

MANAGING HISTORICAL INFORMATION : UNMARKED BURIALS AND MISSING CHILDREN

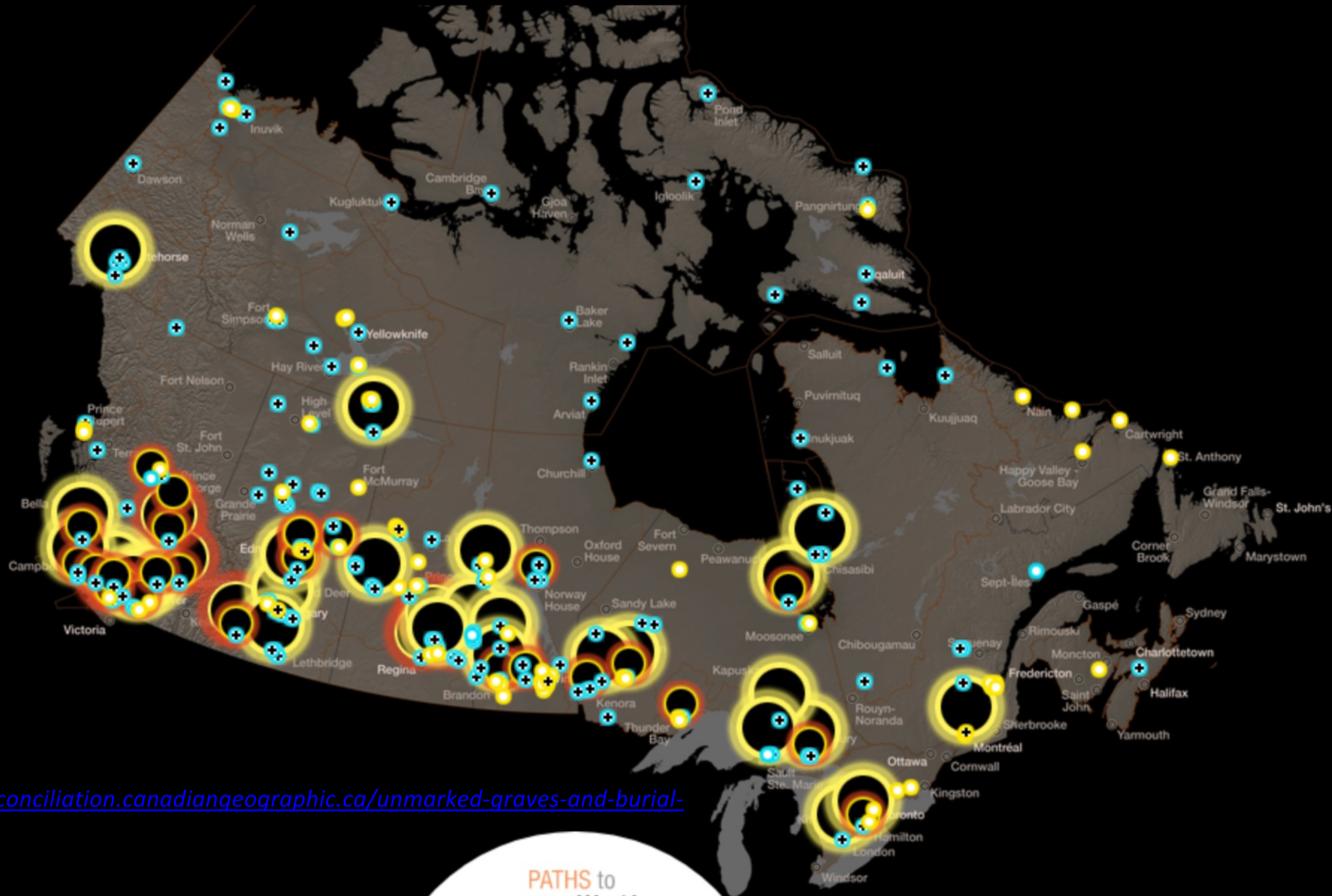
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ACCESS AND CONTROL OF RECORDS

- ▶ Advocacy for control, access and sovereignty over records and collections held by government and church;
- ▶ In BC nations and communities, including Survivor communities are supported in part, by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) and the Royal BC Museum and Archives (RBCM)
- ▶ Building better support for preserving and protecting rights to data generated through investigations and community-led research

UNMARKED BURIAL SITES ASSOCIATED WITH INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS



<https://pathstoreconciliation.canadiangeographic.ca/unmarked-graves-and-burial-sites/#mainmap>

