

Honouring our Path toward Reconciliation

*CAUL-CBUA Forum on
Truth & Reconciliation
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Camille Callison, Tahltan Nation

Indigenous Service Librarian & Liaison Librarian, University of Manitoba
&

Canadian Federation of Library Associations-Fédération Canadienne des
Associations de Bibliothèques (CFLA-FCAB) Indigenous Representative &
Chair, Indigenous Matters Committee (formerly Truth & Reconciliation)



We belong
to the land



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



Our languages have knowledge and enfolded within them and without them, Aboriginal people cannot create or sustain a postcolonial order nor can the beauty of the Aboriginal worldview and language be accessed through the use of English (Henderson, 2000, 267).

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

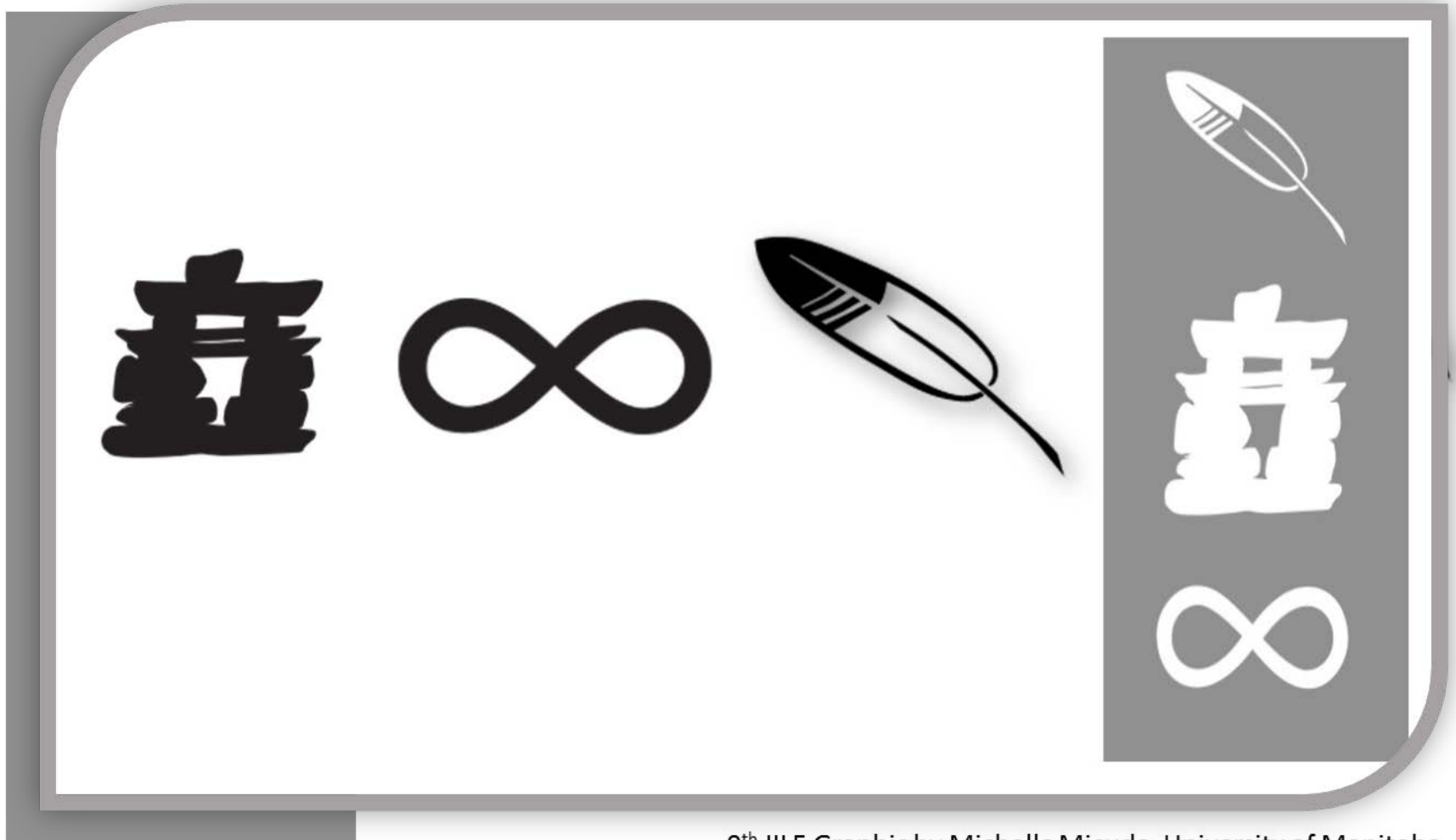


**National Update and the
Truth & Reconciliation Committee Report**

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

- Historically and currently libraries, archives, traditional knowledge, language repositories and cultural memory institutions play a central role in the preservation of Indigenous knowledge by gathering in written, recorded oral knowledge and languages as well as digitized Indigenous knowledge, history, culture and language.
- These cultural memory institutions have become a very important part of the reclamation and intergenerational transfer of Indigenous knowledge, culture, language, art and history. An understanding of indigenous peoples' sense of history or worldview, the importance and validity of a dynamic culture of oral traditions, and issues of decolonization and re-empowerment are extremely crucial in collecting and preserving Indigenous knowledge.

