Kathy King, In relation to Caralyn Aubrey King

Statement gathered by Daria Boyarchuk
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MS. KATHY KING: Do you have -- do you have an audio checker somewhere or you trust that will work?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Just this, yes, and I'll turn on the video.

MS. KATHY KING: Okay.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: And we're good to go.

My name is Daria Boyarchuk, and I'm here as a statement gatherer for the National Inquiry for the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Today is November 8th, 2017, and it is 3:13 in the afternoon, and we're here in Edmonton, Alberta.

Joining us here today is Kathy King, who has come here with her support. If you could go around the table and please introduce yourselves?

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: My name is Mufty Mathewson.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

MS. KATE QUINN: My name is Kate Quinn.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

MS. JUANITA MURPHY: I'm Juanita Murphy.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you. Kathy, do you consent to have your statement videotaped?
MS. KATHY KING: Yes, I do.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you. What would you like the Commission to know about Kathy?

MS. KATHY KING: About Cara.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Oh, Cara. I'm sorry.

MS. KATHY KING: That's okay. Okay. I have -- I have prepared a written presentation which I have delivered to the Commissioners, so I'm just going to go through it, and that will kind of help me focus, if that's okay?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Of course. Whatever you feel most comfortable with.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. Now, part of the interesting thing about my story, of course, is that I don't look Indigenous, and so people wonder why -- or how I'm involved, and people don't necessarily know that my daughter was Indigenous, although she has been adopted by the cause. She's been adopted by CBC. She was adopted by the media when there was starting to be a lot of murdered and missing women in Edmonton.

And, at that time, there didn't seem to be the same distinction around heritage as there is now, so I -- I sort of go on record as saying, yes, she really was Indigenous on her father's side, so -- so because I haven't had any contact with her father in probably 35 years --
yeah, we'll go with 1980. That would be 37 years. I had brief contact with him after she was found. The police facilitated a conversation, so -- but to see him, you know, in person, it's been a long time.

So, I haven't named him because he was an absentee father, and I've had to -- part of my struggle in coping with -- with her disappearance is my lack of -- oh, I don't know, the circumstances that led to her being because it wasn't my intention to create the circumstances that led to her disappearance.

However, so -- so I just go back to that far. I just go back to sort of a brief introduction. It was probably 1972, to the best of my recollection, when we met. We were working together at an inner-city agency in Calgary. I was -- I was an idealistic Christian. We'll go with that. I was -- I was there to sort of help the poor people of the city, and he was on parole. So, we were -- we were matched in that we were -- we were both working, which I think partly -- well, anyway, we were both working, and we -- we became friends and we shared a tentative friendship for a couple years.

So, for whatever reasons, I found him charismatic and mysterious, and at some point, obviously, we became more than friends, but we never were able to get our lifestyles together. So, I moved to Edmonton as a
single parent, and he carried on his life, with the exception of a few brief appearances.

So, I included a few pictures in my presentation, just a sort of a glimpse of life back in -- back in 1975 or -- well, '72 to '75, and she would have been -- yeah, that would have been 1975 when he -- he came to visit us.

So, interestingly, he and I had grown up not too far from each other, although we didn't know it at the time. I was raised on a farm outside of Vermilion as third-generation homesteading. My paternal -- my paternal grandparents came from England, and then I found out later that his came from Sputinow, which was a Métis settlement about an hour north of Vermilion.

So, I -- I don't know, because it wasn't sort of on the agenda at the time, how his parents were impacted by the Indian Act. So, I don't know if they attended residential school or I don't know if they were exempt being Métis. So, there were few Indigenous people around Vermilion at the time. I have a feeling we might have seen each other as youngsters, but I'm not sure about that.

When I hear about residential schools, one of the things that comes back is my mother, as a Caucasian Christian or as a Caucasian Catholic, attended what they
called convent boarding school, which for all intents and purposes, was residential school except that it was voluntary and almost privileged that they went. And so, the stories she tells me is that they travelled -- she travelled with her siblings by train, which was only an hour, and three times a year, they were taken to the convent school and came back to visit their families at Christmas and summer.

So, that was my background. My first six grades were in a one-room country school. And so, I had a very rural upbringing. I was delighted when the country school closed and I got to go to town school, which was for Grade 6. So, that was a welcome to the real-world experience for me. And then from there, I left Alberta. I went to Saskatoon, attended the University of Saskatchewan. I was very -- was brought up Catholic and was still very Catholic at the time and was -- kind of developed sort of a missionary zeal. So, then, when I came back to Calgary, it was with the whole intent of working for the church, and working with the poor, and that sort of thing.

So, then, anyway, so then Cara came along, and she was a happy little girl. I remember her as being a very good baby. She thrived in her -- I worked all of her life. She lived in a -- she didn’t live in, but she attended a day home when she was little. She got along
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well with her day siblings. She was the oldest grandchild in my family, but she loved her cousins as they came along.

She loved horses. One of her favourite toys as a toddler was a spring horse. I remember a friend was going to buy her a doll for Christmas, and I said, “All she really wants is a horse,” and they were expensive back then, but he got her a horse. So, that was great. She took riding lessons. She had jumping competitions. She had trail rides. So, anything to do with horses, she was happy. And so, she got some of that from my father, who was an essential cowboy.

As she grew older, she just did the typical teenage stuff of hair, and makeup, and fashion. And, she went to a couple of modelling camps and she seemed to have a wide circle of friends. She was always full of energy and laughter, and very sociable child, and very sociable teen, and seemed to be able to make friends easily, and people liked her.

So, one of the things that I’ve struggled with is people have asked if she identified as Indigenous, and I had to say, “Well, probably not,” at least for the first 15 years of her life, because we lived in a middle-class community. I was in a new relationship then with a Caucasian man. We had multi-ethnic friends, and I enclosed a picture as well. Her best friend for five years was a
little black girl. So, you know, so it was a non-issue.
Like, you know, race -- there it is. Race, colour, were
non-issues for the most part. Yeah.

So, I don’t think she identified as
Indigenous, because there was no reason to identify as
Indigenous. So, I have to wonder about whether I could
have, should have encouraged that part of her. But,
because her father was not in the picture, there didn’t
seem to be any point. So, I just include that for
background for whoever is going to be watching this.

So, then, we were out of province for a
while. We came back. It was probably in, yeah, 1990 we
came back. She started Grade 10 at St. Joe’s Vocational
High School, and that’s when she started having a lot of
Indigenous friends. So, I would assume that it was at that
time that she developed an Indigenous identity. But, you
know, I regret that it was something we didn’t discuss, so
I don’t know how she felt about it. I just know that she
still continued to have a wide range of friends, except
that among those friends were a number of Indigenous girls
her age.

So, regardless of her -- I don’t know that
it was her identity that caused her problems. She was --
as part of her daring, she was a person who liked -- she
got into drugs. She got into alcohol and drugs. Why, I
don’t know. And, as a result of that, our personal life
deteriorated. With her increasing drug use, she began to
have psychotic episodes. She had frequent
hospitalizations, and through all of that, she began to
accumulate minor criminal charges and a history of time in
custody.

And, what shocked me most was that she
developed the -- it was -- she was acting like the father
she never knew, for all intents and purposes. And, again,
I wasn’t labelling that as Indigenous, although that -- the
correlation was always there. You know, how the irony of
this child adopting this behaviour that she hadn’t known on
an experiential level.

So, I managed as best I could until she was
an adult, and then I began -- well, and then, of course,
once you’re an adult, once your child is legally an adult,
services don’t talk to you anymore, because then you’re
considered to be, you know, an enabling or an interfering
parent.

