Libraries, linked data, and decolonization

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SWIB22

What does it mean to acknowledge the land?

16 Mile Creek, Halton Region. Photo by: Whpq
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sixteen_Mile_Creek_Halton_4.jpg

native land (Q27820730)

territory occupied by an Indigenous nation

▾ In more languages

Configure

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	native land	territory occupied by an Indigenous nation	
French	territoire indigène	territoire occupé par un peuple indigène	
Italian	No label defined	No description defined	
German	No label defined	No description defined	

Statements

instance of	⬍ designation for an administrative territorial entity	✎ edit
	▾ 0 references	
		+ add reference
		+ add value

subclass of	⬍ administrative territorial entity	✎ edit

Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation FA ST 🇺🇸

Première Nation des Mississaugas de la New Credit 🇨🇦

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ❚❚❚
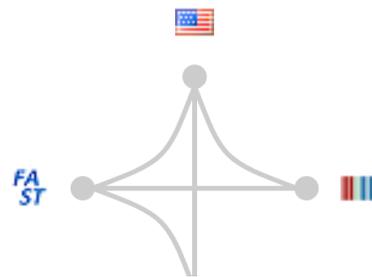
VIAF ID: 307170034 (Geographic)
Permalink: http://viaf.org/viaf/307170034

⊟ Preferred Forms

❚❚❚ 151 _ _ ‡a Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

🇺🇸 151 _ _ ‡a Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation

FA ST 151 _ _ ‡a Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation

🇨🇦 151 _ _ ‡a Première Nation des Mississaugas de la New Credit

670	‡a Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada website, viewed October 7, 2015: ‡b First Nation profiles (Mississaugas the Credit; address: RR 6, Hagersville, ON N0A 1H0)
670	‡a Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation website, viewed October 7, 2015: ‡b landing page (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation; MNCFN; New Credit First Nation) ‡u http://www.newcreditfirstnation.com/
670	‡a VIAF, October 7, 2015 ‡b (Library and Archives Canada authorized access point: Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation; French form: Première Nation des Mississaugas de la New Credit)
670	‡a Library of Congress database, October 7, 2015 ‡b (access point: Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation)
670	‡a Wikipedia, October 7, 2015 ‡b (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation; Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation)
670	‡a Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada website, viewed November 25, 2016: ‡b First Nation profiles (Mississaugua of the Credit)

Advisory/Communique Regarding Name Change: Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

HAGERSVILLE, ON (January 8, 2019) – Please note that Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation is no longer using the name "Mississaugas of the NEW Credit First Nation."

At this time, our logo remains unchanged and still contains the word "new" around the eagle and three fires.

Our Web site address is still www.mncfn.ca with plans to change to a more appropriate acronym to reflect our name change.

Moving forward, please refer to the Nation as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

For more information on our history, visit www.mncfn.ca.

Historic treaties

The Historic treaties (formerly known as the Pre-1975 treaties) dataset contains geographic boundaries as well as basic attribute data representing signed treaties that were negotiated between Indigenous peoples and the Crown between 1725 and 1929. However, the Treaties of Peace and Neutrality, signed between 1701 and 1760, are not represented in this dataset because they do not have geographic boundaries that can be represented on a map.

Apart from the Peace and Friendship Treaties, these boundaries represent the historic treaties signed after 1763, which provided large areas of First Nations land, to the Crown (transferring their Aboriginal title to the Crown) in exchange for reserve lands and other benefits. The Government of Canada recognizes 70 historic treaties in Canada signed between 1701 and 1923. These treaties include:

• Treaties of Peace and Neutrality (1701-1760)

• Peace and Friendship Treaties (1725-1779)

• Upper Canada Land Surrenders and the Williams Treaties (1764-1862/1923)

• Robinson Treaties and Douglas Treaties (1850-1854)

• The Numbered Treaties (1871-1921)

https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/f281b150-0645-48e4-9c30-01f55f93f78e

