



GOODSTONEY C-92 PROJECT

Our Colonial History

1876 – Indian Act – considered Indians unfit to govern own affairs

- Introduced 'status' Indian, reserves, band councils
- Formalized residential schools
- Banned cultural, traditional practices

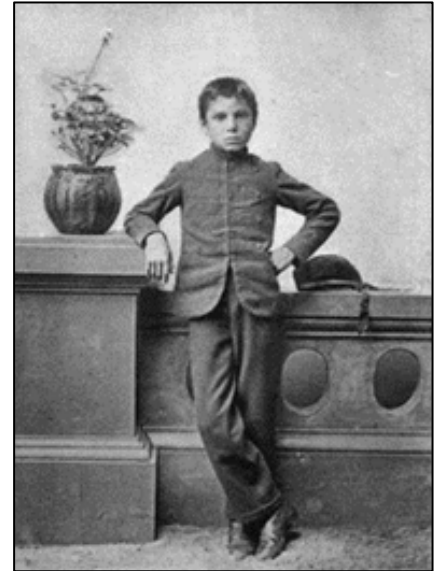
1840s-1996 – Residential Schools – stated purpose was to
“take the Indian out of the child”

1960s-1980s – Sixties Scoop – removed Indigenous children from their families, culture, and communities



Thomas Moore
before and after
his entrance into
the Regina Indian
Residential School
in Saskatchewan
in 1874.

(Library and Archives
Canada / NL-022474)



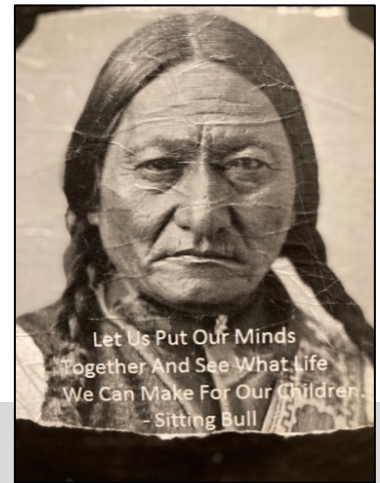
Indigenous children are
10% of Alberta's under-18
population, but 76% of the
children and youth in care.

As of December 2024,
5,703 Indigenous children
and youth were in care
in Alberta.

DID YOU KNOW?

Chief Sitting Bull said:

“Let us put our minds together and see what life we can make for our Children.”



Inherent right – to care for our children

- We never gave away this right; children were taken without our consent
- This inherent right is acknowledged by Bill C-92 (An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families)
- Inherent rights are protected under s. 35, Constitution Act of Canada

Focus of New Law is On:

- Prevention, not apprehension
- Keeping children within families, community, and culture

Do we want to create our own Goodstoney child and family laws?

- What would have to change?
- How would we set that up?
- What would it cost?

Over 60 Nations across Canada

are creating their own child welfare laws, including these in Alberta:

- Louis Bull
- Driftpile Cree Nation
- Loon River/ Lubicon Lake/ Peerless Trout

