



Affidavit #1 of Professor Mary-Ellen Kelm
Sworn on July 9, 2018
Court File No. VLC-S-S-186736
Vancouver Registry

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

Between

Deborah Azak and Wayne Louie

Plaintiffs

and

The Attorney General of Canada

Defendant

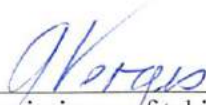
Brought under the *Class Proceedings Act*, RSBC 1996, c 50

AFFIDAVIT OF PROFESSOR MARY-ELLEN KELM

I, Professor Mary-Ellen Kelm of Vancouver, British Columbia, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. I ~~am~~^{was} the Canada Research Chair and ~~am~~^{am} Professor of History at Simon Fraser University. The treatment of Indigenous persons by the Canadian government has been a particular research focus of mine and I am the author of *Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal health and healing in British Columbia, 1900-1950* (UBC press, 1998) and this won the Sir John A. Macdonald prize given by the Canadian Historical Association and established me as one of the leading historians of Canadian health care in Indigenous communities.
2. I have been retained by the Plaintiffs to provide an expert report in this proceeding. This is attached as **Exhibit A**.

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Mary-Ellen Kelm sworn before me this 9th day of July 2018



A Commissioner of taking Affidavits
in the Province of British Columbia

July 3, 2018

Douglas Lennox
Klein Lawyers
Suite 5600, 100 King Street West
Toronto, ON M5X 1C9

Dear Mr. Lennox:

Re: Indigenous Hospitals Class Action

Please find in this letter my responses to the questions you posed during our conversation of 15 June 2018.

1. *Please describe your professional qualifications and attach your CV.*

I received my PhD in History from the University of Toronto in 1994 where I was supervised by the feminist historian of Indigenous-settler relations, Sylvia Van Kirk, and the award-winning medical historian Michael Bliss. That same year, I took up a NHRDP post-doctoral fellowship, one of the few of these to go to a social scientist (the program is now CHIR). My doctoral dissertation examined how the health of Indigenous people living in the province of British Columbia was affected by policies and practices of all levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal) as well as by the institutions and actions of the Christian churches, commercial and industrial interests in the province. In the course of this work, I determined in detail how access to a healthy lifestyle had been seriously curtailed as all levels of government sought to remove Indigenous people from the land, severed them from the resources that offered a sustaining diet, denied them access to salubrious housing, confined them to unhealthy residential schools, made accessing their own healers illegal and then supplied only limited access to adequate Western medical care. It was in the course of this research that I first encountered Canada's history of segregated medical care to Indigenous people.

This dissertation became my first book, *Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal health and healing in British Columbia, 1900-1950* (UBC press, 1998) and this won the Sir John A. Macdonald prize given by the Canadian Historical Association and established me as one of the leading historians of Canadian health care in Indigenous communities.

As you will see from my CV, subsequent publications were more broad-ranging in subject matter but in 2006, I returned to medical history when I accepted the Canada Research Chair (Tier II) in Health, Medicine and Society in the History Department at Simon Fraser University. In that year I was also awarded a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Grant

that has funded a series of inquiries into how knowledge about Indigenous health was made over the course of the twentieth century. Early results have analyzed health publications to determine how they articulate understandings of Indigenous health disparities in terms of culture and race. Currently I am writing a book on the Sioux Lookout Project, a joint initiative between Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada (now Health Canada), the University of Toronto and Sick Children's Hospital that sought to improve access to health care for status Indian people in the Sioux Lookout Zone of northwestern Ontario and to offer research opportunities to health scientists among this population.

2. *Define "Indian Hospitals". What hospitals, wards or institutions fit within this concept? Where and when did these institutions operate? Is there a list of such institutions?*

The broadest definition of "Indian hospitals" would include all segregated, residential health facilities to which the federal and provincial governments directed status Indian patients from 1876 when the *Indian Act* first defined status Indian onwards to the end of the twentieth century, when the Indian Hospitals explicitly designated as such, closed. Such a broad definition may include hospitals built by bands in the 1920s from their own funds – including the Siksika and the Six Nations –and Indian wards in general hospitals funded by the federal government but under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and preventoria in residential schools used to treat tuberculosis among students.

A narrower definition would include only hospitals fully funded by the Department of Indian Affairs (before 1944) or the Department of National Health and Welfare. These numbered 22 hospitals by 1960 housing about 2200 status Indian patients. These hospitals either closed or transitioned to provincial jurisdiction by expanding to become general hospitals open to all patients by the 1980s.

Indian hospitals, using either definition, were found mainly in Ontario and in Western Canada.

The principle secondary historical sources do not contain a full list of these hospitals but government reports, including auditor reports, provide a complete listing. Indeed these reports speak clearly about the government's intentions for these hospitals and the actions undertaken therein of which they were most proud. They also hint at some of the problems which plagued these institutions.

3. *What concerns, if any, arise from such institutions? Are such concerns systemic across institutions?*

Several concerns arise as we examine these institutions. We can cluster them around the four assumptions that lead to their establishment: the idea that Indigenous people suffered disproportionately from certain diseases; that Indigenous people could not care for themselves; that Indigenous people were a health threat to non-Indigenous people; and finally, that Indigenous people, as distinct people, would eventually die out or be folded into the Canadian state.

