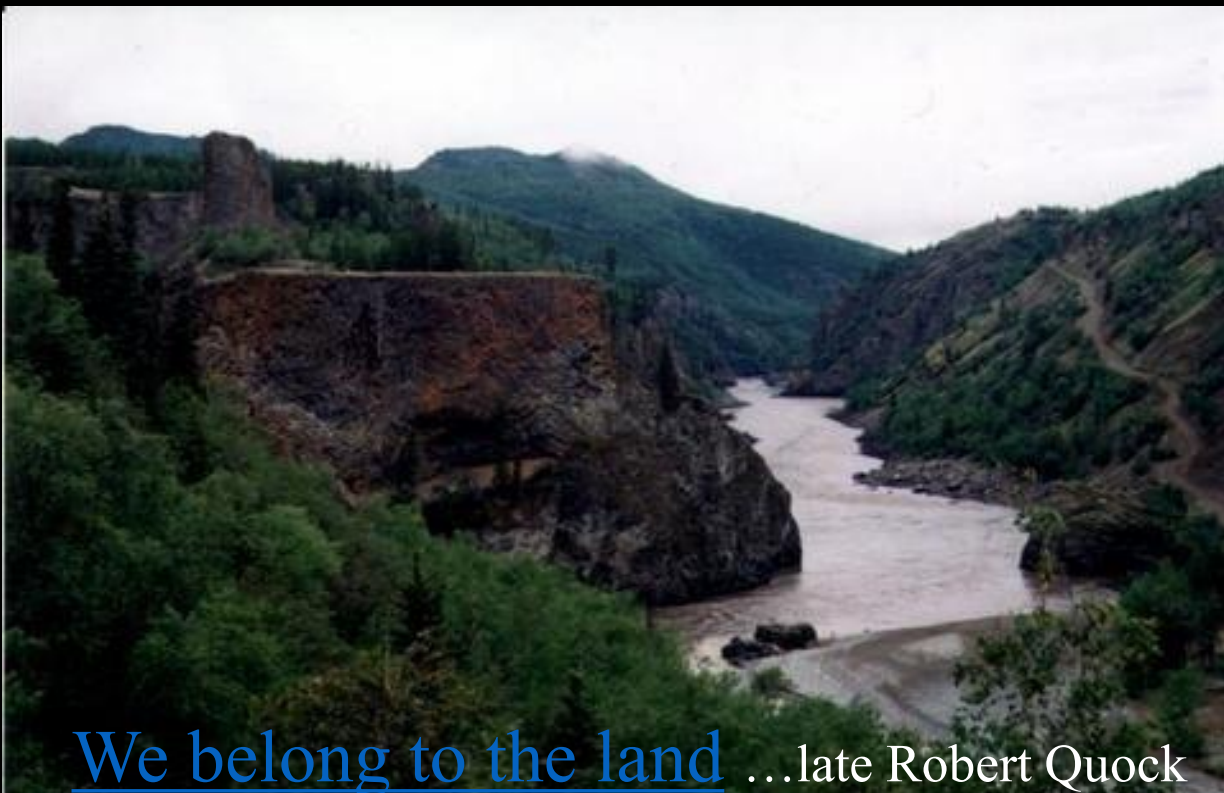


Furthering Reconciliation by Honouring Indigenous Voices and  
Embedding Indigenous Protocols into Cultural Memory  
Institutional Praxis  
The 2019 Dalhousie – Horrocks National Leadership Lecture  
February 28, 2019

Camille Callison





We belong to the land ...late Robert Quock

*Knowing our history and who we are informs our present and gives us direction for the future*



# Honouring Indigenous Voices and Relationship – Indigenized Archival Praxis

- Over the last decade, we have seen substantive movement relating to Indigenous people, knowledge and information held cultural memory institutions. The TRC Report and Calls to Action have provided the catalyst for change.
- There is critical need to create a community of practice around the sharing, teaching and intergenerational transfer of knowledge and imbedding Indigenous epistemologies while honouring Indigenous voices and relationships.

**Save the Date**

**August 4-7, 2015**

**International Indigenous Librarians' Forum (IILF)**

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Calling Indigenous Knowledge Keepers & Allies to Share and Celebrate Indigenous Knowledge, Memory & Culture and Indigenizing Practice

Who should attend?

Knowledge Keepers, Librarians, Archivists, Curators, Information Managers and any individuals working in Cultural Heritage and Language Preservation

Reserve your spot today at

<http://libguides.lib.umanitoba.ca/NinthInternationalIndigenousLibrariansForum2015>

Registration starts December 1, 2014



In 2015, the University of Manitoba hosted the 9th International Indigenous Librarians Forum (IILF) in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. This gathering was a pivotal force in helping to create communication and cooperation among Indigenous and non-Indigenous allies working in libraries, archives and cultural memory institutions nationally.

