

## **Annotated Bibliography**

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| <p><b><i>A One-Day Snapshot of Aboriginal Youth in Custody Across Canada: Phase II</i></b></p> <p>Department of Justice, Ottawa, ON, 2004</p> <p>Authors: Jeff Latimer &amp; Laura Casey Foss</p>                          | <p>One of the central goals of this study was to determine precise incarceration rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth in Canada using a ‘snapshot’ method. This study also qualitatively examined the experiences of Aboriginal youth in custody using a ‘Sharing Circle’ method, which is similar to a focus group without the standard interaction among participants. Finally, this study examined potential explanations for the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody using available data sources.</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p><b><i>A Path to Wellness: A Gathering of Communities Addressing Sexual Offending Behaviour</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit, Ottawa ON, 2000</p> <p>Authors: Lawrence Ellerby and Jonathan Ellerby</p> | <p>This publication documents the outcome of a gathering of a group of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people from across Canada. The participants were from urban, rural and reserve communities. The document contains information, personal experiences and stories of those assembled at the gathering. There is key information on the difficulty of beginning the healing process, the steps people and communities have taken to begin this journey, the approaches that have proven to be helpful and effective, as well as the challenges and difficulties involved in establishing a healing program.</p>                                                                                            |
| <p><b><i>A Recognition of Being: Reconstructing Native Womanhood</i></b></p> <p>Sumach Press, Toronto, 2000</p> <p>Author: Kim Anderson</p>                                                                                | <p>A Recognition of Being: Reconstructing Native Womanhood is an examination of how the image and role of Native women has changed as Native women take control over their lives and communities. The author, Kim Anderson, is a Cree/Métis writer and educator has interviewed 40 First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women (mainly professional) from across Canada. From these interviews and selective readings of literature by Native authors, the author developed a thesis that utilizes the medicine wheel for understanding. It consists of four main themes – resist, reclaim, construct, and act. The book includes a bibliography, participant list with biographical background, and an index.</p> |
| <p><b><i>A Resource Guide on Family Violence Issues for Aboriginal Communities</i></b></p> <p>Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, 1993.</p> <p>Author: David McTimoney</p>                            | <p>This resource kit presents a framework for understanding and responding to family violence in Aboriginal communities. It describes the connection between individuals, communities and the environment and answers common questions about family violence. Examples of how this approach can be applied to strategies for healing such as mobilizing community participation, prevention activities, public education, policy making, crisis intervention and professional training are provided. National resource centres and Indian Child and Family Services Agencies across Canada are listed.</p>                                                                                                   |

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| <p><b><i>Aboriginal Domestic Violence in Canada</i></b></p> <p>The Aboriginal Healing Foundation Research Series</p> <p>The Four Worlds Centre for Development Learning, 2003</p> <p>Authors: Phil Lane Jr., Judie Bopp, Ph.D. and Michael Bopp, Ph.D.</p> | <p>Building on fifteen years of contributions to the field of Aboriginal family violence, this report describes the scope of the problem, its root causes and enabling factors, external influences and constraining factors as well as responses from Aboriginal communities and government programs to date. A comprehensive framework for intervention is proposed that addresses both root causes and enabling factors.</p>                                         |
| <p><b><i>Aboriginal Elder Abuse in Canada</i></b></p> <p>2002</p> <p>Author: Claudette Dumont-Smith, RN, BscN, MPA</p>                                                                                                                                     | <p>This report examines the issue of elder abuse from an Aboriginal perspective, including categories of abuse, contributing factors and a demographic profile of the elder Aboriginal population in Canada. The literature review draws upon national and international information on elder abuse from major national Aboriginal organizations, university and government libraries, as well as Internet and contacts from countries with indigenous populations.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Aboriginal People in Canada</i></b></p> <p>Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 2001</p> <p>Author: Statistics Canada</p>                                                                                                                      | <p>This paper outlines the experience of Aboriginal people as victims and offenders in the criminal justice system, using a mix of demographic, economic and justice data.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b><i>Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile, Census Analysis Series</i></b></p> <p>Minister of Industry, Ottawa ON, 2003</p> <p>Author: Statistics Canada</p>                                                                             | <p>This document is a summary of all information on Aboriginal peoples as gathered from the 2001 Census.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p><b><i>Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001 – initial findings: Well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal Population</i></b></p> <p>Statistics Canada, Ottawa ON, 2003</p> <p>Author: Statistics Canada</p>                                                     | <p>This report contains the initial findings of the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. It is a statistical portrait of the well-being of Aboriginal people living in non-reserve areas across Canada. The report takes the broad topic of the well-being of the non-reserve Aboriginal population and uses several different indicators to explore the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual aspects of “whole health”.</p>                                            |

