



加拿大真相与和解委员会94项行动呼吁

Truth and Reconciliation
Commission of Canada:
94 Calls to Action

中文版由加拿大文化更新研究中心翻译
Translated to Chinese by CRRS

加拿大真相与和解委员会 94 项行动呼吁（中英对照）

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: 94 Calls to Action (Chinese Translation)

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声明 Disclaimer

此中文版由**加拿大文化更新研究中心**翻译，是本机构对原住民真相与和解表示关注和作出贡献，让加拿大华人和移民社区用母语去理解**加拿大真相与和解委员会报告的 94 项行动呼吁**。如有任何歧义，请以英文原版 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action 为准。在全国真相与和解中心网页 nctr.ca 查看。

This Chinese translated version is developed by the **Culture Regeneration Research Society** as an act of reconciliation, providing a way for Chinese Canadians and immigrant community to understand the **Truth and Reconciliation 94 Calls to Action** in their own language. Please refer to the official English or French version on the website of the **National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation** at nctr.ca for accuracy.

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行动呼吁 CALLS TO ACTION

为纠正寄宿学校的历史问题，以及促进加拿大与原住民的和解进程，真相及和解委员会发出下列行动呼吁：

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

历史遗留问题 LEGACY

儿童福利 Child welfare

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| <p>1. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区及原住民政府透过以下各方面，致力减少在寄养系统内的原住民儿童人数：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 监督和评估关于疏忽的调查。 ii. 为原住民社区及儿童福利组织提供充足的资源，以确保原住民家庭在安全的情况下共同生活，并确保儿童不论居住在何地，仍能生活在文化互相包容的环境中。 iii. 确保社工及其他从事儿童福利调查工作的人士，就有关寄宿学校历史及其影响，已接受适当的教育和培训。 iv. 确保社工及其他从事儿童福利调查工作的人士，就提供原住民社区及家庭康复治疗方面，有更适合的解决方案，已接受适当的教育及培训。 v. 要求所有儿童福利决策制定者，必须考虑寄宿学校的情况对儿童及其监护人带来的冲击。 | <p>1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations. ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside. iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools. iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing. v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers. |
| <p>2. 我们呼吁联邦政府与省级及地区政府合作，准备及出版有关受监护的原住民儿童数目（包含第一民族，因纽特，梅蒂斯）的年度报告，与非原住民儿童的数目作对比，同时就被接管原因、儿童福利机构用于预防及照顾服务的总开支，以及各种介入措施的有效性上作比较。</p> | <p>2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.</p> |

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3. 我们呼吁各级政府确切执行佐敦原则 (Jordan's Principle)。	3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. 我们呼吁联邦政府制定原住民儿童福利法案，订立原住民儿童被拘捕和监护案的全国标准，并包括以下原则： i. 确认原住民政府有权建立及维持自有的儿童福利机构。 ii. 要求所有儿童福利机构及法院在做出裁决前，必须考虑原住民寄宿学校历史遗留的问题。 iii. 在安排暂时或永久监护原住民儿童时，必须优先考虑原住民的文化适合性。	4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that: i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies. ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making. iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区及原住民政府，为原住民家庭制定适合他们文化的育儿项目。	5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

教育 Education

6. 我们呼吁加拿大政府废除加拿大刑事法第 43 条。	6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the <i>Criminal Code of Canada</i> .
7. 我们呼吁联邦政府与原住民团体共同制定策略，消除原住民与非原住民之间的教育和就业差距。	7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
8. 我们呼吁联邦政府消除原住民第一民族的儿童在保留区内外教育拨款上的差别。	8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.

<p>9. 我们呼吁联邦政府准备和出版年度报告，比较对居住在保留区内外第一民族的儿童教育拨款，以及加拿大原住民与非原住民教育的程度和收入情况。</p>	<p>9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non- Aboriginal people.</p>
<p>10. 我们呼吁联邦政府在征得原住民同意，并能充分参与的情况下，草拟新的原住民教育法。新教育法应该确保拨款充足，并且包括以下原则：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 提供足够拨款，落实在一代之内消除教育成果里已被确实的程度差距。 ii. 提高教育水平和成功率。 iii. 发展适宜原住民文化的课程。 iv. 保护原住民语言的权利，包括将教授原住民语言定为学分制课程。 v. 提供家长及社区参与、管理和监察教育系统的机会，如同在公立学校里的系统。 vi. 使父母能够全面参与子女的教育。 vii. 尊重和遵守与原住民条约的关系。 	<p>10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation. ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates. iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula. iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses. v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems. vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children. vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
<p>11. 我们呼吁联邦政府提供充足的拨款，尽快处理原住民学生寻求专上教育机会的积压个案。</p>	<p>11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.</p>
<p>12. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区及原住民政府，为原住民家庭提供适合他们文化的学前教育项目。</p>	<p>12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.</p>