All four assumptions led to the most prominent feature of the Indian hospitals –that they were segregated institutions. Partly this was the result of the jurisdictional issues that undergird health care to Indigenous people: that is, that the federal government is responsible for Indians and Indian lands while the provinces were granted jurisdiction over health care in the British North America Act (1867). Provinces and municipalities that over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries expanded their health infrastructure did so

specifically for the non-Indigenous population. In many cases, this meant that they denied entry to status Indians (and sometimes to anyone who appeared to be Indigenous) to their institutions or asked the federal government to pay for the costs for Indigenous patients and to contribute to the construction of segregated Indian wards for their general hospitals.

Segregated Indian wards, preventoria and Indian hospitals proper all operated on a cost-per-patient formula that was significantly less than the rate used to calculate patient care for non-Indigenous people. Standards of care, including food, bedding and access to medications, all suffered as a result of this funding formula. Staff were expected to work for lower wages and the Indian hospitals were chronically understaffed. In one case in British Columbia, children were tied to their beds in the basement Indian ward because there were no nurses for that ward. Following the second world war, Indian hospitals offered employment to new Canadians whose medical credentials were not recognized by the Canadian Medical Association.

Medical opinion for much of the 20th century agreed that Indigenous people suffered from certain diseases disproportionately to other Canadians. For doctors and health scientists associated with the Indian hospitals, Indigenous people then offered important opportunities for research. As early as the 1920s, the vaccine BCG (bacillus-Calmette-Guerin) was tested on Indigenous children. Tuberculosis drugs such as isoniazid, streptomycin and para-aminosalicylic acid, were tested on Indigenous patients in Indian hospitals as were the effects of various surgical interventions. As TB rates declined, the hospitals continued to admit Indigenous patients and to research questions relating to their health. The Northern Health Unit at the Charles Camsell hospital in Edmonton, for example, used Inuit patients admitted there from the Western Arctic to explore health conditions researchers believed were related to their stage of assimilation to Canadian society. Pharmaceutical companies found in the Indian hospitals a ready supply of test subjects for a host of drugs directed to treat pneumonia, renal disease, and other conditions. At the same time, systematic use of the latest treatment modalities was often denied Indigenous patients (who were not test subjects) in order to keep the costs of the institutions down.

It was not concern for Indigenous health that prompted the federal government to establish Indian hospitals but rather fear that Indigenous people were becoming a disease risk to settler populations that prompted the federal government to act and this too shaped the nature of care and resulted in a number of concerns associated with this system. The federal government was generally unwilling to spend money on health care for Indigenous people. Indeed, they were willing to go to court to deny that Treaty 6's medicine chest clause required federal support for modern medical care for that Treaty's signatory nations. In the case of British Columbia where there were few treaties, the federal government repeatedly stated that it was under no obligation to offer medical services of any kinds. It did so, it said, out of humanitarian concern. But what the record shows is that it did so, most often, because it was feared that infectious disease among Indigenous people would impeded settlement and /or act as a threat to settler health. Certainly, settler interest groups and provincial governments (not just BC) urged them to do so. The federal government's parsimony and the goal to protect non-Indigenous health resulted meant that the preferred modality of care was the large sanitarium. Other options had been proposed. Physicians who had worked in Indigenous communities advocated for small tb wards to be opened in conjunction with existing small town hospitals where families could visit patients and community connections, so important to recuperation, would be maintained. The Department of Indian Affairs had long opposed the maintenance of family and community connections. They, and their successors, Health and Welfare, saw that large sanitarium located in distant locations would meet their goals better: Indigenous patients and their institutions would be kept away from concentrations of non-Indigenous settlement; family and community ties would be severed in the service of large assimilatory goals (making the hospitals similar to residential schools in this regard); the Indian hospitals could use existing infrastructure and hence offer residential care at reduced costs.

Furthermore, because medical and government officials considered Indigenous people to be a threat to settler health, treatment for tb was mandatory. Patients were not always told that they were going to be sent away for treatment. Parents were not able to give or withhold consent from having their children sent away. Families were not apprised of treatments undertaken, the state of their member's illness or recovery and sometimes not even of their death or of the location of their burial. In this regard, the Indian hospitals are not much different

from the residential schools. Today, researchers and health care providers in Indigenous communities attest that the experience of the Indian hospitals has resulted in post-traumatic stress disorder among former patients and their families and that that history impedes the prompt treatment of tb to this day.

The Indian hospitals were assimilatory in other ways. While some institutions (Charles Camsell for example) employed interpreters, the language of the hospitals was English. Instruction, where there was any, followed the curriculum of residential schools. Ceremonies related to healing or death were prohibited. Like residential schools, the Indian hospitals were total institutions run by a state that was devoted to the eradication of Indigeneity as a political, social and cultural force within Canada. Moreover medical authorities of the day knew that the institutions would be traumatizing, that patients would refuse to go of their own accord. The 1953 Indian Health Regulations outlined the common policies of the Indian Hospitals and included provisions for apprehending by force any person covered under the *Indian Act* who appeared to be suffering from a communicable disease, to detain that person in an Indian Hospital until authorities there agreed to discharge them. Compulsory admission to Indian hospitals then mirrored the legislated compulsory attendance at residential schools.

