



BUILDING COMMUNITY WELL-BEING, INCLUSIVITY & SUSTAINABILITY
THROUGH THE LENS OF
EQUITY, INCLUSION AND RECONCILIATION

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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INTRODUCTION

The Social Purpose Real Estate Collaborative (SPRE) has embarked on a learning journey to understand and reflect on the bias and discrimination long existing in the Real Estate sector. The aim of this journey is to understand the harm that has been, and is, created through such bias and discrimination, and to support the social purpose sector, its allies and partners, to create alternative real estate structures/systems that are committed to the principles of equity, inclusion and reconciliation for all peoples. SPRE seeks to enable a culture for the sector and itself guided by equity, inclusion and reconciliation.

Noting that while SPRE has undertaken leading edge research and action regarding issues and opportunities affecting real estate for the social purpose sector, it was felt that this work, like the real estate world itself, had not dug deeply enough into equity, inclusion and reconciliation perspectives, issues or solutions. SPRE is seeking to address this through a number of actions including:

1. Establishing and committing to a statement of principles for the SPRE Collaborative on equity, inclusion and reconciliation;
2. Creating learning and engagement opportunities with equity, inclusion and reconciliation representatives for the SPRE Collaborative, and in partnership with the Real Estate Institute of BC for the larger social purpose and market real estate sector;
3. Expanding SPRE's research work and resulting materials to ensure that equity, inclusion and reconciliation perspectives are evident and available to SPRE members, the social purpose sector and beyond.

As the first step in actioning #3, expanding SPRE's research work, a partnership with UBC's Sustainability Scholar Program was formed in 2020. The Scholar Intern was asked to conduct a research project investigating the challenges and opportunities in providing affordable, secure and suitable spaces for non-profits, social enterprises and artists through the specific lens of equity, inclusion and reconciliation.

The resulting documents from this research are meant to build capacity in the SPRE Collaborative and in the sector, providing members and the broader social purpose real estate community with a compilation of resources that will allow for a better understanding of the real estate systems SPRE is part of. The resources provided here are also intended to demonstrate how systems of oppression and injustice have been challenged within and outside the real estate sector and to equip individuals and organizations with access to positive examples and best practices.

The references included in these documents represent what is current widely available and in use in British Columbia in 2020-2021. They encompass a variety of material available, ranging from resources from grassroots organizations to the well-established UBC Library catalogue. It is

important to know and understand what materials are in use out the broader society, and for SPRE and readers of these documents to adopt a critical eye while using them.

It is acknowledged that while SPRE and the UBC Scholar has sought to avoid any materials that perpetuate bias or discrimination, some of the materials in this compilation might reflect a biased view or have been developed by organizations that constitute systems of oppression and injustice. SPRE believes we cannot ignore these materials, but must use that critical eye to inform ourselves and to be part of a movement forward towards a better place of learning and commitment.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following annotated bibliography is a compilation of readings, books, articles, resources, webpages and toolkits. Each citation is followed by a brief descriptive paragraph, meant to instigate readers' curiosity and be an invitation to grow his/her knowledge on that specific area.

We recognize the existence of an extensive amount of brilliant work that has been produced over time. Thus, being impossible to assemble all of them, this annotated bibliography is not intended to be an exhaustive compilation of works and resources, but rather a sampling.

The works presented here focus particularly on different forms of discrimination, racism and bias and how this influences availability, rights, and use of land and property.

ARTICLES

- Allen, S. (2021, March 4). Community Land Trust. *Broadbent Institute*. Retrieved from https://www.broadbentinstitute.ca/community_land_trusts

(community land trusts, Black people, housing)

In this article, Stephanie Allen explores part of the history of Black communities in Canada, citing examples of how institutional racism forced displacement and community destruction among different places in Canada, including Vancouver and the destruction of Hogan's Alley.

According to her, housing is a sensitive topic given that Black people are overrepresented among homeless and social housing populations. She mentions how the Black community in Vancouver, seeking redress for the past displacement and ongoing inequities, proposed a Black community-led non-profit land trust on the former Hogan's Alley block.