Truth and Reconciliation Committee



9th IILF Graphic by Michelle Micuda, University of Manitoba

Interim Board

Thank you to the **Interim Board**:

- Donna Bourne-Tyson, (Canadian Association of Research Libraries/Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada), Co-Chair
- Paul Takala, (Canadian Urban Libraries Council/Conseil des Bibliothèques Urbaines du Canada), Co-Chair
- Peter Bailey, Alberta, (Library Association of Alberta), Vice Chair
- Shelagh Paterson, Central Canada (Ontario Library Association). Treasurer
- Alix-Rae Stefanko, Prairie Provinces; Saskatchewan and Manitoba (Manitoba Library Association) Secretary
- Camille Callison, member at large, Indigenous Representative
- Carole Laguë, francophone library association (Association des bibliothèques publiques du Québec)
- Trecia Schell, Atlantic Canada; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, (Nova Scotia Library Association)
- Sonia Smith, Québec (L'Association des bibliothécaires du Québec/Quebec Library Association)
- Daphne Wood, British Columbia Library Association (from October 2016)
- Annette Defaveri, British Columbia, (British Columbia Library Association) (to September 2016)
- Kevin Brennan, Senior Project Executive



Truth and Reconciliation Committee

Members

- Sarah Andrews, Martha Attridge Bufton, Greg Bak, Betty Braaksma, Marc Bragdon, Donna Bourne-Tyson, Patti Bryant, Cynthia Bretell, Anne Carr-Wiggin, Michael Ciccone, Carol Cooley, Diana Davidson, Monique Désormeaux, Michael Dudley, Pierre Gamache, Stan Gardner, Linda Garvin, Ben Gosling, Rosemary Griebel, Helen Halbert, Karen Hoffmann, Katherine Kasirer, Patricia Knockwood, Thom Knutson, Megan Langley, Jessie Loyer, Feather Maracle Luke, John Mutford, Maggie Neilson, Trina O'Brien Leggott, John Pateman, Colette Poitras, Trudy Russo, Pam Ryan, Joëlle Samson, Sonia Smith, Trecia Schell, Paul Takala, Suzanne van den Hoogen, Jenna Walsh, Natalie Wing and Monique Woroniak



Truth & Reconciliation Committee Charter

- Truth & Reconciliation Committee Charter <http://cfla-fcab.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Committee-Charter-Truth-and-Reconciliation-Committee-Approved.pdf>
- COMITÉ DE VÉRITÉ ET RÉCONCILIATION Charte du Comité http://cfla-fcab.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Committee-Charter-Truth-and-Reconciliation-Committee-002-2_FR_fr.pdf

Mandate

- The Truth and Reconciliation Committee exists to promote initiatives in all types of libraries to advance reconciliation by supporting the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action (http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/File/2015/Findings/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf) (http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/File/2015/Findings/Calls_to_Action_French.pdf) and to promote collaboration in these issues across the Canadian library communities.

