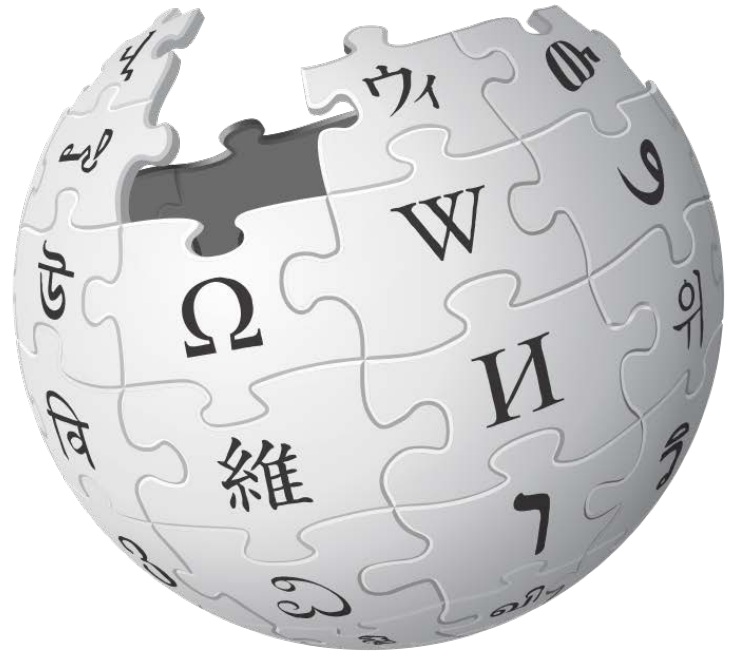




Inevitably Wikipedia

Danielle Robichaud
October 24, 2019



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Getting comfortable



1

External links [[edit](#)]

- [John Herbert](#)^{[[?](#)]} on [IMDb](#)
- [John Herbert](#)^{[[?](#)]} at the [Internet Off Broadway Database](#)
- "John Herbert fonds"^{[[?](#)]}. *University of Waterloo Library*. Special Collections & Archives. 21 July 2014. Retrieved 4 August 2016.


2

References [[edit](#)]

- ↑ "Remembering Nancy-Lou Patterson 1929-2018"^{[[?](#)]}. *Fine Arts*. University of Waterloo. 18 October 2018. Retrieved 24 October 2018.
- ↑ "Nancy-Lou Patterson (1929-)"^{[[?](#)]}. *Mennonite Archives of Ontario*. 2 May 2012. Retrieved 24 October 2018.
- ↑ "Nancy-Lou Patterson"^{[[?](#)]} (PDF). Waterloo Public Library. Retrieved 24 October 2018.
- ↑ "Patterson, Nancy-Lou fonds"^{[[?](#)]}. *Special Collections & Archives*. University of Waterloo Library. 14 April 2014. Retrieved 24 October 2018.

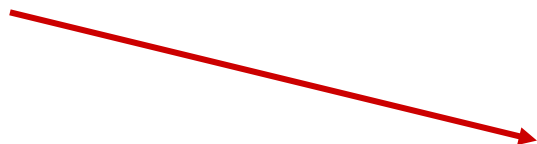
3

Ownership had been in the hands of the Motz family for generations until 1990, when the paper was sold to Southam in a \$90 million deal. [Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc.](#) took a controlling interest in Southam during the period when it owned *The Record*. The paper was acquired by [Sun Media](#) in 1998, but Sun itself was bought by [Quebecor](#) soon after, and *The Record* was sold to [Torstar](#) before the end of the year. The administrative records and photographic negatives of the paper amassed prior to the Sun Media acquisition are maintained at the [University of Waterloo Library](#).^{[[2](#)]}^{[[3](#)]}



"The greatest product which we will realize from our electronic era is the better educated race. This applies to all fields — not just the field of science."

— Ira Needles, 1956^{[15][16]}



Needles, Ira G. (27 August 1956). "Wanted: 150,000 Engineers and Technicians The Waterloo Plan" . *Waterloo Digital Library*. B.F. Goodrich Canada Ltd. Retrieved 11 January 2018. 