语言和文化 Language and culture

<p>13. 我们呼吁联邦政府承认原住民权利，包括原住民语言权利。</p>	<p>13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.</p>
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<p>14. 我们呼吁联邦政府颁布原住民语言法案，包含以下原则：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 原住民语言是加拿大文化和社会的一个基本和宝贵的元素，迫切需要受到保存。 ii. 保障原住民条约中有关原住民语言的权益。 iii. 联邦政府有责任提供充足的拨款，复兴和保存原住民语言。 iv. 原住民及其社区是最有能力领导和处理有关保护、复兴和强化原住民语言和文化的事宜。 v. 有关原住民语言的拨款政策，必须反映原住民语言的多元性。 	<p>14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them. ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties. iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation. iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities. v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
<p>15. 我们呼吁联邦政府透过咨询原住民团体，委任一位原住民语言专员。该专员须协助推广原住民语言，并汇报联邦拨款用于有关原住民语言政策上的恰当性。</p>	<p>15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-language initiatives.</p>
<p>16. 我们呼吁专上学院设立原住民语言的大学本科及专科以上学位和文凭课程。</p>	<p>16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.</p>
<p>17. 为帮助原住民寄宿学校幸存者及其家庭恢复被寄宿学校制度取缔的原有姓名，我们呼吁各级政府豁免为期5年更改姓名的行政费用。当中包括修订身份证明文件，如出生证明书、护照、驾驶执照、医疗卡、原住民卡和社会保险号码。</p>	<p>17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.</p>

健康 Health

<p>18. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区及原住民政府承认现时加拿大的原住民健康情况，是基于前加拿大政府的政策，包括寄宿学校，所造成的直接后果；并且承认和实施原住民在国际法、宪法以及原住民条约下应有的医疗保健权利。</p>	<p>18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.</p>
<p>19. 我们呼吁联邦政府在咨询原住民后，订立可量度的目标，以确定和消除原住民社区与非原住民社区健康情况的差距；并出版年度进程报告和评估长期趋势。上述行动的指标应该集中在下列各方面：婴儿死亡率，孕妇健康，自杀率，精神健康，癖瘾，寿命，出生率，幼儿健康问题，长期病患，疾病和意外受伤个案，以及提供适当医疗服务。</p>	<p>19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.</p>
<p>20. 为解决住在保留区以外原住民的司法争议，我们呼吁联邦政府承认、尊重和处理梅蒂斯、因纽特和居住在保留区外的原住民的个别健康需求。</p>	<p>20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.</p>
<p>21. 我们呼吁联邦政府为现有和新的原住民治疗中心提供持续拨款，以处理寄宿学校所造成在身体、心理、情感和精神上的伤害，并确保拨款优先给予努纳维特地区 (Nunavut) 和西北地区 (Northwest Territories) 的治疗中心。</p>	<p>21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.</p>
<p>22. 我们呼吁在加拿大医疗保健系统中具影响力的人士，确认原住民治疗方法的价值和实行。就原住民病人的要求使用原住民治疗方法时，与原住民治疗师及长老合作实行。</p>	<p>22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.</p>

<p>23. 我们呼吁各级政府：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 在医疗保健领域增加原住民专业人士的就业数量。 ii. 在原住民社区内，保持原住民医疗保健诊所的数量。 iii. 为所有医疗保健的专业人士，提供文化认知能力的培训。 	<p>23. We call upon all levels of government to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field. ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities. iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
<p>24. 我们呼吁加拿大的医学院和护理学院，要求所有学生修读有关原住民健康问题的课程，包括原住民寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和原住民权，以及原住民教育和医疗方法。并必须接受跨文化认知、冲突解决、人权、反种族主义这些方面的技能培训。</p>	<p>24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, <i>the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.</p>

司法公正 Justice

<p>25. 我们呼吁联邦政府制定一项书面政策重申确定在民事诉讼中，当政府由于自身利益成为潜在的或实际的一方时，皇家骑警必须有刑事调查的独立性。</p>	<p>25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.</p>
<p>26. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府审查和修订诉讼时效的法规，以确保政府就原住民提出的历史虐待诉讼时，不会受诉讼时效限制。</p>	<p>26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.</p>
<p>27. 我们呼吁加拿大法律协会联盟确保律师得到适当的跨文化认知能力培训，包括原住民寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和原住民权利，原住民法律，以及原住民与加拿大官方 (Crown) 关系等。并要求接受有关跨文化认知、冲突解决、人权、反种族主义这些方面的技能培训。</p>	<p>27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, <i>the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal– Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.</p>