She explains that community land trusts take a community land stewardship, and in this case, the municipality will provide a 99-year land lease for a nominal rate to the non-profit organization, and in turn they will develop a mixed-use, mixed-income development. She also explores the rise of the first community land trust as a product of the Civil Rights movement and provides

some examples of community land trusts in Canada and how they operate. She ends my calling housing policymakers to commit to specific policies that enable Black communities in Canada do develop housing solutions that address their unique needs.

- Deschamps, T. (2020, June 12). Canada's housing agency admits lack of diversity, vows review through racial lens. *The Canadian Press*. Retrieved from <https://globalnews.ca/news/7061946/cmhc-diversity-pledge/>

(lack of diversity, racism, Canada's housing agency)

This article is about a statement made by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) acknowledging the lack of diversity in its ranks and its role in past acts of racism in Canada. In view of George Floyd's death by a police officer in Minneapolis and following anti-Black racism demonstrations, the agency said it will re-assess all of its practices through a racialized lens to an effort to eliminate discrimination. The article cites some measures announced by CMHC and shares the opinion of Kike Ojo-Thompson, a consultant in diversity, inclusion and equity, about the importance of CMHC's statement and what is missing in it.

- Elvar, D. (2019, July 25). LGBTQ2S+ Housing Needs and Challenges. *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation*. Retrieved from <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/housing-observer-online/2019-housing-observer/lgbtq2s-housing-needs-challenges>

(LGBTQ2S+, discrimination, housing)

This article by CMHC briefly approaches some of the challenges faced by the LGBTQ2S+ community in Canada in relation to housing. According to the author, these challenges account for the fact that LGBTQ2S+ people constitute a disproportionately large percentage of Canadian who are homeless, at risk of becoming homeless or in core housing need. The article also shows some of the initiatives that have been developed throughout Canada and it provides some guidance for future actions addressing the housing needs of this specific group.

- Lupick, T. (2016, July 11). History shows racism has always been a part of Vancouver real estate. *The Georgia Straight*. Retrieved from <https://www.straight.com/news/734491/history-shows-racism-has-always-been-part-vancouver-real-estate>

(racism, Asian communities, real estate)

The article explores manifestations of racism against Chinese and Asian communities due to frustration with real-estate prices that have surpassed the affordability of many long-time residents in British Columbia. It explores the historical intersection between land and race in BC, citing for example the year of 1884 when the arrival of thousands of Chinese workers building the Canadian Pacific Railway led to a growing anti-Chinese sentiment and the provincial

government enacted legislation denying Chinese people the right to buy, lease, or pre-empt Crown lands. The article also mentions how Japanese Canadians were removed from their homes and placed in internment camps and when they were allowed to leave the internment system, their property had long since been auctioned off. The author also explores more recent displays of racism due to the fear of “Hong Kong money” and affirms that debates shifted from Asian money to revolve around the issue of foreign money and questions of how local residents could compete with newcomers who brought vast sums of wealth from businesses abroad.

- Mingus, M. (2015, June 6). Disability Justice - a working draft by Patty Berne. *Sins Invalid*. Retrieved from <https://www.sinsinvalid.org/blog/disability-justice-a-working-draft-by-patty-berne>

(disability justice, disability rights, intersectionality)

The author argues that the leadership of the disability rights movement in the US has historically centered white experiences and its framework leaves out other forms of oppression, invisibilizing the lives of peoples who lived at intersecting junctures of oppression. In response to this, in 2005, disabled activists of color, originally queer women of color incubated in progressive and radical movements that did not systematically address ableism began discussing a “second wave” of disability rights and ultimately launched a framework called “Disability Justice”. Its framework understands ableism from an intersectionality perspective, knowing that that all bodies are unique and essential and that they are caught in the bindings of ability, race, gender, sexuality, class, nation state and imperialism. This movement also rejects the notion of land and humans as components of profit.

- Rae, J. (2020, March 2). The missing links to disability equality in Canada. *The Monitor*, 26(6), 30-31. Retrieved from <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/publications/monitor/missing-links-disability-equality-canada>

([disability](#), [equality](#), [barriers](#))

The author, who is a community organizer for disability rights, reflects about barriers that continue to exist for people with disabilities, despite after more than 45 years of work and progress in the field. According to him, there are still a range of barriers preventing persons with disabilities from playing the roles on our society they want to play. He mentions that building codes are not adequate do provide full, physical access to social spaces, there are not enough accessible and affordable housing, and transportation systems are not fully accessible. In order to change the scenario, he indicates five changes that would make a big difference. These changes involve the use of “disability lens” in every initiative, change in policy and leadership roles for people with lived experience, among others.

