The Role and Impact of Indigenous Knowledge and Collections Platforms

Brendan Griebel
bgriebel@kitikmeotheritage.ca
bgriebel@ocadu.ca
How do we protect indigenous knowledge online?

Options for Copyright

- Creative Commons: different licences to share content from individual creators
- Accountability: we need to have a container by the computer for tobacco

Frameworks

- People need to have control over their words - release forms, right to access, edit & remove
- Museums have already kept people out
- Indigenous frameworks for protecting our culture are stronger than we think

Challenges

- Anything digital will spread
- With bots, this is only getting bigger
- No enforcement

Long term protection

- Print it out
- Think carefully about platforms
- Traditional systems for knowledge keeping

Collective human rights

- UNDRIP protections
- Community research protocols override university

Council of the Haida Nation has own permissions & licensing

We had no problems with copyright when we shared everything

Definitions

- Knowledge mobilization
- Patrimony
- Intellectual property
- Repatriation

Language is a tool

- Concepts are contained in language
- Language is a tool

Language needs to change?

SCHOLARS
- Our people are pharmacists, elders, historians, marine biologists

INFORMANTS
- Leave out names of people or only record man's name

ARCHAEOLOGISTS
- Different museums classify differently, objects vs. art vs. culture

Haida Treasures
- The past is the present

Belonging
- Ancestors
- Ownership
- Copyright

ARTIFACT
- Made by a person

Not our fault
- Loss implies our responsibility
- But with our people is outright theft

Indigenous knowledge holders
- Change the imbalance of power

Archaeology sites
- They are old villages, they live there!

Categories
- Not our fault

C.E.
Welcome to the Kitikmeot Spoken Map

Visit more than 1300 traditional places. Hear the spoken placenames, read about the geographic or historical significance of each site, view images, explore videos and artist renditions of different places in Kitikmeot region of Nunavut.

Drawing on the wisdom of our Elders, we have collected this valuable information on traditionally rich locations first hand by taking land trips on both water and sea ice. Youth gained valuable land skills while capturing a piece of their heritage and history.
inuitplaces.org is an interactive, multi-media atlas that is bringing together the traditional place names of Inuit peoples. Inuit peoples have occupied the Arctic for many centuries and they express their geographic knowledge in many closely related dialects and languages. These place names and the oral traditions associated with them, are the shared heritage of all Inuit peoples.

Over the last century the settlement, travel and land-use patterns of Inuit have changed and these changes have led to significant parts of their ancestral territories being visited less regularly. Not surprisingly, place name use and knowledge have diminished over this period.

inuitplaces.org is intended to support the continued use of Inuit place names over the entire extent of historic Inuit territories. It has grown out of the Kitikmeot Place Name Atlas project developed by the Kitikmeot Heritage Society (KHS) of Cambridge Bay, Nunavut with the help of the Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC) at Carleton University. The KHS and GCRC wish to share the concept of an online multimedia place name atlas across all Inuit lands. Currently the Atlas covers the knowledge of Inuit in Nunavut thanks to the contributions of the Kitikmeot Place Name Atlas project, the Arctic Bay Atlas project, the Arctic IQ project in Arviat, and Inuit Heritage Trust.

Additionally, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre has listed the official N.W.T. Ulukhaktok names on their website for use.

Team members are actively working to find sources of...