<p>28. 我们呼吁加拿大法学院，要求所有法律学生修读有关原住民法律问题的课程，包括原住民寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和原住民权利，原住民法律，以及原住民与加拿大官方(Crown)关系等。并要求接受有关跨文化认知、冲突解决、人权、反种族主义这些方面的技能培训。</p>	<p>28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, <i>the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti- racism.</p>
<p>29. 我们呼吁各政党，特别就联邦政府与在原住民寄宿学校和解协议外的起诉方，共同有效地根据双方同意的事实，协商解决法律上的争议。</p>	<p>29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.</p>
<p>30. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府承诺在未来十年内，解决原住民被关押人数比例过高的问题，并且发表详细的年度报告，作为监察和评估该事项的进程。</p>	<p>30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.</p>
<p>31. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府提供充足和持续的拨款，以便实施和评估对原住民罪犯采用社区制裁，建立更合适的代替监禁方法，并应对有关潜在的犯罪因素。</p>	<p>31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.</p>
<p>32. 我们呼吁联邦政府修改刑事法，容许审讯法官基于提供的理由，避免使用强制最短刑期同时也限制法官使用有条件判刑。</p>	<p>32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.</p>
<p>33. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府确认应要处理和预防胎儿酒精症候群的逼切性，并且以适合他们文化的形式，与原住民一起合作筹划预防胎儿酒精症候群的项目。</p>	<p>33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.</p>

<p>34. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府在刑事司法系统中进行改革，有效地应对患有胎儿酒精症候群违法者的需要，包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 为法庭提供更多的社区资源和权力，确保正确地诊断胎儿酒精症候群，并且确保能为胎儿酒精症候群患者提供社区支援。 ii. 为受到胎儿酒精症候群影响的罪犯制定法定豁免，免除入狱的强制最短刑期。 iii. 提供社区、惩教和假释的资源，优化胎儿酒精症候群患者在社区里面生活的能力。 iv. 采用适当的评估机制来衡量上述措施的效率，并确保社区安全。 	<p>34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD. ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD. iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community. iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
<p>35. 我们呼吁联邦政府消除就联邦惩教系统中，增加额外的原住民治疗中心事情上的障碍。</p>	<p>35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.</p>
<p>36. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府与原住民社区一起合作，为滥用药物、家庭暴力和克服曾经被性虐待影响的囚犯提供与原住民文化相关的服务。</p>	<p>36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.</p>
<p>37. 我们呼吁联邦政府在中途宿舍和假释服务上，为原住民项目提供更多的支持。</p>	<p>37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.</p>
<p>38. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区和原住民政府在未来十年内致力解决被关押原住民青少年人数比例过高的问题。</p>	<p>38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.</p>

39. 我们呼吁联邦政府制定全国性计划，以收集和公布原住民罪案受害者的数据，数据包括谋杀和家庭暴力。	39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
40. 我们呼吁各级政府与原住民共同创立足够拨款，并且能提供帮助原住民受害者容易接触的项目和服务，而这些项目和服务必须有适当的评估机制。	40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
41. 我们呼吁联邦政府经咨询原住民组织，筹组公开调查，探讨原住民女性和女童受害者比例过高的成因和补救措施。询问权限包括： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 调查失踪和被谋杀的原住民女性和女童。 ii. 探讨与寄宿学校跨代遗留问题的连贯性。 	41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
42. 我们呼吁联邦、省和地区政府承诺，按照原住民条约权利和原住民权利，1982 年宪法，和 2012 年 11 月加拿大认可的联合国原住民权利宣言，确认并执行原住民司法系统。	42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the <i>Constitution Act</i> , 1982, and the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> , endorsed by Canada in November 2012.

和解 RECONCILIATION

加拿大政府和联合国原住民权利宣言 Canadian Governments and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

43. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区和市级政府全面采纳和执行联合国原住民权利宣言，作为和解的框架。	43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as the framework for reconciliation.
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此中文版本由加拿大文化更新研究中心翻译。

如有任何歧义，请以英文原版 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action 为准。

44. 我们呼吁加拿大政府制定全国行动计划、策略和其他具体措施，以实现联合国原住民权利宣言的目标。	44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> .
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皇家公告与和解盟约 Royal Proclamation and Covenant of Reconciliation