But, while she was going through this period
of unemployability and going back and forth between
shelters, and hospital, and court, I was trying to rally
resources with very little success. It was never my
impression that resources were limited because she was
Indigenous. It was my impression that resources were
limited just because of the combination of challenges she faced.

So, you know, I’ve heard lots in the last couple of days about people blaming their identity. Anyway, I guess what is hurtful and what is meaningful to me is that if people are experiencing all those kinds of problems, yet they’re not getting the resources they need, and if they’re feeling that they’re being prejudiced because of their background, then that’s really sad. And, it’s really sad if there is a disproportionate number of Indigenous girls facing that kind of vulnerability.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Do you feel like Cara had experienced any challenges with access to the resources?

MS. KATHY KING: Oh, totally. Totally. Because, you know, the addiction services would say well -- no, just a minute. How did it go? If she had mental health issues, they’d say, “Well, she has to deal with her addictions first.” The addictions people wouldn’t deal with her because she had mental health issues. Mental health, when she was in hospital, they would discharge her to the street.

That one just blew my mind, is that somebody who could be hospitalized under the Mental Health Act because, you know, they’re a danger to themselves, and then
they’re cleared of -- you know, they’re cleared with medication, their mind comes back a little bit, and then they’re discharged to the street, like, with no coordination of home support or a home or -- so those kinds of things. And so, I just saw that as a deficiency of the mental health system, not as a racial thing.

And -- oh okay. I don’t even talk here about -- or do I? Yes, I do. It’s under my recommendations, so I’ll get to it later.

So, she experienced multiple challenges. I experienced multiple frustrations, because I could not get the services that I wanted for her, hoping that that would make a difference, you know? So, she’s bouncing back and forth between jail and hospital and shelters, and it got to the point where I said she couldn’t live with me, because it -- her life was so unpredictable, and she wasn’t responsive. She wasn’t respectful, I guess is the word.

So, a simple thing of, like, if you stay overnight at my house, please put call blocking if you phone your friends. Like, such a simple request, she wouldn’t -- couldn’t, or wouldn’t, or didn’t bother following. You know, if you have friends in my house, please don’t smoke inside, you know?

So, just little things like that were ignored, and I would -- you know, I would wake up -- once I
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woke up to a man going through my purse. So, she had no
discernment about who came in or who she let in. And so,
it just got to the point where I said, “You can’t live with
me.” You know, “I’ll support you as much as I can, however
I can,” but part of that process was trying to find her
accommodation, which really, for the most part, was
frustrating.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: So, where did she end
up at this point when you told her that?

MS. KATHY KING: I beg your pardon?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Where did she end up
at this point? Like, where did she go to live?

MS. KATHY KING: Oh, she lived everywhere.
She lived with friends. She lived in shelters. Well,
yeah. She had a -- she couch-surfed.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. She lived in -- and
I set her up a number of times, and then she would get
evicted, you know, whatever, so...

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Did she come visit you
all...

MS. KATHY KING: I’m sorry?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Did she visit you at
all?

MS. KATHY KING: Oh yes. We had weekly
contact.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. Oh, and more. When
-- I mean, when she was in hospital, it would be my
regular. But, when she was sort of on the street, we would
have weekly contact, and that was -- so that was kind of a
standing agreement, that I would try and meet with her once
a week, and we would have supper, and I would -- you know,
well, often I ended up taking her to healthcare
appointments. If she needed groceries, I’d buy her
groceries. If she needed clothes, I’d buy her clothes. I
very seldom gave her money. We would -- yeah. So, we had
-- we had regular weekly contact through that period. Yes.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: And, during those
moments when you would see her ---

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: --- did you notice any
improvements maybe, or did you see any, like, any issues
that were not there before?

MS. KATHY KING: No, it was cyclical. It
was cyclical.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. So, when she was
heavily into drugs, her behaviour became more erratic.
And, when she was in hospital for a while and then her
psychosis would clear and then she would be reasonably normal for a well. And then depending which friend she was living with or what she was doing -- yeah. So, really, there was not a -- it was not a straight line. It was very cyclical, a lot of ups and downs.

So, and then -- I’m just going back here. So, she disappeared in August of 1997, and she was missing a month before she was found. So, I guess I can get into it now, because a number of people have talked about how difficult it is to report their loved ones missing, and I experienced that just shockingly, because I had phoned the police a number of times saying, you know, this is who I am. You know, my daughter is missing, assuming that they made a note of that or something.

And, I got various responses, you know, everything from, “We’ll put out an APB if we see her”, “We’ll tell her you’re looking for”, to “Do you know how many people go missing everyday?” “No, I have no idea. I’m only calling about one.” Oh, call the -- try the -- “have you tried the hospitals?” I said, “Well, yes. No, I would think if an unidentified person was brought into a hospital, wouldn’t they be contacting the police?”

So, I got these nonsensical put-off responses. And then, finally, about -- I think it was about a week later after my first call, I phoned one day
and I said, “I’d like to speak to Missing Persons.” And, they put me through, and I said who I am, and I said, “I’d like to check to and see what response there has been on my daughter’s file?” And, he said, “There is no file.” And, I said, “What do you mean there’s no file? I’ve talked to you people several times this week.” He says, “There’s no file.” I said, “Well, I want there to be a file. What do I have to do for there to be a file?” So, he said, “Well, you have to phone back to somebody else,” blah, blah, blah. “You have to fill out a report.” I said, “Okay. So, I’ll do that.”

So, I phoned somebody else and, you know, did all the steps that he said, and then I got a file number. And so, then, I phoned back again, assuming that there would be some sort of proactive action. And, I said, “Okay, I have a file number. This is who I am. I have a file number. I want to know what happens next?” He says, “Now we wait for a body.” And, I said, “You’re kidding me. Like, you’re kidding me.” And, he said, “No, and now we wait for a body. If a body shows up, we have somebody to,” -- you know, “we have a name.”

And so, that was all they were prepared to do in 1997, and I did not believe that was racial. I believed that was just the inadequacy of the police at that time, because -- well, yes, because -- well, yeah.
MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Because why?

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, I mean -- I beg your pardon?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Inadequacy of the police?

MS. KATHY KING: Yes. It was -- it was the police response. Even in spite of Vancouver, that was the police response, “We don’t investigate anything unless there’s evidence of a crime, and when you don’t have a body, there’s no evidence of a crime. People have the right to go missing,” blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. Like, nothing. Nothing. Absolutely nothing. So, that was in 1997.

So, I was left on hold, so I did the things that, yeah, we’ve heard about that I thought the police should be doing. I made a Missing Persons. I took them around. I talked to various agencies. Like, I took my posters around. I phoned. I drove around the streets. You know, I searched in my own way. I really didn’t know what to do. And then one morning, September 1st, I heard on the news when my radio came on in the morning that an unidentified body had been found.

So, I got up and I had the paper delivered, and the picture that you see on the first page is the picture that was on the front page of the paper that day of
a man in a white body suit carrying -- or a man in white -- yeah, white body suits carrying a white body bag from the field.

So, I phoned back and said, you know, “This is who I am. I understand you have a body that was found.” You know, “My daughter is still missing,” and at that point, they hadn’t made the connection, but of course they took the information, asked where her dental records could be obtained, and by that evening, they came back to me and confirmed that, in fact, it was her.

So, then, from then on, the police were very responsive. Now, the difference is that I had placed my missing -- or I tried to place. My missing person report was with the Edmonton City police. She was found outside the City of Edmonton, so the RCMP were responsible, and I found the RCMP at the time to be very responsive, much more so than the Edmonton City police did.

So, I have really nothing bad to say about the RCMP. But, I mean, that’s the rule. You have to place a missing report where a person disappears, and then where they’re found determines who coordinates the investigation. So, that’s -- I mean, we’ve heard reflections of that already in the last couple of days.