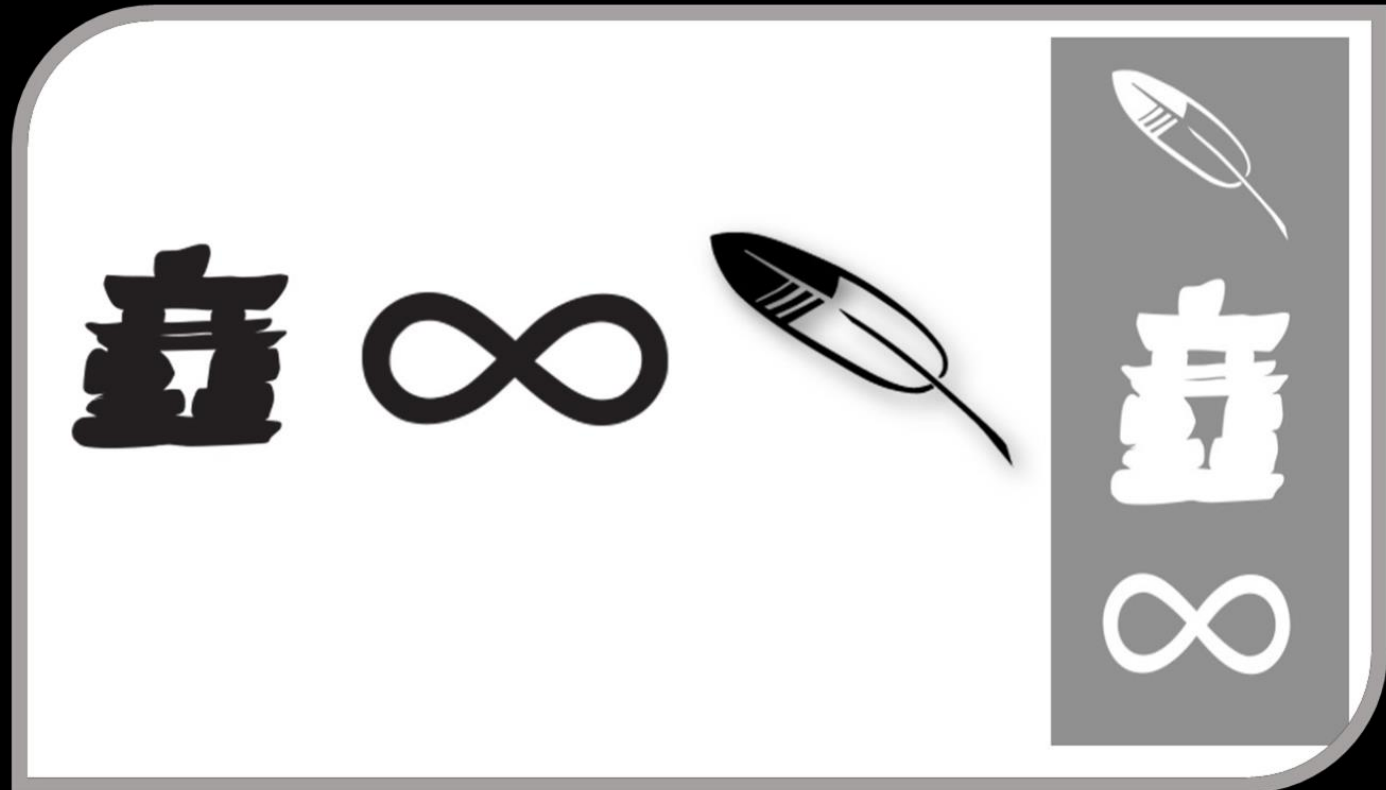
# Time of change

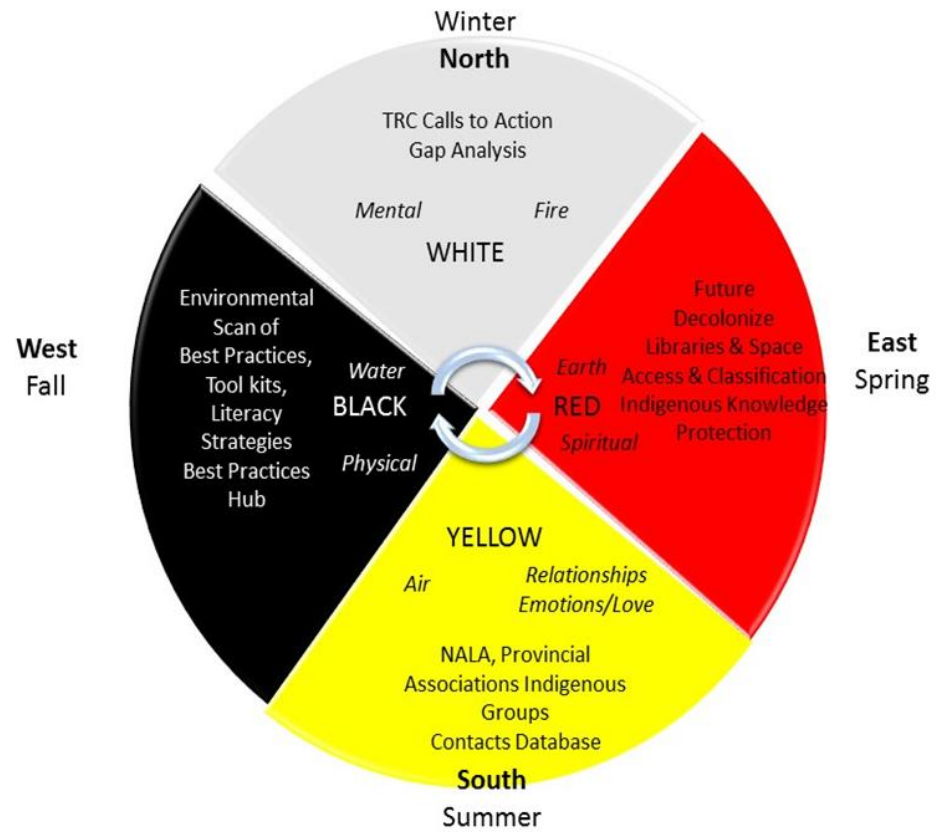
- Over the same year, the Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was finishing its work by publishing its report, the 94 Calls to Action and the National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation was established to care for the TRC archival records and Indian Residential School Survivor's testimonies.
- Simultaneously, the Canadian Library Association had become no longer fiscally viable and the Canadian Federation of Library Associations (CFLA-FCAB) was founded to become the national voice for libraries in Canada. One of the first things the CFLA-FCAB did was to include an Indigenous representative on the Board of Directors (a first for Canada) and to make Truth & Reconciliation a top priority of the newly-formed association.