Dish With One Spoon (Q39048751)

law used by Indigenous people

✎ edit

▾ In more languages

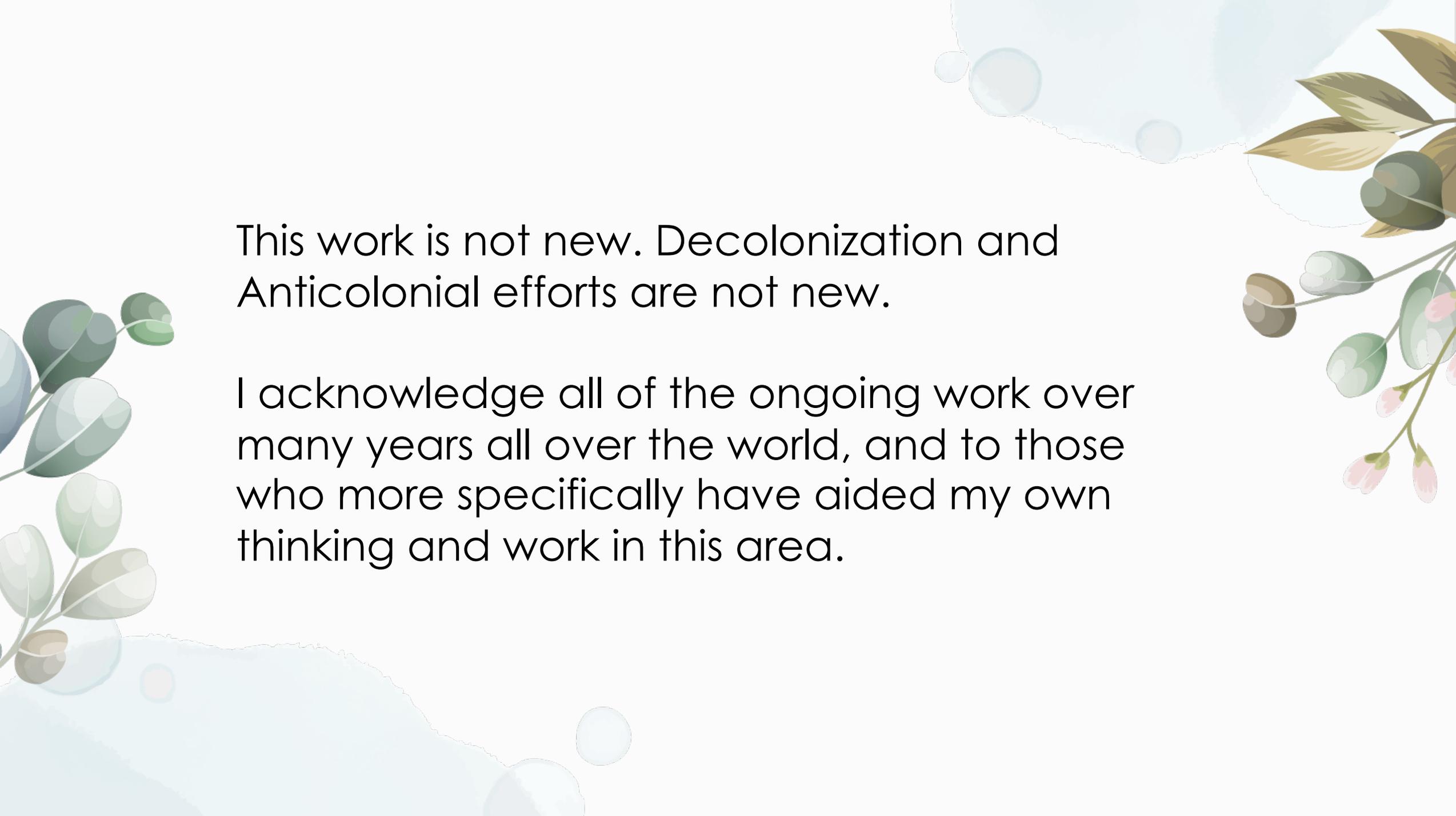| Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Dish With One Spoon	law used by Indigenous people	
French	No label defined	No description defined	

Statements

+ add statement

Identifiers

Google Knowledge Graph ID	/g/11f01zs0v0 ⊘	✎ edit

▾ 0 references

+ add reference

+ add value

+ add statement

Wikipedia (1 entry) ✎ edit

en [Dish With One Spoon](#) [ref]

Wikibooks (0 entries) ✎ edit

This work is not new. Decolonization and Anticolonial efforts are not new.

I acknowledge all of the ongoing work over many years all over the world, and to those who more specifically have aided my own thinking and work in this area.

Definitions

What do we mean when we talk about "decolonization"?

hint: no simple definitions.

(Settler) Colonialism

"In order for the settlers to make a place their home, they must destroy and disappear the Indigenous peoples that live there."