So, that’s my story in a nutshell. And then from there, I went on to -- I have 12 recommendations,
which I’ve taken the time to outline. But, before I do
that, I guess is there anything more that you want to know
about ---

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Yes.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: I think what would be
helpful for the Commission to know is -- and I know it’s
not easy to talk about, but about the -- about the
disappearance itself.

MS. KATHY KING: Right. Right.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: About the murder.

MS. KATHY KING: Right.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Did you ever get the -
- did you ever get to identify, to walk into the police
station and actually see the body and identify ---

MS. KATHY KING: No, I did not.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: I asked about it, and they
advised me not to. I mean, I could have overridden that,
but then I went back, and I read the article in the paper,
and the article said, “almost skeletal”. So, I thought I
didn’t want to see almost skeletal.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay. Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: There’s no point. Thank
you. So, I did not. No.
MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: So, I ---

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Did anyone ever tell you under what circumstances it happened?

MS. KATHY KING: Well, they don’t really know, because -- no, nobody knows. Nobody knows. So, I got the autopsy report, and this was before the police. I think I was probably, if it had been later, the police would have got it first. But, at the time, people were just starting to disappear.

So, anyway, I had no trouble getting the autopsy report, and really, there’s not -- you know, I mean, there’s not that much, because -- yeah. I mean, you know, they talk about insect bites and, you know, things like that, and one would assume that there was -- I mean, yeah. We did -- you know, you’re getting into anthropological evidence.

So, anyway, the police were very concerned that I not release any, what they call, hold-back information. So, presumably, the autopsy report, which really didn’t say that much, was potentially hold-back information, so that there may have been some circumstances around the autopsy report that only we know, such as what she was wearing, you know, for example, would have been known only to the person who left her there.
So, I have not, to this day, swear to God, never disclosed any autopsy information, and they were very, very concerned the first few years, it seemed like, because I started talking, and I started talking to media, and I started talking to lots of people, and they were very -- I don’t know. They didn’t believe that I know when to hold back information, I guess, but I said, “No. Okay. I know. I’ll hold back information. I won’t disclose any of that.”

And, I received a number of tips, and I’ve never disclosed any of the tips. So, any tip I ever got, I forwarded immediately to the investigating officers, and I have not talked about any of the tips I’ve ever received. So, as far as I know, those are the only possible things I could disclose, and I have not done that.

So, I have talked about my experience, I have talked about her challenges, and I have talked about the -- my extreme disappointment in the way my case was handled 20 years ago, because I don’t think any parent or anyone should ever be treated with that kind of disrespect, regardless of their, you know. So, I don’t think that’s a racist thing. I just think that’s a lack of sensitivity and training on behalf of the police.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: So, was there ever any investigation into the murderer or the perpetrator? Anyone
MS. KATHY KING: I have no idea, because I can appreciate that a lot of that, they told me they had -- they talked to lots of people. They said she had lots of friends, which I knew. A lot of people on the street knew her. So, they apparently got lots of statements, but I mean, of course, I’ve never been privy to them. No. And, I appreciate that, too, until the court goes to case [sic], the police information is confidential.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay. Did they ever come to talk to you, ask you questions about that?

MS. KATHY KING: Yes. The RCMP were very good. Yeah. They were very good. As I say, I have no fault with the RCMP. Yeah, and I mean, it’s been 20 years. So, the contact has been off and on. But, they were at our -- oh my gosh. They were -- frequently. Yeah. They were frequently in touch, and that was even before Project KARE. And then Project KARE came about 15 years ago. So, then, the Project KARE guys were at our place -- oh, they were almost family. They were -- yeah.

So, they came to our place lots. Yeah. So, they were very, very good, you know, when Project KARE started. And then with, you know, my volunteer work with CEASE, which is the Centre to End All Sexual Exploitation, and because we have been working with a lot of the missing
and murdered women and their families, and we’ve had
rallies, and we’ve had memorial services, and we’ve done a
lot of work with Project KARE.

And then Project KARE eventually developed
victim services, their own victim services unit, which was
wonderful. And so, they’ve had a number of people filling
that position. Some have been more responsive than others,
but that’s the way bureaucracy works.

So, yes, as I say, they’ve been frequently
in touch. Less regularly as time goes by, but -- and then
as the positions have changed, some people have been more
responsive than others. But, for the most part, I have no
complaints against the RCMP.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** And, I would like to know,
but I know they can’t tell me. Yeah.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay. So, you would
like to get the information on where the investigation has
led, at what stage it is today. Would it help you for
closure or in this healing journey? Is this something that
would be helpful to you, to have access to this
information?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Well, I know that I can’t.
So, I mean, to say it would be helpful to me is, I don’t
think, a fair -- I mean, I would love to -- I would love to
have a couple of days on the RCMP computer, but I know that
I can’t because -- and I’ve been to a number of courts.
I’ve been to a number of cases of other -- you know,
there’s very few solve rates. We know that as well from
missing and murdered women.

So, on the few cases that I have been to,
the defense attorney will ask the prosecutor, like, how
many suspects there were? And, they will -- the defence
will then use that as an argument in support of their --
you know, the person that’s accused to say, well, you know,
you’re saying that -- you know, why did you arrest Joe when
you just testified that you were actively investigating
eight other suspects, you know?

So, I mean, I can understand why the police
keep that information pretty close, because they have to be
very clear before they charge someone. And, really, I
mean, I can understand that they don’t want me to know who
the eight main suspects were, however many there were, or
if they do still have. I mean -- so I don’t know.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: I don’t know if there is a
suspect. I believe, just from what they’ve told me, I
believe there was a suspect, but they couldn’t give me a
name, of course, and they’ve obviously never been able to
get enough evidence to charge anyone.
MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: So, yeah. So, I mean, I would like -- yes. So, I mean, ideally, I would like to see someone come to justice.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: And, I sort of hope that happens before I die, although as more time goes by, I’m thinking, like, do I really want to leave my nursing home to go to a murder trial? I don’t know. I would like -- I would like just to know that society is safe from that one person. I mean, I would like to see. And, even if it was a deathbed confession, I would like to know, you know, what it was resolved.

Now, closure, I don’t believe it would change my life other than knowing, I mean, because what I have done is taken my grief and tried to, you know, channel it into positive energy to work for changes for everybody who shares the same kind of vulnerabilities that my daughter shared.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: So, in terms of whether there’s ever a conviction, it won’t change my life, but it might change lives for other people. It might make society safer knowing someone was off the streets.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: And, out of this
knowledge, how do you think the Commission can help future
generations from having their children, their
grandchildren, go through the same that Cara has went?

MS. KATHY KING: Well, then, I guess that’s
where we get into the recommendations.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Yes.

MS. KATHY KING: So ---

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Would you like to
share them with us?


So, my recommendations were sort of broken into two parts,
and the first seven -- yes, seven, were recommendations I
developed well before the inquiry, and these were sort of
social challenges that face vulnerable young people.

And so, the first one I noted was learning
disabilities, and because as her deterioration continued,
she was assessed as having borderline intelligence, which
was kind of frustrating in that if she had been assessed as
a few IQ points lower, she would have -- could have been
declared a dependent adult. But, because of those few IQ
points, she was considered, like, legally responsible for
her own actions, which was really, really unfair.

So, I believe there’s a lot of people fall
into that, that grey category. So, that is something.
And, again, I mean, this is bigger than -- this is bigger
than Indigenous, but it’s something that I think needs -- so anything the inquiry can do to support this would be wonderful.