# Traditional Knowledge



Canadian Federation of  
Library Associations/  
Fédération canadienne des  
associations  
de bibliothèques







Truth and  
Reconciliation  
Committee Report  
&  
Recommendations -  
Methodology

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The Truth &  
Reconciliation  
Committee was  
divided into  
four teams with  
the following  
responsibilities:

Black Team compiled Best Practices already in existence in regard to Indigenous peoples of Canada.

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White team provided a gap analysis on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Calls to Action and has recommended a report card be developed to better evaluate how this is moving forward.

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Yellow team looked at existing relationships and has developed a contact database.

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Red Team envisioned the future by reviewing the existing body of knowledge related to the decolonization of space, access and classification, Indigenous knowledge protection, outreach and service.

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# Truth and Reconciliation Committee

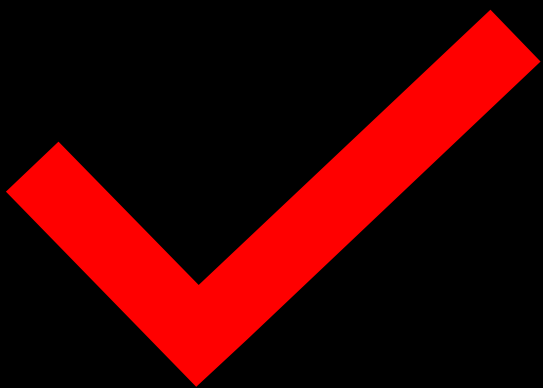
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<b>Black</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Red</b>
<b>Research – Best Practices</b>	<b>Relationships – NALA Liaison</b>	<b>Analysis – TRC Calls to Action</b>	<b>Future - Decolonize</b>
<b>Team Lead</b> Monique Woroniak	<b>Team Leader</b> Feather Maracle Luke	<b>Team Lead</b> John Pateman	<b>Team Lead</b> Jessie Loyer
<b>Alt. Lead</b> Patricia Knockwood	<b>Alt. Lead</b> Anne Carr-Wiggin	<b>Alt. Lead</b> Jenna Walsh	<b>Alt. Lead</b> Michael Dudley
<b>Board Liaison</b> Sonia Smith	<b>Board Liaison</b> Trecia Schell	<b>Board Liaison</b> Paul Takala	<b>Board Liaison</b> Donna Bourne-Tyson
Cynthia Bretell	Colette Poitras	Ben Gosling	Maggie Neilson
Trudy Russo	Marc Bragdon	Joëlle Samson	Stan Gardner
Pam Ryan	Carol Cooley	John Mutford	Pierre Gamache
Katherine Kasirer	Sarah Andrews	Megan Langley	Martha Attridge Bufton
Helen Halbert	Betty Braaksma	Monique Désormeaux	Patti Bryant
Linda Garvin	Trina O'Brien Leggott	Michael Ciccone	Suzanne van den Hoogen
Thom Knutson	Diana Davidson	Karen Hoffmann	Greg Bak
Betty Braaksma	Natalie Wing		Rosemary Griebel
			Camille Callison

# Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations

## Recommendations

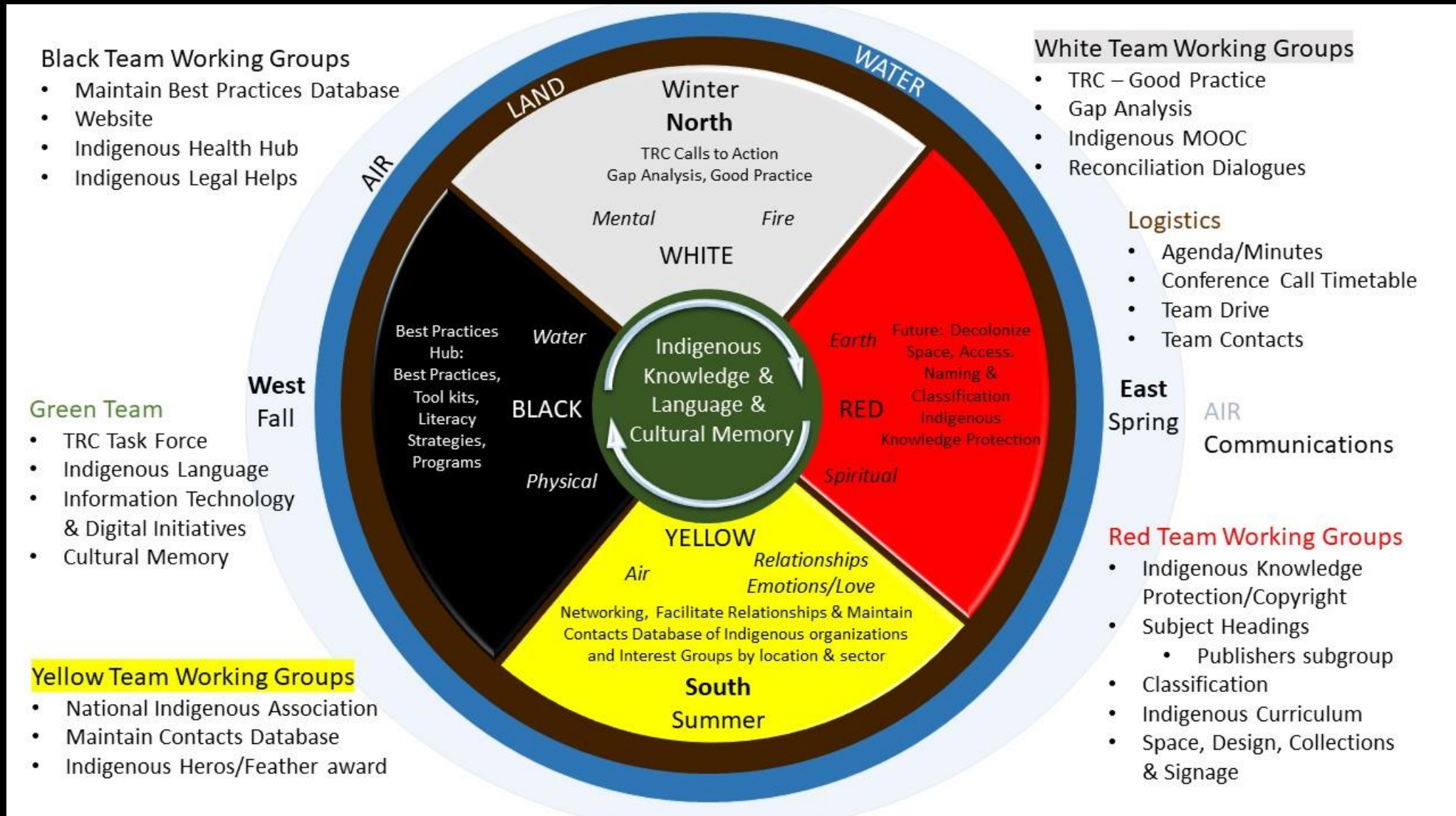
- The following ten (10) overarching recommendations have been agreed upon by the T&R Committee with specific, granular recommendations being addressed by each of the four team chapters of the report:



1. As CFLA-FCAB is the national voice with the ability to influence national and international policy regarding issues of importance, we request the CFLA-FCAB create a permanent Standing Committee on Indigenous Matters utilizing the medicine wheel structure developed by the Truth & Reconciliation Committee;

# Indigenous Matters & Indigenous Resources

<http://cfla-fcab.ca/en/indigenous/>



# Truth and Reconciliation Committee - Recommendations

## #2 The T&R Committee supports and endorses the CFLA-FCAB Position Statement on Library and Literacy Services for Indigenous (First Nations, Metis and Inuit) Peoples of Canada; (formerly CLA Best Practises – Indigenous Network)

A vision of best practices for Libraries and Archives includes obligations to:

- Protect and preserve Indigenous knowledge(s) in a variety of mediums for use by current and future generations in a respectful and sensitive manner;
- Provide a welcoming environment and assistance for First Nations, Metis, non-status and Inuit people to access this knowledge;
- Seek direction from communities on proper protocols regarding access and care of their culturally sensitive information;
- Respect the First Nations, Metis and Inuit cultural concept of copyright with regard to Aboriginal history or heritage, which is often located in but not limited to oral traditions, songs, dance, storytelling, anecdotes, place names, hereditary names and other forms of indigenous knowledges;
- Provide opportunities and access to training and employment for First Nations, Metis, Inuit and non-status people.

Truth and Reconciliation  
Committee  
Recommendations

3. Encourage libraries, archives and cultural memory institutions to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 94 Calls to Action, several of which have been identified as having a direct impact on libraries and archives and are prioritized in this report, and to implement a status report on a yearly basis to monitor their implementation;

# Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

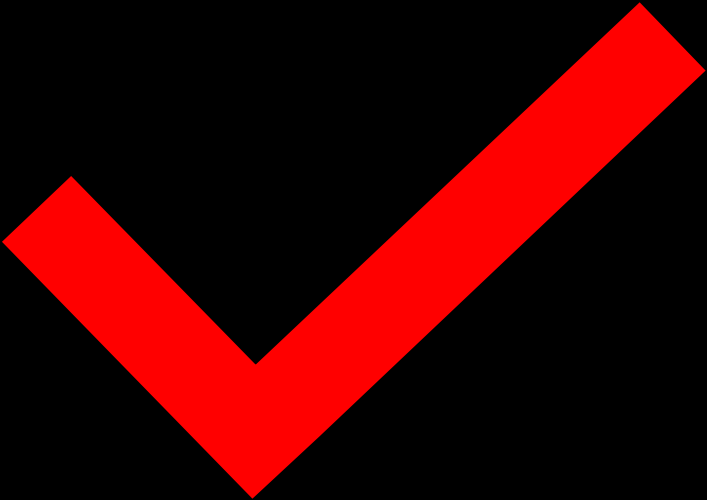
4. Ensure accessibility moving forward by continually reminding stakeholders that material produced and programming planned in the future should be accessible to all Canadians. CELA (the Center for Equitable Library Access) and NNELS (the National Network for Equitable Library Service) are positioned to support these efforts.



