

EXHIBIT 10
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International Indian Treaty Council

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UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RENEWS THE MANDATE AND CHANGES THE NAME OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Geneva Switzerland, September 30th, 2010

Today, September 30th, 2010, the 15th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) adopted without a vote a resolution to renew the mandate and change the name of the former "UN Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous People". This human rights mandate is currently held by Professor James Anaya, and will now be called "the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples". The US and Great Britain made statements explaining their votes, but joined the consensus to vote in favor. The Canadian government withdrew its objections after pressure was mobilized by Indigenous Nations in Canada.

The IITC and other Indigenous Peoples worked with the former Commission on Human Rights to establish this Rapporteur in 2001. We were informed at that time that it was not possible to use "Indigenous Peoples" in the title because this term had not yet been accepted by the UN system.

The Human Rights Council adopted the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2006, and the UN General Assembly adopted it in September 2007, with only the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand voting in opposition. Since that time, Australia and New Zealand changed their positions and now support the Declaration. Earlier this year both the US and Canada announced that they are reviewing their positions.

It was therefore both surprising and disappointing to the Indigenous delegations attending the 15th HRC Session in Geneva this month when a small number of States, including at least two which had voted in favor of the Declaration, continued to object to using the term "Peoples" in the Rapporteur's title as well as in other references in two resolutions under discussion addressing Indigenous Peoples' human rights. Indigenous delegates, the governments of Mexico and Guatemala who took the lead on drafting these resolutions, and many other States insisted that the term "Peoples" be used as the accepted international language.

After several negotiating sessions which included both States and Indigenous Peoples', the States opposing the term "Peoples" agreed to change their position. The 2nd resolution, also adopted today without a vote, addressed other areas of work on the rights of Indigenous Peoples including the UN Voluntary Fund, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the organization of half-day panel on Indigenous languages at the HRC next year.

IITC Executive Director Andrea Carmen, who headed IITC's delegation at the 15th HRC session, commented that "it is an historic, if overdue, step for the UN's main Human Rights body to decide to use the term "Indigenous Peoples" in the Rapporteur's title. It has now been brought into line with existing international standards, in particular the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We appreciate the recognition and respect demonstrated by the Council for the advances Indigenous Peoples have made over the past 30 years of work in the UN system".

The final texts of both resolutions (A/HRC/15/L.5 and A/HRC/15/L.6) will be available on the Web Page of the UN Human Rights Council: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/15session/>. For additional information, also contact the International Indian Treaty Council's San Francisco or Alaska Offices.

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DECEMBER 16TH, 2010

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ANNOUNCES QUALIFIED SUPPORT FOR THE UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

"Implementation is what we are waiting for now"

The International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) welcomed the announcement today by US President Barack Obama of the United States' support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The President's long-awaited statement of support was made in Washington DC during a Tribal Nations Conference attended by over 300 Tribal Leaders from throughout the US.

The President stated that "... today I can announce that the United States is lending its support to this Declaration. The aspirations it affirms -- including the respect for the institutions and rich cultures of Native peoples -- are ones we must always seek to fulfill."

This endorsement by the US for the Declaration is a positive, necessary and long-overdue step forward. The US is the last country to express its support for the Declaration which recognizes a broad range of rights for Indigenous Peoples in the US and around the world. Australia, New Zealand and Canada joined with the US to vote "NO" when the Declaration was adopted by a vote of 144 countries in favor at the UN General Assembly on September 13th 2007. With today's announcement, all 4 of the opposing States have changed their position.

IITC Executive Director Andrea Carmen, Yaqui Nation, participated in the work on the Declaration at the United Nations over many years. Hearing today's news, she expressed IITC's appreciation to the thousands of Indigenous Nations, organizations and human rights allies who called upon the US to express unqualified support for the Declaration since the US announced the "formal review" of its position in April of this year.

However, she also expressed IITC's strong disappointment with the limitations the US decided to place on its support. The "**Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**" released today contains a number of qualifications which call into serious question the US government's intention to fully recognize and implement many of the key rights contained in the Declaration.

Several references are made to implementation of rights in accordance with existing Federal Laws and policies. Of particular concern is the statement that the US plans to recognize "a new and distinct international concept of self-determination specific to indigenous peoples..." "different from the existing right of self-determination in international law." This interpretation by the US has no basis in the actual text of the Declaration or the principles of international human rights standards which uphold non-discrimination and equal rights. In Article 3, the Declaration defines Self-determination for Indigenous Peoples consistent with the language affirming this right for "All Peoples" in international law.

The US statement also limits the US interpretation of the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent contained in many provisions of the Declaration to "consultation", a much more limited and diminished standard.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is an international standard adopted overwhelmingly by the UN General Assembly. It must not be subject to selective redrafting or new interpretations by the US or any other State attempting to redefine or limit the inherent rights it recognizes. It also can't be limited by narrow interpretations subject to existing federal laws and policies. **The IITC calls upon the US government to reassess its position on these qualifications and express its full support for all of the Declaration's provisions. The next step will be to evaluate and, wherever needed, raise its own laws and policies up to the minimum standard contained in the Declaration. These actions will convey the good faith, mutual respect and true spirit of partnership between States and Indigenous Peoples which the Declaration intends to promote.**

Chief Gary Harrison of Chickaloon Village Traditional Council in Alaska participated in many of the United Nations sessions during the Declaration's development. As a tribal leader, he was present at the meeting today in Washington DC when the announcement was made by President Obama. Chief Harrison also focused on the need for implementation. He said that "It is about time the US took this step after opposing the Declaration for so many years. Now they need to take measures to ensure that it's more than just an aspirational document for the American Indian, Alaska and Hawaiian Native Nations. Since Chickaloon Village is currently facing threats of unwanted coal mining in our traditional homelands, the rights in the Declaration to free prior and informed consent, self-determination, subsistence, land and resource rights are especially important to us. **Implementation is what we are waiting for now**".