— Ira Needles, 1956^{[15][16]}

Template:Cite archive

Usage [\[edit \]](#)

```
{{cite archive |first= |last= |item = |item-url = |type = |item-id = |date = |page= |pages= |fonds = |series = |file = |box= |collection = |collection-url = |repository = |institution = |location = |oclc= |accession= |ref=}}
```

Writing [\[edit \]](#)

Marian Engel's first published novel, *No Clouds of Glory*, *Sarah's Bastard Notebook* (1974), the work challenged the traditional approach to the subjective narrative that mirrored entries

Engel's most famous and controversial novel was *Bear* (1976). The editor at [Harcourt Brace](#) rejected the manuscript noting that it presents, I'm afraid, an insuperable obstacle in present c

[Stewart](#) after being championed by [Robertson Davies](#).^{[9][11][12]} It won the [Governor General's Literary Award for Fiction](#) in 1976.^[13]

[McClelland, Jack](#). "Letter from Jack McClelland (McClelland & Stewart) to Marian Engel, 12 January 1976, re [Bear](#)" (12 January 1976) [textual record]. [Marian Engel fonds](#), Fonds: Marian Engel fonds, Box: 2, File: 51. Hamilton, ON: [William Ready Division of Archives and Research Collections](#), McMaster University Library. First accrual.

Waterloo County, Ontario: Difference between revisions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 43°28′N 80°30′W﻿ / ﻿﻿ / ﻿

Browse history interactively

Revision as of 23:41, 30 August 2018 (edit)

Hmains (talk | contribs)

m (standard quote handling in WP; standard Apostrophe/quotation marks in WP; MOS general fixes)

(Tag: AWB)

← Previous edit

Revision as of 19:01, 30 September 2018 (edit) (undo)

Dnlnl (talk | contribs)

(→1800 to 1819: wiki link)

Next edit →

(8 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 49:

}}	=	{
}}		}
-		<p>"Waterloo County", created in 1853 and dissolved in 1973, was the forerunner of the [[Waterloo Regional Municipality, Ontario Regional Municipality of Waterloo]] in [[Ontario]], Canada. It consisted of five townships: Woolwich, Wellesley, Wilmot, Waterloo, and North Dumfries. The major population centres were Waterloo, Kitchener ([[Berlin to Kitchener name change known as Berlin prior to 1916]]), Preston, Hespeler, Blair, and [[Doon, Ontario Doon]] in Waterloo township; Galt in North Dumfries; Elmira in Woolwich; and New Hamburg in Wilmot. All are now part of the Regional Municipality.</p>
		}}
		==History==
-		<p>Waterloo County was once one of the most densely wooded sections in North America. Oak trees three to four feet in diameter, maple, beech, elm, ash oak and great pines were common. The county, located in the northerly edge of the [[Attawandaronk]] or Neutral Indian country was excellent for hunting and fishing.</p>
		}}
-		<p>In 1784, the British Government granted the Grand River valley to its Indian allies of the [[American Revolution]], the [[Iroquois]] confederation refugees from central and western New York State. The area was from [[Lake Erie]] to the [[Elora, Ontario Elora]] falls, and the width being six miles on each side of the river. The First Nations soon offered almost half of the upper area for sale. It was divided into four blocks. Blocks 1, 2 and 3 were sold by 1816; this large area became the townships of Waterloo, Woolwich and Dumfries.<ref name=Discover>{{cite web url=http://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/discoveringTheRegion/history.asp?_mid_=34333 title=Discover author=<!--Not stated--> date=2015 website=Region of Waterloo publisher=Region of Waterloo access-date=23 March 2017}}</ref></p>


Line 49:

}}	=	{
}}		}
+		<p>"Waterloo County", created in 1853 and dissolved in 1973, was the forerunner of the [[Waterloo Regional Municipality, Ontario Regional Municipality of Waterloo]] in [[Ontario]], Canada. Situated on a subset of land within the [[Haldimand Tract]], the traditional territory of the [[Attawandaronk]], [[Anishinaabe]] and [[Iroquois Haudenosaunee]] peoples, Waterloo County consisted of five townships: Woolwich, Wellesley, Wilmot, Waterloo, and North Dumfries. The major population centres were Waterloo, Kitchener ([[Berlin to Kitchener name change known as Berlin prior to 1916]]), Preston, Hespeler, Blair, and [[Doon, Ontario Doon]] in Waterloo township; Galt in North Dumfries; Elmira in Woolwich; and New Hamburg in Wilmot. All are now part of the Regional Municipality.</p>
		}}
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		}}
+		<p>In 1784, by way of the [[Haldimand Proclamation]], the British Government granted the Grand River valley to [[Iroquois]] confederation refugees from central and western New York State, Indigenous peoples who served as allies during the [[American Revolution]] <ref name="BeanBeginning" /> The area was from [[Lake Erie]] to the [[Elora, Ontario Elora]] falls, and the width being six miles on each side of the river. The First Nations soon offered almost half of the upper area for sale. It was divided into four blocks. Blocks 1, 2 and 3 were sold by 1816; this large area became the townships of Waterloo, Woolwich and Dumfries.<ref name=Discover>{{cite web url=http://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/discoveringTheRegion/history.asp?_mid_=34333 title=Discover author=<!--Not stated--> date=2015 website=Region of Waterloo publisher=Region of Waterloo access-date=23 March 2017}}</ref></p>



