your experiences when you were
11	walking down the street in Halifax?
12	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I'll get to that in a
13	minute.
14	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
15	MS. REBECCA MOORE: But so with that
16	with that knowledge of just recognizing that as an
17	Indigenous woman in Canada we are like, you know, way
18	more likely to experience violence and and whatever.
19	And then also when I was younger and having
20	an alcohol addiction, and a very active alcohol addiction,
21	and just how susceptible to violence I was. Especially
22	when you're two sheets to the wind and you have your guard
23	down, and anything can happen.
24	I just shifted my mindset. I don't believe
25	in doing that anymore. I don't believe in taking part in

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MS. JENNIFER COX: So the experience that you had in Halifax, you want to talk about that?

MS. REBECCA MOORE: There's a bunch of different experiences in Halifax. Halifax is a very creepy city. We have a lot of johns driving around all the time. We have a lot of sexual harassment on the street happening all the time.

I think the time that you're reminding me of specifically was when one time I was walking home around midnight. I lived by the mall. And there was this car that pulled up, and they had their trunk open, and there was three guys in it, and the driver got out and he cut me off on the sidewalk and he -- and then the passenger had his door open and his legs out like he was going to jump out. And -- and they cut me off on the sidewalk and there's nobody around. And -- because it was by the mall, and -- and after -- after the mall closes there's like, nobody around.

And -- so yeah, they -- they had their trunk

1	open. One of them was now on the sidewalk in front me.
2	The other one was had his passenger door open and his
3	legs out like he was going to get out. And he said
4	something to me, and I was listening to music, and I took
5	my earphones out and I said, "What?" And he said, "Hey."
6	And then and then the guy who cut me off on the sidewalk
7	said, "Oh, he's just being romantic," is what he said.
8	And, so then like I saw the setup. I caught
9	the play. I didn't let them get close enough to actually
10	grab me or anything.
11	And the street that I lived on, there was a
12	string of us, so like me and my sister lived down here, my
13	other sister lived on this end of block, and then my cousin
14	lived on that end of the block. So I'm just really lucky
15	that I had a lot of family on that block.
16	And so I just backed up. Like I started
17	walking backwards instead of going forwards, and I went to
18	my sister's house and freaked out, but but yeah, and
19	then they walked me home after that. But yeah, that was
20	one thing.

And -- and where we lived too, it was right on Bayers Road, so it's right by the highway -- it's a highway that goes right out of the city, m'hm. So that was creepy.

And there was also a girl that was attacked

1	later on that week, or later on that winter, I think,
2	actually, and sexually assaulted in the bushes on the same
3	area. And yeah, that kind of thing.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: So, Rebecca, because of
5	your experiences you came to the inquiry also to talk about
6	things that you think either were helpful for you, or
7	recommendations that you have of things that you'd like to
8	see
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
10	MS. JENNIFER COX: right?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
12	MS. JENNIFER COX: So what are the things
13	that you think were the most helpful for you? Let's start
14	with that. The resources and programs.
15	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Growing up what was
16	really helpful for me was the the housing programs.
17	That's what I needed. At the time I really needed a safe
18	space, so I think safe space is is huge.
19	I feel like there's a lot of talk about
20	murdered and missing Indigenous women, and and there's a
21	lot of known facts about, you know, that we are greater
22	targets of violence statistically, and things, but I don't
23	see enough protective actions going on, so and not just
24	preventative, but I'm talking about protecting Indigenous
25	women because we're Indigenous women, and because we are

1	we face a lot more of those issues on a daily so like,
2	housing, more emergency housing.
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: What about the friendship
4	centre programs?
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: The friendship centre
6	needs to get its youth centre back. There is no cultural
7	youth centre for urban Aboriginal youth in Halifax anymore,
8	as it's right now.
9	I find a lot of my my networks now, so
10	like if I have a problem if I have a situation, and I
11	needed help with it, I don't go to services. I don't go to
12	anything like that. I always reach out to my grassroots,
13	like, sisters network, and and they're the people that
14	always come through for me and have my back and will pick
15	me up if I am stuck or stranded. Will house me if I need a
16	place to crash. Will feed me, or clothe, or anything
17	you know.
18	If I have any issues, or an emergency, I
19	don't go to services too often so. I find that we just
20	kind of have a network where we take care of each other.
21	MS. JENNIFER COX: And the network where
22	did you meet a lot of these people?
23	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Everywhere.
24	MS. JENNIFER COX: Was it through the