<p>45. 我们呼吁加拿大政府代表全体加拿大人，与原住民共同制定皇家和解宣言，由加拿大官方(Crown)发布。公告建基于 1763 年英国皇家宣言和 1764 年尼亚加拉条约基础上，并重申原住民与主权之间的关系是民族与民族之间的关系。宣言需要包括和不限于以下承诺：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 否定欧洲国家合理化拥有原住民土地和人民主权的概念，例如发现理论和无主之地理论。 ii. 承认和实施联合国原住民权利宣言，作为和解的框架。 iii. 更新和建立原住民条约关系，需要基于互相认同、互相尊重，以及共同承担责任以延续该关系的原则。 iv. 协调原住民与加拿大官方(Crown)的宪法和法律秩序，确保原住民在联邦中有充分参与，包括承认和整合原住民法律和法律传统，在谈判和履行进程上配合原住民条约、原住民产权，和主张其他建设性的协定。 	<p>45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i>. ii. Adopt and implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as the framework for reconciliation. iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future. iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
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<p>46. 我们呼吁原住民寄宿学校安置项目协议各缔约方，制定和签署和解盟约。这盟约会确认合作的原则落在加拿大社会以进一步达致和解，包括和不限于：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 重申各缔约方对和解的承诺。 ii. 否定欧洲国家合理化拥有原住民土地和人民主权的概念，例如发现理论和无主之地理论；改革沿用这些概念的法律、管治架构和政策。 	<p>46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation. ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i>, and the reformation of laws, governance structures,
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<p>iii. 充分采纳和执行联合国原住民权利宣言，作为和解的框架。</p> <p>iv. 基于互相认同、互相尊重的原则，以及共同承担责任以延续该关系的原则，更新和建立原住民条约现在和往后的关系。</p> <p>v. 容让之前被排除在原住民寄宿学校安置项目协议以外的人有机会签署和解盟约。</p> <p>vi. 容许新的缔约方能签署和解盟约。</p>	<p>and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.</p> <p>iii. Full adoption and implementation of the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as the framework for reconciliation.</p> <p>iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.</p> <p>v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.</p> <p>vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.</p>
<p>47. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区和市级政府，否定欧洲国家合理化拥有原住民土地和人民主权的概念，例如发现理论和无主之地理论；改革沿用这些概念的法律、管治措施和诉讼策略。</p>	<p>47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i>, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.</p>

和解协议缔约方和联合国原住民权利宣言 Settlement Agreement Parties and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People*

<p>48. 我们呼吁和解协议的教会团体，其他在加拿大未参与的宗教群体、以及跨信仰的社会公义团体，正式采纳和执行联合国原住民权利宣言的原则、规范 and 标准，并以此作为和解框架。包括和不限于以下承诺：</p> <p>i. 确保他们的架构、政策、规划和实践方法能遵守联合国原住民权利宣言。</p> <p>ii. 尊重原住民宗教事务上的自主权利，包括实践、发展和教育他们自有的精神和宗教传统、风俗和仪式，与联合国原住民权利宣言的 12.1 项所述一致。</p> <p>iii. 参与持续的公开对话和以行动支持联合国原住民权利宣言。</p>	<p>48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:</p> <p>i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>.</p> <p>ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>.</p>
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<p>iv. 所有宗教派别和信仰团体，于 2016 年 3 月 31 日前发表声明，他们会如何实践联合国原住民权利宣言。</p>	<p>iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>.</p> <p>iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>.</p>
<p>49. 我们呼吁仍未采取行动的所有宗教派别和信仰团体，否定欧洲国家合理化拥有原住民土地和人民主权的概念，例如发现理论和无主之地理论。</p>	<p>49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i>.</p>

在司法系统中公平对待原住民 **Equity for Aboriginal People in the Legal System**

<p>50. 根据联合国原住民权利宣言，我们呼吁联邦政府，与原住民团体合作，拨款建立原住民法律制度，以便制定、使用 and 了解原住民法律，参照加拿大原住民独特的文化寻求司法公正。</p>	<p>50. In keeping with the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.</p>
<p>51. 我们呼吁加拿大政府，作为信托人履行其责任，就原住民民族权和条约权的范围和程度，以透明的机制，公开所制定和执行或有意向执行的法律观点。</p>	<p>51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.</p>
<p>52. 我们呼吁加拿大政府、省和地区政府，以及各法院采用以下的法律原则：</p> <p>i. 若原住民原告在特定的时间和特定的区域申诉，政府或法院应受理原住民产权的索赔。</p> <p>ii. 当原住民产权被确定后，对这权利主张有限制的一方有责任去证实这观点。</p>	<p>52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:</p> <p>i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.</p> <p>ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.</p>

全国和解委员会 National Council for Reconciliation

53. 我们呼吁加拿大国会，咨询并与原住民合作，制定法律以建立**全国和解委员会**。该法制下，和解委员会是独立的，全国性的监督团体，其委员由加拿大政府和全国性原住民组织共同任命，由原住民和非原住民组成。委员会的权限包括和不限于以下各项：

- i. 监督、评估、及每年向加拿大国会和国民报告加拿大政府在道歉后的和解进程，确保今后政府继续负责维持与原住民的和解关系。
- ii. 监督、评估、及每年向加拿大国会和国民报告普及至加拿大社区各级各部门的和解进程，包括执行**加拿大真相与和解委员会**的行动呼吁。
- iii. 开展并执行多年度全国和解行动计划，包括研究和政策制定，公众教育项目和资源。
- iv. 促进公众对话、公或私的合作伙伴关系、以及公众的和解行动。

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
- ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
- iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.
- iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. 我们呼吁加拿大政府持续多年度拨款给**全国和解委员会**，保证该委员会有足够的财政、人力和技术资源开展工作，设立**全国和解信托基金**，以推动和解进程。

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.