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Date	Name	Thumbnail	Size
03:38, 20 January 2019	LCONLongWinter20170204.jpg (file)		535 KB
21:09, 7 December 2018	AnnelinnDagg2018.jpg (file)		127 KB
00:42, 14 October 2018	MarjorieCarrollPlaque.jpg (file)		1.11 MB
22:45, 30 September 2018	UWaterlooLandPlaque.jpg (file)		1.36 MB
20:00, 18 July 2018	WilliamCartheuser.jpg (file)		48 KB

History [edit]

Renison was incorporated on January 14, 1959 by provincial [Letters Patent](#) and under the authority of the [Synod of the Diocese of Huron](#), due to the efforts of the Kitchener and Waterloo Anglican communities. The efforts of Renison Founder The Ven. Harvey Southcott, who was rector of Church of the Holy Saviour at the time, were particularly influential as he had the original vision for an Anglican college in Waterloo. Renison continues to enjoy support from the Anglican community and, in particular, from within the Diocese.

Originally a two-storey, seven-room house at 193 Albert Street in Waterloo that opened its doors in 1959, Renison College featured a small chapel, chaplain's office, a small library, a study and meeting space for students, and three bedrooms that accommodated seven male students. The College offered courses in Religious Knowledge, Geography and Philosophy.

On July 1, 1960, Renison struck an affiliation agreement with the [University of Waterloo](#) for the right to offer programs in Arts and the Social Sciences for credit towards a [Bachelor of Arts](#) degree from Waterloo. The University transferred five acres of land on the west side of its campus to Renison in 1961, and Renison purchased an additional acre.



Carl Dunker, [G.N. Luxton](#) and Mrs. R.J. Renison during the official opening of Renison College on October 16, 1959. ✎

Summary [edit]

Description **English:** Image of G.N. Luxton gesturing at a door under a Renison College sign as Carl Dunker and Mrs. R.J. Renison look on.

Date 16 October 1959

Source University of Waterloo Library. Special Collections & Archives. Kitchener-Waterloo Record Photographic Negative Collection. Renison College [Published]. 59-13316_001. <http://digital.library.uwaterloo.ca/uwdl-c148a3dc-8fa4-400e-8e15-9dae764e7474/renison-college-published>

Author Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Licensing [edit]

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- 75 years have passed since the end of the calendar year of its creation



(R.S.C., 1985, c. C-42, s. 6.1)



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File:A short history of ...
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1902) (1477693322 ...
commons.wikimedia.org

Summary [\[edit \]](#)

Description	English: Portrait of Alice Riggs Hunt at the New York State Fair in 1915 wearing a Votes for Women sash.
Date	1 January 1915
Source	University of Waterloo Library, Special Collections & Archives: https://uwaterloo.ca/library/special-collections-archives/collections/hunt-alice-riggs
Author	Unknown

Waterloo Band Festival [edit]

Thiele started the Waterloo Band Festival in 1932.^[10] What would become an annual festival, was the result of a commemorative event to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Waterloo Musical Society.^[11] It was held in **Waterloo Park** making use of a bandstand donated by **Joseph E. Seagram** of **Seagram Distilleries**.^[1] It was one of only two bandstands in Ontario.^[12] The event featured fifteen bands and 80 solo performers making it, at the time, the largest music festival in the country.^[5] The festival ran from 1932–40 and 1946–58, going on hiatus during the early 1940s as a result of **World War II**.^{[13][11]}

The festival was so popular that in 1950 **Toronto Star** journalist **Augustus Bridle** noted that it had made Waterloo "far more famous than "Berlin" used to be before W.W.I made the town Kitchener."^[14] By 1953 the festival featured 60 bands and attracted more than 1,000 solo entries.^[4] Bands and solo performers from across Canada and the northern United States played over the course of the festival's run including Boston cornetist Walter Smith, New York saxophonist **Sigmund Rascher** and **NBC Symphony Orchestra** tuba player **William Bell**.^[11]



Memorial for Charles F. Thiele in Waterloo Park.