By the end of the twentieth century, the federal government sought the end of special status for Indigenous people. As the era wherein Indigenous people were thought to be a health threat to non-Indigenous Canadians had come to an end, so too did the Indian hospitals. Now Indigenous patients were to find their way to provincial health care facilities many of which were reluctant to admit them. The Indian hospitals were closed, therefore, not because they had failed in their mandate but rather that the maintenance of such hospitals supported the position that the federal government was responsible for Indigenous health care – a position that the federal government had long been loath to admit.

So the system of Indian hospitals was subject to a number of concerning issues that relate to segregation, inadequate standards of care, medical, pharmaceutical and surgical experimentation with limited opportunity for informed consent, institutional practices that were assimilatory in intent and practice and that were known to produce alienation and compromise Indigenous communities and families. To state clearly, all these concerns were systemic because they were designed into the system.

Confirmation of Expert's Duty


In preparing this report, I am aware of the duty:

- (i) to assist the court and not be an advocate for any party;
- (ii) to provide opinion evidence that is objective and non-partisan;
- (iii) to provide opinion evidence that is related only to matters that are within my professional area of expertise;
- (iv) to provide any additional assistance that the court may reasonably require to determine a matter in issue;
- (v) that I have made my report in conformance with the above duty; and

(vi) that I will, if called on to give oral or written testimony, give that testimony in conformity with that duty.

Please let me know if there is any further assistance that you require.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mary-Ellen Kelm', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Mary-Ellen Kelm

This is Exhibit "B" referred to in the Affidavit of Mary-Ellen Kelm sworn before me this 9th day of July 2018

J. Keris
A Commissioner of taking Affidavits
in the Province of British Columbia

**CURRICULUM VITAE
Mary-Ellen Kelm
History Department
Simon Fraser University
8888 University Drive
Burnaby BC
V5A 1S6**

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. University of Toronto, 1995

DISSERTATION: "Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal Health and Healing in British Columbia, 1900-1950."

M.A. Simon Fraser University, 1990

THESIS: "Women and their Families in the Asylum Practice of Charles Edward Doherty, British Columbia's Hospital for the Insane, 1905-1915."

B.A. (Hons.) University of Windsor, 1987

ACADEMIC POSITIONS:

2012 (current) Professor, History, Simon Fraser University

2011 to 2016

Associate Dean, Graduate Studies, Simon Fraser University

2006 to 2015

Canada Research Chair & Associate Professor, History, Simon Fraser University

2000 to 2005

Associate Professor, History, University of Northern British Columbia

1999 to 2000

Associate Professor and Chair, History, University of Northern British Columbia

1994 to 1999

Assistant Professor, History, University of Northern British Columbia
(on leave for Post-Doctoral Fellowship, 1994-1996)

1995

Visiting Professor, Wilp Wilxo'oskwhl Nisga'a, New Aiyansh, British Columbia.

GRANTS & FELLOWSHIPS (SINCE 2000):

Contract/Grant: Community Engagement Grant (SFU): MAD CITY – living history/oral history and the early Mental Patients Association.

Awarded: 2017 **Period:** 2017-2018
Funding: Vice-President External, SFU **Type:** Internal
Total: \$6000 **Involvement:** Principle Investigator

Contract/Grant: Teaching and Learning Inquiry Grant: Assessment of Professional Development Programs **Awarded:** 2015 **Period:** 2015-2016

Funding: Teaching and Learning Centre, SFU **Type:** Internal
Total: \$10,000 **Involvement:** Principle Investigator

Contract/Grant: Teaching and Learning Inquiry Grant: Facilitation Training with Teaching Assistants

Awarded: 2011 **Period:** 2011-2012
Funding: Teaching and Learning Centre, SFU **Type:** Internal
Total: \$10,000 **Involvement:** Principle Investigator

Contract/Grant: partnership grant **Awarded:** 2011 **Period:** 2011 - 2014

Project Title: Reclaiming the New Westminster Waterfront
Funding: SSHRC **Type:** External **Total:** 199836
Involvement: Co-Investigator **Collaboration:** Will provide resources of Qualitative History Research Laboratory and training for students and community collaborators
Institution of Co-Investigator(s): SFU, International Longshore and Warehouse Union Pensioners Organization, New Westminster Museum and Archives

Contract/Grant: Equipment Grant **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 - 2009

Project Title: Qualitative History Research Laboratory
Funding: Canada Foundation for Innovation **Type:** Internal & External **Total:** 150000
Involvement: Principal Investigator

Contract/Grant: Equipment Grant **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 - 2009

Project Title: Qualitative History Research Laboratory
Funding: British Columbia Knowledge Development Fund **Type:** Internal & External
Total: 150000
Involvement: Principal Investigator

Contract/Grant: Fellowship **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 – 2011 (renewed to 2016)

Project Title: Canada Research Chair (Tier II)
Funding: Canada Research Chair **Type:** External **Annual:** 100,000 **Total:** 500,000
Involvement: Principal Investigator