55. 我们呼吁各级政府向**全国和解委员会**提供年度报告或所有最新的数据，以便报告和解的进程。报告或数据包括和不限于以下各项：

55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:

- i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 与非原住民儿童比较，原住民儿童（包括梅蒂斯人和因纽特人）接受监护照顾的人数，被接管的原因，以及儿童福利机构用于预防和照顾服务的总开支。 ii. 比较保留区内外的第一民族儿童教育拨款。 iii. 与非原住民比较，加拿大原住民的教育程度和收入情况。 iv. 提供为消除原住民和非原住民社区之间差异的进展，提供健康指标数据，如：婴儿死亡率，孕妇健康，自杀率，精神健康，癖瘾，寿命，出生率，婴幼儿健康问题，长期病患，疾病和意外受伤，以及保证提供足够的医疗服务。 v. 在未来十年之间，为原住民青少年被监护接管的人数比例过高问题提供进程报告。 vi. 有关降低原住民受害者比率的进程报告，数据包括谋杀、家庭暴力和其他罪行。 vii. 有关在司法和惩教系统中原住民比例降低的进程报告。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies. ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves. iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people. iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services. v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade. vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes. vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
<p>56. 我们呼吁加拿大总理，正式回应全国和解委员会的报告，发布原住民现状年度报告，提供促进政府和解计划的提纲。</p>	<p>56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual “State of Aboriginal Peoples” report, which would outline the government’s plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.</p>

公务员的专业发展和培训 Professional Development and Training for Public Servants

<p>57. 我们呼吁联邦、省、地区和市级政府，为公务员提供原住民历史的培训课程，包括寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和原住民权利，原住民法律，以及原住民与加拿大官方 (Crown) 关系等。并要求接受有关跨文化认知、冲突解决、人权、反种族主义这些方面的技能培训。</p>	<p>57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills- based</p>
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此中文版本由加拿大文化更新研究中心翻译。

如有任何歧义，请以英文原版 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action 为准。

training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

教会道歉与和解 Church Apologies and Reconciliation

58. 我们呼吁教皇，向幸存者、幸存者家庭和社区道歉。基于罗马天主教会原住民第一民族、因纽特、梅蒂斯在天主教寄宿学校，所造成的一切创伤：包括心灵、文化、情感、身体和性虐待。我们呼吁此报告应参照 2010 年教皇向爱尔兰被虐待受害者的道歉，一年内由教皇在加拿大发表道歉声明。

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.

59. 我们呼吁和解协议的各教会缔约方，制定持续教育计划，确保他们各自的教会会众了解教会在殖民主义、寄宿学校历史和遗留问题中的角色，以及为何向曾经住寄宿学校的学生、他们家人和社区道歉的必要性。

59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.

60. 我们呼吁和解协议的各教会缔约方的领袖，以及所有其他有信仰的群体，与原住民的宗教领袖、幸存者、宗教学校、神学院以及其他宗教培训中心合作，为神职学员、在原住民社区工作的神职人员和职员，制定和教授课程。课程包括：必须尊重原住民在宗教上的权益，寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，教会各缔约方在寄宿学校系统中的角色，原住民家庭和社区中，信仰冲突的历史和遗留问题，教会缓解这些冲突和防止精神暴力的责任。

60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.

61. 我们呼吁和解协议的各教会缔约方，与幸存者以及原住民团体的代表合作，为原住民设立永久性的资金，以提供这些项目：

- i. 由社区主管的医治及和解项目。
- ii. 由社区主管的文化和语言复兴项目。

61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:

- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

<p>iii. 由社区主管的教育和关系建立项目。</p> <p>iv. 原住民精神领袖和青年的区域对话，讨论原住民的宗教、自主权、以及和解。</p>	<p>ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.</p> <p>iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.</p> <p>iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.</p>
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有关和解的教育 Education for Reconciliation