Campus [edit]

The university's main campus lies within the city of Waterloo, Ontario. It sits on the traditional territory of the [Neutral](#), [Anishnaabeg](#), and [Haudenosaunee](#) peoples that is part of the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the [Six Nations](#) that includes six miles on each side of the [Grand River](#).^[42] It is bordered by Waterloo Park to the south, Wilfrid Laurier University to the southeast, residential neighbourhoods to the northeast, east and west, and the [Laurel Creek Conservation Area](#) to the northwest. Three [numbered roads](#) also intersect the main campus: University Avenue West, Columbia Street West, and Westmount Road North.^[43] While the main campus is 404 hectares (998 acres), the majority of the teaching facilities are centred on a ring road in its southern portion.^[5] In addition, the university owns several other properties in [Cambridge](#), [Huntsville](#), [Kitchener](#), and [Stratford, Ontario](#).

The buildings vary in age. The oldest is Graduate House, originally a farmhouse dating back to the 19th century. The oldest building which was erected for the university is the Douglas Wright Engineering



Land acknowledgement plaque
outside of the Student Life Centre



Contribution support (and justification) resources

- [Commons:Welcome](#)
- [Commons:Help desk](#)
- [Commons:Flickr batch uploading](#)
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- [Category:Images from archives](#)
- [Category:Images from libraries](#)
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Page improvement and creation

Lady Constance Malleon [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

British actress ([Wikidata](#) · [Import](#) · [Edit and import](#))

"Colette O'Neil" redirects here. For the Scottish television actress, see [Colette O'Neil](#).

Lady Constance Malleon (24 October 1895 – 5 October 1975) was a British writer and actress (appearing as **Colette O'Neil**). The daughter of [Hugh Annesley, 5th Earl Annesley](#), Malleon studied at the Royal Academy of Drama Art and was a popular theater performer.

During her twenty-year acting career she appeared in numerous productions across the United Kingdom including several productions at prominent theaters in London's [West End](#) and in [Maurice Elvey's](#) 1918 silent film [Hindle Wakes](#). Before retiring from acting Malleon wrote and produced *The Way* a three act starring [Una O'Connor](#), [Charles Carson](#), and [Moyna Macgill](#).

Active in pacifist and social reform efforts, Malleon spent the remainder of her career traveling and writing. She released several novels and autobiographical accounts, including *In the north : autobiographical fragments in Norway, Sweden, Finland, 1936-1946* about her experiences in Scandinavia administering relief efforts in response to the Russo-Finnish War. Among her most notable releases is the 1933 novel *The Coming Back*. Though she denied the suggestion, it is understood as a [roman à clef](#) regarding Malleon's relationship with philosopher and political activist [Bertrand Russell](#), with whom she shared an interest in pacifism. Friends until Russell's death, the pair were romantically involved from 1916 to 1920, during Malleon's mutually open marriage to actor [Miles Malleon](#).

Lady Constance Malleon



Lady Constance Malleon in 1922

Born	Constance Mary Annesley 24 October 1895 Castlewellan Castle
Died	5 October 1975 (aged 79) Bury St Edmunds

Anne Innis Dagg [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Canadian zoologist (Wikidata · Import · Edit and import)

Anne Innis Dagg (born 1933, in Toronto, Ontario) is a Canadian zoologist, biologist, feminist, and author of numerous books. A pioneer in the study of animal behaviour in the wild, Dagg is credited with being the first to study giraffe in the wild and to study animals in the wild in Africa. Her impact on current understandings of giraffe biology and behaviour were the focus of the 2011 CBC radio documentary *Wild Journey: The Anne Innis Story* and the 2018 documentary film *The Woman Who Loves Giraffes*.

In addition to her giraffe related research, Dagg has published extensively about camels, primates and Canadian wildlife, and has raised concerns about the influence of sociobiology on how animal related research is shared with the general public. She has also researched and written extensively about the gender bias in academia, drawing attention to the detrimental impact anti-nepotism rules can have on the academic careers of the wives of male faculty members and sexist academic work environments that fail to support female researchers.