- Ravanera, C. (2021, January 19). Equitable, affordable, childcare key to “she-cession” recovery. CERIC. Retrieved from <https://ceric.ca/2021/01/equitable-affordable-child-care-key-to-she-cession-recovery/>

(childcare, gender discrimination, BIPOC)

Women in Canada have been disproportionately affected by the economic fallout of COVID-19, particularly women who are Black, Indigenous or People of Colour (BIPOC). Many have faced an increased burden of care work during the pandemic, leading some to cut their paid work hours or drop out of the workforce. The article argues that one solution to mitigate this gender inequality is a national affordable childcare system, which experts agree will help boost women’s labour force participation. But the vast impacts of COVID-19 on BIPOC communities underscore that any recovery policy, including a childcare program, must simultaneously address systemic racism.

- Robin, G. (2020, July 18). West Vancouver councillor outs ‘shocking’ racism in B.C. real estate - but it’s not the only example. *Global News*. Retrieved from <https://globalnews.ca/video/7193848/racism-and-discrimination-in-canadian-real-estate>

(2020, January 28). West Vancouver makes racist land covenants history. *CBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/land-covenants-1.5442686>

(2020, January 27) LTSA Supports Efforts to Amend Discriminating Covenants on District of West Vancouver Land Title Records. *BC Land Title and Survey*. Retrieved from <https://ltsa.ca/ltsa-supports-efforts-to-amend-discriminating-covenants-on-district-of-west-vancouver-land-title-records/>

(land titles, land covenants, racism, discrimination, New Westminster motion)

The first two articles discuss a motion introduced by a West Vancouver’s councillor to redact covenants from land titles barring people of African and Asian descent from buying properties. Although the province of British Columbia declared these types of covenants null and void in 1978, the councillor argues that redacting them would serve as a history lesson. The article also shows that covenants like this one were not unique to West Vancouver, Calgary and Toronto also had covenants deterring Black and Jewish families from settling there.

The second article discusses the unanimous passing of the motion and the following actions, involving working in collaboration with The Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia to identify and remove those covenants.

The third article is the response from The Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia (LTSA) supporting the motion passed by the District of West Vancouver. It mentions Section 222 of the Land Title Act, enacted in 1978, which operates against and voids registered covenant

that directly or indirectly has a discriminating effect, restricting the sale, ownership, occupation or use of land on account of sex, race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of a person. The article explains that on being made aware of the continuing presence in the register of a discriminating covenant, the Registrar will act to amend the register and records. Where the instrument contains non-discriminating provisions that are not affected, the Registrar will make an endorsement on the affected document indicating that the discriminating covenant has been cancelled pursuant to s.222 of the Land Title Act. However, the Registrar is expressly prohibited from erasing or rendering illegible the original words on a record. The LTSA also states that because of the enormous number of transactions done every year, it relies on the assistance of homeowners, local governments, and other property professionals to identify land title records that need to have such covenants voided.

- Spagnuolo, N. & Earle, K. (2017, July 17). Freeing our people: Updates from the long road to deinstitutionalization. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Retrieved from <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/publications/monitor/freeing-our-people-updates-long-road-deinstitutionalization>

(disabilities, discrimination, deinstitutionalization, Canada)

This article discusses the difficulties and abuses faced by people with intellectual disabilities in care facilities and mega-institutions. According to the authors, the situation reflects decades of systemic discrimination against people with intellectual disabilities, where the assumption of helplessness is a potent form of oppression that permits and justifies the removal of decision-making power. The article also shares some statistics on discrimination, poverty and violence against people with intellectual disabilities. The authors argue that the existence of care facilities and institutions pose a threat to anyone labelled with an intellectual disability and that there is a need to "deinstitutionalization": removing people from residential institutions and replacing these institutions with networks of community-based services. However, some of the options offered as alternative, such as group homes operated in a decentralized environment; non-profit agencies are responsible for managing both the real estate and the staffing of the home, reflect the same problems of larger institutions.