<p>62. 我们呼吁联邦、省、和地区政府，咨询并与幸存者、原住民、以及教育工作者合作：</p> <p>i. 就寄宿学校、原住民条约、原住民对加拿大在历史上和当代的贡献，按各年龄层，编写幼儿园到十二年级学生的教育课程。</p> <p>ii. 为专上教育机构提供必要的拨款，训练教师在课程里包含教导认识原住民的知识。</p> <p>iii. 为原住民学校提供必要的资金，在课堂上善用原住民的知识和教导方法。</p> <p>iv. 在政府高层副部长级或以上的职级，设立原住民教育部门的职位。</p>	<p>62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:</p> <p>i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.</p> <p>ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.</p> <p>iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.</p> <p>iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.</p>
<p>63. 我们呼吁加拿大教育部长委员会，对原住民教育事务保持每年度的承诺，包括：</p> <p>i. 就加拿大历史中的原住民、寄宿学校的历史和影响，编写幼儿园到十二年级教材和学习资料。</p> <p>ii. 分享有关寄宿学校和原住民历史教材的信息和最佳实践方法。</p> <p>iii. 培养学生在跨文化理解、同理心和互相尊重方面的能力。</p> <p>iv. 就以上各方面，确定教师培训的需要。</p>	<p>63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:</p> <p>i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.</p> <p>ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.</p> <p>iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.</p> <p>iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.</p>

64. 我们呼吁各级政府为不同宗派的学校提供公共资金，要求学校提供宗教比较研究，研究的一部分必须包括与原住民长老合作探讨，提供关于原住民宗教信仰和传统的教材。	64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.
65. 我们呼吁联邦政府，通过社会科学和人文科学研究理事会，与原住民、专上教育机构和教育工作者, 全国真相与和解中心 及其伙伴机构合作，设立有多年拨款的国家研究项目，以推进对和解的认识。	65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

青年项目 Youth Programs

66. 我们呼吁联邦政府为有社区性的青年机构事工提供多年拨款，以开展有关和解的活动；并设立全国性网络分享信息和最佳实践方法。	66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.
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博物馆和档案馆 Museums and Archives

67. 我们呼吁联邦政府为加拿大博物馆协会提供拨款，与原住民合作，对博物馆政策和最佳实践方法进行全国的审核，根据联合国原住民权利宣言提出不同层面的建议和遵守程度。	67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> and to make recommendations.
68. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与原住民和加拿大博物馆协会合作，提供全国性拨款，指定以和解为主题的纪念项目，以作 2017 年纪念加拿大建国 150 周年的标志。	68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. 我们呼吁加拿大国家图书馆暨档案馆： i. 全面采纳和执行 联合国原住民权利宣言 和 联合国 Joint-Orentlicher Principles 原则，原住民拥有不	69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to: i. Fully adopt and implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> and the <i>United Nations Joint-Orentlicher Principles</i> , as

<p>可剥夺的知情权，确认有关寄宿学校侵犯他们人权的原因及真相。</p> <p>ii. 保证公众能够查阅有关寄宿学校的文献馆藏。</p> <p>iii. 在寄宿学校的公众教育材料和活动项目上，投入更多的资源。</p>	<p>related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.</p> <p>ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.</p> <p>iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.</p>
<p>70. 我们呼吁联邦政府向加拿大档案工作者协会拨款，与原住民一起合作对档案馆的政策和最佳实践方法进行全国性审核，达到以下目的：</p> <p>i. 确定遵守联合国原住民权利宣言和联合国 Joinet-Orentlicher Principles 原则的不同层面，原住民拥有不可剥夺的知情权，确认有关寄宿学校侵犯他们人权的原因及真相。</p> <p>ii. 撰写一份全面执行国际机制的报告建议，作为加拿大档案馆的和解框架。</p>	<p>70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:</p> <p>i. Determine the level of compliance with the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> and the <i>United Nations Joinet-Orentlicher Principles</i>, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.</p> <p>ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.</p>

失踪儿童和埋葬资料 Missing Children and Burial Information

<p>71. 我们呼吁所有首席死因调查官和省级人口统计局，如果未曾向加拿大真相与和解委员会提供寄宿学校原住民儿童死亡的记录，应向全国真相与和解中心提供这些记录。</p>	<p>71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.</p>
<p>72. 我们呼吁联邦政府向全国真相与和解中心调配充足的资源，让中心能够发展和维护加拿大真相与和解委员会建立的全国寄宿学校学生死亡登记。</p>	<p>72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.</p>

<p>73. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与教会、原住民社区、和前寄宿学校学生合作，建立和维护寄宿学校墓地的网上注册，在可能的情况下设法提供寄宿学校死亡儿童的墓地地图。</p>	<p>73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.</p>
<p>74. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与教会和原住民社区领袖合作，通知寄宿学校有死亡儿童的家庭关于埋葬地点的资料，回应其家人适当纪念仪式和标志的要求，或移葬到家乡社区的期望。</p>	<p>74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.</p>
<p>75. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与省、地区、市级政府、教会、原住民社区、前寄宿学校学生和现时土地所有者合作，制定和执行策略及规程，为了持续辨认、记录、维护、纪念和保护寄宿学校墓地或其他埋葬地点。这包括提供适当的纪念仪式和纪念标志，以向死亡儿童致意。</p>	<p>75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.</p>
<p>76. 我们呼吁参与记录、维护、纪念和保护寄宿学校墓地的各方，采用符合以下原则的策略：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 应由受影响最大的原住民社区带领制定这些策略。 ii. 在制定这些策略的过程中，应该向寄宿学校幸存者和其他原住民传统知识保管人士收集资料。 iii. 在调查墓地前，若需要使用任何潜在冒犯性的检查步骤，必须要尊重原住民礼仪。 	<p>76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies. ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies. iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