Contents [show]

Early life and education [edit]

Dagg was born on January 25, 1933 in Toronto, Ontario.^[1] Her father, Harold Innis, was a professor of political economy at the University of Toronto and her mother, Mary Quayle Innis, was an author of short stories and books about history.^[2]

As a child Dagg attended Bishop Strachan School.^[3] She graduated from the University of Toronto in 1955 with a B.A. in biology and was awarded a gold medal in recognition of her academic standing.^[4] She went on to earn a master's degree in genetics from the University of Toronto. Following field research in Africa, Dagg began a PhD in animal behaviour at the University of Waterloo, completing her studies in 1967.^[5]

Anne Innis Dagg



Anne Innis Dagg speaking at a showing of *The Woman Who Loves Giraffes* (2018)

Born	January 25, 1933 Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Citizenship	Canada
Alma mater	University of Toronto (B.A., Biology, 1955) University of Toronto (M.A., Genetics, 1956)

Nancy-Lou Patterson [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Canadian artist ([Edit](#))

Nancy-Lou Patterson (September 5, 1929 – October 15, 2018) was a Canadian artist, writer and curator. Known for her writing and artistic work related to topics ranging from folklore and fantasy to liturgical design and Indigenous art, she was responsible for the founding of the Department of Fine Arts at the [University of Waterloo](#).

Contents [[show](#)]

Early life and education [edit]

Patterson was born September 5, 1929 in [Worcester, Massachusetts](#).^{[1][2]} Her parents, originally from [Seattle, Washington](#), were academics and the family lived in various parts of the northern United States, with Patterson spending much of her childhood in [Illinois](#). The family returned to Seattle at the start of World War I where she attended high school and graduated from the [University of Washington](#) with a Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1951.^[3]

Nancy-Lou Patterson

Born	September 5, 1929 <div>Worcester, Massachusetts</div>
Died	October 15, 2018 (aged 89) <div>Kitchener, Ontario</div>
Education	University of Washington
Partner(s)	E Palmer Patterson II

Alice Riggs Hunt [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

American suffragist, writer, journalist ([Edit](#))

Alice Riggs Hunt (June 14, 1884 – August 21, 1974) was an American women's rights activist, journalist, writer, and speaker. In the [United States](#), she was active as an organizer of [women suffrage](#) movements both [New York](#) and [West Virginia](#) though her activism extended internationally as she often attended conferences in Europe concerning women's suffrage and international peace.

Contents [[show](#)]

Early life and education [edit]

Riggs Hunt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunt, was born into an affluent family.^[1] Born on July 14, 1884, she was raised in New York City where her childhood consisted of private school study.^[2] Due to an eye condition from birth resulting in eye pain, her work was mainly done with tutors instead of in classes.^[*citation needed*] From 1907 to 1908, she attended the School of Journalism at [Columbia University](#), and later attended the [Drake Business School](#).^[2]

Career [edit]

Riggs Hunt spent 20 years with the Woman Suffrage Association of New York State, 10 of which were as a volunteer, from the early 1900s to the early 1920s.^{[3][4]} She had a successful career in journalism as a foreign correspondent for New York papers from 1909 to 1924, when she turned to other writing.^[4]

As a journalist, she contributed to the [New York Evening Post](#), [New York Tribune](#), [New York Evening Mail](#), [New York Call](#), [London Daily Herald](#), [La Vie Ouvriere](#) (Paris), [The Workers' Dreadnought](#), London, [Bulletin of the Peoples](#), [Council of America](#), and [Bulletin of the American Woman Suffrage Association](#). She also worked as an

Alice Riggs Hunt



Born	June 14, 1884 New York City
Died	August 21, 1974, 90 years Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Nationality	American
Education	Columbia University Drake University
Occupation	Journalist, activist, writer

Elizabeth Smith Shortt [[edit](#)]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Canadian physician ([Edit](#))

Elizabeth (Beth) Smith Shortt (18 January 1859 – 14 January 1949) was one of the first three women to earn a medical degree in Canada.^{[1][2]} She was one of the women medical students expelled from [Queen's University](#), Ontario following a hostile backlash from male staff and students at the presence of women in the medical school. Shortt went on to complete her studies at a newly established women's college and practised medicine in Hamilton, Ontario. She was a long-serving and active member of the [National Council of Women of Canada](#) and spearheaded a number of public health and women's welfare initiatives.