There needs to be some sort of continuum of response for young adults that are sort of, you know, not quite dependent but not quite independent. So, we live in a black and white society for services in that way, and that is -- so I believe there needs to be more work done in that area.

Neurological disorders. As we’re distinguishing between learning, and there may be an overlap, because there has been a lot of work done with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. Now, I never drank, and yet, my daughter acted as if she was an FASD child. So, I believe there is some genetic influence there. It could have come from either side, because there certainly was addictions on both sides of my family and his family.

And so, whether or not -- and so, kids who get FASD support have to be diagnosed, and I just think the diagnostic criteria are too strict, and that there’s a whole bunch of people that kind of fall into that area that need the same kind of services. And so, that whole thing needs to be expanded. So, that’s one of my recommendations.

Social deficits, is what I’m calling it, and
that is that people who identify -- who struggle with self-esteem and identity are going to have challenges dealing with their society, however it is. So, there needs to be so much more mental health support. And, I guess what we also know is that there can be additional challenges faced by ethnic minorities within a larger society, and we certainly had that in the last two days, that there needs to be more mental health services developed.

Addictions, there just needs to be so much work. There needs to be so much more support for people who are dealing with addictions, which includes housing, which includes rehab. It’s just -- yeah. And then I quoted Gabor Maté here, who says, “When there is addiction, look for pain.”

So, we know that a large number of people every year fall into addiction from recreational use, from experimentation. And so, there just needs to be so much more work around addictive services. And, I mean, I could go into the how’s, but I won’t, because these are very general, very general recommendations.

And then I’ve been dealing with -- oh yeah, and then safe -- I’ve been talking a lot with a friend who still has an addictive child. And so, I was just thinking with all the talk about safe injection sites, where do these people go to sleep? And so, my friend has been
dealing with her child, who is an addict, banging on her door to come in to sleep.

And, of course, the -- whatever the --
what’s the word? How difficult it is as a parent to say, “No, you can’t come in.” You know, “I don’t care if you’re high and homeless. You can’t put my house at risk.” And, we as society don’t seem to offer a lot of other choices, you know? I mean, there is Hope Mission that does have -- that does let people come in and sleep when they’re high, but it’s something that really needs -- I don’t know. The whole idea of addiction support needs a lot of work.

And then mental illness. So, you can see how all these things layer, and what tends to happen is that, you know, if you’re -- like as I said, if you’re -- you can’t get mental health services if you’re addicted. You can’t get addictive services if you’re mentally ill, you know? And so, there’s so many exclusion criteria.

And, I understand that the more complex a person is, the more difficult it is to receive resources for them. But, I think we need to continually expand those resources so that there are -- and preventative things can happen. And then -- oh yeah, and then -- oh, I’ve got two more. Yeah, pardon me.

Homelessness, which is another complication. So, we’ve got a number of young people wandering around the
city who are experiencing any number of those or any combination of those vulnerabilities who are homeless because they don’t want to check in their needle and turn in at 8:00 at night, or 9:00 at night, or whatever the check-in time is at the women’s emergency shelter. And so, if you want to stay out and party, you can’t check in at 2:00 in the morning. So, then, you’re left without a home. And then incarceration as well, because two sides to that. I mean, I certainly believe that society needs to be protected from a lot of people, and you know, the unnamed offenders who walk among us. However, for the vulnerable people who are -- seem to go through this just whole rotating door of misdemeanours, and one of the challenges that my daughter had was that, you know, so she would be charged with -- oh, say she’d be seen with track marks. So, she would be charged with violating a -- what do they call it? Violating probation.

So, she’d be charged one day, and then she would have an appearance, like, two months later, and then there’d be, like -- you know, so I mean anybody that’s familiar with the court system knows that, like, a charge can drag on for 18 months, 2 years, 3 years sometimes. And so, she would have a charge from one day. I would go to court with her six months later. I’d have to determine, first of all, whether she was mentally fit to attend court
the day of her appearance, and then if she was, then I had
to sort of go back to find out -- so over this course of
time, she had multiple misdemeanours.

Then I had to try and figure out if she had
been mentally competent at the time of the misdemeanour,
because most of the time she wasn’t. I mean, she was
charged with assault when she was held in hospital without
medication, as an example.

So, this is interesting. Okay. She was --
her doctor had prescribed anti-psychotics, which for the
most part were effective, except then it was one of the
times she found out she was pregnant. So, her doctor
withdrew her anti-psychotic medication for fear of fetal
damage, you know?

So, then, of course, she went into a
psychotic episode. So, then, she’s admitted to hospital,
and they wouldn’t treat her with medication until she
agreed to have an abortion. So, then -- and while she’s
waiting -- so, she’s held in hospital, no treatment,
waiting for an abortion, and I don’t think that was racist
either. And, when she was finally -- when she had her
abortion, then she was put back on her medication, and then
she eventually recovered and was discharged again.

So, that, I just could not believe that that
happened, you know? And, I mean, do I want to protect
fetal rights? Well, of course. But, I mean, at what -- at what cost? And, how could the hos -- like, how was that a criminal offence? I mean, that was eventually stayed, but nevertheless, we had to go through all these hearings and appearances and whatever for about -- oh, I don’t know, a year and a half before the charges were eventually stayed, because if she hadn’t showed up, then that would have been another non-appearance charge.

And so, it was just, you know, this whole circus of trying to deal with all these other things, as well as these multiple nuisances. And, I say nuisance because I do not believe she was a criminal. I do not believe she was malicious. And, yet, she was continually charged. And, again, I don’t believe it was racist, but then sometimes I wonder. Like, was there -- yeah, you know, I really -- I don’t think so, but sometimes I wonder.

Yeah, anyway. So, that was -- that was my first seven. And so, then, sort of this is more -- and those were just -- those seven came about as talks that I was asked to give, kind of, years ago, when I started speaking about my daughter’s case, and it did seem to capture a fair amount of public interest.

And so, I tried to make sense of her story, because I didn’t want to stay stuck in it. I wanted to move it forward, even though those are very, very broad
recommendations, and there’s a lot of work required on each one.

So, then, the dynamic -- the inquiry’s specific dynamics, which I already talked about, missing persons, there needs to be a compassionate, consistent response across Canada to missing persons, and I just can’t emphasize that enough, because what happened to me should never happen to anyone. And, now I know that the Edmonton Police have developed protocols since then, or have improved protocols. The RCMP now have a missing persons unit. Like, who would have thought that they didn’t for the first 200 years? But, now they have one.

So, there have been slow -- there have been slow steps happening. I do not believe there’s a consistent response across Canada, which I really think there should be. I’m not sure if police jurisdictions even talk to each other about what their missing person protocol is. I learned yesterday for the first time myself that there is a Missing Persons Act in Alberta, which I didn’t even know existed but, apparently, it’s only a couple of years old. So, I have to learn about that.

So, yeah, I just cannot stress that strongly enough. And then tied in with that is support for victims of violence and families of missing. And, again, we’re very fortunate in Edmonton, because we’ve had Project KARE.
We’ve had the victim services unit attached to Project KARE. We’ve -- because of a lot of our -- well, lobbying, I would say, we have a victims of homicide support group that was a grassroots movement. There’s been a couple of them developed in Edmonton.

Through various lobbying, we now have better response from the Edmonton City Police. We’ve had CEASE, the Centre to End All Sexual Exploitation for over 20 years now that’s been doing a lot of work with survivors and family members.

Yeah. So, I think Edmonton, in a lot of ways, has developed a lot of prototype services that could be developed. I don’t know to what extent they’re developed across Canada, but ---

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Well, that is something that I wanted ---

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yeah. Yeah.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** --- to actually ask you ---

**MS. KATHY KING:** Oh, sure.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** --- to follow up on this. It sounds like Project KARE and other support groups set up here and Edmonton do foresee -- or would you recommend having them across Canada?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Oh absolutely.
MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Like, chapters?