全国真相与和解中心 National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation

77. 我们呼吁省、地区、市和社区档案馆，与**全国真相与和解中心**合作，鉴定和收集有关寄宿学校历史和遗留问题的所有记录，并将有关记录提供给**全国真相与和解中心**。

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

78. 我们呼吁加拿大政府承诺在 7 年内向**全国真相与和解中心**拨款一千万元；另外再拨款协助社区研究和记录当地的寄宿学校经历，以及他们对真相、医治与和解行动的参与。

78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

纪念 Commemoration

79. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与幸存者、原住民团体和艺术界合作，为加拿大的遗产和纪念活动制定和解的框架。包括和不限于：

- i. 修订**历史遗址和纪念碑法案**，以便在**加拿大历史遗址和纪念碑委员会**及其秘书处，有原住民、因纽特人和梅蒂斯人的代表。
- ii. 修改**全国历史纪念计划**中的政策、标准和惯常做法，将原住民的历史、遗产价值和纪念仪式加入加拿大的国家遗产和历史。
- iii. 制定和实施全国遗产计划和策略，以纪念寄宿学校遗址、寄宿学校历史和遗留问题、原住民对加拿大历史的贡献。

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:

- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
- ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.
- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与原住民合作，设立**全国真相与和解纪念日**公众假期，向幸存者、幸存者家庭和社区致意；确保公开纪念寄宿学校历史和遗留问题，成为和解进程里一个重要的部分。

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history

	and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与幸存者、幸存者机构及和解协议的其他各缔约方合作，在渥太华委托建造并设立向公众开放且高度显著的寄宿学校全国纪念碑，纪念幸存者以及各家庭和社区所失去的孩子。	81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. 我们呼吁省和地区政府，与幸存者、幸存者机构及和解协议的其他各缔约方合作，在各省会和地区首府，委托建造并设立向公众开放且高度显著的寄宿学校纪念碑，纪念幸存者以及各家庭和社区所失去的孩子。	82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. 我们呼吁加拿大艺术委员会，建立首要拨款目标，让原住民和非原住民艺术家共同制定策略，协作并制作与和解进程有关的艺术品。	83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

媒体与和解 Media and Reconciliation

84. 我们呼吁联邦政府，恢复和增加对加拿大广播公司 CBC 的拨款，让加拿大的全国公众广播支持和解，适切地反映原住民文化、语言、观点的多样性，包括和不限于：	84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
i. 增加原住民节目，包括原住民语言广播。	i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
ii. 增加原住民在广播机构中获得工作、领导职位和专业发展的公平竞争机会。	ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
iii. 继续对有关原住民和所有加拿大人提供专门新闻报道和网络公开信息资源，包括寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，以及和解的进程。	iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians, including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

<p>85. 我们呼吁原住民电视频道 APTN 作为独立的非牟利广播电视台，推动和解，在有关为原住民、或由原住民制作的节目中，包括和不限于：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 继续在节目制作和机构文化中发挥领导作用，以反映原住民文化、语言、观点的多样性。 ii. 继续开发媒体新措施，报告和教育加拿大公众，联系加拿大原住民和非原住民。 	<p>85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples. ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
<p>86. 我们呼吁加拿大的新闻学课程和传媒学校，要求所有学生学习原住民历史，包括原住民寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和族权，原住民法和原住民与加拿大官方(Crown)的关系。</p>	<p>86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal– Crown relations.</p>

体育与和解 Sports and Reconciliation

<p>87. 我们呼吁各级政府，与原住民、体育名人纪念馆和其他有关机构合作，在全国为公众提供原住民体育运动员的历史故事。</p>	<p>87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.</p>
<p>88. 我们呼吁各级政府采取行动，确保原住民体育运动员能有长期的发展和成长，继续支持 北美原住民体育会，包括为举办体育项目拨款、为省和地区级队伍的训练和行程拨款。</p>	<p>88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.</p>
<p>89. 我们呼吁联邦政府修订 身体锻炼和竞技运动法以支持和解，确保其政策包容和尊重原住民。这些政策将推广体育活动作为健康和康乐的基本要素，减少体育参与的阻碍，增加在体育中对卓越的追求，提高加拿大体育运动系统包容性的能力。</p>	<p>89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.</p>