Contents ([show](#))

Early life and education [[edit](#)]

Shortt was born on 18 January 1859 in the community of Winona, which is now located in the city of [Hamilton, Ontario](#). Her parents were Sylvester Smith (died in 1885) and Damaris Isabella Smith (McGee) (1831-1913).^[3] Damaris was a school teacher, and Sylvester's family were the founders of the [E. D. Smith preserves company](#).^{[4][5]} Shortt received her education from a governess as well as attending Winona School and Hamilton Collegiate Institute.^{[1][3]}

She also attended [Ottawa Normal School](#) in January 1880. Even though she enjoyed her time at the school, she recalls rarely being challenged. While attending she frequently received the weekly Honourable Mentions;^[6] she also attended many parliamentary sessions and frequented the [House of Commons](#).^[7]

Queen's University [[edit](#)]

In February 1880 Shortt read in the newspaper about prospective separate classes for women in medicine; in April of the same year, she started her training at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. She was one of the first three women to attend Queen's, accompanied by who she refers to in her personal writings as Mrs. Mae and Miss Betty. Shortt was required to be up every morning at 6:00 am and had classes until 8:00 pm; she then would continue studying until 11:00 pm. One of the first things she recalls when beginning her studies is that many found it odd for someone of her

Elizabeth Smith Shortt



Elizabeth Smith Shortt, ca. 1910

Born	Elizabeth Smith 18 January 1859 Vinemount, Ontario, Canada
Died	14 January 1949 (aged 89) Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Nationality	Canadian
Occupation	Physician
Known for	One of first three women to obtain a medical degree in Canada
Spouse(s)	Adam Shortt (m. 1886; died 1931)

Archives Association of Ontario [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Professional association ([Edit](#))

The **Archives Association of Ontario** (AAO) is a professional network of archives and archivists based in [Toronto, Ontario](#).^[1]

Contents [[show](#)]

History [edit]

Focused on advocacy, education and professional development programs, the AAO was formed in 1993 following the amalgamation of the Ontario Association of Archivists and the Ontario Council of Archives.^{[2][3]} It is one of twelve heritage organizations to receive funding from the [Government of Ontario](#)'s Provincial Heritage Organization Operating Grant administered by the [Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport](#).^{[4][1]}

Rules for Archival Description [edit]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Missing article description ([Add](#))

The **Rules for Archival Description** (RAD) is the Canadian archival descriptive standard. It provides a set of rules based on traditional archival principles, whose purpose is to provide a consistent and commonly shared descriptive foundation for describing archival materials within a given fonds.^[1] RAD was first published in 1990 after being developed by the Bureau of Canadian Archivists' (BCA) Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards.^[2] It is currently overseen by the Canadian Committee on Archival Description of the Canadian Council of Archives.^[3] RAD was last revised in 2008.^{[2][4]}

Contents [[show](#)]

نظام المدارس السكنية الكندية الهندية [حل]

ويكي بيانات: نظام المدارس السكنية الكندية الهندية – Q945507: "لا يوجد توصيف" • أسماء أخرى: لا توجد أسماء أخرى

هذه مقالة غير مراجعة. ينبغي أن يزال هذا القالب بعد أن يراجعها محرر عدا الذي أشاءه؛ إذا لزم الأمر فيجب أن توسم المقالة بقوالب الصيانة المناسبة. (أبريل 2018)

في كندا، **نظام المدارس الداخلية للهنود** [nb 1] كانت شبكة من المدارس الداخلية من أجل الشعوب الأصلية. [nb 2] تم تمويل الشبكة من قبل الحكومة الكندية قسم الشؤون الهندية و تدار من قبل الكنائس المسيحية.