- Stoddart, J., Women and the Law (2014). In *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Retrieved from <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/women-and-the-law>

Rights of Women. (2017, October 25). Government of Canada. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/rights-women.html>

(Canadian history of women rights, property rights, property ownership)

These two articles are an overview of the historical changes in Canadian laws with regard to women's rights. Laws 200 years ago excluded women generally from public life; both articles

approach the evolution and accomplishments of Women’s Movement and Feminist Movements, such as the entrance of women into higher education, the right to vote, the inclusion of women in the definition of persons for the purposes of the Senate Act, among others. Particularly interesting is the section about women and property. It explains that a husband's permission was necessary for a wife to engage in business or even to administer or sell property which she had owned before marriage. These articles explain how the implementation of the Married Women's Property Acts has changed this situation and expanded women’s rights, including the right to own property.

- Vincent, D. (2019, May 3). ‘Renting While Black’ forum aims to be an antidote to housing discrimination in Toronto. *Toronto Star*. Retrieved from <https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2019/05/03/renting-while-black-forum-aims-to-be-an-antidote-to-housing-discrimination-in-toronto.html>

(Black people discrimination, racism, rental market, Toronto)

The article talks about repeated experiences of discrimination suffered by Latoya Williams, a Black woman, and her family when looking for places to rent in Toronto. Frustrated by those experiences, she decided to start a Facebook directory to help Black people and people of colour facing barriers finding rental accommodations. It has nearly 2,000 members, including renters, landlords, paralegals and real estate brokers. The article discusses that although the Ontario Human Rights Code prohibits landlords from discriminating against prospective renters, the existence of the directory shows that it still happens. The article also collects many similar stories of Black people who are part of the directory because they experienced discrimination when looking for rental places.

The article further discusses that Studies in Canada and the U.S. have shown that white applicants for rental units get more favourable results than those who are Black and people of colour.

- Ware, S. M. (2020, June 24). *Give Us Permanence—Ending Anti-Black Racism in Canada’s Art Institutions*. *Canadian Art*. Retrieved from <https://canadianart.ca/features/give-us-permanence-ending-anti-black-racism-in-canadas-art-institutions/>

(arts and cultural spaces, anti-Blackness, Canada)

Written by a member of the Performance Disability Art Collective and Black Lives Matter Toronto, the article explores the contradictory pro-Black/Black Lives Matter statements from art organizations and art institutions in face of the anti-Blackness witnessed by the author and his colleagues. His frustration is shared by other people from different parts of Canada, among them Dr. Naila Keleta Mae, artist and assistant professor at the University of Waterloo, who states that she is “*disgusted by statements from institutions, corporations and organizations on what they plan to do about anti-Black racism in the future if they have done little or nothing to end it in the past*”. According to the author, the anti-Blackness is manifested in how Black artists’ work is often exhibited in kitchen galleries or temporary shows, never as part of the permanent collection of

the gallery and in exhibition titles (using dark as a reference for bad, evil). He also mentions the lack of Black people in positions of decision-making in most institutions in Canada, as well as the fact that Black artists and curators are constantly passed over, such as what was experienced by Chaédria LaBouvier, the first Black curator and first Black woman to curate an exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum in New York. Ware ends up calling arts and cultural spaces to give over their spaces to Black artists, curators and programmers, to shift the power dynamics in their boards and to hire Black leaders as ways to start a change that is long overdue.

- Yu, Henry. (2016, September 23). Is the B.C. 'foreign buyers' levy a new head tax? *The Globe and Mail*. Retrieved from <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/is-the-bc-property-levy-on-foreign-buyers-a-new-head-tax/article32013536/>

(tax discrimination, property tax, Chinese)

In this article the professor Henry Yu explains the similarities and differences between the property tax on foreign buyers implemented in B.C. and the head tax Chinese immigrants were forced to pay between 1885 and 1923. According to him, the target of this property tax is clearly the Chinese nationals, despite the fact that the legislation does not mention “Chinese”, but “foreign”. He explains that part of the money raised with the head tax was used to pay for infrastructure and that one of the proposed uses for foreign-buyers tax is to build affordable housing. He ends by questioning who are the “foreign”.