MS. JUANITA MURPHY: Yeah, they’re called Pro KARE now.


MS. KATHY KING: Is that what they’re called? I didn’t even know that.

MS. JUANITA MURPHY: Yeah, they just changed it.

MS. KATHY KING: Okay.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: There you go.

MS. JUANITA MURPHY: Yeah, they did.

MS. KATE QUINN: Proactive.

MS. JUANITA MURPHY: Proactive KARE.

MS. KATHY KING: Oh okay. Well, because Project -- like, it’s no longer project status, and I know that, but I mean, they were called Project KARE for 10 years. They dissolved their project status. They developed the missing persons unit, the historical homicide unit, and was there a third one? I’m not sure.

But, anyway, what was Project KARE has now -- you know ---

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Expanded.

MS. KATHY KING: --- fulfilled its project status and has disseminated into new initiatives, and they’re all good. Yeah. And so, I mean, Alberta was -- I
mean, it was unfortunate that we had the majority of missing and murdered women, but it was fortunate that we had the benefit of all the work that Project KARE did.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** As far as I understand, you still receive care from Pro KARE? 

**MS. KATHY KING:** Oh, yeah. Absolutely.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** They’re still involved.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** And so, I don’t -- I don’t think they’ve branched across Canada much, but they’ve done great work in Edmonton, in Alberta, and I think it really needs to be recognized and recommended that, you know, those services ---

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay. I’ll make a note of this.

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yeah. Yeah. Continue across Canada.

Domestic violence, I mean, you know, people have written books. It’s just that we know that -- we know that it happens everywhere. And, certainly, I’ve met a lot of Indigenous people who have been impacted by domestic violence. So, that -- you know, I just won’t say anything more about that, because people have been talking about
domestic violence for 30 years.

The other point that I really do want to add is that sexual exploitation is so prevalent, predominant, and so many of the women have been -- were related to high-risk lifestyles, which means that they were sexually exploited, and that -- other than the media sensationalizing that when bodies have been found, there hasn’t been a lot of work done on -- no, I shouldn’t say that because we did get new legislation in November of 2014. So, I can’t say that work hasn’t been done.

We’ve got new legislation, which the interim report did not address, I must add, that talks about the protection of communities and exploited persons. So, we do have federal legislation that is intending to make a difference. The provinces and the municipalities for the most part have ignored it.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: If you could specify which legislation you’re talking about? Because you said that the inquiry did not mention it in the ---

MS. KATHY KING: In the interim report.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: --- interim report.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Which specific legislation?

MS. KATHY KING: The protection of
communities and exploited persons.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. You’re welcome.

And, I’m going to mention that again later. So, what we know, I mean, everybody here at this table knows that empowering women really needs to deal with preventing sexual exploitation. And, you know, that includes awareness, curbing demand, educating men, and I’ve submitted this already. So, I mean, it is -- it is somewhere, and I can -- yeah, I can leave another copy here, I guess, if you want.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Or we can make a photocopy of this.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. Yeah, okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You can keep it, because I think she sent me one.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay, thank you.

MS. KATHY KING: I didn’t leave it specifically. Anyway. Okay. The Commissioners have it anyway.

So, there’s a whole -- you know, there’s -- I mean, that in itself could be a commission. You know, it could be an inquiry into dealing with sexual exploitation.
It’s a challenge. It’s a worldwide challenge, and there are a few countries around the world that have started to meet what we call a Nordic model that are starting to deal with it as a consumer problem, not as a -- you know, not sinful women or whatever it is, you know?

So, in my mind, I mean, it’s totally a consumer problem. We have to look at the causes. Why -- how did it become a consumer -- you know, what -- yeah. Anyway. That’s just so big that I won’t even get into it now. Okay, I’ve got three more.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, yeah.

MS. KATHY KING: That’s okay, we’re not in a rush.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: No, we are not in a rush.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Take your time there, Kathy. Yeah, you’ve got all day.

MS. KATHY KING: Economic and social equality, I didn’t even -- I can’t even speak to that, because I don’t know enough about it. But, I just know -- oh yeah. What I did say is what I do know is that growing up poor on the farm was humiliating, but somehow, growing up poor on the farm, I always had the hope that education and employment could provide me an escape to a better life.

And, what I’ve heard and what we know about
so many of the Indigenous communities around Canada is that poverty is a fact of life for them, and there doesn’t seem to be that hope, that at least I grew up with it, that there was life beyond. And, you know, that if you worked hard and whatever that there was hope of a better life.

And then I quoted Jean Vanier who said, “The fruit of humiliation is either depression or violence,” so if you’re not able to have your humiliation kind of transform, that you do -- you either, you know, close in on yourself or you act out. And so, I just said I cannot imagine the indignity of being treated as a second-class citizen because of race. And, I mean, again, I just referred back to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission because, you know, they spent seven years on it, so I’m going to spend seven minutes and we won’t even go there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I love you. That was good.

MS. KATHY KING: And then the other thing is -- I mentioned is judicial monitoring, and I think they’ll get around to addressing that. At least I certainly hope so, because there have been a couple of judges -- well, at least one called to account recently, and he got disbarred, eh? That guy ---

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

MS. KATHY KING: The knees together guy.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: On the subject, keep your knees together.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: To the victim.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. I mean, he’s got lots of publicity. And then in Alberta, of course, we have the Cindy Gladue file -- the Cindy Gladue case which, through Muriel -- well, I don’t know. Muriel Stanley Venne has taken full credit for it, but I think her and a number of other people have been successful in having that decision overruled. I mean, that was where -- are you familiar with Cindy Gladue?

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Yes.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. She’s a lady that bled to death from a vaginal tear, and the judge said that there was no evidence that she hadn’t consented to violent sex, as if anyone would agree to have their vagina torn.

So, anyway, that was -- you know, the decision has been appealed. It’s going to trial again. And -- oh yeah. Okay. So, and I mean, I just know from anecdotal evidence that the defence lawyers were using derogatory and stigmatizing language, and not just them. I mean, I’ve been in other court cases, too. The defence lawyers are very subtle sometimes, where they just kind of slide these things in and it’s like, you know. Anyway.
And so, really, there needs to be more consistent, conscientious, judicial monitoring of the attitudes and language used by defence lawyers, if not judges.

So, my final recommendation, and then I’ll add two more that -- my original -- the final of my original recommendations was that I would like to see public recognition of all the missing and murdered women. I have been extremely frustrated that everything that has been developed for the last seven years is confidential, and this is just, like, the pre-inquiry stuff is now all confidential.

So, the 2010 Sisters in Spirit report listed 582 names, confidential. Maryanne Pearce, who wrote a dissertation for her doctorate, named “An Awkward Silence”, was the first database that was public information, a private person. Like, and it’s like, people -- private people have to keep coming forward.

So, she actually came up with over 3,000 names. And, some people have criticized her that her information wasn’t accurate, whatever. I know how hard it is to create accurate information, because I’ve been doing it for 20 years. But, it had to be a private person that came out with the first public database.

The 2013 police report that listed 117 women, confidential; 164 missing, confidential. So, nobody
knows if their loved ones are counted or not, are mentioned or not. It’s anybody’s guess.

Also, I think it’s important to look at the representative percentages, and this was not my initiative. This came from the Sisters in Spirit. So, for example, if we go with the number of 1,017, if that number were extrapolated to the population of Canada, it would be 27,000 women missing across Canada.