programs, or any of the things that -- like, the

1	conferences?
2	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Some of them.
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
4	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, some of them.
5	MS. JENNIFER COX: And how does that network
6	make you feel nowadays? Being a part of that network?
7	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Good. I feel the safest
8	when I'm among my Indigenous sisters, especially the ones
9	that, you know I think no, I think that's hands-down
10	where I feel the safest all the time.
11	MS. JENNIFER COX: M'hm.
12	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
13	MS. JENNIFER COX: So supporting people
14	to to have those kinds of groups would be helpful;
15	wouldn't it?
16	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
17	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
18	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yep.
19	MS. JENNIFER COX: Is there any other
20	specific suggestions that you would make to the
21	Commissioners?
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Well, I want to talk
23	about, like, thinking systematically, and thinking
24	historically, and about colonization, and about some things
25	that like there's a lot of things that put us put us

at risk, you know. A lot of different things. There's the
way -- there's stigma, and stereotypes. There's -- you
know, domestic issues. There's addictions. There's -there's creeps, johns. Then there's colonial violence.

And then there's intergenerational traumas.

And there's also a lot of sort of, putting yourself out there, putting yourself on the line in like, a frontlines context. So like, when you're trying to, you know, protect the water, protect your land as well you're also putting yourself in that type of risky scenario, so. And -- and you know, that's -- that our duty as women. That's what I'm taught is -- is to protect the water. And that's our inherent duty as Indigenous women. So a lot of times that requires us to like, literally put ourselves out there on the line. And -- and you know, that's systematic as well.

And -- and the lengths that some of these companies will go through to get you out of their way is very real. Especially if you want to look at it on an international scale and not just Canadian. But what they do to Indigenous peoples who try to protect their lands all over the world.

And so there's -- really if you think about it, a whole shit ton of stuff, sorry, like, that could happen. And -- and I think recently too, if I want to add

and talk about stigma, and talk about like, historical colonial violence. And the mainstream even today, even now -- because I'm a really active person, and vocal in the community, and I did a lot things this summer, surrounding the Cornwallis statue and that -- that whole ordeal.

And one thing that the Mayor of Halifax wasn't listening to was how that statue -- Cornwallis specifically back in -- in my city, where I talk about, and how that actually -- it being there -- like, its physical presence, and also what it represents, how that perpetuates violence against Indigenous peoples, even further, even still, even now, even like, today.

And so it's creating currently a lot of tension in the city, and -- and where me, and Grizzly Mom, and Elizabeth (ph), and -- and a lot us, we're very -- like strong vocal advocates, so we also made ourselves very much more visible to people, I guess you could say, with opposing views; you know what I mean? So since that happened and since we became even like, a lot more visible, I feel like when we advocate for ourselves, and -- and stuff like that, you also put yourself more at risk, more of a target, and further danger, and whatever.

So that's one thing that -- that the Mayor of Halifax doesn't take seriously. He doesn't see how -- or maybe he does and maybe he just doesn't care. But he

1	doesn't see how keeping that there perpetuates violence in
2	our communities and with us.
3	Like, I know like, Grizzly Momma has
4	gotten threats, for example. And other people have gotten
5	threats. I haven't gotten threats, not online, but like,
6	in person, like people and
7	MS. JENNIFER COX: And maybe, Rebecca, what
8	we should do is take a little bit of step back so that the
9	Commissioner understands what you're talking about. So
10	what happened with the statue of Cornwallis?
11	MS. REBECCA MOORE: There was one thing that
12	happened
13	MS. JENNIFER COX: Explain to her where it
14	is.
15	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Okay, so on Canada Day,
16	so there's a there's a statue of Cornwallis, who, as the
17	founder of Halifax in downtown Halifax, and and this
18	is the guy who put the scalping proclamations on on
19	Mi'kmaq people.
20	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Catherine
21	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Oh, sorry, is that
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Scalping
23	MS. REBECCA MOORE: That's what I said,
24	scalping proclamations. And so for Canada Day, like
25	when when everybody was celebrating Canada 150, you