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| <p><b><i>Aboriginal Sexual Offending in Canada</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Healing Foundation,<br/>Ottawa ON, 2001</p> <p>Author: Dr. John H. Hylton</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>This report is about Aboriginal sexual offending in Canada. The incidence of Aboriginal sexual offending is examined, trends over recent years are reviewed, current prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and healing approaches are analysed, and gaps in current services are enumerated. The final chapter presents a strategic framework for addressing Aboriginal sexual offending in Canada. Appendix A consists of program profiles of nine institutional programs and eight community based treatment programs for sexual offenders.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Ancestral Pain: Métis Memories of Residential School Project</i></b></p> <p>Métis Nation of Alberta, 2003</p> <p>Author: Judy D. Daniels</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>An Alberta Métis perspective of the impact of residential schools and the federal government's assimilationist policies on Métis today. Includes a brief definition of who are the Métis, an overview of Métis history and education, descriptions of Alberta residential schools and impacts on Métis children, families and communities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b><i>At the Time of Disclosure: A Manual for Front-line Community Workers Dealing with Sexual Abuse in Aboriginal Communities</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Policy<br/>Unit of Solicitor General<br/>Canada, 1997</p> <p>Authors: Judie Bopp and<br/>Michael Bopp</p>                                                                                              | <p>This ground-breaking manual was developed to assist front-line workers deal more effectively with issues around sexual abuse disclosures. The document provides the reader with a historical context of abuse and a definition of abuse; how to facilitate and investigate sexual abuse disclosures; issues and needs at the time of disclosure; and how to restore balance and plan for the post-disclosure process.</p>                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b><i>Beardy's and Okemasis Family Violence Program</i></b></p> <p>National Native Addictions<br/>Partnership Foundation, 2004</p> <p>Available Online:<br/><a href="http://www.nnapf.org/english/pdf/publications/NNAPF_Partners_Publications_Beardy.pdf">www.nnapf.org/english/pdf/publications/NNAPF_Partners_Publications_Beardy.pdf</a></p> <p>Author: Doug Harder</p> | <p>This is a final report of the Beardy's and Okemasis Family Violence program. The document explores the history of the development of the program by the community and concludes with recommendations for best practices in establishing family violence programs in Aboriginal communities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <p><b><i>Beginning a Long Journey</i></b></p> <p>Health Canada, Ottawa ON, 1994</p> <p>Author: Robert Hart</p>                                                                                                            | <p>This report is based on a review of 15 projects funded by the Family Violence Prevention Division of Health Canada under the federal government's Family Violence Initiative (1991-1996). The projects were all conceived, developed and implemented by Aboriginal people; and were designed to address violence in Aboriginal families in an innovative fashion. The review assessed the significance and accomplishments of the projects. It also identified characteristics that reflect their culturally appropriate nature.</p>                                                                                 |
| <p><b><i>Biidaaban - The Mnjikaning Community Healing Model</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, 2003</p> <p>Authors: Dr. Joe Couture and Ruth Couture</p> | <p>This report provides a holistic picture of <i>Biidaaban, the Mnjikaning Community Healing Strategy</i>, in Mnjikaning First Nation that includes a description of the community, its healing process and its value to the community. While commonalities exist among many of the Aboriginal justice healing models and it is understood that Aboriginal cultures, value systems and processes differ significantly from the dominant society, dynamics of an acculturated, semi-urban community with an operationally successful casino presents a unique and complex backdrop against which Biidaaban operates.