

BC ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

1004 Landooz Road Prince George, BC V2K 5S3 Website: www.bcafn.ca

BCAFN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING September 14, 15 & 16, 2021 Online via Zoom Resolution 30/2021

DEMANDING JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE MISSING AND

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED CHILDREN OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

MOVED BY: KUKPI7 ROSANNE CASIMIR, TK'EMLUPS TE SECWÉPEMC

SECONDED BY: SPOKESPERSON CHRIS LEWIS, PROXY, SQUAMISH NATION

DECISION: CARRIED

WHEREAS:

- A. on May 27, 2021, Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc announced that through efforts to learn the truth about the missing children who attended the former Kamloops Indian Residential School, 215 unmarked mass graves of children were located utilizing ground-penetrating radar;
- B. the Kamloops school which operated until 1978 and was run by the Catholic church from 1890 to 1969 before the federal government took it over was one of the largest residential schools in the country with more than 500 students at its peak, and a place where massive human rights violations against Indigenous children and peoples were experienced, including but not limited to cultural, physical and sexual abuse in the state-sanctioned program to assimilate First Nations, including to condition us to succumb to the Catholic faith and renounce our spirituality and traditions;
- C. the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc is carrying the burden of being the first of many Nations where unmarked burials of children at a former residential school site have come to

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public attention, bringing national and international attention. The Chiefs across Turtle Island have unwavering respect for the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc, their people, and all of the families and Nations from whom the children were forcibly removed and compelled to attend the school under threat of arrest and imprisonment;

- D. other First Nations have also made significant findings in their own investigations of unmarked graves where Residential Schools are located within their territories including the Cowessess First Nation in Saskatchewan, Lower Kootney Indian Band, Penelakut First Nation as well as others.
- E. the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which the governments of Canada and British Columbia have adopted without qualification and passed into federal and provincial law, affirms the fundamental human rights of Indigenous peoples to practice and revitalize our cultural traditions and customs, including the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of our culture, such as historical sites, and the right to privacy in our religious and cultural sites, as well as the right to the repatriation of the human remains of our people;
- F. there is information and evidence regarding the loss of life of children at Indian Residential Schools, disappearances, and instances where there was a failure to document or protect the deceased children, who were deprived of their identity, culture and values raising evidence of mass human rights violations of national and international concern, and this must be gathered, protected and made known to Canada and the world within an appropriate context that does not minimize or deny the magnitude of the wrongs committed;
- G. the confirmation of this mass unmarked burial site points to state-sanctioned genocide, human rights and humanitarian law violations, and fits within a pattern of violence inflicted upon Indigenous peoples by Imperial governments, colonial governments, the government of Canada, and the churches through the Residential School system and other colonial laws and policies;
- H. the Crown's racist, colonial attitude towards Indigenous peoples, which persists today, is evidenced in the June 2008 apology issued by former Prime Minister Harper in the House of Commons to survivors of Indian Residential Schools across Canada (the "Apology"). The Apology acknowledged that the objective of the Residential school system was to remove and isolate children from the influence of their homes, families, traditions and cultures, and to assimilate them into the dominant settler culture.

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However, the government of Canada has refused to fully document and investigate the concerns of survivors and has not acknowledged or recognized the full genocide inflicted upon Indigenous peoples through the Residential School system;

- I. the Roman Catholic Church has repeatedly refused to accept responsibility or formally apologize for its direct role in the numerous and horrific abuses, forced assimilation and genocide, committed against Indigenous children through the Residential School system, despite having operated over 70% of all Indian Residential Schools in Canada, and sought to reduce their obligation to contribute funds to reconciliation purposes, and in 2016 Canada permitted the Catholic entities to escape their requirement to raise at least \$25 million as part of the class action settlement, leaving only 4 million that they raised for these purposes, excusing the \$21 million obligation that was unfulfilled;
- J. all of the churches have sought to minimize their role and withhold their records pertaining to the Indian Residential Schools, in an attempt to reduce their financial liability and skirt fulsome engagement with First Nations through impactful investments in reconciliation initiatives;
- K. the international and humanitarian laws applicable to Canada at the time of the residential school system, including the laws applicable to war time conduct, prohibited unmarked or undocumented graves and burials, and required respect for the basic rights of people to proper identity in burial, ceremony and last rites, and involvement and participation of next-of-kin;
- L. by BCAFN Resolutions 15/2007, 08/2008, 03(h)/2013, 06(e)/2013, 05(c)/2014, 03/2015, 20/2016 the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly has cited the numerous horrors of Residential Schools and the need for comprehensive healing supports for survivors, families and communities, and the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly called upon the government of Canada to take immediate steps to develop a legal framework and take immediate steps to fully implement all recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada;
- M. the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada dedicated a specific volume to the missing children and unmarked graves of Indigenous children who did not return from Canada's Residential Schools, and issued several Calls to Action (71-76) to the Federal Government and the churches to identify the locations of these unmarked graves and to identify the missing children. These Calls to Action have not been honoured by Canada, even after 6 years since the final report of the Commission, nor have there been any proper legal frameworks put into place to address the human rights of Indigenous