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know, for us it's not as -- as happy because -- so -- so
1
         what Grizzly Momma and I did was -- and -- and she was
2
3
         mourning, and she was -- like, healing, and on her own
4
         journey.
                        And -- and -- like we decided to have a
5
6
         mourning ceremony for all of the lives of our Indigenous
         people that have -- that has happened so -- yeah, all the
7
         lives of Indigenous people that were lost as a result of
8
9
         colonization.
                        And so, you know, naturally it was just
10
         fitting to sort of, have that there. Like, that gathering
11
         there in front of his statue because he's still there. And
12
         so that's what we did. And then that was interrupted by a
13
         bunch of -- The Proud Boys group, like those...
14
15
                        COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: The Proud
         Boys, they call them?
16
17
                        MS. REBECCA MOORE:
                                            They call themselves,
18
         the Proud Boys. Basically, they're kind of like -- they
19
         call them themselves -- they're basically white
         supremacists, but they call themselves...
20
21
                        MS. JENNIFER COX: White supremacists.
                        MS. REBECCA MOORE: They call themselves
22
         some type of...
23
24
                        UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Neo-Nazis. That's
```

it.

1 MS. REBECCA MOORE: They're like -- what are
2 they -- something chauvinist, modern chauvinists. Anyways,
3 only because it's not cool to like come right out and say
4 you're a white supremacist these days, but basically that's
5 essentially what they are.

And -- and so their little group came and interrupted us and they said a lot of really rude things, like - like how -- like when they were told that, you know, this is Mi'kmaq territory. They said stuff like, "No, it was Mi'kmaq territory. Like, now it's Halifax," and whatever, and they were very -- they were like actively oppressing us. And they interrupted our -- like, ceremony of mourning that we were doing. And they were chanting, God save the Queen, when we were basically mourning like, the loss of -- like we were basically, like -- like, whole like genocide of people, you know, we're mourning that basically.

And -- and then they come up singing God

Save the Queen very disrespectful. They were drunk and -and whatever so. And it almost got -- it almost got

violent, and -- and stuff. So -- so that happened because
the Cornwallis statue is still there because it has a

presence there. That these -- these tensions still happen
in the city. And then that blew up.

And then I guess we found out that the --

1	the founder of this this Proud Boys, white chauvinist
2	group is this guy, Gavin McInnes, and he's the co-founder
3	of Vice, and Media, and he's the founder of Rebel Media,
4	and so some and anyways, so it's bigger, and he has a
5	following like all over the States and Canada and stuff.
6	And so it blew up into this whole thing
7	where we got we got an apology from the Admiral of the
8	Navy, because they were all they were all in the Navy.
9	They were all Canadian Armed Forces too. So it looked
10	really bad on them, so we got an apology from the Admiral
11	of the Navy. We got an apology from the Defence Minister
12	of Canada.
13	And they said that they did an investigation
14	of those guys. They basically got like, a paid summer
15	vacation because they were taken off duty, but they still
16	got pay. And eventually they were re-instated back into
17	active duty. And so they didn't even really get rid of
18	them.
19	And so that all happened, and and we
20	dealt with a lot of, you know, backlash and things, and
21	and like
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: And when you say we, it's
23	you and
24	MS. REBECCA MOORE: It's me, Grizzly Momma,
25	our allies.

1	MS. JENNIFER COX: People that were there
2	having the ceremony?
3	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
4	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay.
5	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And supporters.
6	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. Our allies and
7	supporters. And
8	MS. JENNIFER COX: And so what did you have
9	to say about the way the media characterized you?
10	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Well, I'm getting into
11	that. So so that happened, and then so as a result
12	because because that Cornwallis statue was the center of
13	the conflict basically. Because of that we had a remove
14	Cornwallis event, right. Where we were going to well,
15	we were advocating for the removal of the statue.
16	And so the city freaked out. They didn't
17	really know what we were doing, but they called it a
18	hostile protest. They were going to treat it as a hostile
19	protest, and so basically oh, and they called us