So, you know, we have to get the attention of Canada somehow, and if 27,000 women were missing across Canada, we would like to think that people would be paying attention. And, yet, that is the impact on the Aboriginal community. It’s as if, you know, there was 27,000 women across Canada ---

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And not ---

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. The CBC in 2015 did posts, too. And so, it was interesting that a reporter from the CBC phoned me back in 2014 or something and said, “So, who are the 164 people that are,” -- oh, no, what was it? “Who are the unsolved pieces,” or something, and I said, “Nobody knows. Nobody knows because it’s all confidential.” So, good for them.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Was Cara on -- is Cara on the list?

MS. KATHY KING: Yes. She’s been listed.
Yeah. Oh, and I’ve got this. So, she was listed. She’s been listed all along, and this is from July 24th, 2017. The CBC recognized her. So, I was just about ready to give up, and then I thought, oh my gosh, there she is. So, the CBC, she’s become a poster child for the CBC. And so, she’s listed as one of them, you know. And so, that’s one of the collages that was done by CBC. And, everybody is unnamed, but I thought it’s a sign to keep going, so I did.

And then in 2016, the IAAW finally listed some names. They only -- they were able to recover 997, but at least they got them, and they got some. And then what, of course, has been so frustrating for everybody involved, including the Commissioners, is that the 2,000 people that participated in the pre-inquiry process are now considered confidential, because Carolyn Bennett didn’t think to get a waiver signed by the people that participate that their identifying information could be forwarded.

So, the ceremonial baskets were probably -- I don’t know what was in them, but I mean, they certainly could have included the names of the first 2,000 people who participated, and they didn’t.

So, that was my original presentation.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

MS. KATHY KING: After I read the report, I was quite -- I’ll just take another five minutes, if I may?
MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Of course.

MS. KATHY KING: So, after I read the interim report, like, four days ago, I was very, very, very disappointed. So, I have five more points. Oh, no, I don’t. I don’t have five more points. I have -- no, I only have one more point, and then I just have information about addendums.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: What are your thoughts about the interim report?

MS. KATHY KING: Well, for the most part, I could have written it. It was consistent -- yeah. Like, so there wasn’t -- there were very few surprises. I was -- yes, I was impressed. I was impressed with it. I’m impressed with Marion’s sensitivity. Yeah, it was -- you know, it was very well written. I thought it was -- no, it’s not here. We don’t have a copy of it. It’s 110 pages. It’s available on the site.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, yeah, you were saying that.

MS. KATHY KING: I printed it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

MS. KATHY KING: But, I didn’t bring it with me, because I just find it hard reading 110 pages on screen. It is -- yeah. It was well written except for -- I was -- there was -- of 110 pages, there was less than a
quarter page on sexual exploitation. And, to me, sexual
exploitation is -- underlies so much of the prejudicial
treatment of the -- you know, again, it’s women in society
have been treated poorly. Indigenous women among women in
society are treated even more poorly. And, how that
somehow only got a quarter of a page attention, I don’t
know.

So, that was -- yeah. So, I just said,
yeah, I would like to draw the inquiry’s attention to my --
what I listed as consideration number 11, but at least I
gave it -- I mean, it was -- it was, you know -- I, too,
only gave it a quarter page, but that was out of four
pages, not out of 110, because -- and the other thing that
disappointed me is that it referred to the Bedford
decision.

Now, the Bedford decision -- and you can
correct me if I misinterpret it, because Kate is more of a
legal expert than I am, but my interpretation of the
Bedford decision, it’s women who are protesting change in
the prostitution laws that is going to take away from their
alleged safety. Like, so they don’t want there to be a law
against communication, because that -- the Bedford decision
allows people to engage in sexual exploitation more easily;
is that fair to say? It facilitates.

And so, I’m thinking, like, why would that
be referenced if we’re talking about abuse and prejudice against Indigenous women? Why would the Bedford decision be quoted? Especially when the Criminal Code has been amended with the protection of community and exploitative persons which specifically addresses objectification and commodification?

So, for whatever reason, and I don’t know who wrote that little section. I assume Marion had the final sign off on it, but I just think that is just such a glaring omission, and that -- you know, whatever their point is just needs to be expanded and just needs to be -- just needs to be expanded, because it almost sounded like sexual exploitation was dismissed, because it went over it so fast.

And so, I just added that it’s been well established that in poverty and minority populations around the world are targeted for sexual exploitation. I mean, it is a racist -- sexual exploitation is racist around the world, not just Indigenous, but everywhere where there is impoverished and minority populations.

And then the other thing that the inquiry stated, that in some cases we won’t have a final answer, but we will at least have multiple truths. And so, what I said is it must be acknowledged at least as a multiple truth if you’re going to sort of -- I don’t even know why
they would embrace it for decision, but at least you have
to recognize the other side of it, that many women consider
the purchase of sexual services a violation of inherent
dignity and respect. And, the vulnerability of Indigenous
women from all of the other dynamics that we’ve discussed
puts them at increased risk for exploitation within
Canadian society.

So, yeah, anyway, I just, you know, need to
jump up and down and say ---

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** That’s okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** --- that that needs to be
expanded. And then I said my truth adopts a Nordic model
that commercialized sexual exploitation is a human rights
and gender equality violation. The demand for commercial
sex must be addressed. Shame must be removed from
victimized women, and a range of exit services offered.

Well, when sexual exploitation is considered
within the underlying continuum of historic violence
against women, the focus of intervention becomes education,
awareness, empowerment through economic equality and
legislative protection. And then I say women -- sacred
women deserve nothing less, because that’s what the report
was called, “Women are Sacred”, and my sincere hope is the
inquiry will support that position.

So, yeah. So, no, the rest of it is just
about the work that I have already done, which includes —
I’ve developed a database of over 150 names of women just
from northern Alberta ——

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: --- who have been murdered
and who have been —— my database is developed from public
information. So, there’s no ——

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Oh, it’s —— okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Do you also have a
copy of it ——

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: I’ll give it to you,
girlfriend, because Kathy can hook me up and get another
one.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you very much.

MS. KATHY KING: So, and then as I have been
— oh, and that one might have a few notes on it. We
should just double check. That one doesn’t.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay, that’s good.

MS. KATHY KING: Oh yeah, the one with the
paperclips on, I’ve been writing in ——

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: I gave it back.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. No, that’s okay.
Yeah. Mufty will give you hers.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** We can prepare those documents that you ---

**MS. KATHY KING:** No, this one -- this one doesn’t have writing on it. Yeah. So, I’ve presented that. Oh, yes. And then, also -- yeah, I’ll put this on record just in case somebody misses it.

There was a lady, Amber O’Hara, from Toronto, and I can’t remember how I found out about her, but she died in 2011, and she was also working on a similar one. She created missingnativewomen.org and it’s closed now, and I haven’t been able to find out what happened to it.

So, I think it would be worthwhile, and I doubt if they’ll do it, but it would be lovely if they would ---

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** What is the name again? Could you spell it?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Missingnativewomen.org.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:**

Missingnativewomen.org?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yeah, and it was produced or created by Amber O’Hara who died in 2011. And, I just think it’s a shame that her documentation has been lost. So, I don’t know how or if someone could find it, but I
Kathy King
(Caralyn Aubrey King)

would really, really like to see it found, if they have any research money.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did she die of natural causes?

MS. KATHY KING: Yes. As far as I know, she did. Yes. Yes. But, it’s her documentation that’s lost. If you go to her site, it just says “closed”.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I remember that site.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. And, she was a healthcare worker who just wrote down stories as she travelled around, presumably Ontario, talking to people. And so, she started her own informal investigation.

Now, I know the inquiry is looking at qualitative reports rather than quantitative reports. But, nevertheless, in the last two days, we’ve heard of people that aren’t even on my list because they weren’t officially considered murdered.