Truth and  
Reconciliation  
Committee  
Recommendations

5. Decolonize Access and Classification by addressing the structural biases in existing schemes of knowledge organization and information retrieval arising from colonialism by committing to integrating Indigenous epistemologies into cataloguing praxis and knowledge management;

# Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations



6. Decolonizing Libraries and Space by recognizing and supporting Indigenous cultures, languages and knowledges through culturally appropriate space planning, interior design, signage, art installations, territorial acknowledgements of geographic-specific traditional territories and public programming in collaboration with local Indigenous stakeholders;

# Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

7. Enhancing opportunities for Indigenous library, archival and information professionals as well as the inclusion of Indigenous epistemologies in the Canadian library and archives profession through culturally appropriate pedagogy, recruitment practices, professional and continuing education and cross-cultural training in collaboration with local Indigenous stakeholders and partners;



# CFLA-FCAB Truth & Reconciliation Committee Report - Recommendation #8

Recommend the implementation of Indigenous Knowledge Protection protocols and agreements with local and other Indigenous groups who have holdings in libraries, archives and/or cultural memory institutions to respect the Indigenous cultural concept of copyright with regard to Indigenous history or heritage, which is often located in but not limited to oral traditions, songs, dance, storytelling, anecdotes, place names, hereditary names and other forms of Indigenous knowledges; recommend that CFLA-FCAB actively participate in reforming the Canadian Copyright Act to include protection of Indigenous knowledges and languages while advocating for changes to include traditional knowledge as outlined and recommended by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (<http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/>).



## Recommendation #8 cont.

We join the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to call upon Library and Archives Canada to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action #69 (Appendix D) by fully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf) and the Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity (2005), more commonly known as the Joinet/Orentlicher Principles <http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/impu/principles.html>

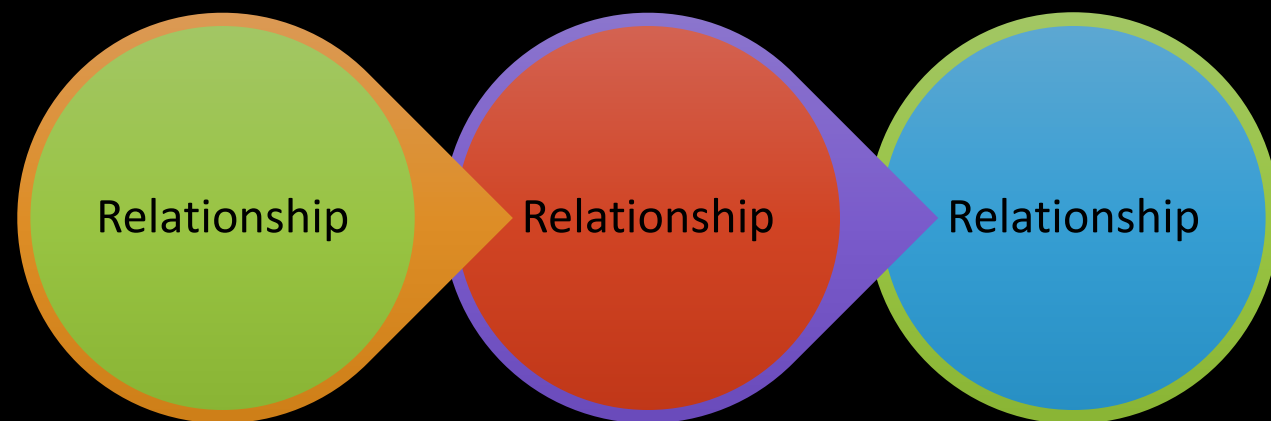
Truth and  
Reconciliation  
Committee  
Recommendations

9. Establish an online database of “living documents” to highlight existing Best Practices of Indigenous Services in libraries, archives, and cultural memory institutions that will serve as a foundation to help disseminate those best practices and for this “living document” to be updated preferably on a quarterly basis but minimally semi-annually;

# Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

10. Maintain a database of Indigenous organizations or groups committed to preserving cultural memory primarily, but not limited to, libraries, archives, language preservation, cultural history/museums to build relationships; to support the development of an Indigenous association of library, archives and cultural memory institutions; and to support in principle the National Aboriginal Library Association (NALA) regarding their stated intent of developing First Nations public libraries on reserves.