20	violent. They said that were violent, as if you know, we
21	were going to be violent to this inanimate object, or
22	something. But yeah, so they labelled us violent and
23	hostile.
24	And and and then like we really didn't
25	like that because we didn't feel violent. We didn't

1	hostile. Like, we're just basically we're like a group
2	of Indigenous women who just didn't like how we were
3	recently actively oppressed at one of our gatherings, and
4	shit like that, so.
5	And then that put us in danger too, because
6	once the media and the Mayor labelled us violent then it
7	triggers something in people's minds that, you know, these
8	women are violent, and almost sends a message like it's
9	okay to commit to violence against us; do you know what I
10	mean? Because they already put that label on us. So so
11	that's how they dealt with that this summer. And they
12	villainized us basically. And
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Threatened.
14	MS. REBECCA MOORE: threatened us, yeah.
15	And yeah, so so that is a little bit, and you want to
16	talk about the history of, like like how, like
17	Cornwallis he offered more for women and children;
18	didn't he?
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. The pay for
20	the pay for one female scalp equals a year's salary for one
21	officer.
22	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. So
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'll repeat that.
24	The value the most expensive scalp were the women's
25	scalps, so the value of one Mi'kmaq woman's scalp equaled a

1	salary of one British officer for one year. His annual
2	salary was the same as one Mi'kmaq woman's scalp. And
3	that's that's what we had an issue with, so it was
4	genocide.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm. So it's like that
6	history and and it's still on the books, she said. The
7	scalping proclamation is still in the books. They never
8	really changed it.
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's the law.
10	MS. REBECCA MOORE: So so that's how,
11	like that that colonial mentality is being acted out,
12	and and remembered, and still causing tensions even
13	still in Halifax specifically, like in in our territory.
14	And that's how, like and people who are vocal about
15	it like women like me, and others, and my allies and
16	stuff, are being targeted for further violence.
17	Like, there was actually these now we're
18	basically like heap bags for Nazis, and stuff like that.
19	MS. JENNIFER COX: What?
20	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Heap bags for Nazis, I
21	said.
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: You might you might
23	want to use other
24	MS. REBECCA MOORE: We're basically like a
25	big like more of a target for for Nazis and white

1	supremacists. And and they even issued like, some of
2	our allies are on like, Nazi and like what do they call
3	themselves? Socialists? Is that it? Websites. And
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Fascist.
5	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Fascist websites, and
6	they even published like a list of some of us and our
7	allies, and descriptions of our temperaments and our
8	where our workplace is and and where we live, and stuff
9	like that. So they're like, publishing personal
10	information on us and and stuff like that. So so
11	like I would say that us, and our allies, in Halifax are
12	definitely currently big targets right now by white
13	supremacist as of lately. And yeah, so.
14	And then I also do a lot of stuff with like,
15	fighting Alton Gas from branding the Shubenacadie River, so
16	trying to save and protect the Shubenacadie River. And
17	it's mostly it's not all, but it's mostly Indigenous
18	women out there on the gate, blocking that company, and so
19	they're out there; if you know what I mean, as well.
20	And yeah, so these are some of the some
21	of the things and all those things that I just told you,
22	like that all just happened like this past summer. And,
23	yeah, so that's a little bit of what's going on in Halifax
24	I guess.

MS. JENNIFER COX: So Sarah, is there

1	anything that you wanted to add?
2	MS. SARAH MOORE: There was the one time
3	that one incident on Treaty Day.
4	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah. Oh, she was just
5	talking about a time when a police officer called me a, a
6	savage on on Treaty Day. But and how law enforcement
7	deals with Indigenous peoples. I don't think I really want
8	to get into that too much.
9	I think I'll also talk about yeah, I'm
10	trying to think. I think I talked about some of the
11	history of colonial violence, some current things.
12	Struggling with addictions. How struggling with addictions
13	also puts you in more dangerous scenarios, and yeah, I
14	think I think that's pretty much everything I need to
15	talk about. M'hm.
16	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay. So I think we can
17	conclude Rebecca's testimony before the inquiry.