تم إنشاء نظام المدرسة لغرض إزالة الأطفال من تأثير ثقافتهم واسيبتهم في الثقافة الكندية المهيمنة. على مدار أكثر من مائة عام من وجود النظام ، تم وضع حوالي 30٪ من أطفال السكان الأصليين أو حوالي 150.000 من الأطفال في المدارس الداخلية على المستوى الوطني. : 2-3 يُقدَّر أن 6 آلاف شخص على الأقل من هؤلاء الطلاب لقوا حتفهم أثناء وجودهم. : 2-3

يرجع أصل النظام إلى القوانين التي سُنّت قبل الاتحاد الكونفدرالي ، ولكنها كانت نشطة في المقام الأول من خلال تمرير القانون الهندي في عام 1876. وقد أدخل تعديل على القانون الهندي في عام 1884 في المدارس النهارية أو المدارس الصناعية أو المدارس السكنية إلزامياً لأطفال الأمم الأولى. . بسبب الطبيعة الثنائية للعديد من المجتمعات ، فإن مواقع المدارس تعني أن المدارس السكنية هي السبيل الوحيد للامتثال لبعض الأسر. كانت المدارس متواجدة عمداً على مسافات كبيرة من مجتمعات السكان الأصليين لتقليل الاتصال بين العائلات وأطفالها. جادل المفوض الهندي "هايتز ريد" للمدارس على مسافات أبعد من أجل تقليص الزيارات العائلية ، وهو ما ظن أنه يعارض الجهود المبذولة لحضن أطفال السكان الأصليين. تم تقييد الزيارات الأبوية من خلال استخدام **نظام التمريض** المصمم لحصر السكان الأصليين في الاحتياطات. آخر مدرسة سكنية تديرها الحكومة الفيدرالية أُغلقت في عام 1996.



مدرسة Qu'Appelle الهندية الصناعية في ليرت ، مقاطعة أسيبوييا ، كانبورنيا. 1885

وأضر نظام المدارس السكنية بأطفال السكان الأصليين بدرجة كبيرة من خلال حرمانهم من أسرهم ، وحرمانهم من لغات اجدادهم ، مما يعرض الكثير منهم إلى الإيذاء الجسدي والجنسي، وحرمانهم قسراً . بعد فصلهم عن عائلاتهم وثقافتهم وإجبارهم على التحدث باللغة الإنجليزية أو الفرنسية ، غالبًا ما يتخرج الطلاب الذين يحضرون نظام المدارس الداخلية غير القادرين على الاندماج في مجتمعاتهم أو في المجتمع الكندي.. فإنه في نهاية المطاف أثبتت نجاحها في نقل الممارسات والمعتقدات الأصلية عبر الأجيال. ارتبط إرث النظام بزيادة انتشار ضغوط ما بعد الصدمة، إدمان الكحول، تعاطي المخدرات، الانتحار التي لا تزال قائمة داخل مجتمعات السكان الأصليين.

في 11 يونيو ، 2008، قدم رئيس الوزراء ستيفن هاربر اعتذارًا عامًا نيابة عن حكومة كندا وقادة الأحزاب الفيدرالية الأخرى في مجلس العموم الكندي. قبل تسعة أيام تم تأسيس لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة (TRC) للكشف عن الحقيقة حول المدارس. جمعت اللجنة بيانات من الناجين من المدارس السكنية من خلال اجتماعات عامة وخاصة في مختلف المناسبات المحلية والإقليمية والوطنية في جميع أنحاء كندا. احتفلت سبعة أحداث وطنية بين عامي 2008 و 2013 بتجربة تجربة الطلاب السابقين في المدارس الداخلية. في عام 2015 ، اختتمت لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة إنشاء المركز الوطني للحقيقة والمصالحة ، ونشر تقرير متعدد الأجزاء يشرح بالتفصيل شهادات الناجين والوثائق التاريخية من ذلك الوقت. ووجد تقرير لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة أن النظام المدرسي يصل إلى حد الإبادة الثقافية. وقيل ذلك بإيام ، أنشئت لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة للكشف عن الحقيقة حول المدارس. جمعت اللجنة بيانات من الناجين من المدارس السكنية من خلال اجتماعات عامة وخاصة في مختلف المناسبات المحلية والإقليمية والوطنية في جميع أنحاء كندا. احتفلت سبعة أحداث وطنية بين عامي 2008 و 2013 بتجربة تجربة الطلاب السابقين في المدارس الداخلية. في عام 2015 ، اختتمت لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة إنشاء المركز الوطني للحقيقة والمصالحة ، ونشر تقرير متعدد الأجزاء يشرح بالتفصيل شهادات الناجين والوثائق التاريخية من ذلك الوقت. ووجد تقرير لجنة الحقيقة والمصالحة أن النظام المدرسي يصل إلى حد الإبادة الثقافية.



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