# Path to Reconciliation

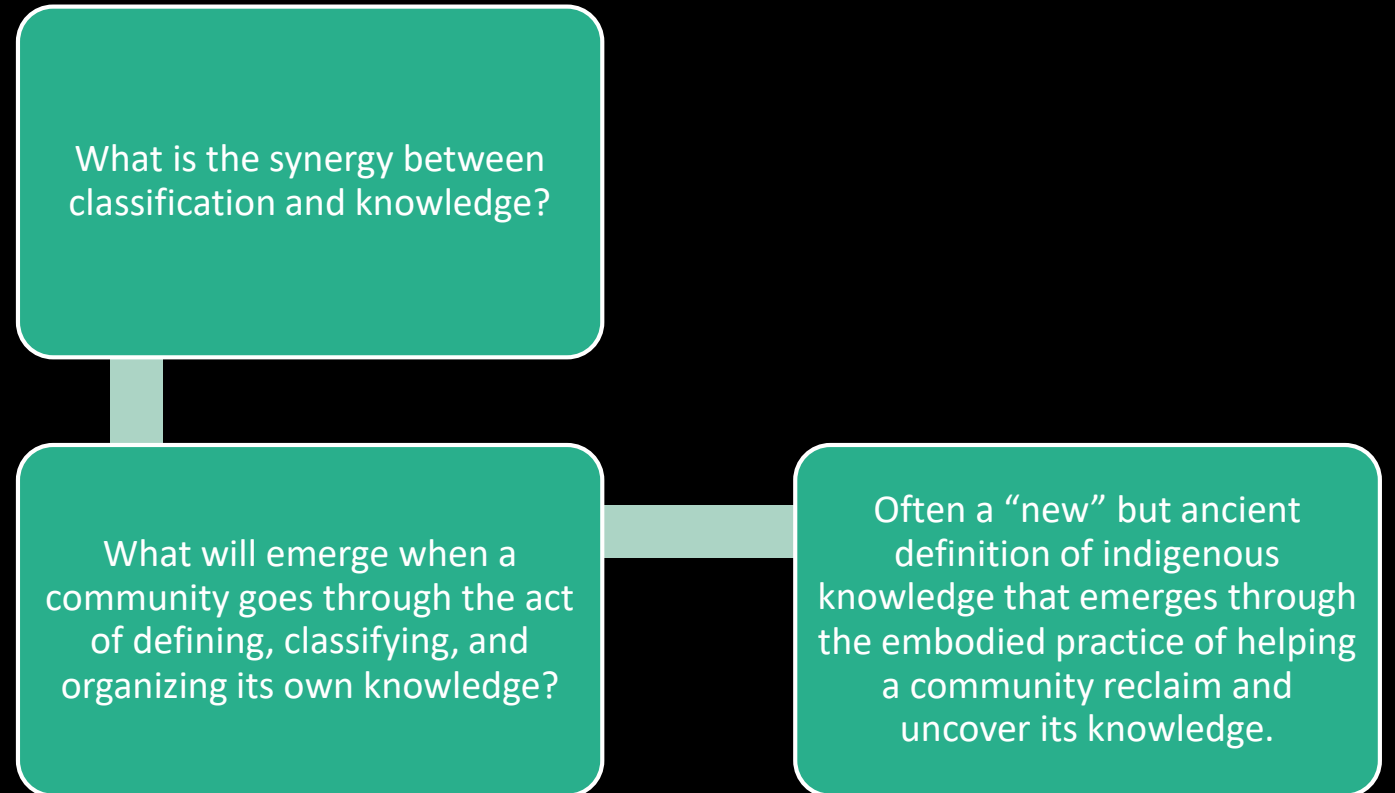




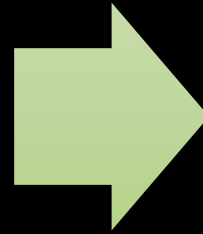
*“The task for Indigenous academics has been to affirm and activate the holistic paradigm of Indigenous knowledge to reveal the wealth and richness of Indigenous languages, worldviews, teaching and experiences, all of which have been systematically excluded from contemporary education institutions and from Eurocentric knowledge systems.”*

Marie Battiste

# Indigenizing Questions



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGES AND CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS INCLUDE TRADITIONAL TYPES OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE EXPRESSIONS HAS BEEN SUSTAINED, TRANSFORMED, AND CONTINUES TO REMAIN DYNAMIC BUT CAN'T NOT BE LIMITED TO TRADITIONAL AS WAYS OF KNOWING ARE DYNAMIC IN NATURE AND EXIST TODAY IN MULTIPLE FORMS OF NEW MEDIA OFTEN CREATING "NEW" KNOWLEDGES.



THEREFORE, RELATIONSHIPS WITH BOTH INDIGENOUS WAYS OF KNOWING AND THE COMMUNITIES WHO ARE THE OWNERS OF THAT KNOWLEDGE NEED TO BE RESPECTFULLY DEVELOPED AND MAINTAINED CONTINUOUSLY SO CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE ACCESS TO INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE CAN OCCUR WITHIN THE PROPER CULTURAL CONTEXT. ONLY WITH RELATIONSHIPS OCCURRING WITHIN THE PROPER CULTURAL CONTEXT WITH THE ORIGINATING PEOPLE CAN THE TRUE EXPRESSION OF THAT CULTURAL EXPRESSION BE FOUND, UNDERSTOOD AND ACCURATE PRESERVATION OF WAYS OF KNOWING BE ACHIEVE AS WELL AS THE ULTIMATE AIM TO TRANSFER THE KNOWLEDGES TO THE NEXT GENERATION IN THE PROPER CULTURAL CONTEXT BE ACHIEVED.

Indigenous Knowledge: 4 Rs Reverence, Respect, Relationships, Responsibility  
Kirkness, V.J. & Barnhardt, R. (1991). First Nations and Higher Education: The Four R's--Respect, Relevance, Reciprocity, Responsibility. *Journal of American Indian Education*, 30(3): 1-15.