PAPERS

- Anderson, K. J. (1987). The idea of Chinatown: The power of place and institutional practice in the making of a racial category. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 77(4), 580-598. Retrieved from https://www.jstor.org/stable/2563924?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

(Chinese segregation, Chinatown, racism, Vancouver)

In this article Anderson explores the process of construction of the “Chinese” as a racial category in Vancouver, from the 1880s to the 1920s. The author argues that “Chinatown”, like race, is an idea that belongs to the “white” European cultural tradition of domination, conferring outsider status on these people, affirming their own identity and privilege. He questions how some random streets in Vancouver became apprehended as “Chinatown”, whose term and whose place was this, if no corresponding term such as “Anglo town” existed.

Anderson investigates the role of government and the “power of definition” in granting legitimacy to the ideas of “Chinese” and “Chinatown” and affirms that “Chinatown” has been a critical nexus through which the race definition process was structured. The article makes the connection between place, in this case “Chinatown”, power, racial discourse and institutional

practice in a British settler society. The author finishes by stating that census districts are not neutral-looking and reveal social and historical processes.

- Blair, Peggy J. "Rights of Aboriginal Women On- and Off-Reserve." Vancouver: The Scow Institute, 2005. Retrieved from <http://scow-archive.libraries.coop/library/documents/RPRightsofWomen.pdf>

(Aboriginal women, discrimination, property rights)

English common law introduced into North America excluded women from property ownership and from holding positions of power. This discrimination has been particularly profound with respect to Aboriginal cultures subjected to English common law and statutes. These indigenous peoples held very different views of women and their roles in society.

This paper describes Aboriginal women's right within their own societies and the discrimination they have suffered both on- and off-reserve as a result of Canadian laws. It describes the manner in which they have been discriminated against by the Indian Act and other Canadian laws such as the Canadian Human Rights Act.

- Harris, R., & Forrester, D. (2003). The Suburban Origins of Redlining: A Canadian Case Study, 1935-54. *Urban Studies*, 40(13), 2661–2686. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0042098032000146830>

(redlining, mortgage, spatial discrimination, Canada)

The article discusses redlining in Hamilton, Ontario, an experience typical of many other Canadian urban areas. The authors show how institutions declined mortgage loans in less-desirable suburbs in Hamilton from the early 1930s to the early 1950s. Redlining occurs when institutions decline to make investments in specific areas of the city, leading to racial discrimination and neighborhood decline. The practice originated in the 1930s, when a bare majority of Canadians used mortgages to acquire homes and federal agencies encouraged lenders to rate neighborhoods for mortgage risk. Underserved areas beyond city limits and in early stages of development did not qualify for government loans, therefore avoided by insurance companies. Containing the largest concentrations of new homes, the suburbs were the places where redlining first became possible.

- Masuda, J. R., Franks, A., Kobayashi, A., & Wideman, T. (2019). After dispossession: An urban rights praxis of remaining in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside. *Environment and Planning. D, Society & Space*, 38(2). Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263775819860850>

(Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, displacement, gentrification, right to remain)

The result of a multi-year research project and interviews conducted with residents from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, this paper explores histories of displacement, dispossession

and a rights-based approach used by residents to remain in the neighbourhood. The authors describe the “right to remain” as the strategy used by residents to remain living in the neighborhood. The Right to Remain confronts a deficit-based representation perpetuated by media, public health, urban planners, and the like, that has worked to strip away collective rights and puts the fate of individuals in the hands of agents of the state and private sector responding only to what is visible here, now. It comprehends a struggle for the material resources to meet basic needs, but also involves retaining existential, cultural, and political resources that are the foundations of community building and are essential to a dignified urban life.

The article reveals how lack of investment from the government in the DTES leaves the area susceptible to revitalizations to occur time after time, replacing old structures and buildings, resulting in gentrification and displacement, due to increase in housing costs and services.

- Mawani, R. (2012). Racial violence and the cosmopolitan city. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 30(6), 1083-1102. <https://doi.org/10.1068/d2311>

(cosmopolitanism, racism, Vancouver)

In this paper the author argues that cosmopolitanisms, as visions of living with difference, and race and racisms, as political regimes of subjection and subjectification, are mutually essential. Despite efforts to expand cosmopolitanisms to include racial subjects previously excluded, these visions may be productive of new, renewed, and changing forms of racial subjection. Mawani argues that racisms are an immanent and organizing logic manifest in the production of racial heterogeneities and differentiations upon which cosmopolitical visions depend and also generative of the cosmopolitan outlook these encounters are thought to require. The essential relation between racisms and cosmopolitanisms is untangled through the labor demands of global capitalism and in the cultivated indifference that is frequently identified as the hallmark of a cosmopolitan disposition.