18	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Let me think.
19	MS. JENNIFER COX: Okay, we'll give you a
20	moment.
21	MS. REBECCA MOORE: There is also like
22	different things that happened during my years with active
23	addiction. So when I was struggling because I started
24	drinking at a young age, at 12 years old, and I had a very
25	active addiction up until about 25. So that was like,

basically half my life, like, the bigger chunk of my life.

And through that addiction that I struggled with, there was

a lot of different violent scenarios that -- that happened

and times throughout there, so like, all the -- all the

shit that comes with -- with that lifestyle. I don't know,

like, now even when like my friends go out and drink, I'm

like, I'm scared for them because I don't even do it.

You know, I'm like I -- I consider myself a -- a strong person and a brave person, but I'm like -- I don't even go and put myself out there like that anymore. And so I am very worried for our people who still are suffering with active addictions because you never know where you can end up, and how you can end up, and -- well, like what could happen, it's very -- yeah.

So with those things like, I experienced almost everything like, when I was going through those -- so -- and that's from you know, a lot of -- I've been in a lot of fights because of my addictions, growing up. I've been raped multiple times because of my addictions growing up. I've been beaten multiple times by men because of -- while -- like growing up because of all of that. And -- yeah, so.

I would say that that part was probably my most -- I don't know when I was more at risk, or if I'm any less at risk because I don't drink. I really don't know.

1	I would I still think about that because you know, I
2	felt like I was more at risk most at risk when I was
3	actively partaking in in that you know, like, high
4	risk activities and stuff like like like drinking and
5	and whatever, partying.
6	I thought I was most at risk then, but then
7	when I started advocating for you know, like, land defence,
8	and when I started advocating for, like the removal of the
9	Cornwallis statue, and things like that. I think I'm just
10	at in as much danger as back when I drank, being an
11	activist in Halifax. Even actually maybe even more danger
12	because I think I'm pissing more people off.
13	So yeah. It's kind of like I went from

So -- yeah. It's kind of like I went from being at risk and being like, a partier, and being at risk in that way to like, now I'm still -- I'm still an Indigenous woman at risk because you know, I did turn my life around, and I did turn my life around trying to make things better, and I did for the most part, but I'm still just at -- as at risk if not more, so.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: More enemies.

14

15

16

17

18

19

MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah, more enemies, I

would say. Enemies. Yeah, so I think of -- I'll probably

leave it with that, yeah.

MS. JENNIFER COX: Well, that concludes

Rebecca's testimony.

1	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'nm.
2	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Merci
3	beacoup, Rebecca. Thank you. You mention in your
4	testimony, "I don't go to those services. I don't go get
5	help through those services."
6	MS. REBECCA MOORE: Yeah.
7	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Can you
8	explain to me what are those services? And why?
9	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I don't even know what
10	those services are.
11	MS. JENNIFER COX: I think the question that
12	I posed was services, so I was asking her if she utilized
13	addiction services or
14	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.
15	MS. JENNIFER COX: anything like that.
16	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: M'hm.
17	MS. JENNIFER COX: And so she's saying that
18	she did it on her own without help.
19	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm. So she was asking
20	like like how did I overcome, like, my addictions and
21	stuff and yeah
22	MS. JENNIFER COX: (Indiscernible).
23	MS. REBECCA MOORE: I just did that by
24	myself.
25	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Okay.

1	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
2	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Well, you're
3	amazing. I have to say, just when I saw you just before we
4	were here, I stopped there very you have something
5	very powerful. And yes, probably because the work and the
6	passion that you do, along with your sisters, is making
7	women, and you, more vulnerable.
8	MS. REBECCA MOORE: M'hm.
9	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: And I don't
10	think it's acceptable, you know, I don't at all.
11	And in your presentation or testimony and
12	I hope Canadian watch and listen. I hope that every level
13	of government, including the municipalities, listen. How
14	Indigenous people are everywhere. We are everywhere. This