Tuck, E., & Yang, K. W. (2012). Decolonization is not a metaphor. Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society, 1(1), Article 1. https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/des/article/view/18630

(Settler) Colonialism

"the disruption of Indigenous relationships to land represents a profound epistemic, ontological, cosmological violence".

Tuck, E., & Yang, K. W. (2012). Decolonization is not a metaphor. Decolonization: Indigeneity, Education & Society, 1(1), Article 1. https://jps.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/des/article/view/18630

There are numerous and ongoing connections between colonization and knowledge and culture—libraries, archives, museums, and universities all act to buttress and hold up the scaffolding of colonization

"The existence of colonization relies on not only ongoing occupation of land but also occupation of regimes of knowledge erected to maintain and legitimate such occupation."

Roopika Risam

Decolonization efforts invite us to look for the ways colonization is active in our organizations and institutions and research and professional practice.

Decolonization is always political

Anticolonialism is a broad term used to describe the various resistance movements directed against colonial and imperial powers. The ideas associated with anticolonialism—namely justice, equality, and self-determination—commingled with other ideologies such as nationalism and antiracism.

James Tyner / Encyclopedia of Human Geography

Many "R" words come to mind: resist, restore, repair, redress,

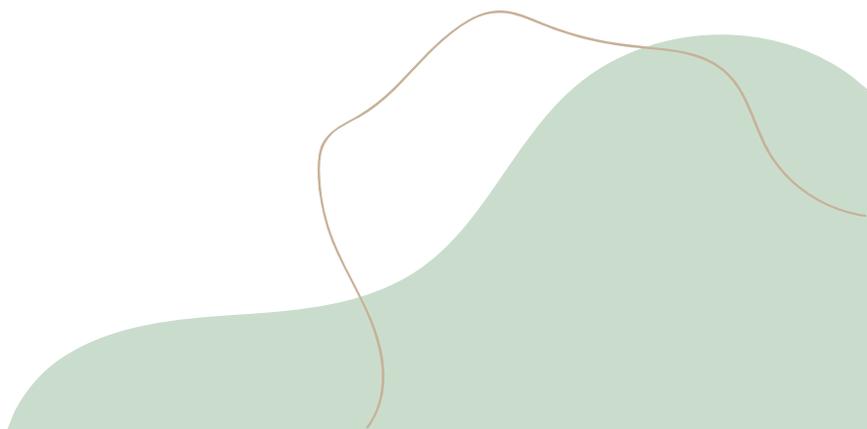What are some other words that come to mind for you?

What are some concerns?

- Incorrect names, labels, data models and concepts
- Standards rooted in colonial practices
- Creating problematic or incorrect data relationships
- Data governance
- Provenance: collections and data

Standards, headings, and data collection practices are rooted in colonialism

Control of data are connected to the control and classification of people for colonial interests

Bureaucratic systems connected to government agencies are connected to colonial aims

Ethical Indigenous naming must be more than a label. Naming practices must also support and advance political rights and interests of the communities.

Colonial renaming or misnaming

What are the implications for linked data when metadata is transformed or migrated from existing systems?

Ensure linking is accurate and upholds Indigenous interests

Métis Peoplehood, Nationhood, and Linked Data: A Wikidata Case Study

Winter fishing on ice of Assynoibain & Red River (1821)
Library and Archives Canada

Research Questions

How can relationships between persons and territory be expressed appropriately, given Métis peoples do not have a land base in the same way as members of First Nations reserves?

How can the idea of a Nation be captured within a data model?

How do we go about imagining a different kind of data structure when the realities of standards and technical limitations need to be taken into account?

Recognize Nations

ethnic group (Q41710)

socially defined category of people who identify with each other

people group | ethnic groups | ethnicity

▼ In more languages

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	ethnic group	socially defined category of people who identify with each other	people group ethnic groups ethnicity
French	ethnie	groupe social de personnes qui s'identifient entre elles sur la base d'une ascendance commune (réelle ou imaginée), d'une histoire commune, d'une culture commune ou d'un vécu commun	éthnie groupe ethnique communauté ethnique ethnies ethnique

different from	people	✏ edit
	▼ 0 references	
		＋ add reference
	nation	✏ edit
	▼ 0 references	
		＋ add reference
	nationality	✏ edit
	▼ 0 references	
		＋ add reference
		＋ add value

nation (Q6266)

community of people who share a common language, culture, ethnicity, descent, or history