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Breaking Free: A Proposal for Change to Aboriginal Family Violence</i></b></p> <p>Ontario Native Women's Association, 1989</p>                                                                                   | <p>This report unravels the complexities of Aboriginal family violence exclusively from an Aboriginal women's perspective. The authors build upon intimate insights into the nature and causes of Aboriginal family violence. They go on to outline the extent and availability of support for victims and suggest a recommended program of action for addressing family violence in Aboriginal communities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p><b><i>Canada's First Nations: A History of Founding Peoples from Earliest Times, 2nd Edition</i></b></p> <p>Oxford University Press, 1997</p> <p>Author: Olive Patricia Dickason</p>                                   | <p>Written by a Métis academic using an interdisciplinary approach, this important book charts the richly complex history of Canada's first peoples. Includes recent events such as land claims settlements and the findings of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples as well as the peopling of the Americas and the significance of Inuit, Métis and First Nations cultures within Canada's national character.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b><i>Community Holistic Circle Healing - Aboriginal Peoples Collection</i></b></p> <p>Solicitor General of Canada, 1993.</p>                                                                                          | <p>This manual describes an approach to community healing based on traditional values of individuals, family, community, the nation and strengthening the circle. It promotes Balance by empowering individuals, families and the community to deal productively and in a healing way with the problem of sexual abuse.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| <p><b><i>Components of an Aboriginal-based Family Violence Intervention Program in Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services, Oct-Dec 2004 v85 i4</i></b></p> <p>Authors: Jason Brown, Sue Languedoc</p> | <p>This study describes the essential elements of an Aboriginal-based family violence intervention program. Aboriginal service providers were asked what program components were essential in an Aboriginal family violence prevention program. Needs identified by respondents included: sound administrative structure and function; qualified and healthy staff; and consistent program funding. Respondents also described coordinated service delivery with other community agencies. Program components should be based on traditional teachings while also imparting key information about personal and family dynamics and change. Programs also need to address the needs of partners, children and whole family.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Conquest by Law</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Unit, Solicitor General, Ottawa ON, 1994</p> <p>Author: Christie Jefferson</p>                                                                                  | <p>This document, which was originally written in 1978, is one of the most comprehensive reports to deal with traditional forms of justice among Aboriginal Peoples across Canada and the impact western settlement had on those systems.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b><i>Exposure to Violence in the Home: Effects on Children</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada, 2001</p>                                                                                                | <p>The paper is divided into five sections. The first section provides statistics on Aboriginal people in Canada. The second section defines woman abuse, the forms of violence and defines emotional abuse of children which is committed if a child is exposed to family violence. The third part outlines the most current statistics on violence relating to Aboriginal people and children. The fourth section discusses the effects of exposure to family violence on children and the last section addresses the factors that contribute to family violence in Aboriginal communities that perpetuate the status quo.</p>                                                                                               |
| <p><b><i>Family Violence in Aboriginal Communities: An Aboriginal Perspective – Fact Sheet</i></b></p> <p>National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, November 1996.</p> <p>Author: Karen Green</p>                             | <p>This fact sheet provides an Aboriginal perspective on family violence including a definition of family violence that recognizes both spiritual abuse and the negative effects of colonization. It uses an approach to violence prevention and treatment that focuses on healing, wellness, balance and harmony for individuals, family and community as opposed to crisis intervention and punishment. Provides practical examples of what some Aboriginal communities are doing to address this problem. A list of reading and audio-visual resources is provided.</p>                                                                                                                                                     |

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| <p><b><i>Family Violence in Native Communities: A review</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada. Ottawa ON., 2001</p> <p>Author: Robert Kiyoshk</p>                                                           | <p>The Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada (ANAC) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) worked in partnership to produce this document. The document includes a general overview of the issue of family violence; the historical background of Aboriginal relationships and the roles of women; a statistical overview of the incidence of family violence in Aboriginal communities; recommendations arising from the findings of the study and a brief discussion of models for intervention, treatment and prevention of family violence.</p>                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b><i>Final Report from the Commission on First Nations and Métis People and Justice Reform</i></b></p> <p>Government of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 2004</p> <p>Chair: Wilton J. Littlechild</p>               | <p>This comprehensive report examines all components of the criminal justice system including: policing, courts, prosecutions, alternative measures, access to legal counsel, corrections including community corrections, youth justice, community justice processes, and victims services. The report notes that the issues facing First Nations and Métis people – and the reasons they come into conflict with the justice system - are rooted in failures in the areas of education, health and economic development. The desire to address the issue of First Nations and Métis people and the justice system from a holistic point of view is reflected in the findings of the report.</p> |