- Contract/Grant:** Interdisciplinary Capacity Enhancement **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 - 2010
Project Title: Rural Youth Sexual Health
Funding: CIHR **Type:** External **Annual:** 150,000 **Total:** 800,000
Involvement: Co-Investigator **Collaboration:** regular team meetings (.5 hours / week), providing and negotiating contacts with First Nations of Central Interior (10 hours/ semester).
Institution of Co-Investigator(s): University of British Columbia, University of Northern British Columbia, University of Victoria, Dalhousie University
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2007 **Period:** 2007 - 2009
Project Title: Experiences with Contraception among Youth in Northern BC: Exploring the Impact of Gender, Place and Culture
Funding: CIHR **Type:** External **Total:** 181,734
Involvement: Co-Investigator **Collaboration:** Provide historical and cultural analysis to data gathered in fieldwork and through participatory action research
Institution of Co-Investigator(s): UBC, UNBC
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 - 2009
Project Title: Medical Research on Aboriginal People in the Twentieth Century
Funding: Social Science & Humanities Research Council **Type:** External **Annual:** 30,000 **Total:** 96,000
Involvement: Principal Investigator
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2007 **Period:** 2007 - 2007
Project Title: Youth Perspectives on Contraception in Rural Communities
Funding: BC Medical Services Plan **Type:** External **Total:** 49,944
Involvement: Co-Investigator **Collaboration:** Provide expertise in developing research contacts with First Nations and in historical interpretation; co-supervision of participatory action research
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2007 **Period:** 2007 - 2007
Project Title: Rural and Remote Youth Contraception Research Team
Funding: BC Rural and Remote Health Research Network Collaborative Team Building Award **Type:** External **Annual:** 6000 **Total:** 6000
Involvement: Co-Investigator **Collaboration:** Provide historical and cultural analysis of data generated by fieldwork and through participatory action research
Institution of Co-Investigator(s): UBC, UNBC
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2006 **Period:** 2006 - 2006
Project Title: Medical Research on Aboriginal Peoples
Funding: Vice President Research **Type:** Internal **Annual:** 10,000 **Total:** 10,000
Involvement: Principal Investigator
- Contract/Grant:** Research Grant **Awarded:** 2000 **Period:** 2000-2003 **Project title:**
Aboriginal rodeo in Western Canada **Funding:** SSHRC **Type:** External
Annual: 21000 **Total:** 65000
Involvement: Principal Investigator

ACADEMIC PRIZES AND SPECIAL RECOGNITION:

2009

CHR Prize, for the best article published in the *Canadian Historical Review* for “Manly Contests.”

2006

Second Prize for Lt-Gov Prize for Writing in BC History for the *Letters of Margaret Butcher*.

1999

Sir. John A. Macdonald Prize, Canadian Historical Association. For *Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal Health and Healing in British Columbia*. (\$1000) Prize for the book that makes the greatest contribution to Canadian history

1999

Clio Award, Canadian Historical Association. For *Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal Health and Healing in British Columbia*. Prize for the best book in British Columbia history.

PUBLICATIONS:

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS:

Talking Back to the Indian Act: Critical Readings in Settler Colonial History with Keith D. Smith. Forthcoming with University of Toronto Press.

A Wilder West: Rodeo in Rural Western Canada. UBC Press, 2011

Colonizing Bodies: Aboriginal Health and Healing in British Columbia, 1900-1950. University of British Columbia Press, 1998.

EDITED BOOKS:

In the Days of our Grandmothers: Readings in Canadian Aboriginal Woman's History. (edited with Lorna Townsend). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2006

The Letters of Margaret Butcher: Missionary Imperialism on the North Pacific Coast. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2006

JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOK CHAPTERS AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA (REFEREED):

"Flu Stories: Disease, Death and Modernity in British Columbia 1918-1919." In *Epidemic Encounters: New Perspectives on the Influenza Pandemic in Canada 1918-1920*, Esyllt Jones and Magda Fahrni, eds., (UBC Press, 2012).

"Past into Present: History and Knowledge Making about Aboriginal People and HIV/AIDS," *Plagues, Epidemics and Ideas*, D. Ann Herring and Alan Swedlund, eds., (Berg publishing, 2010).

"'We were a large company of white folk': Making 'whiteness', marking gender in the letters of Margaret Butcher," *Caregivers on the Periphery*, Myra Rutherdale ed., (McGill-Queens Press, 2010).

“Manly Contests: Rodeo Masculinities at the Calgary Stampede,” *Canadian Historical Review* 90 (4)(December 2009), 711-752. (winner of the *CHR* prize for the best article published in 2009).

“Riding into Place: Contact zones, Rodeo and Hybridity in the Canadian West,” *Journal of Canadian Historical Association* volume 17(1) (2007), 107-132.

“Diagnosing the Discursive Indian: Colonization, Disease and Sexuality in Turn of the Century Medical Journals.” *Ethnohistory* 52 (Spring 2005): 371-406. (2nd most cited article in *Ethnohistory* as of December 1, 2012

<http://ethnohistory.dukejournals.org/reports/most-cited> -- accessed 19 December 2012)

“Wilp Wa’ums: Colonial encounter, decolonization and medical care among the Nisga’a.” *Social Science and Medicine* 159 (2)(July 2004): 334-349.

“Colonial Power, Aboriginal belief and Medical pluralism: A British Columbia Case Study, 1900-1950.” *Canada: Confederation to Present*. (CD Rom) Rod McLeod (et al) editors. University of Alberta, 2001.

“British Columbia’s First Nations and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919.” *BC Studies* 122 (Summer 1999): 23-48.

“‘A Scandalous Procession’: Residential Schooling and the Shaping of Aboriginal Bodies.” *Native Studies Review* 11(2)(1996): 51-88. (reprinted in

“Desperately Seeking Absolution: Native Agency as White Alibi in Recent Historical Writing.” *Canadian Historical Review* LXXV (4)(1994): 543-556 (with Robin Brownlie) Republished in *Out of the Background: Readings in Canadian Native History*. (2nd edition). Edited by Ken Coates and Robin Fisher. (Toronto: Copp Clark, 1996).