▾ In more languages

Configure

Language	Label	Description	Als
English	nation	community of people who share a common language, culture, ethnicity, descent, or history	
French	nation	groupe humain uni par des caractéristiques communes ou un sentiment d'appartenance commun	
Italian	nazione	nazioni comunità di individui che condividono alcune caratteristiche comuni quali la lingua, il luogo geografico, la storia ed un governo	
German	Nation	Kollektive von Menschen, denen gemeinsame kulturelle Merkmale zugeschrieben werden	

All entered languages

Statements

instance of	⬍ political concept	✏ edit
	▾ 0 references	

Métis (North American people)

URI(s)

- http://id.loc.gov/authorities/demographicTerms/dg2017060218

Instance Of

- MADS/RDF Authority
- SKOS Concept ⧉

Scheme Membership(s)

- Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms
- LCDGT - Ethnic or Cultural

Collection Membership(s)

- LCDGT - General Collection
- LCDGT - Ethnic or Cultural

Variants

- Bois Brûlés (North American people)
- Michif (North American people)

Sources

- found: Work cat.: Drops of brandy : an anthology of Métis music, ©2002:p. 5 (Métis fiddle music; Métis fiddlers) p. 6 (The Métis are the descendants of European fur traders and First Nations women. Historically the Métis have been called many things including bois brûlé, chicot, halfbreed, Michif and mixed-blood. In the past, the term Métis was commonly used to identify the children of French-Canadian fur traders, whereas, the term Halfbreed was used to identify the children of the English and Scottish traders. Eventually these two groups began to blend into the people we now call, the "Métis.")
- found: The Canadian encyclopedia, via WWW, Aug. 15, 2017(Métis are people of mixed European and Indigenous ancestry, and one of the three recognized Aboriginal peoples in Canada; term is used to describe communities of mixed European and Indigenous descent across Canada, and a specific community of people--defined as the Métis Nation--which originated largely in Western Canada and emerged as a political force in the 19th century, radiating outwards from the Red River Settlement; When capitalized, the term often describes people of the Métis Nation, who trace their origins to the Red River Valley and the prairies beyond. The Métis National Council (MNC), the political organization that represents the Métis Nation, defined "Metis" in 2002 as: "a person who self-identifies as Métis, is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples, is of historic Métis Nation ancestry and who is accepted by the Métis Nation." The MNC defines the Métis homeland as the three Prairie provinces and parts of Ontario, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the northern United States. Members of the Métis Nation have a common culture, ancestral language (Michif), history and political tradition, and are connected through an extensive network of kin relations; The Congress of Aboriginal Peoples (CAP) has been critical of this definition of Métis, asserting that it excludes "many people who have legitimate claims to Métis identity"; Typically, when written with a small-m, métis

How do we handle documenting cultural data linked to colonization?

NEWS   Top Stories   Local   Climate   World   Canada   Politics   Indigenous

Toronto

Statue of Egerton Ryerson, toppled after Toronto rally, 'will not be restored or replaced'

Statue felled amid calls from profs, students to rename Toronto university

CBC News · Posted: Jun 06, 2021 10:20 PM ET | Last Updated: June 7, 2021

A statue
universi

WARN

The sta
restored or replaced," the school's president said Monday, after it was toppled following a demonstration in Toronto.

Statue of Egerton Ryerson (Q107450274)

statue in Toronto, Canada   ✎ edit

▾ In more languages

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Statue of Egerton Ryerson	statue in Toronto, Canada	
French	No label defined	No description defined	

All entered languages

Statements

instance of	visual artwork	✎ edit
	▾ 0 references	
		+ add reference
		+ add value

image		✎ edit

On June 1, 2021, following the discovery of 215 unmarked graves at the Kamloops Indian Residential School, the statue was vandalized again, this time with red paint.[10] On June 6, the statue was toppled, decapitated and thrown into Toronto Harbour; what was then Ryerson University stated that the statue will not be restored or replaced.[11][12] The head of the statue was subsequently placed on a pike at the Six Nations of the Grand River near Caledonia, Ontario.[13]

I am guilty of:

techno-utopianism

Photo credit: Dennis Jarvis.

We need to address our assumptions around open data, public domain, and feelings that open = equity.

"open data facilitates the appropriation of data resources, just as physical resources were extracted from indigenous lands by colonial powers. First-world nations have a disproportionate technological capacity to generate value from data. Therefore, the advocacy for open data supports the consolidation of data power and value in large businesses and conglomerates, leading to further marginalization of local communities and exacerbating societal inequities."