| <p><b><i>From Victims to Leaders: Activism Against Violence Towards Women in Strong Women Stories</i></b></p> <p>Sumach Press, Toronto, 2003</p> <p>Author: Cindy Baskin<br/>Editors: Kim Anderson &amp; Bonnita Lawrence</p> | <p>This article explores family violence in Aboriginal communities, recognising the need for a holistic approach in providing an effective response.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b><i>Holistic Community Justice</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council, Australia</p> <p>Available Online:<br/><a href="http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au">www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au</a></p>                         | <p>This discussion paper provides a current position on responses to family violence in New South Wales, Australia, as well as providing some direction for future responses to family violence. The paper explores current perspectives, policies and programs responding to family violence, an analysis of key issues and provides direction within a criminal justice response</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

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| <p><b><i>Indian Givers: How the Indians of the Americas Transformed the World</i></b></p> <p>Ballantine Books, New York, 1990</p> <p>Author: Jack Weatherford</p>                              | <p>The author discusses the tremendous contributions which have been made by the Indian civilizations of the Americas to world culture. He shows the impact of gold and silver, agricultural techniques, medicine, and government on European history. The book also shows how Locke and Rousseau were both influenced by the concepts of power and government held by the people of the Americas before they produced their great documents of the Enlightenment. By showing how the world was changed through these contributions, the author gives a greater appreciation of the Indians of America to readers.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Juristat: Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada 2002/03</i></b></p> <p>Centre for Justice Statistics, Ottawa, 2004</p> <p>Author: Statistics Canada</p>                      | <p>This Juristat provides an overview of the youth correctional population (12 to 17-year-olds) in Canada for 2002/03. The data in this report represent the final full year of youth corrections activity under the <i>Young Offenders Act</i>, as the new <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> came into effect on April 1, 2003. The information in this Juristat describes trends in average counts and admissions to youth corrections.</p>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b><i>Juristat: Victim Services in Canada</i></b></p> <p>Centre for Justice Statistics, Ottawa, 2004</p> <p>Author: Statistics Canada</p>                                                   | <p>This Juristat presents the findings from the Victim Services Survey and, where relevant, integrates other empirical information such as victimization, police-reported and Census data.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b><i>Lost Generations: The Silent Métis of the Residential School System</i></b></p> <p>Draft Interim Report, Southwest Region of Manitoba Métis (Undated)</p> <p>Author: Tricia Logan</p> | <p>Drawing on oral information from Métis who attended or were impacted by residential schools, this report provides a much-needed focus on the experience and impacts from a Métis perspective. Although Métis children lived under the same conditions and rules as First Nations children in these schools, their experience was unique in that they were considered “outsiders” by other children as well as the staff.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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| <p><b><i>Making it Work: Planning and Evaluating Community Corrections and Healing Projects in Aboriginal Communities</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Unit,<br/>Solicitor General, Ottawa, 1998</p> <p>Authors: Rick Linden &amp; Don Clairmont</p>                                                   | <p>The manual provides step by step guidance on how to analyse local problems and to develop and implement solutions to meet community justice needs. The manual presents a planning and evaluation framework designed to assist with the restorative justice planning process</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b><i>Mapping the Healing Journey: The Report of a First Nations Research Project on Healing in Canadian Aboriginal Communities.</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Policy Branch<br/>(Technical Series), Solicitor General Canada. Ottawa ON 2002</p> <p>Authors: Lane, Phil, J. Bopp, M. Bopp and J. Norris</p> | <p>The authors of this report conducted a review of existing literature and engaged in in-depth discussions with six Aboriginal communities involved in community healing. From this process, information on the process of healing at the individual, family and community levels, as well as how this process is supported in different and similar ways by different communities. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for communities interested in developing a healing program. There is a separate chapter which provides recommendations for supporters and funders.