<p>90. 我们呼吁联邦政府确保全国体育政策、项目和新措施包含原住民在内，包括和不限于：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 与省和地区政府合作，使用并持续拨款给原住民社区体育项目；这些体育项目反映原住民文化和传统体育的多样性。 ii. 为原住民体育运动员设立优秀体育运动员发展项目。 iii. 为教练、训练者、体育活动官员设立与原住民文化有关的项目。 iv. 设立关于反种族主义意识和培训的课程。 	<p>90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples. ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes. iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples. iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
<p>91. 我们呼吁国际体育会（如奥运会、泛美体育会、英联邦运动会）的官员和主办国家，确保尊重原住民的领土礼节，确保本地原住民社区能参加及参与体育会的全面策划过程。</p>	<p>91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.</p>

商業與和解 Business and Reconciliation

<p>92. 我们呼吁加拿大的企业界采用联合国原住民权利宣言作为和解的框架，在有关原住民、原住民土地和资源的企业政策及商业活动中应用宣言的原则、规范和标准，包括和不限于：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 在开发经济项目之前，承诺与原住民进行有效协商，建立相互尊重的关系，在项目实施前先知会原住民和得到他们的知情同意。 ii. 确保原住民在企业界获得工作、培训和教育的公平机会，确保原住民在经济发展项目中获得长期可持续发展的利益。 iii. 为管理人员和员工提供有关原住民历史的培训，包括原住民寄宿学校的历史和遗留问题，联合国原住民权利宣言，原住民条约权和原住民权利，原住民法律，以及原住民与加拿大官方(Crown) 关系等。并要求接 	<p>92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects. ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects. iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>,
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此中文版本由加拿大文化更新研究中心翻译。

如有任何歧义，请以英文原版 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action 为准。

受有关跨文化认知、冲突解决、人权、反种族主义这些方面的技能培训。

Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

加拿大新移民 Newcomers to Canada

93. 我们呼吁联邦政府，与全国原住民团体合作，修改加拿大新移民资料指南及公民考试内容，以反映加拿大不同原住民的广泛历史，包括**原住民条约**和寄宿学校历史。

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. 我们呼吁加拿大政府用以下宣誓内容代替现有的公民宣誓：我宣誓（或申明）将忠实地效忠加拿大女王伊丽莎白二世陛下、她的后嗣和继任者，并将切实遵守加拿大的法律，包括**原住民条约**，且履行作为加拿大公民的责任。

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following: I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

词汇表翻译 **Glossary & Translation**

原住民条约 - Treaties / Aboriginal Treaties

第一民族 - First Nations

梅蒂斯 - Metis

因纽特 – Inuit

和解协议 - Settlement Agreement

真相与和解委员会 - Truth and Reconciliation Commission

联合国原住民权利宣言 - The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

加拿大官方 – Crown (The Crown of Canada) Canada is a constitutional monarchy. The Crown in Canada was first established by the kings of France in the sixteenth century. Organized as a royal province of France, both French and British kings and queens have reigned over Canada since 1534.

封面艺术作品描述 Cover Page Artwork Description



The cover page artwork is extracted from the original painting by Nisga'a artist **Kilgenx Niisyok** (Glen Nisyok). He was commissioned by **Culture Regeneration Research Society** to create this piece of symbolic art for **Eagles Rising** initiative.

封面艺术作品摘自 Nisga'a Nation 艺术家 Kilgenx Niisyok (Glen Nisyok) 的原画。由文化更新研究中心委托，为展鹰计划创作了这幅象征性的艺术作品。

作品描述

红色人哭泣/跪: 代表原住民受到虐待，土地被盗，儿童被带走，失去他们的传统生活方式。

四色人影(黄黑白棕): 代表不同族裔的人了解原住民的困境，张开双臂向造物主祈求智慧。

鹰: 代表勇气、智慧、力量、造物主的使者。

Description of the artwork by Nisga'a artist Kilgenx Niisyok

The red silhouette of a person on the right kneeling represents the Indigenous people. Their children were taken from them, forcefully and were subjected to sexual and physical abuses. They were punished if they spoke their language and the Canadian government banned potlaches and kept them from practicing their culture. Many of the First Nations have lost their traditional ways of governing themselves. This aggressive assimilation and colonization method was used by the government to divest itself of its financial and legal obligations to the First Nations in order to take control over their land and its resources.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) has defined Reconciliation as follows:

"Reconciliation is about establishing and maintaining a mutually respectful relationship between the First Nations and non-First Nations in this country. For that to happen, there must be awareness of the past, an acknowledgment of the harm that has been inflicted, atonement for the causes, and action to change behavior."

The four silhouettes that are yellow, black, white, and brown with arms outstretched, represents the multicultural group or groups that have undertaken to learn about the first nations plight in the past over one hundred years. Their outstretched arms depict them asking for wisdom and the Eagle Rising in the background represents what the First Nations have always believed that the Eagle is a symbol of courage, wisdom, and strength. They have always believed that the Eagles' purpose was as a messenger to the Creator because he flies so high.

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