Maui Hudson

UNDRIP Article 31

1.Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures,...

What is Indigeneous Data?

"Indigenous data sovereignty ...refers to the proper locus of authority over the management of data about indigenous peoples, their territories and ways of life."

Taylor, J., & Kukutai, T. (2016).
Indigenous data sovereignty: Toward an agenda.

...what indigenous peoples are seeking is a right to identity and meaningful participation in decisions affecting the collection, dissemination and stewardship of all data that are collected about them. They also seek mechanisms for capacity building in their own compilation of data and use of information as a means of promoting their full and effective participation in self-governance and development planning.

Taylor, J., & Kukutai, T. (2016).
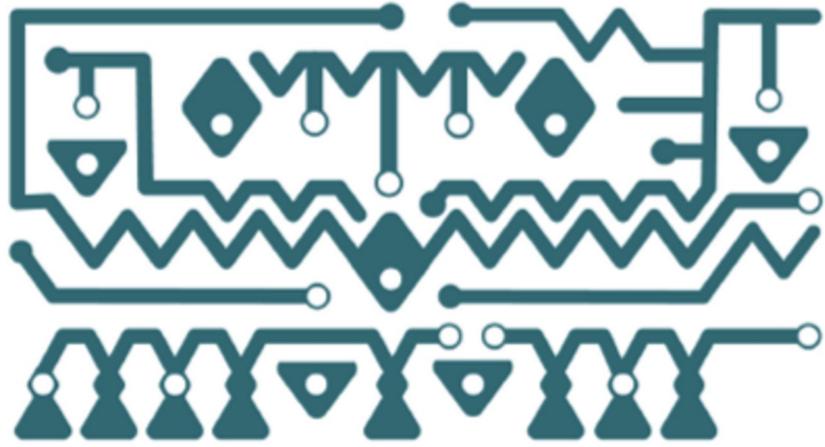*Indigenous data sovereignty: Toward an agenda*.

GIDA
Global Indigenous
Data Alliance

GIDA - THE GLOBAL INDIGENOUS DATA ALLIANCE

PROMOTING INDIGENOUS CONTROL OF INDIGENOUS DATA

The Global Indigenous Data Alliance (GIDA) is a network of Indigenous researchers, data practitioners, and policy activists advocating for Indigenous Data Sovereignty within their nation-states and at an international level. GIDA welcomes the participation of Indigenous data users, networks, community groups, information and communications technologies providers, researchers, policymakers, planners and businesses that share our aim.

Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility and Ethics.

https://www.gida-global.org/care

We must recognize self-determination.

Indigenous data, regardless of where it resides in the world, must include processes that integrate applicable and Indigenous-accepted governance mechanisms or, be governed by appropriate Indigenous nations and used to further Indigenous governance.

Rowe, R., Carroll, S. R., Healy, C., Rodriguez-Lonebear, D., & Walker, J. D. (2021). The SEEDS of Indigenous Population Health Data Linkage. *International Journal of Population Data Science*, 6(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.23889/ijpds.v6i1.1417

P2890

Recommended Practice for Provenance of Indigenous Peoples' Data

Active PAR

This recommended practice details the rules by which the provenance of Indigenous Peoples' data should be described and recorded. This recommended practice outlines the core parameters for providing and digitally embedding provenance information for Indigenous Peoples' data. The recommended practice establishes common descriptors and controlled vocabulary for provenance, including recommendations for metadata fields

NIKLA: Respectful Indigenous Terminologies Platform Project.

Respectful Terminology

About the Project

Together we are building an open and online platform that will enable a dynamic, multilingual set of terminologies applied to Indigenous Peoples, places, heritage, tradition, knowledge and cultures. These terminologies and vocabularies would replace outdated and inappropriate terminologies used currently in cultural memory sectors such as museums, libraries, archives centers and galleries.

We are currently seeking seed funding to advance the project. The goal of this initial phase of the project is to raise enough funds to develop a project roadmap, obtain funding, implement an engagement and communication strategy for partners for the realization, development the framework for sustainability of the project, hire a project coordinator, formalize in kind support through technical expertise, and develop a long-term funding strategy through grants.