“Please tell Emma I have not forgotten her: Women, Families and the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, British Columbia, 1905-1915.” *Journal of Family History* 19(2)(1994): 177-194.

“‘A Life Apart’: Women in the Asylum Practice of Charles Edward Doherty at British Columbia’s Provincial Hospital for the Insane, 1905-1915.” *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*. 11 (1994): 335-355.

“‘The Only Place Likely to Do Her Any Good’: the Admission of Women to Asylum: The case of British Columbia’s Provincial Hospital for the Insane.” *BC Studies*. 96 (Winter 1992-3): 66-89.

LONG REVIEW ESSAYS:

"Clearing the Path to Truth: *Clearing the Plains: Disease, Politics of Starvation and the Loss of Aboriginal Life* by James Daschuk, and the narrative of Canadian history." *Journal of the CHA*, 2015, volume 26 (2): 43-53.

"Living as Treaty People: Lessons from Mi'kma'ki and Beyond," *Acadiensis* XLIII, no.1 (Winter/Spring 2014): 185-193.

"Linking Native American Health, Religion, and Culture," *Ethnohistory* 58 (1)(2011): 143-148

"Change, Continuity and Renewal: Lessons from a Decade of Historiography on the First Nations of the Territorial North." In *Northern Visions: New Perspectives on the North in Canadian History*. Edited by Kerry Abel and Ken S. Coates. (Peterborough: Broadview Press, 2001): 77-90.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS (NON-REFEREED):

A People's Guide to Canada, Arbiter Ring Press, 2012 (not refereed and part of a team of authors)

Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada: Thirty Years of Caring. Ottawa: Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada, 2005.

"Touring with Trouncer: Community, Adaptation and Identity." *BC Studies* (Autumn 2001)

"He Said/She Said: Integrating Gender History into the Grade Twelve History Classroom." *Horizon* 37 (Spring 1999): 5-19.

"The Search for Melanie Carpenter: Violent Crime, Family Values, Media Play," with Barbara Isaac, Barbara Herringer, Jo Fiske, Ilona Schaffler. In *The Construction of Canada*. (Vancouver: Centre for Gender Studies/ UBC, 1996).

REVIEWS:

Book reviews published in *American Historical Review*, *Canadian Historical Review*, *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*, *BC Studies*, *Church History Review*, *Northern Review*, *Labour/Le Travail*, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, *Gender Place and Culture*, *University Affairs*.

DICTIONARY & ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRIES:

Entries in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* and the *Chronicle of Women's History*.

WORK IN PROGRESS:

“From far and wide: Global health paradigms in Indigenous health research in northwestern Ontario.” to be submitted to the *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*.

CURRENT RESEARCH:

Making a field: Transnational Networks in Health research on Aboriginal people in the 20th century.

Received \$93,000 from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council to conduct this research. (2006-2009)

RECENT PAPERS PRESENTED AND SCHOLARLY ADDRESSES:

“From far and wide: Global health paradigms in Indigenous health research in the Sioux Lookout Project in northwestern Ontario.” *Canadian Society for the History of Medicine*, Toronto, 2017.

“Assessing the Impact of SFU’s Thesis Boot Camp on Graduate Student-Supervisor Relationships,” *Association of College and Research Libraries*. Baltimore, Maryland, 2017.

“What use a dark history? Origin Stories, Indigenous health and population health research in Canada.” Invited Lecture to the O’Brien Institute for Public Health, Calgary, Alberta, 2016.

Commentary on James Daschuk, *Clearing the Plains*, Canadian Historical Association, Ottawa, 2015

“Rodeo Revolution? Colonial Theories, Indigenous Histories and the Problem of Culture,” *James A. Jackson Lecture*, University of Manitoba, 2013.

“Historical Trauma, Contemporary Racialization: Service Providers and Aboriginal Youth in Rural British Columbia.” *Critical Inquiries in Mental Health Inequities: Exploring Methodologies for Social Justice*, Vancouver, 2012.

“A Wilder West: Rodeo in the Colonial Culture of the Canadian West,” *W.L. Morton Lecture*, Trent University, November 21, 2011

“Imperial Canada – where is your status card: Postcolonial critique, indigenous critical theory and indigenous histories of Canada,” *Jeudi histoire*, Université de Montréal, March 2011.

“The Strange Case of Eskimo Lung: Knowledge, Networks and Aboriginal Bodies,” *American Society for Ethnohistory*, Ottawa, ON, October 2010.

“Embodied Masculinities: Rodeo Cowboys, Oral Histories, Risk and Memory,” *Canadian Historical Association*, Montreal PQ, May 2010.

“What’s the Point of Cultural History?” CRC Lecture Series, Simon Fraser University, November 2009.