CFLA-FCAB Truth & Reconciliation Committee Report  
Indigenous Knowledge Protection Summary

- ‘Indigenous knowledges and cultural expressions include but are not limited to tangible and intangible expressions including oral traditions, songs, dance, storytelling, anecdotes, place names, and hereditary names.
- In addition to these traditional forms of Indigenous knowledge, the dynamic quality of indigenous knowledge is that as it is sustained, it is also transformative, and continues to remain dynamic while producing “new” knowledge in new media such as modern forms of music, theatre and dance interpretations, film, poetry, literary expression, language applications, blogs, facebook, or digital collections often contained in libraries, archives or cultural memory institutions and on the internet.”  
(Callison, 2016)

Indigenous knowledges may be found in libraries or archives often in formats and interpretations as the results of published research in which the author holds the "legal" copyright to that knowledge or cultural expression contrary to Indigenous notions of copyright. Parallel to Western culture, Indigenous peoples regarded unauthorized use of their cultural expressions as theft. Indigenous worldview includes the understanding that knowledge should only be transferred only in the proper cultural context with owner from the originating people and only in method of transmission can the true expression of that cultural expression be found (Callison, 2016 quoting Elder Richard Atleo).

CFLA-FCAB Truth & Reconciliation Committee Report  
Indigenous Knowledge Protection Summary

- Indigenous knowledges have been silenced by dominant knowledge organization systems and practices; libraries, archives and cultural memory institutions can position themselves to help protect and support the recognition of these ways of knowing. Cultural memory institutions are well positioned to enable restitution of stolen intellectual property through research, repatriation, and community support.
- An important component of protecting Indigenous knowledge protection is the support of Indigenous language revitalization, which can help provide funding, technology, programming, and training for language archiving and education.
- As cultural memory institutions, protecting what WIPO calls “intellectual property, genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge” should be a core part of our work of decolonizing and supporting Indigenous resurgence: ensuring our collections, staff, and spaces are responsive to the needs of the community’s unique intellectual property concerns, issues, and opportunities.

# Indigenous Knowledge Protection Report Recommendations

That libraries, archives, traditional knowledge, language repositories and cultural memory institutions:

1. Protect and preserve Indigenous knowledge(s) in a variety of mediums for use by current and future generations in a respectful and sensitive manner while also actively engage in digitizing Indigenous knowledge, with guidance and control resting with Indigenous communities for the use and access of these materials.
2. Support Indigenous language revitalization by seeking out language activists in their communities to provide space for programming, share their language materials, and collect relevant materials, particularly for local languages.



# Indigenous Knowledge Protection Report Recommendations cont.

3. Seek direction from communities on proper cultural protocols regarding access and care of their culturally sensitive knowledge and materials; developing specific protocols for dealing with Indigenous knowledge/materials within their collections by developing a Collection Management Policy that reflects and integrates Indigenous values; and if warranted an Indigenous knowledge agreement should be discussed with the originating community and agreed to.

4. Respect the Indigenous cultural concept of copyright with regard to Indigenous history or heritage, which is often located in but not limited to oral traditions, songs, dance, storytelling, anecdotes, place names, hereditary names and other forms of Indigenous knowledges;



Indigenous  
Knowledge  
Protection  
Report  
Recommendations  
cont.

5. Actively participate in reforming the Canadian Copyright Act to include protect of Indigenous knowledges and languages while advocating for changes to include traditional knowledge as outlined and recommended by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (<http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/>).
6. We join the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) to call upon Library and Archives Canada to implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action #69 (Appendix D) by fully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf) and the Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity (2005), more commonly known as the Joinet/Orentlicher Principles <http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/impu/principles.html>;

# Indigenous Knowledge Protection Report Recommendations cont.

7. Acknowledge that timelines for outreach are different when dealing with Indigenous cultural protocols and be flexible in staffing, opening hours, and programming capacities.
8. Be active allies in Indigenous resurgence: the recognition of Indigenous legal orders and kinship ties.
9. Actively seek out the work of Indigenous creators for inclusion in their collections; conversely, they should have a robust deselection system that recognizes cultural appropriation, historical inaccuracy.
10. Engage in professional development and training that connects to the traditional territory where they work through land-based education and other forms of traditional knowledge.

Marie Battiste, CAUT representative-at-large (Aboriginal) identifies constitutional supremacy, including the Aboriginal rights enshrined therein, as at the core of the matter.

“Legislation must be subordinate to the Constitution,” says Battiste. “This means that the Copyright Act cannot infringe on constitutionally guaranteed rights giving Aboriginal peoples control over both their tangible and intangible property. This reality is recognized by court and unlined by Canada’s position on the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous people.”

In response to the formal review process unfolding – “Watch out,” she says. “Copyright will not be allowed to continue to harm the interest of Aboriginal Peoples.”

Marie Battiste, a respected Indigenous Academic from  
University of Saskatchewan  
CAUT Bulletin, Vol 63, No.8 October 2016

# CFLA-FCAB INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

[HTTP://CFLA-FCAB.CA/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2018/05/CFLA-FCAB\\_INDIGENOUS\\_KNOWLEDGE\\_STATEMENT.PDF](http://CFLA-FCAB.CA/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2018/05/CFLA-FCAB_INDIGENOUS_KNOWLEDGE_STATEMENT.PDF)

Canadian Copyright Act respect, affirm and recognize Indigenous peoples ownership of their traditional and living respective Indigenous knowledge.

Indigenous refers to First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples of Canada.