- Tuck, E., & Yang, K. (2012) Decolonization is not a metaphor. *Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society*. 1 (1), 1-40. Retrieved from <https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/des/article/view/18630/15554>

(reconciliation vs decolonization, repatriation of Indigenous land, settler guilt)

This article’s purpose is to remind the reader that decolonization is not a metaphor as it has been adopted recently in discourses such as “decolonizing our schools”, and “decolonizing methods”. These discourses’ goals may be social justice and approaches decentralizing settler perspectives, however these may be distinct from decolonization. Colonization is entangled in institutions and structures, so non-Indigenous decolonial desires can further settler colonialism and serve as “moves to innocence” in an attempt to reconcile settler guilt and complicity.

The authors argue that decolonization is about the repatriation of Indigenous land simultaneous to the recognition of how land and relations to land have always already been differently understood and enacted. The article ends by affirming that reconciliation and decolonization

refer to two different incommensurable questions: the first is about rescuing settler normalcy and future, the latter is about Indigenous sovereignty and the future of Native people. A future that is only possible by differentiating what is decolonization, human and civil rights from reconciliation.

BOOKS

- Bhandar, B., (2018). *Colonial lives of property: Law, land, and racial regimes of ownership*. Durham: Duke University Press. DOI:10.2307/j.ctv11smjpm.

(settler colonialism, land ownership, concepts of property)

Brenna Bhandar examines both historical cases and ongoing processes of settler colonialism in Canada, Australia, and Israel and Palestine. The author shows how the colonial appropriation of indigenous lands depends upon ideologies of European racial superiority as well as upon legal narratives that equate civilized life with English concepts of property. In this way, property law legitimates and rationalizes settler colonial practices while it racializes those deemed unfit to own property. The solution to these enduring racial and economic inequities, Bhandar demonstrates, requires developing a new political imaginary of property in which freedom is connected to shared practices of use and community rather than individual possession.

- Cardinal H. (1999) *The Unjust Society*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre.

(White Paper, Indian Act, rights of Indians)

Claimed to be one of the most vital books ever published in North America regarding First Nations people's struggle for their identity, it was a response to Pierre Trudeau's election in 1968 and the White Paper introduced by Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Jean Chretien. If implemented, the White Paper would have repealed the Indian Act, transferred responsibility for Indian Affairs to the provinces and terminated the rights of Indians under the various treaties they had made with the Crown. Aboriginal people across Canada considered that the White Paper failed to recognize and honour First Nations' special rights, or to recognize and deal with historical grievances such as title to the land and Aboriginal and treaty rights, or to facilitate meaningful Indigenous participation in Canadian policy making.

The book called for radical changes in policy on aboriginal rights, education, social programs and economic development and helped in causing the Canadian government to abandon the implementation of the White Paper.

- Coulthard, G. S. (2014). *Red Skin, White Masks: Rejecting the colonial politics of recognition*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. DOI:10.5749/j.ctt9qh3cv

(politics of recognition, alternative politics, colonization)

Against the idea that the politics of recognition promotes inclusion and democratic justice, the author illustrates how it only opens space for symbolic conciliatory gestures, instead of improving structural issues of inequality. Therefore, it contributes very little to relevant changes in the dynamic between settler states and First Nations peoples. The author suggests that for a recognition process to have an emancipatory effect, mutuality is a prerequisite. He then suggests an alternative politics, de-centring the colonizer-colonized relationship in what he calls a politics of “self-recognition”, where mutual recognition is no longer required.

- Gurstein, P., & Hutton, T. (Eds.). (2019). *Planning on the Edge: Vancouver and the Challenges of Reconciliation, Social Justice, and Sustainable Development*. UBC Press.