PATHS to
reconciliation

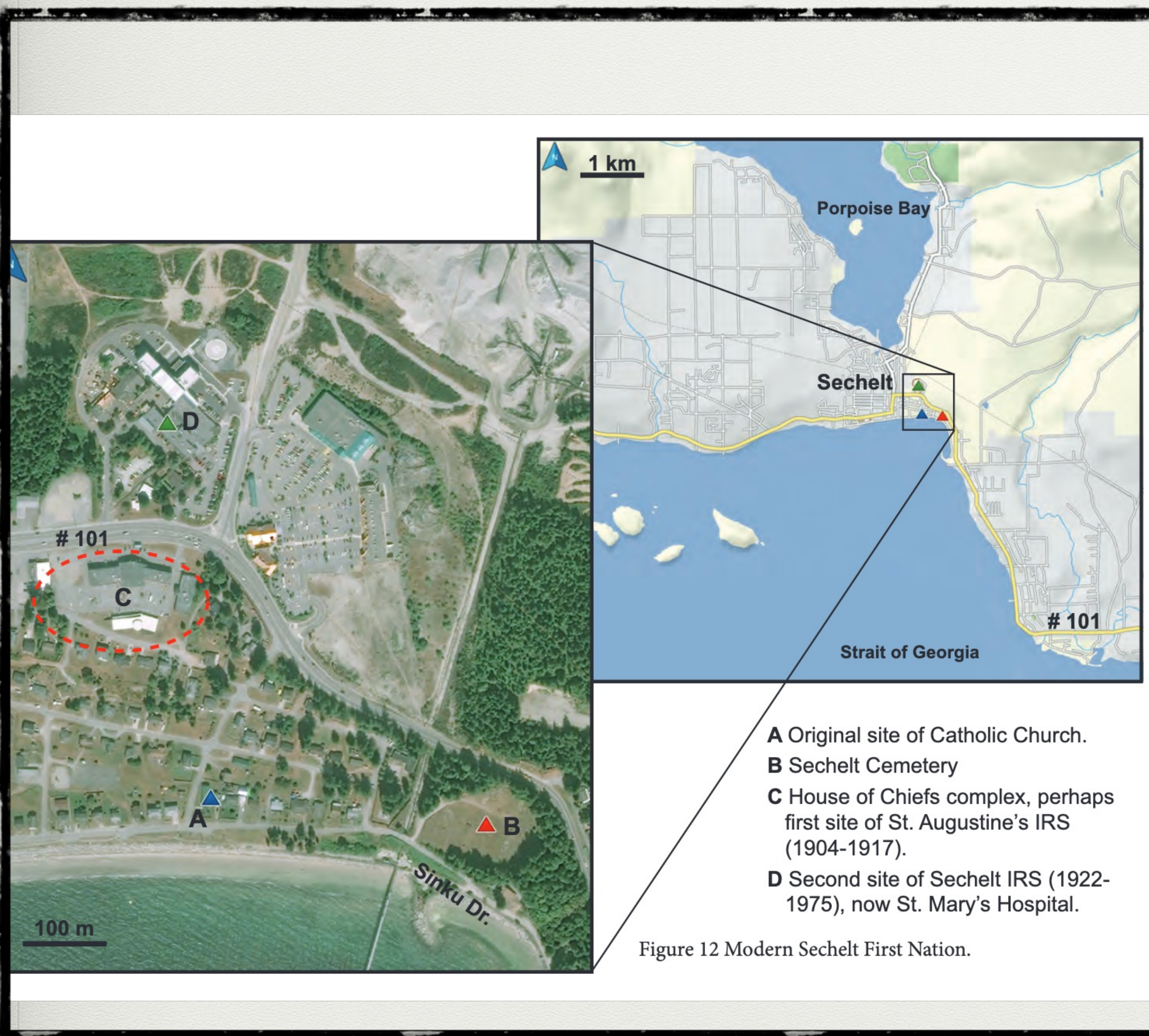
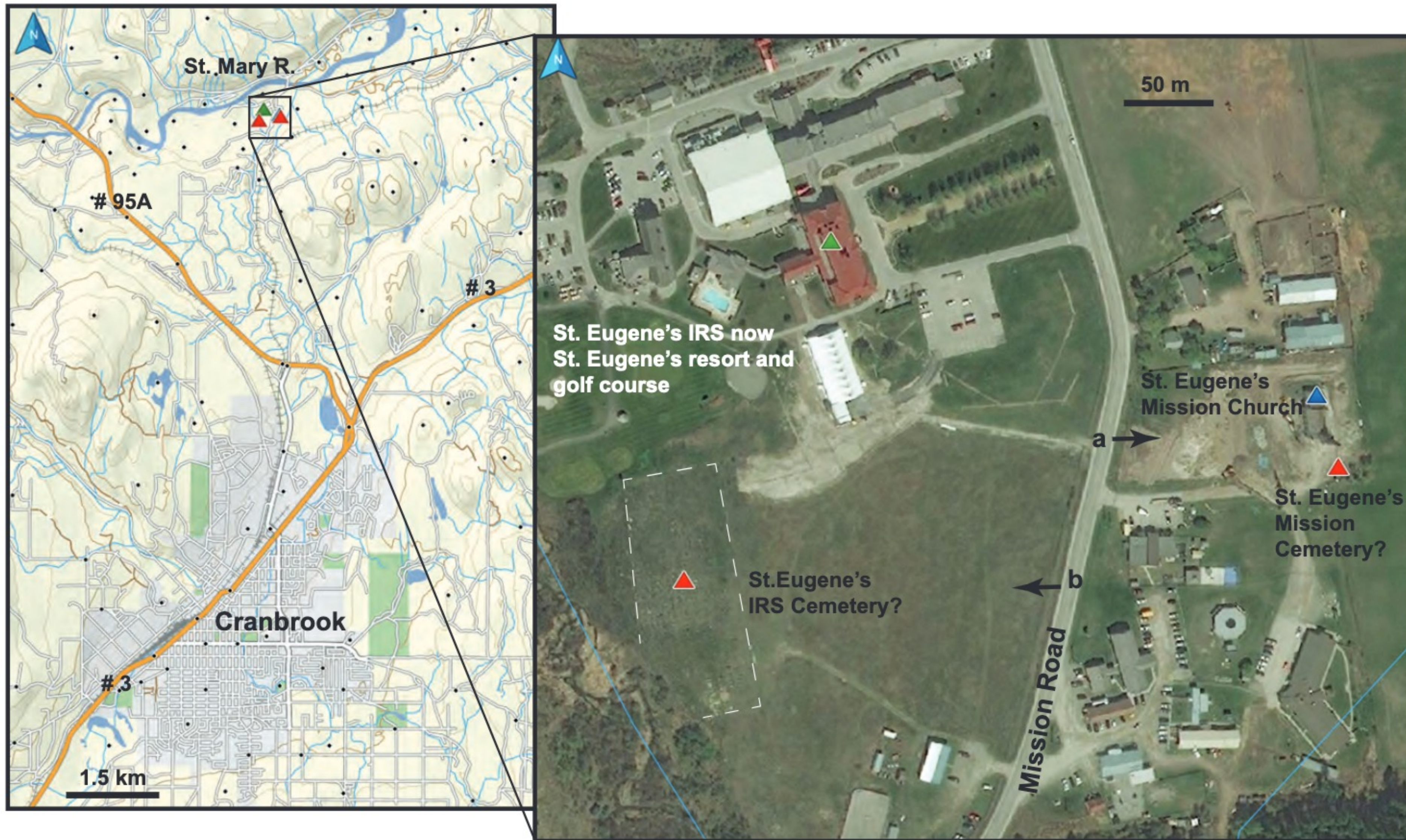