15	is some of us will say Turtle Turtle Island. My
16	people will say nitassinan and because we're you're
17	defending that land, or making sure that the ceremonies are
18	alive, that your life is threatened.
19	We have to take this seriously and mention
20	it somewhere that for us it never die, and it's still there
21	and because of you and your sisters making sure that we're
22	doing those ceremonies.
23	My last my last question, where can we
24	get that book about La Proclamation du Crâne that scalp
25	proclamation.

1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Indiscernible) the
2	scalping it's still law in
3	MS. JENNIFER COX: Legislation.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Nova Scotia.
5	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Pardon me?
6	MS. JENNIFER COX: It's legislation. I can
7	get it
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's still law.
9	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: So it's
10	something we
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You should ask the
12	Premier of Nova Scotia, my dear.
13	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: I'll ask
14	Jennifer Cox.
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Please do.
16	MS. JENNIFER COX: I will get it.
17	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: I think he
18	heard you. But, yes, I need to have that, please.
19	MS. JENNIFER COX: Yes.
20	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: We're in
21	2017. I can find it tonight on Internet, but I want to
22	make it official that this inquiry will receive that, and
23	I'll read it, and I'm sure my colleagues will too.
24	And don't stop. Don't stop. Please, don't
25	stop. And you have strong women that don't stop also, and

1	our warriors for many, many century never stopped. And
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, because
3	they always try to stop us.
4	COMMISSIONER MICHÈLE AUDETTE: Don't.
5	Don't. Please. And do it yes, you do it for you, but
6	what you're doing will bring also peace to my girls, to my
7	children, and to our families. So when we have women like
8	you across Canada, we're strong, very strong. And you had
9	this moment where Canada, the rest of the governments
10	across Canada, but us here in this room to say thank you
11	for what you're doing. (Speaking Native language 5:18:11).
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We have gifts. We
13	have gifts. You want to present it?
14	MS. DEBBIE REID: So on behalf of the
15	Commission, you've shared a gift of your truth and of
16	course in our culture we exchange gifts, so Commissioner
17	Audette has a couple of gifts for you. One is an Eagle
18	Feather. The matriarchs of the Haidi Gwaii, of which
19	Bernie is a hereditary Chief in waiting, sent out a call of
20	Eagle Feathers to be harvested in the Haidi Gwaii, and
21	those matriarchs have given those Eagle Feathers to us to
22	give to all of you who tell your truth.
23	We also have for you a packet of seeds. And
24	what we hope is that you will plant those seeds and take
25	pictures of them as they grow and we're going to keep a

1	diar	y of	all	our	seeds	across	the	country	from	our	 from
2	our	women	who	hav	e told	their	trut	ths.			

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Indiscernible).

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Before you eat it.

MR. JEFF WARD: So as we're concluding, and doing our gift giving, and concluding this testimony today here, a few announcements in regards to supper in Goose Cap B for the Commissionaires and Commissioners and the families who've testified there'll be supper next door in Goose Cap B, and also for the communities and for the guests who come out from far distance, and the staff too, the guys behind the cameras. You guys are doing an amazing job. We'd like to invite everybody to the number 2 rink, the number 2 arena upstairs on the second floor. We'll be having Salmon, so just to let -- let you guys go because -- we want to -- these guys behind the cameras they look hungry, so I'm going to take care of you guys. All they're dressed in dark. You guys just look thin. I get it. I get it now.

But before we end our day we want to close with a closing prayer, and ask our -- our Elder, Katy, at this time, and if -- please, rise if you can, if you can't it's fine -- that's fine. We're going to do a closing prayer.

25 -- CLOSING PRAYER

1	MR. JEFF WARD: And thank you, everybody.
2	And tomorrow 8:30 a.m. opening prayer, and we'll see you
3	tomorrow morning at 8:30 a.m. Mi'walatl, thank you. Drive
4	safely. Drive have a good night.
5	Upon adjourning at 5:28 p.m.
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13	
14	LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE
15	
16	I, Shannon Munro, Court Transcriber, hereby certify that I
17	have transcribed the foregoing and it is a true and
18	accurate transcript of the digital audio provided in this
19	matter.
20	
21	Mach
22	
23	Shannon Munro
24	February 8, 2018