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b><i>National Consultation with Victims of Crime: Highlights and Key Messages</i></b></p> <p>Solicitor General, Ottawa 2001</p>                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>This document summarizes the results of a consultation process conducted by the government with registered victims of crime. One important note in this document is that victims do not parcel their experience and their needs according to the justice system's different jurisdictions and structure. Their experience is a holistic one; they do not differentiate between the various levels of jurisdiction that they may have encountered. The document reports that victims feel that they have few, if any, rights. Victims expressed frustration with the rights they perceive offenders to have compared to their own entitlements. Victims emphasized that their lives have been deeply and permanently changed as a result of a crime committed against them; the pain and loss they endure will never go away. It was stated frequently that <u>they</u> are the victims, yet feel discounted, and treated unfairly by the justice system.</p> |

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| <p><b><i>National Family Violence Survey: Phase I</i></b></p> <p>Indian and Inuit Nurses of Canada, Ottawa ON, 1991</p> <p>Authors: Claudette Dumont-Smith and Pauline Sioui-Labelle</p>      | <p>A survey completed by the Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada which outlines information on the level of family violence in Aboriginal communities. Recognizes education and raising public awareness as key to addressing this social problem.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b><i>Native Ethics and Rules of Behaviour in <u>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry</u></i></b></p> <p>August 1990</p> <p>Author: Clare Brant</p>                                              | <p>This is an excellent summary of the common ethics and rules of behaviour observed in many First Nations. It is written from a psychological perspective with the aim to assist mainstream therapists to understand the differences they may observe in Aboriginal patients. The author provides clear explanations of the rationale behind each practice. The basic principle underlying each is harmonious living and survival of the community.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Organizing Against Oppression in <u>Thunder in My Soul</u></i></b></p> <p>Fernwood Publishing, Halifax, 1995</p> <p>Author: Patricia Monture-Angus</p>                               | <p>Discusses the position of Aboriginal women in Canadian society and explores how this is linked to a history of oppression and colonization.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b><i>Promising Healing Practices in Aboriginal Communities: Summary of Research Findings</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Healing Foundation, Ottawa ON, 2004</p> <p>Author: Linda Archibald</p> | <p>A summary of the finding of a study of promising healing practices among projects funded by the Aboriginal Healing Foundation. It is based on first-hand perspectives of one hundred and three projects. The aim of the study was to document healing practices that are working well for Aboriginal people and to gain insight into why they are working.</p>                                                                                        |

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| <p><b><i>Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba</i></b><br/>Winnipeg, MB 1991</p> <p>Available online:<br/><a href="http://www.aijc.mb.ca">www.aijc.mb.ca</a></p> <p>Commissioners: Hamilton, A.C. and C.M. Sinclair</p> | <p>This report documents the findings of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba. The inquiry was begun as a result of the trial for the murder of Helen Betty Osbourne and the police related death of J.J. Harper. The report reviews all components of the justice system, including policing, courts and correctional services. The report notes the extent to which Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons are treated differently by the justice system and the specific adverse effects against Aboriginal people, within that system. The report also considers alternative methods of dealing with Aboriginal persons involved with the law.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Residential School Update</i></b><br/>Assembly of First Nations<br/>Health Secretariat, March 1998.</p>                                                                                                                       | <p>Latest information on cases before the courts and other developments concerning residential school survivors and the federal response.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b><i>Risking Connection: A Training Curriculum for Working With Survivors of Childhood Abuse</i></b><br/>Sidran Press, 2000</p> <p>Authors: Karen Saakvitne, Sarah Gamble, Laurie Anne Pearlman, Beth Tabor Lev</p>                | <p>This manual for therapists/counsellors provides a thorough understanding of trauma and its impacts and a comprehensive treatment approach from a client-centered, holistic perspective. From the perspective of understanding trauma, this is one of the most useful manuals reviewed as it includes detailed information on the impacts of doing trauma work on counsellors/frontline workers as well as strategies for self-care.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b><i>Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Chapter Three: The Family</i></b><br/><br/>Ottawa ON, 1996</p>                                                                                                                         | <p>The contents of the RCAP report consist of a synthesis of information gathered through public hearings and formal research requested by the commission. This chapter discusses the centrality of family in Aboriginal life, the Aboriginal view of children as the future, family violence, aspects of family law and recommendations arising from the findings of the commission.