Figure 12 Modern Sechelt First Nation.



<https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/AAAA-Hamilton-Report-Illustrations-final.pdf>



a View east from Mission Road to St. Eugene's Mission Church
b View west from Mission Road to possible St. Eugene's IRS Cemetery

Figure 26 St. Eugene's IRS (1890-1970), Kootenay, Cranbrook.

MISSING CHILDREN MEMORIAL REGISTER

- ▶ Children who passed away while at the school (not at home, of disease after they left)
- ▶ List of schools included, according to the IRSSA
- ▶ Disaggregation of names, spellings and cross-checked
- ▶ Incomplete records
- ▶ French records
- ▶ Community engagement and agreement on how to commemorate
- ▶ Work-in-progress
- ▶ Waiting on additional records

31. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

UNDRIP
BC DRIPA
& the
promotion/preservation
of cultural heritage



UNDRIP

Article 18, in particular, is relevant to Indigenous data rights, stating that Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights in accordance with their own procedures. It is also important to note that in the context of Indigenous data, the UNDRIP specifically addresses the collective rights of Indigenous peoples.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN ARCHIVISTS

- The Canadian archival community shall engage the Four Rs of responsibility, respect, relevance and reciprocity in building relationships with Indigenous communities, organizations and heritage institutions.
- The Canadian archival community's leaders shall ensure their organizational culture, operations and hiring processes support archives staff in building sustainable community relationships and implementing respectful professional practices.
- The Canadian archival community shall build a body of professional practice that is committed to decolonization and reconciliation.
- The Canadian archival community shall recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples' intellectual sovereignty over archival materials created by or about them.
- The Canadian archival community shall support Indigenous Peoples' right to know about and control access to archival materials created by or about them.

Open data is a site of tension for Indigenous peoples. Open data provides opportunities for sustainable development according to Indigenous aspirations, yet also sits at the nexus of current and historic data challenges as a result of colonisation, bias, and a lack of knowledge of Indigenous rights. Indigenous data sovereignty (IDS) provides a framework for maximising the benefit of open data for Indigenous peoples and other users of Indigenous data and for affecting the stewardship of all data.(300)

Raine, Stephanie Carroll, Tahu Kukutai, Maggie Walter, Oscar Luis Figueroa-Rodriguez, Jennifer Walker, and Per Axelsson. (2019) "Indigenous data sovereignty.", The State of Open Data: History and Horizons, Davies, Tim, Walker, Stephen B., Rubinstein, Mor and Perini, Fernando (eds.) Cape Town and Ottawa: African Minds and International Development Research Centre. (300-319)

...all too often researchers, agency staff, and others digitise Indigenous knowledge and information and enter it into open data arenas without the express permission of Indigenous peoples. While these acts may be well intentioned, the result is the co-opting of Indigenous knowledge and the removal of Indigenous peoples from data governance processes. Therefore, IDS also comprises the entitlement to determine how Indigenous data is governed and stewarded, referred to as Indigenous data governance (IDG).

IDS covers both data for governance and IDG.(301)