- “Epidemiology as Ethnography: Methods of Reading for Aboriginal Wellness,” *Connecting Academic Research to Aboriginal Wellness*, Symposium organized by Marjory Fee, Green College, UBC, October 2009.
- “Writing New Histories of Settler-Aboriginal Relations,” *Space and Place in British Columbia*, panel organized by Jordan Stanger-Ross, Victoria, BC, May 2009.
- “Sex and Surveillance: Knowledge Production in the Early Research on HIV/AIDS and Aboriginal People,” *American Society for Ethnohistory*, session organized by Kristianne Stephens, Eugene, Or., November 2008.
- “Access and the Presumption of Choice: Aboriginal Access to Health Care from a Historical Perspective,” Public Lecture to Vancouver Coastal Health Population Health & Aboriginal Health Strategic Initiative. September 2008.
- “Why History Matters to Your Aboriginal Patients.” UBC Medical School, March 2008.
- “The Coming Plague: Historical Resonances in HIV/AIDS Research on Aboriginal People,” *Plagues: Models and Metaphors in the Human Struggle with Disease. Wenner-Gren Symposium* organized by D. Ann Herring and Alan Swedlund. Tucson, AZ, September 2007.
- “Riding into Place: Contact Zones, Rodeo and Hybridity in the Canadian West,” panel organized by Heidi Bohaker, *Canadian Historical Association*. Saskatoon, SK, May 2007.
- “Process and Personality: Placing Cole Harris in the History of British Columbia,” *British Columbia: Inner and Outer Worlds*, session organized by John S. Lutz, Harrison Hot Springs, BC, April 2007.
- “Racialization and Pathology: Writing the troubled history of Aboriginal health research in Canada.” SAGE Vancouver Workshop, Vancouver BC, April 2007.
- “The Letters of Margaret Butcher: Missionary-Imperialism on the North Pacific Coast.” *Royal British Columbia Museum*, January 21, 2007.
- “No More Fancy Shirts, No More Cowboy Yells: Making Masculinity in Rodeo Communities.” Print Culture Series, *Simon Fraser University*, October 26, 2006.
- “The Fine Company of White Folk: Whiteness in the nursing narrative of Margaret Butcher.” *Society for the Social History of Medicine*. University of Warwick, England. 2006.
- “Aboriginal history, bodies and communities.” *Simon Fraser University*, 2005.
- “Nursing in the Contact Zone: Nursing Stations in the Nass Valley.” *Canadian Society for the History of Medicine*. London, Ontario. 2005.
- “Commodity and Community: Cowboys, Indians and the Gender of Authenticity at the Calgary Stampede.” *American Society for Ethnohistory*. Chicago, Illinois. 2004

“Aboriginal health in Historical Perspective: Implications for Policy and Practice.” *Native Investment and Trade Association*. Calgary, Alberta, 2003.

“Wilde and Lawless in the Peace: Social capital in the benefits of rodeo in Canada’s Peace River Country.” *Western Regional Science Association*. Maui, Hawaii, 2003.

“Where the Cowboys are Indians: Rodeo, Performance and History.” *American Popular Culture Association*. Toronto, Ontario. 2002.

“Rodeo, Race and Representation.” *American Society for Ethnohistory*. Quebec City, Quebec, 2002.

“Historicizing the Globalized Body.” *Canadian Historical Association*, Quebec City, 2001.

“Where the Cowboys are Indians: Masculinity in Local Historical Writing and Representation.” *Canadian Historical Association*. Edmonton, Alberta, 2000.

“Community-Based Research: Working Within the Nisga’a Protocol.” *Canadian Indian and Native Studies Association*. Edmonton, Alberta, 2000.

“Colonizing Bodies, British Columbia’s First Nations.” *University of Windsor*, 2000.

“Indian Health Services.” *University of British Columbia*, 1999.

“The Historiography of Northern First Nations.” *Canadian Historical Association*, Sherbrooke, Quebec, 1999.

“Counting Heads: Historical Demography and Canada’s First Nations.” *Canadian Medical History Conference in Honour of Charles Roland*. Toronto, Ontario, 1999.

“Rural Doctors, Aboriginal Patients, Settler Societies.” *British Columbia Medical Association, Aboriginal health committee, Vancouver, British Columbia*, 1998.

“Masculinity in Cowboy Non-Fiction.” *Making History, Constructing Race*. Victoria, BC, 1998.

“Shooting Arrows in the Air: The 1918-19 Flu Pandemic and British Columbia’s First Nations.” *Spanish Influenza: 80 years after*. Cape Town, South Africa, 1998.

SENIOR SUPERVISORY DUTIES OF A THESIS/DISSERTATION/OR MAJOR PROJECT (SFU ONLY)

Senior Supervisor

Sarah Nickle	PhD	“United we stand, divided we perish: Negotiating Pan-Tribal Unity in the Union of BC Indian Chiefs,”	Complete	2009-3	2015-2
Maddie Knickerbocker	Ph.D.	Sovereign Culture: Stó:lo Cultural Curation and Political Action in the Twentieth Century	Active	2010-3	
Leah Weiner	PhD	Health Policy and Indian Policy in Northern Ontario	Active	2013-3	
Alice Huang	M.A.	Medical Missions, Central BC Coast	Complete	2013-1	2017-2
Christi Garneau	M.A.	The Development of Dog Breeds in Human-Animal Interactions	Complete	2009-3	2012-3
Sean Wilkinson	M.A.	A collaborative history of St. Paul's Mission, Capilano Reserve, North Vancouver Kathy defended her prospectus in Fall 2008	Complete	2009-3	2012-3
Wyatt Skovron	M.A.	Rural Communities & Modernization	Complete	2008-3	2011-1
Sean Carleton	M.A.	Colonizing Minds: Education, Imperialism and the 'Textbook Indian', 1930-1970	Complete	2006-3	2008-3
Laura Ishiguro	M.A.	Discourses and Practices of Isolation in the Implementation of Health Care in Ste. Therese's Hospital, Chesterfield Inlet, 1929-1958	Completed	2006-3	2008-2
Chie Moffett	M.A.	Furrows of Stone: Race, Politics, and the Alberta Metis Land Question, 1932-1936	Completed	2005-3	2007-2