So -- oh yeah. The other thing. Okay. So, the four themes -- the five themes that I sort of drew from my data, which is really interesting, and it kind of reinforces all of the points I made, but this is just anecdotal themes from anecdotal names, sexual exploitation. And, I just -- again, like, it’s so obvious that I can’t imagine that it’s not emphasized more.
And, why do we know it is sexual exploitation? Because the women are found naked, partially clothed and/or dismembered. And so, those aren’t just -- those aren’t just domestic violence murders. They’re -- you know, there’s some really perverse stuff going on, even though one of the reports I read said that, well, women sometimes -- or people sometimes remove their clothes if they’re dying of hypothermia. I thought, yeah, well, that might explain some of the winter ones, but I doubt it very much. But, there’s that. Over and over and over again, women are found naked, women are found naked, women are found partially clothed. And so, you know there’s something more going on.

The long delays from when the women are seen to when their bodies are found, and if you just kind of glance over my stats, you can see there’s weeks, years, months; a terrible, terrible amount of time. And, consistently, there’s frequently discrepancy as to if and when they were reported missing, and I totally understand that, because I went through that, and I don’t know what today -- to this date if the police say there was a missing persons report filed.

The other very tragic theme is women struggling with addictions and not able to care for their own children, because so many of -- most of the women
murdered were mothers, but when you read into the stories more, most of them weren’t looking after their own children. So, a terrible tragedy there.

A surprising number of murder/suicides, I noticed those don’t get a lot of public attention, but there as I was -- as I was sort of reviewing some of my stats, I thought, oh my gosh, like, yeah, we don’t hear about that. So, I mean, the -- and those are mostly women murdered by their partners.

And, you know, so then there’s a double shame. You know, there’s a shame of, you know, both families suffer. And then domestic violence. And, again, a surprising number of women killed by partners, friends or family members, and that’s very tragic, too. So, I can understand why those aren’t getting a lot of public attention, but it just illustrates that dysfunction or the pain or whatever you call it is so rampant.

Yeah. And then it sort of comes back around to sort of how my situation of the absentee father. So, like, what has happened that families have -- you know, that that violence has just permeated the families? It’s so sad.

So, what I said is, unfortunately, these stories indicate that many women are at risk, both inside and outside their homes, and that’s -- as I reviewed my own
data, that’s what came to me, is that it’s -- yeah. You know, we know that the media blames the sensational, but there’s so much more that’s going on.

Yeah. The names, we can see how long -- yeah. So, my database includes a few non-Indigenous women, but -- and they’re noted, but that’s -- she’ll have it. But, they’re noted, and I just included them just to sort of emphasize that it’s not just an Indigenous issue.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Is this database available online?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Not yet, but it will be.

Yeah.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay. So, there will be a website?

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yeah, I’m developing a website.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** And so, it will be there. And, as I say, I keep making minor corrections. Every time I think I’m done, I think -- like, I just noticed today there was -- we were at the hearing. And so, I’m not sure. I have it listed as October 13th in one place and October 20th in another. I’ll remember who it is.

So, as I’m -- you know, every time I think it’s done, I find another little discrepancy. So, the
advantage of publishing it online is if other people note errors, I can change them. So, that’s, you know, that’s why I had decided -- I had contemplated how to publish, but then I thought online, I can make corrections. So, that’s what I’m planning to do and I’m just working on finishing my website, and hopefully it will be ready in early 2018.

And, what else? No, I talked about the unsolved cases. CBC is adding to it. I did a glossary of the CBC website in 2015, and since then, I did -- there was 242 names, and now it’s up to 306, plus another 34 where the investigations are closed, contrary to family wishes. So, there’s been, like, almost a hundred names added since 2015. So, CBC is still on it, which is good to know.

And then, also, yeah, this doesn’t matter, but in the spirit of reciprocity, I presented all of the Commissioners yesterday with a gift, which includes all this information, so a copy of what you will get, plus the book, a book. And, I have an extra copy if you would like one as well. It is paid for, and it’s a book about a woman who survives sexual exploitation.

It’s not an Indigenous woman, because I know Marion, in the report, talked about, you know, trying to sort of stick with Indigenous stories. I felt this story was important, even though it -- it was important enough because it’s a universal experience, and then I quoted
another friend who said of her abuse, “I knew I was female long before I knew I was Indigenous.” So, that was her experience growing up, is that -- yeah.

So, I think we can learn from people who have articulated sexual exploitation experiences from other cultures, and because we’re looking for the common ground, not the differences. And so, that’s a book that has been -- I’ve taken it upon myself to distribute it to a number of people, a number of politicians across Alberta, Canada and Edmonton, community leaders, anybody that expresses an interest gets a book.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** That’s been my personal mission.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** You said the Commissioners, they already have a copy of it?

**MS. KATHY KING:** They do.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Marion Buller -- okay.

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yes, they do. Yes.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Qajaq, you gave them all ---

**MS. KATHY KING:** I gave them all personally, and Marion took one from Michèle, yes.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay, perfect.

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yes. So, they’ve been
Kathy King
(Caralyn Aubrey King)

delivered. And, that’s it.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Is there anything else?

MS. KATHY KING: I don’t know.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: How would you like, for example, the Commission to honour or commemorate your daughter?

MS. KATHY KING: Well, I would like to see a public database, a public database.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Public database?

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, that’s basically what I would like to see, with regular updates, and with honest, or with -- you know, women disappear, police, you know, police report accepted, you know, suspect arrested, acquittal, you know, so that there’s -- you know, when there has been court cases, and there’s been a -- there’s been both. There’s been a lot of -- no, I shouldn’t say there’s been a lot. There’s been some convictions. There has also been a number of acquittals.

So, when a murdered woman is acquitted, I don’t know what -- how that -- what the status is anymore. So, then, does it revert to mysterious death? Like, you know, so there’s all those questions that aren’t answered. So, there’s a number on my database where there has been, you know, a woman found, charges laid, acquitted. And so,
I don’t know what -- so there needs to be those kinds of distinctions.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Okay.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, of, you know, I mean -- yeah.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: The aftermath of ---

MS. KATHY KING: The aftermath, and does that change the status? I mean, if there was a murder charge, like Rachel Quinney, I guess, is an example. In Edmonton, there was -- she was found. There was a charge. The man was acquitted. So, now what do they call her?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good question.

MS. KATHY KING: Do they call her an unsolved murder anymore? Do they call it a -- you know, I don’t know, you know, so...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What do they call them?

MS. KATHY KING: I don’t know.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don’t know.

MS. KATHY KING: It’s a good question. I don’t know. I mean, I assume she’s still ---

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Closed.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, closed.

Investigation closed, I guess.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How does that make
the mother feel?

**UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Yeah.

**MS. KATHY KING:** Yeah. So, she’s still -- she’s still a murdered woman. But, I mean, if she’s -- if the murderer has been acquitted, is she even a murdered woman anymore? Yeah. Like, so -- so those are the kinds of things that a lot of families are facing.

And so, like, the database has to reflect that, you know? And, it doesn’t have to be in a lot of detail, but I think it would be nice to know, so that if I wanted to look up Rachel Quinney say, for example, next year, I can see if there’s been anymore movement. Like, Cindy Gladue, you know, a conviction -- no, acquittal, appeal, now there’s going to be another trial.

So, you know, there’s a lot of cases where there’s been a fairly convoluted court process, and those are the ones where -- there’s more, much more, where there has been no court process, you know? Where women are still missing, women and girls are still missing.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Okay, thank you.