Responsibilities

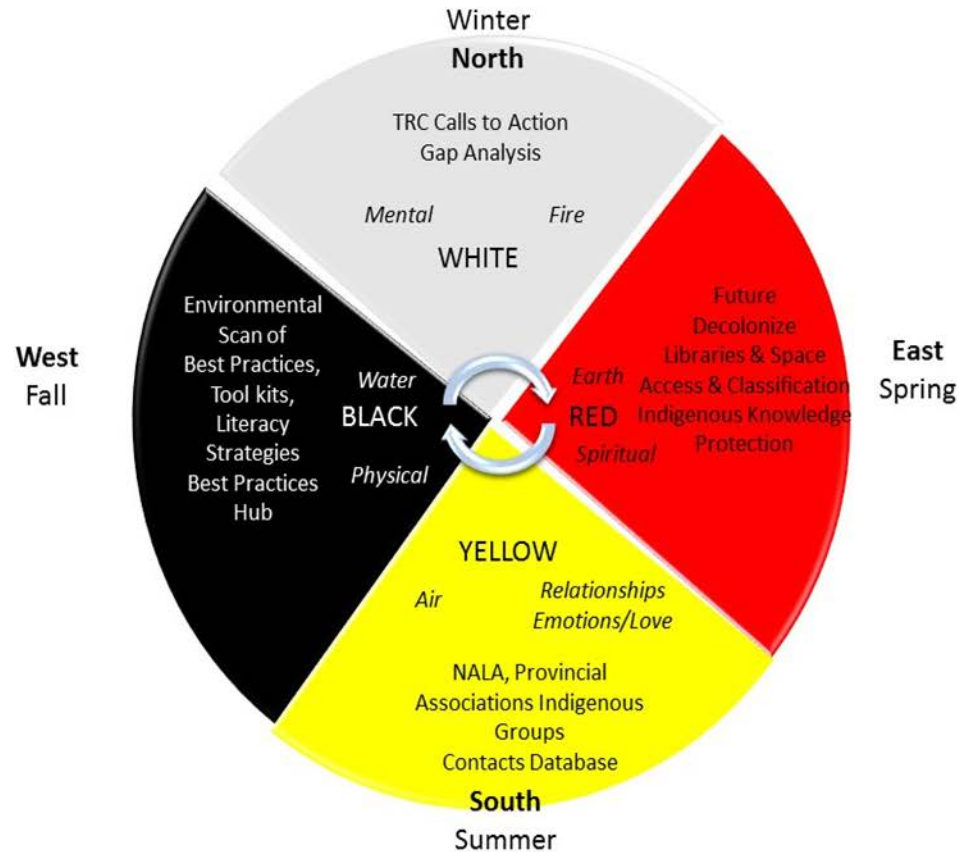
The responsibilities of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee include:

- Engaging with existing committees and/or working groups within CFLA-FCAB members to highlight best practices in this area already in place across Canada, help to disseminate those best practices, and foster greater co-operation at the federal level.
- Engaging with the working group that is in the process of forming the National Aboriginal Library Association (NALA), with the intention of supporting the successful formation of NALA and engaging them in a leadership role on Indigenous issues at CFLA-FCAB.
- Review existing guidelines and best practices regarding Indigenous (First Nations, Metis and Inuit) peoples of Canada as they pertain to library services.
- Recommend a long-term structure and direction to the CFLA-FCAB Board to pursue and to address Indigenous issues related to libraries, including the formation of a permanent committee and programs, following the inaugural CFLA-FCAB AGM in February 2017.

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations

- This report is a snapshot of where we are at in this present moment and by no means purports to be comprehensive but rather it is a beginning. The numerous “living databases” that were created will continue to be updated as more information becomes available.

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations



Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations

- Methodology
- The Truth & Reconciliation Committee was divided into four teams with the following responsibilities. The Black Team compiled Best Practices already in existence in regard to Indigenous peoples of Canada. The 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. The Yellow team looked at existing relationships and has developed a contact database. Finally, the 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.

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations

Black	Yellow	White	Red
Research – Best Practices	Relationships – NALA Liaison	Analysis – TRC Calls to Action	Future - Decolonize
Team Lead Monique Woroniak	Team Leader Feather Maracle Luke	Team Lead John Pateman	Team Lead Jessie Loyer
Alt. Lead Patricia Knockwood	Alt. Lead Anne Carr-Wiggin	Alt. Lead Jenna Walsh	Alt. Lead Michael Dudley
Board Liaison Sonia Smith	Board Liaison Trecia Schell	Board Liaison Paul Takala	Board Liaison 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:

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

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;

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;

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;

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

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/>). 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 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.

Truth and Reconciliation Committee Recommendations

Disclaimers

1. The CFLA-FCAB Truth and Reconciliation Committee Report & Recommendations is meant to be a foundation to be built upon and due to the timeframe is unlikely to be considered comprehensive;
2. Due to the time limits, there was no consultation with Indigenous communities, although there were Indigenous professionals in leadership positions;
3. The lack of input from the Canadian archival community is due to the limited membership of archives in CFLA-FCAB, at the time of the formation of the Truth & Reconciliation Committee. In November 2016, the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) joined the CFLA-FCAB; and the Canadian archival community had, by that time, already established its own task force to address the TRC's Calls to Action. In June 2016, the Steering Committee on Canada's Archives (a collaboration undertaken by the Canadian Council of Archives, the Association of Canadian Archivists, Association des archivists du Québec, Library and Archives Canada, and the Council of Provincial and Territorial Archivists) established the "Response to the Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Task Force" with a two-year mandate to address the TRC Call to Action #70 which speaks directly to the Canadian archival community. The CFLA-FCAB Truth & Reconciliation Committee supports their process and looks forward to working in partnership as we all move forward on this journey towards reconciliation.

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

- 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 a conversation with Richard Atleo).

Indigenous Knowledge: Relationships, Responsibility, Access and Mobilization

- 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.