SERVING ON A COMMITTEE OF A THESIS/DISSERTATION/OR MAJOR PROJECT

Name	Degree	Project/Thesis Title	Institution	Date
External Examiner				
Paige Fehr	MA	"Psychiatry and Eugenics: The Diagnosis of Female Patients in British Columbia's Psychiatric Institutions, 1918-1933."	University of Victoria	2017-2
Sylvia Olsen	PhD	Making Poverty: A history of on reserve housing programs, 1930-1996.	University of Victoria	2016-5
Nicholas May	PhD	Feasting on the AAM of Heaven: The Christianization of the Nisga'a, 1860-1920	University of Toronto	2012-3
Jane Whalen	PhD	"'Wasting Away': The Impact of Policy and Policymakers on the rise of Tuberculosis in Aboriginal Communities, 1867-1945."	Wilfred Laurier University	2013-3
Bardia Khaledi	M.A.	The Colonial Present: Botanical Gardens as Sites of Nationalism, and Aboriginality in British Columbia	Simon Fraser University	2011-1
Tache, Karine	Ph.D.	Structure and regional diversity of the Meadowood interaction sphere	Simon Fraser University	2008-1
Supervisory Committee Member				
Lorelei Lester	M.A.	Nisga'a Resource Law	Withdrawn	2015-1
Abby Rolston	M.A.	Prison Education	Withdrawn	2014-1

Name	Degree	Project/Thesis Title	Institution	Date	
Heather Mackenzie	PhD(UB C)	Indigenous women, reproductive health	Active	2015-1	
Eli Manning	Ph.D.	HIV/AIDs and HAART	Complete	2011-2 – 2016-2	
Sarah Carr-Locke	Ph.D.	Decolonizing Museums	Complete	2015-2	
Joseph Howard	M.A.	Christian Missions in India	Complete	2014-2	
Dimitri Soudas	M.A.S	The Changing role of the communications office of the PMO	Complete	2015-1	
Star Deibert-Turner	M.A.	Women's Health Collective - feminist activism and health in Vancouver 1970s-1980s	Completed	2010-2	
Hansen, Heidi	Ed.D	Vancouver Family Services and Indigenous Knowledge	Active	2004-2	2012-2
F. Scott Murray	M.A.	Cashing in on Whales': Cetaceans as Symbol and Commodity along the Northern Pacific Coast, 1959 - 2008.	Completed	2007-3	2009-1
Megan Prins	M.A.	Seasons of Gold: An Environmental History of the Cariboo Gold Rush	Completed	2005-3	2007-2

SUPERVISION OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

September 2015 – June 2015	Part Time, Maddie Knickerbocker, M.A. Research Assistant Funded by: Administrative Research funds Preparation for a book proposal
January 2013 – May 2013	Part Time, Loretta Jackson, M.Ed. Research Assistant Funded by: Dean of Graduate Studies Evaluation of Professional Development programming
January 2012 – May 2012	Part Time, Nico Dicecco, M.A. Research Assistant Funded by: Dean of Graduate Studies Environmental Scan of supervisory policies at North American universities.

May 2011 – December 2011	Part Time: Jamie Hoskins, B.A. Research Assistant Funded by: Canada Works Environmental Scan of Professional Development for Graduate Students
September 2011 - December 2011	Part Time, Agnes Lee, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: Work Study Digitizing oral history tapes
September 2011 - December 2011	Part Time, Christopher Mulverer, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: Work Study Digitization of oral history tapes
September 2011 - December 2011	Part Time, Omar Shadid, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: Work Study Documentary Analysis of Anti-vaccination websites and blogs
June 2011 - December 2011	Part Time, Josh Regnier, B.A, Facilitation Trainer Funded by: Teaching and Learning Inquiry Fund Training teaching assistants in HIST 101
June 2011 - December 2011	Part Time, Sheryl Gilroy, M.Ed, Research Assistant Funded by: Teaching and Learning Inquiry Fund Evaluation of TA training for HIST 101
May 2011 - September 2011	Part Time, Ashley LeBourveau, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: Canada Research Chair Data collection, 1918 Influenza
May 2011 - September 2011	Part Time, Christi Garneau, Research Assistant Funded by: Library Digitization Fund Organization and description of research material to be digitized and made available on the library website
May 2011 - September 2011	Part Time, Jen Hatton, B.A, Laboratory Manager Funded by: History Development Fund Manage Laboratory Equipment and Access
May 2010 - September 2011	Part Time, Jenny Clayton, Ph.D, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC, History Development Fund Archival Research
January 2011 - June 2011	Full Time, Sarah Buchanan, B.Sc, Research Assistant Funded by: Canada Research Chairs Statistical analysis of vital statistics data on 1918 influenza
September 2010 - May 2011	Part Time, Agnes Lee, Research Assistant Funded by: Work Study Library Research
May 2010 - December 2010	Part Time, Lebourveau, Ashley, Research Assistant Funded by: Work study Primary research and database compilation
January 2010 - August 2010	Part Time, Carroll, Kristina, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Primary research and database compilation