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peoples or authorities established which are required to conduct proper investigations including identification and guardianship of sites where human remains are located near residential schools;

- N. On August 11, 2021 the First Nations Leadership Council hosted a meeting of the 18 First Nations in BC that have Indian Residential Schools in their territory to share information, best practices and strategize how to work together and advocate for sufficient support and resources from the Federal and Provincial governments to undertake this important work; and
- O. protecting and managing such burial sites must be self-determined by the proper Title and Rights holders, and they should work with all Nations from which children were removed and forced to attend school, and Crown governments must ensure they are appropriately resourced and funded to protect the site and support a complete investigation which meets national and international standards and accountability.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

- the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly stands in solidarity with the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc, and all survivors of the residential school system, their families, and the families of the children that did not survive, and asserts that the mass grave discovered at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School reveals Crown conduct reflecting a pattern of mass human rights violation including genocide against Indigenous peoples that must be thoroughly documented, investigated and examined in terms of Canada's accountability for actions taken and their continuing effects, including potential breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law;
- 2. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls upon the federal and provincial governments to provide sufficient and long term funding and supports to Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc, and other First Nations, as they develop and implement frameworks and processes to further identify, document, maintain, commemorate, and protect the remains of the children found buried at the Kamloops Indian Residential School and the site itself, and any additional supports required by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc in undertaking this difficult work as the first Nation to confirm the presence of mass, unmarked graves;
- 3. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly fully supports UN Resolution 60/147: "UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law," and asserts that there is serious evidence that Canada and the churches have violated International human rights and humanitarian law through the hiding,

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damaging, interfering with and destroying mass graves, and the concealment of records and archival material about the schools with an intent to delay or hide identification of the sites;

- 4. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls on the federal and provincial governments, in full partnership with First Nations, to take immediate action to identify, seize and control all records of the schools in the possession of all churches and Crown governments to ensure they inform the investigation needed, and to provide Indian Residential School Survivors, their families and First Nations, full and complete access, including funding the necessary resources to access, review and analyze the records held by the federal government;
- 5. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls upon the government of Canada to work with First Nations impacted and identify and ensure that the Special Interlocutor and Advisory Group to conclude and establish a guardianship structure that respects the laws of First Nations, ensuring the entity has proper legal protection and takes all necessary measures to address this situation and comply with international and humanitarian standards, including powers to identify all unmarked burial sites connected to residential schools and protect these from erosion, destruction, manipulation or disturbance;
- 6. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly upon all Crown governments to recognize and uphold the inherent jurisdiction of First Nations, as self-determining Nations and peoples, to access, hold and maintain all records, remains, and physical sites pertaining to our children, lands and territories as per the principles of OCAP, and to ensure that all domestic, humanitarian, and international legal interests and rights of First Nations are respected;
- 7. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls on Canada and the Special Interlocutor to provide a verified list of all known locations of mass graves, and undertake with First Nations, a proactive search for additional sites, including those that might have been desecrated or concealed by religious or state officials, or other private or Crown entities, and to work in full partnership with First Nations to establish, fund, and regulate a proper framework regarding the use of digital technologies to discover mass burial sites which ensures complete accountability for the death or inhumane disposal of the remains of our children;
- 8. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls upon the Roman Catholic Church and Holy See, having operated the Kamloops Indian Residential School, and over 70% of all Residential

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Schools in Canada, to issue a meaningful formal apology in Canada and commit to acknowledging and working toward redress of this atrocity through the Pope during a visit to meet with survivors, and to renounce the doctrines of moral superiority that justified the church imposing its spirituality and beliefs through a harsh environment and reimposition of *Sublimis Deus* 1537. This must involve working with individual interested Nations including Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc on agreements that acknowledge these truths and outline commitments to action moving forward;

- 9. the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly, in support of the TteS, calls upon the Attorney General of British Columbia to appoint a Special Prosecutor jointly chosen with TteS, to investigate, collect information and report on whether criminal charges are warranted in relation to the discovery of the mass graves at the Kamloops Indian Residential School; and
- 10. that the BCAFN Chiefs-in-Assembly calls upon the government of Canada and the churches to acknowledge the continuing impact on First Nations in British Columbia of the genocide, and to take active steps to support survivors, including intergenerational survivors, to find support for the trauma and harm they have borne witness to, and to take tangible steps to support healing and remembering, including a permanent exhibit developed by Indigenous peoples, to serve as a National reminder to all of the truth of what happened to our peoples, so that this grievous mass violation of human rights will never be forgotten or repeated.

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