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 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>;

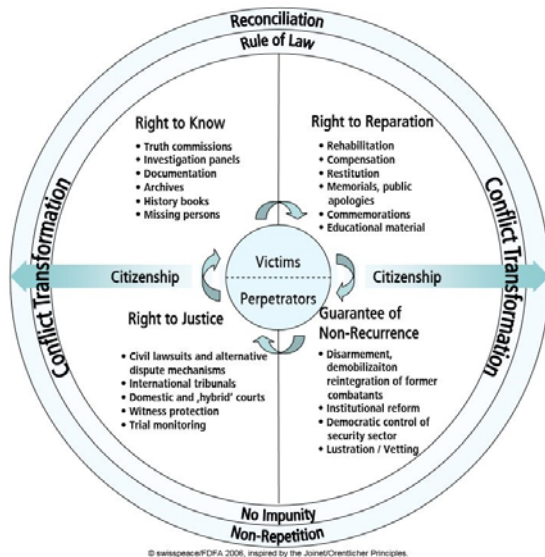
Right to know Cate O-Neil 2015

<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.

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.

CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Matters and Indigenous Resources Hub

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

Black Team Working Groups

- Maintain Best Practices Database
- Website
- Indigenous Health Hub
- Indigenous Legal Helps

Water - Elders

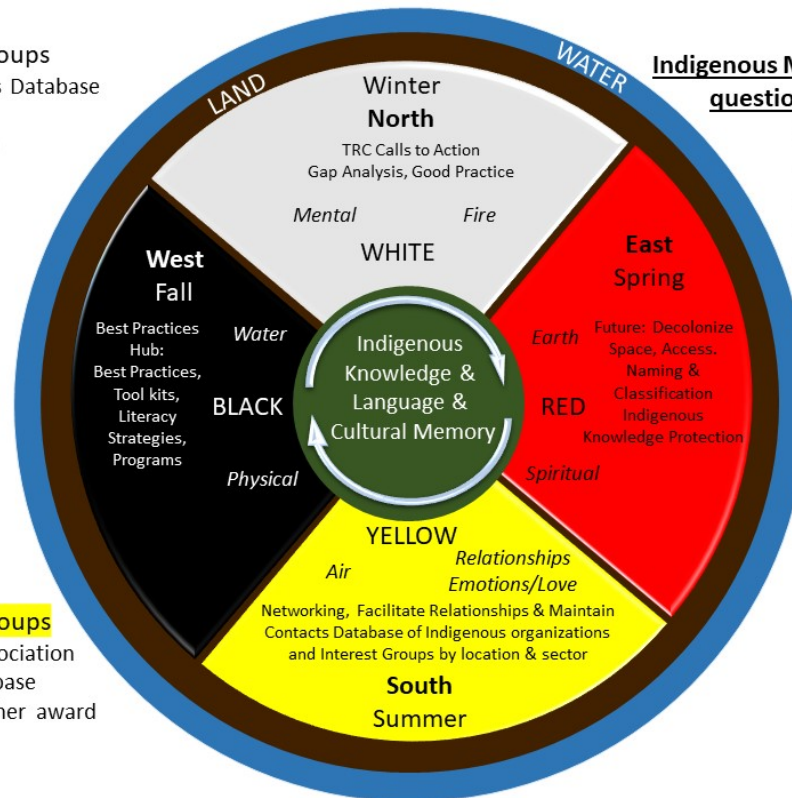
- Spiritual
- Indigenous Knowledge

Green Team

- TRC Task Force
- Indigenous
- Language
 - 2019 Year of Indigenous
 - Languages
- Digitization
- Cultural Memory

Yellow Team Working Groups

- National Indigenous Association
- Maintain Contacts Database
- Indigenous Heroes/Feather award
- Communication



CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Matters Committee/ Comité des questions autochtones (IMC-CQA)

White Team Working Groups

- TRC – Good Practice
- Gap Analysis
- Indigenous MOOCs
- Reconciliation Dialogues

Land - Logistics

- Agenda/Minutes
- Conference Call
- Timetable
- Team Drive
- Team Contacts

Red Team Working Groups

- Indigenous Knowledge Protection/Copyright
- Subject Headings
 - Publishers subgroup
- Classification
- Indigenous Curriculum
- Space, Design, Collections & Signage

CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Resources Hub

- [CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Resource Hub](#)
- [Indigenous MOOC](#)
- Reconciliation Dialogues
 - CFLA-FCAB Indigenous Matters, Libraries & Archives Canada, National Film Board and Canadian Council for UNESCO
- [IFLA Indigenous Matters](#)
- [Indigenous Library People in Canada](#)

Walking the Path toward Reconciliation

- Write down 2 -3 actions you can implement immediately (within a year)?
- Write down 3-5 actions/procedures you can put into place within 1 to 5 years?
- Write down 3 -5 actions/procedure you can implement with 5 to 10 years.