The Respectful Terminology project co-leads:

Camille Callison
Tahltan Nation
University Librarian, University of the Fraser Valley
NIKLA Co-Chair

Stacy Allison-Cassin
Métis Nation of Ontario
Assistant Professor, Dalhousie University
Chair Language and Instruction, NIKLA

https://www.nikla-ancla.com/projects

The Respectful Indigenous Terminology Platform Project is multi-year project to create a permanent and sustainable online platform that will be a dynamic, multilingual platform for terminology and vocabulary sets that can be applied to Indigenous Peoples, places, heritage, tradition, knowledge and cultures. Such terminologies and vocabularies would replace outdated and inappropriate terminologies used currently in cultural memory sectors such as museums, libraries, archives centers and galleries.

Key Project Elements

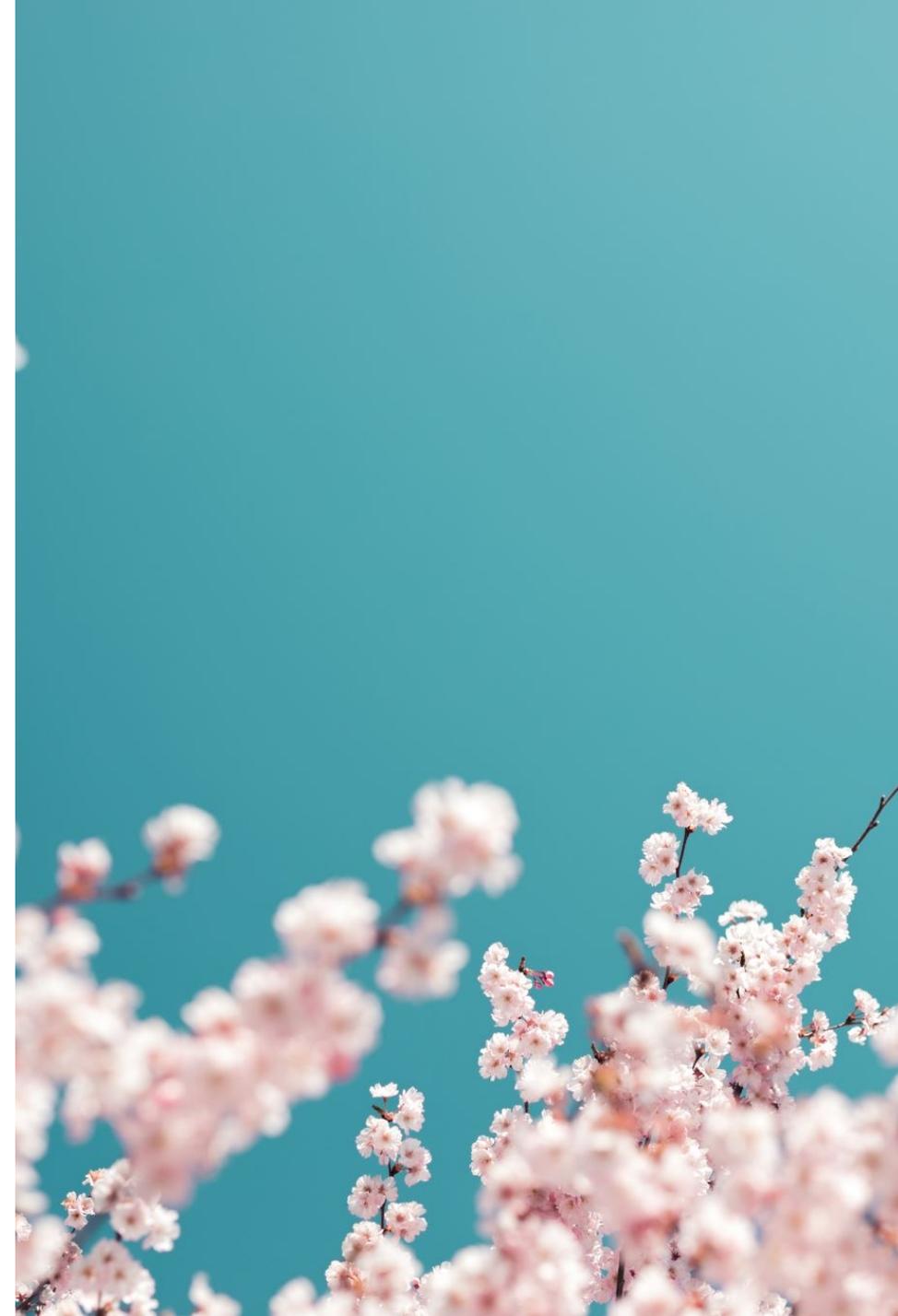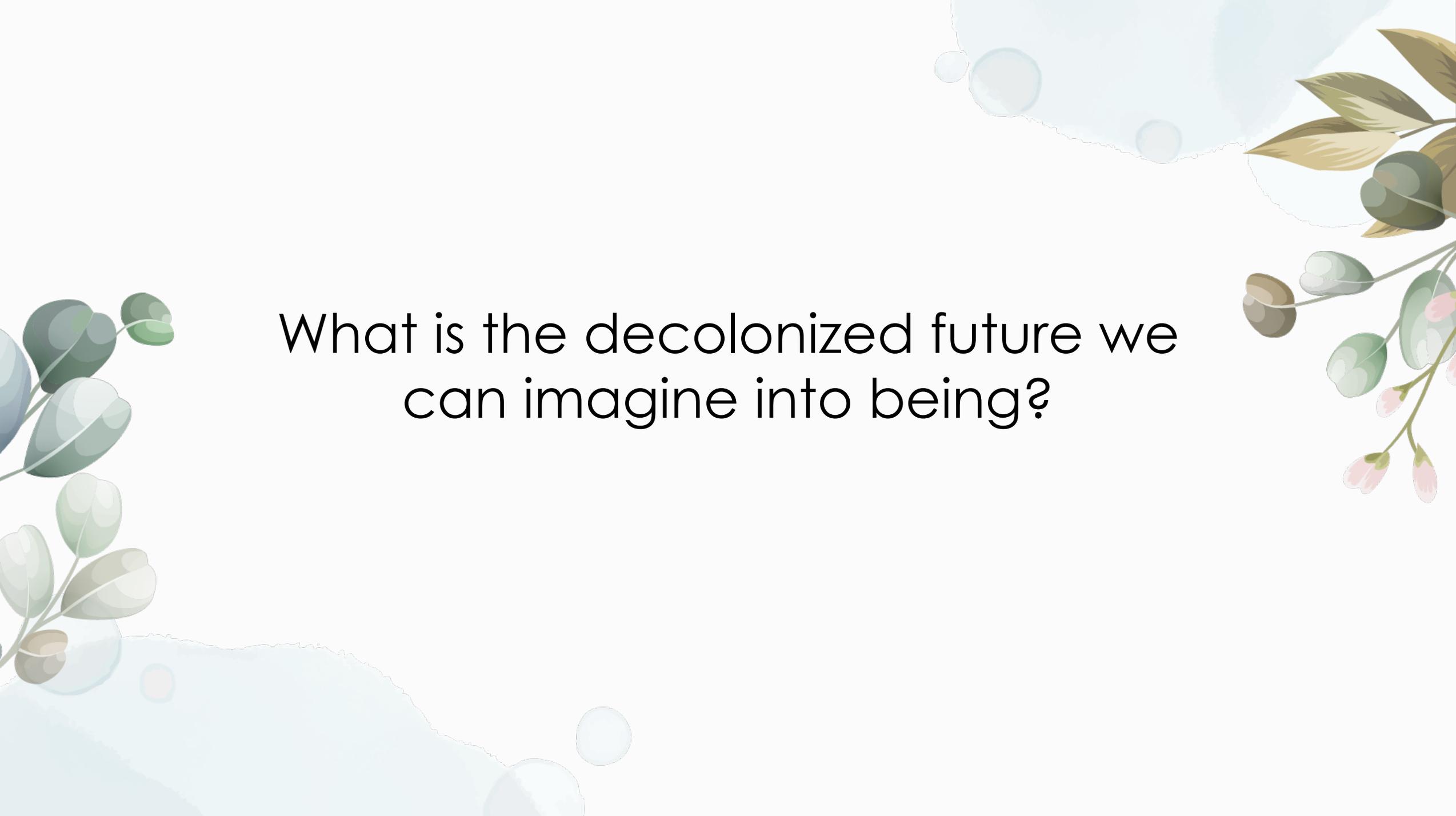|		
Multilingual	Output formats+ (MARC, DC, etc.)	Indigenous oversight / protocols
High level and Community-specific	Technical generosity	FAIR & CARE Principles
Collaborative and Coordinated	Dedicated Staff and Support	Training and Education

What is the decolonized future we can imagine into being?

THANK YOU