May 2009 - September 2009	Full Time, Sarah Nickel, M.A, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Archival Research, Database preparation
September 2007 - September 2009	Part Time, Jen Hatton, undergraduate, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Database compilation, Basic quantitative historical epidemiology & mapping, Newspaper research, Digitization of oral history tapes
May 2009 - May 2009	Part Time, Christi Garneau, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: CRC Compiled library database
January 2009 - May 2009	Part Time, Sean Wilkinson, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: CRC Microfilm digitization
January 2008 - May 2008	Part Time, Lorelei Lester, undergraduate, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Newspaper Research - Database preparation
March 2007 - December 2007	Part Time, Kathryn McKay, M.A, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Newspaper Research, Database preparation
May 2006 - July 2007	Part Time, Megan Prins, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Newspaper Research, Archival Research
May 2006 - December 2006	Part Time, Sean Carleton, B.A, Research Assistant Funded by: SSHRC Literature Search, Database development

ACTIVE SERVICE TO SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Departmental Committees

January 2011 – September 2016	First Nations Studies Tenure and Promotion Committee. Adjudicate files related to contract renewal, tenure, promotion and salary review
September 2015 – August 2016	Undergraduate Program Committee, History Department. Curriculum review
September 2008 - September 2011	Graduate Program Committee, History Department. Meet regularly, discuss policies relating to graduate teaching, adjudicate scholarship applications and funding allocations, assess applications to the program, organize graduate recruiting events.
September 2010 - August 2011	Graduate Program Chair, History Department
September 2006 - May 2010	Tenure and Promotion Committee, History Department Adjudicate files related to contract renewal, tenure, promotion and salary review
September 2007 - December 2007	Search Committee, History Department. chaired committee conducting search for a position in Colonial Latin America in History.

University Committees

September 2014 – December 2014	Acting Dean, Graduate Studies
September 2011 - September 2016	Associate Dean - Graduate Studies Graduate Studies
September 2011 - September 2016	Senate Committee on Graduate Studies. Develop University policy regarding Graduate Studies,
January 2011 - September 2016	Indigenous Research Institute Steering Committee. Develop and support initiatives in Aboriginal research.
January 2011 - September 2016	Aboriginal Steering Committee. Develop programming for Aboriginal Students,
May 2009 - August 2011	Director, Centre for the Study of Print and Media Cultures
September 2006 - August 2011	Steering Committee for the Centre for the Study of Print and Media Cultures. Organize activities related to the Centre for Print and Media Studies, including a colloquium on the Surrey campus in May 2007 and again on the Burnaby campus May 2008 (chaired session as well) and participant in the CPMS reading group, fall 2008, including chairing a session and leading discussion.
December 2008 - April 2010	Research Ethics Board. Review ethics applications, discuss and interpret ethics policies from the TriCouncil on Ethics, SSHRC, CIHR, NSERC,
March 2008 - March 2008	Presented session on "Aboriginal Health Issues", First Nations

ACTIVE SERVICE TO THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY (SINCE 2006)

July 2016 – present	Co-editor, <i>Canadian Historical Review</i>
July 2015 – May 2016	Program Chair, Canadian Society for the History of Medicine.
July 2015 – July 2016	Associate Co-Editor, <i>Canadian Historical Review</i>
September 2013	External Referee for Tenure and Promotion Committee, History Department, Memorial University of Newfoundland
January 2013	External Referee for Tenure and Promotion Committee, History Department, University of Manitoba.
July 2009 - December 2011	Editorial Board Member, <i>Canadian Historical Review</i>
August 2010 - August 2011	Chair, Standard Research Grant Committee, Social Science and Humanities Research Council
September 2010 - September 2011	Chair, <i>Canadian Historical Review</i> , Editorial Board, <i>Canadian Historical Review</i>
December 2008 - December 2010	Committee Member, Standard Research Grants - SSHRC
March 2010 - March 2010	Oral history interviewer, Global Health Chronicles, Emory University http://globalhealthchronicles.org/
April 2010 -- October 2010	Robert Heizer Prize Committee, <i>American Journal of Ethnohistory</i> .
September 2008 - May 2009	Search Committee for Editor, <i>BC Studies</i> , <i>BC Studies</i> , University of British Columbia
September 2006–September 2009	Sir John A. Macdonald Prize Committee, Canadian Historical Association

Community Committee

January 2006 - Current	Advisory Board Member, Vancouver City Archives
March 2007 - October 2007	Naming Committee, Minister of Public Works and Government Services, Receiver General of Canada

Grant Assessor & Peer Reviewer

I have review grants and manuscripts for the following agencies, publications and publishers: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canadian Foundation for Innovation, Saskatchewan Health Research Foundation, Canadian Institutes for Health Research; Canadian Historical Review, Collected Essays on Learning and Teaching, Pacific Historical Review, Journal of the Canadian Historical Association, Women's History Review, Sociale Histoire/ Social History, Journal of Canadian Studies, Social Biology, BC Studies, Native Studies Review; Smithsonian Institution, University of Oklahoma Press, Bedford St. Martin's Press, University of British Columbia Press, University of Manitoba Press.

SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE

July 2007 - Current	Club Historian, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever Club of Canada
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