(Real Estate, “Vancouverism”, reconciliation)

This book investigates if Vancouver’s international reputation as a model for sustainable development is warranted or not. While recognizing the many successes of the “Vancouverism” model, renowned planning scholars, activists, and Indigenous leaders acknowledge that forces of globalization and speculative property development resulted in social inequality and housing insecurity since the 1980s in the city and region. Authors highlight policies and practices needed to reorient Vancouver’s development trajectory for a more equitable path, evaluating current policies and taking reconciliation with Indigenous peoples into account.

- Harris, C. (2007). *Making native space: Colonialism, resistance, and reserves in British Columbia*. University of British Columbia Press.

(Indian reserves, land, treaties)

This book provides a geographical history of the Indian reserve in British Columbia. Cole Harris analyzes the impact of reserves on Native lives and livelihoods and considers how, in light of this, the Native land question might begin to be resolved. The account begins in the early nineteenth-century British Empire and then follows Native land policy - and Native resistance to it - in British Columbia from the Douglas treaties in the early 1850s to the formal transfer of reserves to the Dominion in 1938. *Making Native Space* clarifies and informs the current debate on the Native land question. It presents the most comprehensive account available of perhaps the most critical mapping of space ever undertaken in BC - the drawing of the lines that separated the tiny plots of land reserved for Native people from the rest. Geographers, historians, anthropologists, and anybody interested in and involved in the politics of treaty negotiation in British Columbia should read this book.

- McFarlane, P.; Scharbus, N. (2018) *Whose land is it anyway. A manual for Decolonization*. Federation of Post-Secondary Educators of BC. Retrieved from

https://fpse.ca/sites/default/files/news_files/Decolonization%20Handbook.pdf

(impacts of colonization, Indigenous contributions, decolonization, reconciliation)

This book is a collection of essays from Indigenous writers inspired by a 2016 speaking tour by Arthur Manuel, described as the Nelson Mandela of Canada. It talks about the impacts of colonization on Indigenous people, how they were exploited and had their rights, ways of living and culture suppressed and forbidden, leading to a long list of social problems. It also approaches Indigenous contributions in medicine, architecture and language, among others, and how they did not receive credit for these contributions. The book also explores paths toward decolonization, which could lead to an eventual true reconciliation.

- Rothstein, R. (2017). *The color of law: A forgotten history of how our government segregated America* (First ed.). New York: Liveright Publishing Corporation.

(spatial segregation, racial zoning, housing, North America)

The book explores possible causes for segregation in American cities; the author defies the myth that it is due to prejudice, income difference or actions of private institutions like banks and real estate agencies. Richard Rothstein argues that laws and policy decisions passed by local, state, and federal governments are responsible for promoting discriminatory patterns that continue to this day. The author explains how racial zoning forced millions of African Americans to migrate from the South to the North, how they were impeded to buy homes in suburbs and how police supported these standards by resisting black families violently in white neighborhoods.

- Stanger-Ross, J. (2020). *Landscapes of injustice: A new perspective on the internment and dispossession of Japanese Canadians*. McGill-Queen's University Press.

(dispossession, property, Japanese Canadians)

This book reinterprets the internment of Japanese Canadians by focusing on the deliberate and permanent destruction of home through the act of dispossession. All forms of property were taken. Families lost heirlooms and everyday possessions. They lost decades of investment and labour. They lost opportunities, neighbourhoods, and communities; they lost retirements, livelihoods, and educations. When Japanese Canadians were finally released from internment in 1949, they had no homes to return to. Asking why and how these events came to pass and charting Japanese Canadians' diverse responses, this book details the implications and legacies of injustice perpetrated under the cover of national security.

- Teelucksingh, C. (2006). *Claiming space: Racialization in Canadian cities*. Waterloo, Ontario: Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Press.

(racism, racial diversity, multiculturalism)

This book examines the various ways in which Canadian cities continue to be racialized despite objective evidence of racial diversity and the dominant ideology of multiculturalism. Contributors consider how spatial conditions in Canadian cities are simultaneously part of, and influenced by, racial domination and racial resistance. Reflecting on the ways in which race is systematically hidden within the workings of Canadian cities, the book also explores the ways in which racialized people attempt to claim space. These essays cover a diverse range of Canadian urban spaces and various racial groups, as well as the intersection of ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality. Linking themes include issues related to subjectivity and space; the importance of new space that arises by challenging the dominant ideology of multiculturalism; and the relationship between diasporic identities and claims to space.