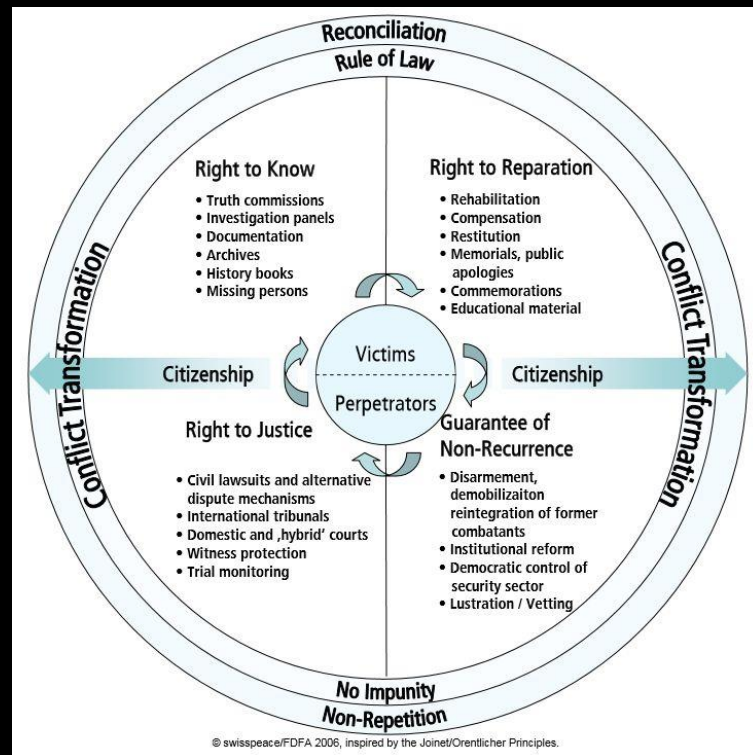
# Right to know Cate O-Neil 2015

<http://www.findandconnectwrblog.info/2015/07/the-right-to-know/>

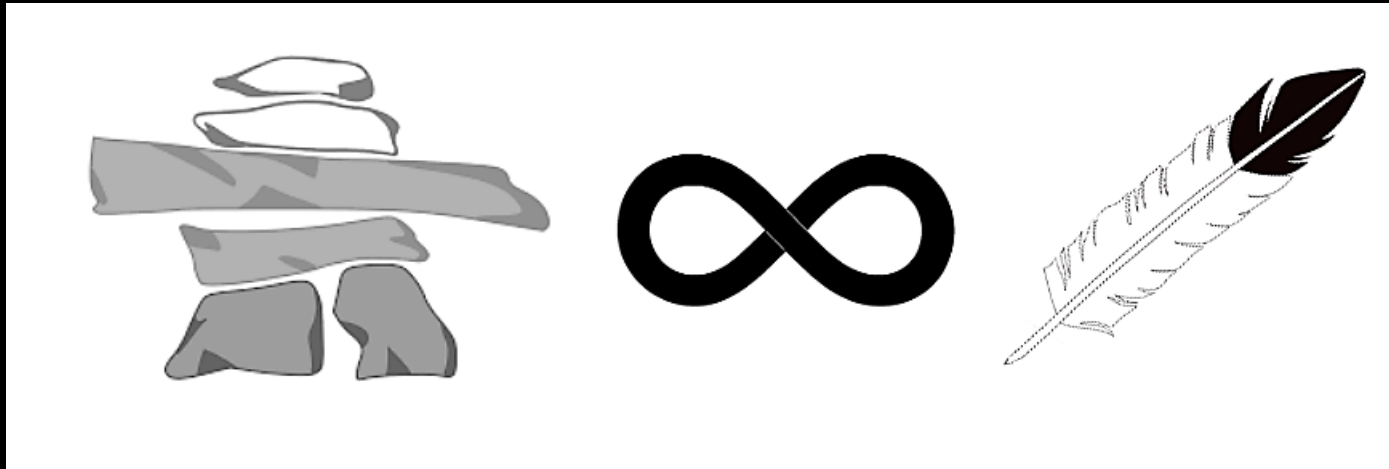
The Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC)'s findings included 94 'calls to action' – in areas including child welfare, education, language & culture, health, justice and reconciliation. Four of these calls to action related to museums and archives (see no's 67 to 70 on page 8).

Calls to action no's 69 and 70 refer 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'. What is this right to know the truth?

People who have been subjected to human rights violations have a right to know the truth, as part of their right to an effective remedy. The right to know the truth even has its own day – 24 March – as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2010.



In international law, the right to know the truth is most commonly referred to in connection to enforced disappearances and action to combat impunity. It is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and in the Updated Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity (2005), more commonly known as the Joinet/Orentlicher Principles.



**National Indigenous Knowledge and  
Language Alliance/Alliance nationale  
des connaissances et des langues  
autochtones NIKLA-ANCLA**

# Resources (other than in-text website links)

- Battiste, Marie. (Ed.). (2000). "Maintaining Aboriginal Identity, Language, and Culture in Modern Society." In M. Battists (ed). *Reclaiming Indigenous Voice and Vision (192-208)*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Berman, S. (1971, 1993). *Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company.
- Gaudry, Adam. (2011). "Insurgent Research." *Wicazo Sa Review*, Volume 26, Number 1, Spring 2011, pp. 113-136.
- Grady-Smith, Claire Goodrich. (2012). *Overcoming a Culture of Whiteness: Remaking Queen's University as a First nations Third Space*. [Thesis] Queen's University.

## Websites

- [CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Resource Hub](#)
  - [Indigenous MOOCs](#)
  - ["Let's talk about Reconciliation" Dialogues](#) Canadian Council for UNESCO
- [National Film Board](#)
- [Libraries & Archives Canada](#)
- [National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation \(NCTR\)](#)