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><b><i>Seeking Mino-Pimatisiwin: An Aboriginal Approach to Helping</i></b><br/>Fernwood Publishing, Halifax, 2002</p> <p>Author: Michael Anthony Hart</p>                                                                            | <p>The book begins by establishing a frame of reference for an Aboriginal approach. There is a discussion of the need for such an approach within the colonial context against which Aboriginal people continue to struggle. Exploring this approach, the author describes a practice used by many Aboriginal helpers that directly reflects the sharing circle. How this approach can be used to guide practice with individuals, families and groups in a range of contexts is clearly articulated.</p>                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <p><b><i>Social Justice and Family Therapy</i></b><br/>Dulwich Centre Newsletter Publications, 1990, reprinted in 1992, 1997.<br/>Author: Charles Waldegrave</p>                                                       | <p>Describes the creation and key characteristics of “Just Therapy”, a model for family therapy developed in New Zealand by Maori, Samoan and Caucasian therapists. This approach argues for the de-mystification of therapy and for cultural accountability in therapy by using it as a vehicle for social change and social justice. Includes description of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><b><i>Submission to the Special Rapporteur Investigating the Violations of Indigenous Human Rights</i></b><br/>Native Women’s Association of Canada, Ottawa ON, 2002<br/>Author: Beverly Jacobs</p>                 | <p>This report consists of information on the history of colonization through the Indian Act, the residential school system and its effects on Aboriginal women. Detailed information concerning the difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal conceptions of justice, protecting society, guilt and principles of sentencing. There is also a discussion of the realities of Aboriginal women’s experience of violence and the justice system.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p><b><i>Stolen Sisters: A Human Rights Response to Discrimination and Violence against Indigenous Women in Canada</i></b><br/>Amnesty International, Ottawa ON, 2004</p>                                              | <p>The Stolen Sisters report tells the stories of Aboriginal women and girls who have been murdered or who have disappeared from cities in western Canada. Their stories illustrate three important concerns impacting the lives of Indigenous women across Canada: 1) the heightened threat of violence created by the social and economic marginalization of Indigenous women within Canadian society; 2) the frequent failure of police and the justice system to provide adequate protection to Indigenous women; 3) evidence that some men are exploiting this vulnerability to specifically target Indigenous women for acts of extreme brutality.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Stolen From Our Embrace: The Abduction of First Nations Children and the Restoration of Aboriginal Communities</i></b><br/>Douglas &amp; McIntyre, 1997<br/><br/>Authors: Suzanne Fournier and Ernie Crey</p> | <p>Using powerful personal accounts, this book underscores how systemic racism and ignorance among non-Aboriginal “child welfare” authorities led to the devastation of Aboriginal families, communities and nations in Canada. Captures the urgency of the struggle against unjust systems as well as the restorative power of healing journeys already underway in Aboriginal communities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| <p><b><i>The Circle Game: Shadows and Substance in the Indian Residential School Experience in Canada</i></b></p> <p>Theytus Books Inc., Penticton, BC</p> <p>Authors: Roland Chrisjohn, Sherri Young and Michael Maraun</p> | <p>This powerful book examines the history and policy behind the Indian Residential School System in Canada. The authors make powerful arguments that the policy which created the Indian Residential School (IRS) System constituted genocide against the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. The authors also examine how the government of Canada and others have been complicit in ensuring that information regarding the Residential School program is carefully controlled. This practice has guaranteed that most people do not make connection between genocide and policies connected with the Residential School System.</p> |
| <p><b><i>The Dispossessed: Life and Death in Native Canada</i></b></p> <p>Vintage, London UK, 1990</p> <p>Author: Geoffrey York</p>                                                                                          | <p>The author examines the consequences of dispossession by focusing on individual Aboriginal communities and allowing their experiences to tell the bigger story. The experience of residential schools, structural injustice, the despair of reserves and child apprehensions and substance abuse has had a significant effect on Aboriginal peoples and their communities. What stands out in these stories is that despite our challenges, Aboriginal communities have prevailed.</p>                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b><i>The Effect of Family Disruption on Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Inmates</i></b></p> <p>Assembly of First Nations, Department of Justice, Corrections Canada, Ottawa ON 2001</p> <p>Authors: Sinclair et. al</p>    | <p>This study found that larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were involved in the child welfare system when they were children. This research emphasizes the importance of federal and provincial governments and non-governmental organizations working together to address issues relating to the child welfare system. The document concludes with the finding that it is important for government and Aboriginal organizations to begin developing integrated approaches between policy and programs.</p>                                                                                            |