**MS. KATHY KING:** Okay.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** I really appreciate the information.

**MS. KATHY KING:** You’re welcome.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** I think you have given
a lot of very useful information and a lot of the breadth of this information is so immense. I think it’s -- and the value of it, is ---

MS. KATHY KING: You know, as I told Marion, I’ve been doing your work for 20 years now.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Yes.

MS. KATHY KING: So, I hope it has some credibility, and I am -- I am planning to -- I’m trying -- you know, I’m still -- I want to do it respectfully, because I can appreciate that some of the murder/suicide people maybe rather not have their name on a database. But, nevertheless, it has to be recognized. It has to be recognized that there was something going on in that community for that to happen. And, yeah, so that’s very sad, of course, but yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, those court cases can ---

MS. KATHY KING: Well, I mean, there’s no court case when there’s a murder/suicide.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And, they just last for so long, and they just hope that I or the person passes away, or the family gives up, or you know, the court cases just go on, and then when they get to court, they fire their lawyer, because they all know how to do the scams, and then it goes to another two years.
MS. KATHY KING: Yeah. There’s -- and well, now, that’s the other big fear, of course, with the Statute of Limitations that they’re enforcing.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, Statute of Limitations.

MS. KATHY KING: That if you don’t get through it in three years, then you’re, you know...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, there shouldn’t be a Statute of Limitations.

MS. KATHY KING: Well, there needs to be a tightening of the court process, yeah. Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Monumental work, Kathy.

MS. KATHY KING: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, you did good work.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you. Thank you very much.

MS. KATHY KING: Oh, oh okay. Well, thank you guys for all being here. That was great.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You’re my peep, man. I’ll do anything for you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Monumental.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think that they
should do more work with exploitation and CEASE should be
the top of the game, because we have been arguing forever.

--- Upon recessing

--- Upon resuming

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** And in commemoration
of Cara King disappearance, Kathy and her support would
like to share with us the moment in honour of their loved
one.

**MS. KATE QUINN:** I've been sitting by
Kathy's side. I've been sitting by this picture of Cara,
and it's a beautiful picture, and it shows her spirit
shining through and her lovely smile and her sparkling
eyes.

I never met Cara, but I met Kathy in the
moment of her disappearance when Kathy brought pictures of
Cara to Kindred House and to WEAC, the women's shelter, as
she searched for Cara during that terrible month of August,
so I -- you know, I felt I've carried Cara in my heart as
well, and it's been 20 years, and I feel quite full of
tears because while I see this smiling face and I sit next
to her powerful mother who has -- you know, who worked so
hard to help Cara stay alive, and then after Cara was
stolen and murdered and her -- her body was left, Kathy has
spent 20 years seeking justice not only for Cara but for
all -- all the women and all the families.
And so, I also -- sitting next to this picture of Cara, I felt her spirit with us, and I also felt the tears that she must have cried along with her mother, but those tears of frustration when maybe your brain isn't working right or those tears of frustration at the hospital, you know, they just -- the tears of -- of abandonment, the tears when -- you know, when she might be standing on a corner and someone would make fun of her or say something terrible about her, and so I just -- I felt moved to -- you know, I wanted her to have a medicine bundle and a cedar as well and to put those into the sacred fire so that her tears as well as her -- you know, her smile and, you know, the shining spirit will be remembered fully in this inquiry.

**MS. JUANITA MURPHY:** I would like to say how I honour Cara and Kathy. I come from intergenerational trauma and I suffered, and when I met Kathy, I wasn't treating my children right, and because of Kathy and Cara, Kathy said to me one day, I wish I could have listened more and argued less.

Those words have stuck to my heart, and because of that, I'm learning to raise my children in a better way, and I honour Cara and Kathy every day by waking up and trying to make better choices for my children for their future, and so I honour Cara every day. When I look
into my daughter's eyes, I know I have an opportunity to do the right thing, an opportunity to love her, and I know that Kathy's lost one is loved, but I want Kathy to know that Cara is in my heart and then I do better every day by raising a daughter.

**MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK:** Thank you.

**MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON:** Thank you, Kathy.

Your work has really been endless. It has gone on and on, and your presentation today is fresh and new. It isn't old work. You keep on doing this work, and it's for Cara, and getting to know you has been profound for me, and I admire you so much.

The work that I have been doing began in January of '15 when in the Globe and Mail, there was a full page photograph of a red dress hanging in the forest, and it said, Imagine if 1,181 of your daughters never returned home and imagine no one cared, and I was sitting in my pyjamas in my living room thinking, well, I'm an old woman, what can I do? I care. I really care. But then I thought, oh, ha-ha, I know what I can do. I'm a photographer. I can take pictures of red dresses like these beautiful red dresses.

This photograph was exquisite. It was taken by Wen Kauffmen of Jaime Black's installation art on Saskatchewan Drive just before that time, and so I began
taking pictures of red dresses, and I -- I wanted to begin
in places of danger for women or what I thought, but the
project has expanded and included -- now we have over 45
photographers who have contributed to this project, and
each has had their own personal experience.

So, when we had a huge show at La Cite
Francophone for three months, we had individual photographs
with artist statements, and each artist statement brought
to the group the -- the learning that we have, so many of
us who had no experience in this -- this area have done to
learn about this very sad Canadian piece, not just
Canadian, but ---

Anyway, the ripple effect of the photographs
keeps going, and after a little while, an artist called
Lana Whiskeyjack brought me a photograph of her Auntie
Alsina (ph), who would only allow this photograph to be
done if her words were spoken at the same time as the
photograph was shown, and the words were, We are taking our
power back, and she had someone in the red dress, and up
until that time, we had had no one in the red dresses.
They were all empty red dresses. The women were gone.

And so, I had to think, okay, Mufty, you can
expand your thinking a little bit. Let's put women in the
red dresses and not necessarily just places of danger. We
had no photographs of a red dress in the kitchen. I mean
where do we spend our time? We spend so much time in the kitchen, so finally somebody did a red dress in the kitchen.

The work continues, and it continues to surprise me who has been affected by the -- the photographs. I went to a church to hear music which had been composed particularly for -- for this cause of missing and murdered Indigenous women. The musician had been -- had been inspired by our first four pieces like this with the multiple images on it. She had seen it in a church. She was so inspired that she began to do this music, and last week on Saturday, I went to an art opening of -- of oil paintings, great big oil paintings that a man called Terry McCue has just done ---

MS. KATHY KING: And he's here.

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: And he's here today.

Yeah, I saw him.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah.

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: And they are of skeletons wearing red dresses, and they're almost spooky, but they're absolutely beautiful, and each one has a story behind it, and he said inspired by me talking at Le Cite Francophone, so -- and he calls his ripples of sadness or ripples of ---

MS. KATHY KING: Ripples of Loss, I think it
MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: Ripples of loss, right. So, my -- my urge is to others who don't think they can do anything because they're old women who have no power, we do have and -- and just -- just to find a red dress. Go to a second-hand store, find a red dress, hang it somewhere. Take a photograph and -- and then talk about it, and ---

MS. KATHY KING: I went to Kijiji and found one which I wear.

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: Excellent. Right.

MS. DARIA BOYARCHUK: Thank you so much. Thank you for your -- I'm very happy to be part of your -- of our little (indiscernible) Cara. So, thank you to all of you. Thank you for being here.

MS. JAUNITA MURPHY: Thank you for listening.

MS. KATHY KING: Yeah, thank you for the opportunity. Yeah. Okay. I'm glad we did it. I wasn't sure -- yeah. I needed to do it -- You did verbally as well as ---

MS. MUFTY MATHEWSON: You worked hard.

--- Upon adjourning
LEGAL DICTA-TYPIST'S CERTIFICATE

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

Shirley Chang,

March 25, 2019