THESIS

- Allen, S. (2019, June 12). *Fight the Power: Redressing Displacement and Building a Just City for Black Lives in Vancouver*. (Master's thesis, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada). Retrieved from <http://summit.sfu.ca/system/files/iritems1/19420/etd20443.pdf>

(Black community, displacement, redress)

Past and present planning practices impacting Black people in Canada are brought into focus in this master's project that traces Hogan's Alley, a Black community that existed in Vancouver's Strathcona neighbourhood and that was displaced through a series of racially-motivated decisions spanning decades. The project documents the efforts made by the contemporary Black community to seek redress for the past displacement, and how the City of Vancouver reacted to those efforts. Engaging critical race analysis along with justice-based planning theory, the project uses auto-ethnography to document the specific justice-based interventions made by the author and other members of the Black community, including the proposal for affordable housing and a non-profit community land trust on the former Hogan's Alley site. This work expands urban studies scholarship by including the histories and perspectives of Black communities, foregrounding the way race influences the ordering of cities and how city planning pedagogy, policy, and practice maintain white colonial hegemony.

PUBLICATIONS

- Claxton, N. X.; Fong, D.; Morrison, F.; O'Bansawin, C.; Omatsu, M.; Price, J.; Sandhra, S. K. (2021). *Challenging Racist "British Columbia" 150 Years and Counting*. University of Victoria. Retrieved from https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/BC%20Office/2021/02/ccpa-bc_Challenging-Racist-BC.pdf

(racism, British Columbia)

This booklet dives into the long history of racist policies that have impacted Indigenous, Black and racialized communities in British Columbia over the last 150 years since BC joined Canada. It ties the histories of racism and resistance to present day anti-racist movements and invites the reader to rethink their origins and where they want to go in terms of racial equality.

- King, H.; Pasternak, S. (2019) *Land Back - A Yellowhead Institute Red Paper*. Yellowhead Institute. Retrieved from <https://redpaper.yellowheadinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/red-paper-report-final.pdf>

(Indigenous land rights, land back, reconciliation)

Like the first Red Paper released in 1970, this report was created in response to Canada's 1969 White Paper and focuses on linking Canadian policy prescriptions more closely to land and resource management. The aim is to support communities with information, ideas and tools to respond to federal plans on their own terms.

The report is divided in four parts: part one exploring what is Indigenous consent and what elements configure consent; part two talks about alienation practices of provincial and federal authorization for extraction and development on Indigenous territories and how "Crown Lands" enable land alienation to third-parties; part three is about recognition and strategies developed to address the demands of Indigenous peoples and how they do not meet their needs and perpetuate colonization; part four provides examples of First Nations efforts at land and water reclamation and models of consent-based jurisdiction. The report concludes attesting that land back is not only a matter of justice, rights or reconciliation, but it can also help mitigate the loss of biodiversity and climate crisis.

REPORTS

- City of Vancouver. (2017). *Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver*. (Report number 010635). Retrieved from <https://council.vancouver.ca/20171031/documents/rr1.pdf>

(Chinese, discrimination, property ownership, Vancouver)

City of Vancouver's administrative report on the preliminary research on Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver. It recounts many of the episodes of discrimination suffered by Chinese people in Vancouver, including geographical segregation enhanced by policies set to contain them within demarcated boundaries. For instance, the visibility of Chinatown as a distinctive neighbourhood meant that it was a primary focus for attempts to create and maintain a divide. The report explains that property ownership and the implication that Chinese residents

would be equal in status to white residents of an area that was the big issue for those in favor of segregation. It reports resolutions passed for the prevention of property ownership by Chinese in Vancouver and B.C., such as the covenants preventing a homeowner from selling to Chinese and non-whites. The report also describes the 1941 landmark case where a young Chinese Canadian couple tried to buy property in West Point Grey and how white community leaders and associations had mobilized to prohibit the sale. At that time Aldermen Halford Wilson and Henry DeGreaves headed a proposal to Council to draft a by-law that “would prevent ‘Orientals’ from being either tenants or owners in areas other than ‘their own localities’”. This report led to a public acknowledgement and a formal apology for past legislation, regulations and policies of previous Vancouver City Councils that discriminated against residents of Chinese descent, which can be found here <https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/18-112-06%20chinese-apology-media-english.pdf>.