| <p><b><i>The Four Circles of Hollow Water</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Peoples Collection, Solicitor General, 1997.</p>                                                                                                         | <p>This manual describes the Community Holistic Circle Healing process developed to heal sexual abuse in the small community of Hollow Water. Discusses why the Canadian justice system is not appropriate for problems of Aboriginal Peoples.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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| <p><b><i>The History of the Federal Residential Schools for the Inuit Located in Chesterfield Inlet, Yellowknife, Inuvik and Churchill, 1955-1970</i></b></p> <p>A thesis submitted to the Committee on Graduate Studies, Trent University Faculty of Arts and Science, August 1998</p> <p>Author: David King</p> | <p>This thesis is a significant contribution to historical documentation of the federal government's record regarding Inuit education and northern residential schools from 1955 to 1970 (when responsibility for education in the north was transferred to the new government of the Northwest Territories).</p> <p>It also provides a detailed description of accommodation, curriculum, extra-curricular activities, language, diet and clothing in these schools. Excerpts of interviews are appended that provide first person accounts of life in the schools from the perspective of former Inuit students.</p> |
| <p><b><i>The Impact of Victimization</i></b></p> <p>Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime</p> <p>Available Online:<br/><a href="http://www.crcvc.ca/en/">http://www.crcvc.ca/en/</a></p>                                                                                                                  | <p>This online document begins by defining who is a victim and what a crime is. It goes on to discuss the various impacts of crime and victimization on victims such as emotional, physical, financial, psychological impacts. The document then discusses social injuries and secondary victimization which occurs not as a direct result of the criminal act but as a result of the response by individuals and agencies. There is also information on resources for victims, recovery and getting through the justice process.</p>                                                                                  |
| <p><b><i>The Justice System and Aboriginal People: Report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba</i></b></p> <p>Government of Manitoba, 2001</p> <p>Available online:<br/><a href="http://www.aijc.mb.ca">www.aijc.mb.ca</a></p> <p>Commissioners: Paul L.A.H. Chartrand &amp; Wendy Whitecloud</p>        | <p>Arising from the report of the Aboriginal Justice Inquiry of Manitoba, this report examines and elaborates on the manner in which the recommendations of the earlier report might be carried out. The importance of a return to community and restorative justice, alternative measures for offenders and crime prevention through community development is clearly articulated. The report makes clear links between the socio-economic difficulties Aboriginal people currently experience and their over-involvement in the justice system.</p>                                                                  |
| <p><b><i>The Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Family Violence Program – Stony Mountain Project</i></b></p> <p>Correctional Service of Canada</p> <p>Contact: Sharon Perrault</p>                                                                                                                                              | <p>This document outlines the Stony Mountain Family Violence program for Aboriginal offenders. The program stresses the importance of open communication, taking responsibility for one's actions, getting in touch with one's feelings and emotions and for participants to behave assertively rather than aggressively. The program was designed collaboratively with Corrections Canada and Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre of Winnipeg.</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |

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| <p><b><i>Understanding the Role of Healing in Aboriginal Communities</i></b></p> <p>Aboriginal Corrections Unit,<br/>Solicitor General, Ottawa, 1994</p> <p>Author: Marcia Krwall</p> | <p>This report attempts to develop a common understanding of "healing" among Aboriginal community members and non-Aboriginal government representatives. The report accomplishes this by: providing the reader with a working definition of "healing" in Aboriginal communities; describing healing approaches that are currently being undertaken or developed; and recommending possible government roles and strategies for supporting healing processes in Aboriginal communities.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Violence in Aboriginal Communities</i></b></p> <p>National Clearinghouse on<br/>Family Violence, March 1994.</p> <p>Author(s): Emma D. La<br/>Rocque</p>                     | <p>This booklet provides a valuable discussion of family violence as it effects Aboriginal women, teenagers, and children, with a particular focus on sexual violence. It explores the roots of family violence and the isolation of Aboriginal women and proposes strategies to eliminate abuse and achieve justice.</p>                                                                                                                                                                  |