The UN Declaration was the first UN human rights instrument developed with the consistent, direct and full participation of the "subjects" of the rights under discussion. Any programs, policies or mechanisms established by the US to implement its new commitment to Indigenous Peoples must be planned and implemented with the full participation and consent of Indigenous Peoples to be in keeping with the provisions of Declaration. Reviewing the status of compliance with US Treaty obligations to Indigenous Nations, and establishing a fair and participatory mechanism to provide effective redress, would be a good place to start in this process.

The International Indian Treaty Council was founded in 1974 in Standing Rock South Dakota and was the first Indigenous organization to receive Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council in 1977. IITC was involved in each stage of the 25-year process at the United Nations to draft and adopt the Declaration. For more information, please contact the IITC at (907) 745-4482 or (415) 641-4482, email to andrea@treatycouncil.org or alberto@treatycouncil.org.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S FULL STATEMENT: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153027.htm>

"Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples":
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153223.pdf>

THE UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:
http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

For additional information on the UN Declaration, what it contains and how it was developed, download "Making the Declaration Work": [http://shop.iwgia.org/pi/Making the Declaration Work 2075 80.aspx](http://shop.iwgia.org/pi/Making%20the%20Declaration%20Work%202075%2080.aspx)

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The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 16, 2010

Remarks by the President at the White House Tribal Nations Conference

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

9:39 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you so much. Thank you very much. Thank you very much. Everybody please be seated. Thank you.

Thank you, Fawn, for that wonderful introduction. Thanks to all of you. It is wonderful to be with you here today.

I see a lot of friends, a lot of familiar faces in the house. I want to thank all the tribal leaders who have traveled here for this conference. And I also want to recognize all the wonderful members of Congress who are here, as well as members of my Cabinet, including Secretary Salazar, who is doing terrific work here at Interior on behalf of the First Americans and on behalf of all Americans. So thank you very much, everybody. (Applause.)

Yesterday, I had the chance to meet with several tribal leaders at the White House, continuing a conversation that began long before I was President. And while I'm glad to have the opportunity to speak with you this morning, I'm also very eager to see the results of today's meeting. I want to hear more from you about how we can strengthen the relationship between our governments, whether in education or health care, or in fighting crime or in creating jobs.

And that's why we're here today. That's a promise I've made to you. I remember, more than two years ago, in Montana, I visited the Crow Nation -- one of the many times I met with tribal leaders on the campaign trail. You may know that on that trip, I became an adopted Crow Indian. My Crow name is "One Who Helps People Throughout the Land." (Applause.) And my wife, when I told her about this, she said, "You should be named 'One Who Isn't Picking Up His Shoes and His Socks'." (Laughter.)

Now -- but I like the first name better. And I want you to know that I'm working very hard to live up to that name.

What I said then was that as President I would make sure that you had a voice in the White House. (Applause.) I said that so long as I held this office, never again would Native Americans be forgotten or ignored. (Applause.) And over the past two years, my administration, working hand in hand with many of you, has strived to keep that promise. And you've had strong partners in Kim Teehee, my senior advisor for Native American issues, and Jodi Gillette, in our Intergovernmental Affairs office. You can give them a big round of applause. They do outstanding work. (Applause.)

Last year, we held the largest gathering of tribal leaders in our history. And at that conference -- you remember, most of you were there -- I ordered every Cabinet agency to promote more consultation with the tribal nations. Because I don't believe that the solutions to any of our problems can be dictated solely from Washington. Real change depends on all of us doing our part.

So over the past year my administration has worked hard to strengthen the relationship between our nations. And together, we have developed a comprehensive strategy to help meet the challenges facing Native American communities.

Our strategy begins with the number one concern for all Americans right now -- and that's improving the economy and creating jobs. We've heard time and again from tribal leaders that one of the keys to unlocking economic growth on reservations is investments in roads and high-speed rail and high-speed Internet and the infrastructure that will better connect your communities to the broader economy. That's essential for drawing capital and creating jobs on tribal lands. So to help spur the economy, we've boosted investment in roads throughout the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Reservation Road Program, and we've offered new loans to reach reservations with broadband.

And as part of our plan to revive the economy, we've also put billions of dollars into pressing needs like renovating schools. We're devoting resources to job training -- especially for young people in Indian Country who too often have felt like they don't have a chance to succeed. And we're working with you to increase the size of tribal homelands in order to help you develop your economies.

I also want to note that I support legislation to make clear -- in the wake of a recent Supreme Court decision -- that the Secretary of Interior can take land into trust for all federally recognized tribes. (Applause.) That's something that I discussed yesterday with tribal leaders.

We're also breaking down bureaucratic barriers that have prevented tribal nations from developing clean energy like wind and solar power. It's essential not just to your prosperity, but to the prosperity of our whole country. And I've

proposed increasing lending to tribal businesses by supporting community financial institutions so they can finance more loans. It is essential in order to help businesses expand and hire in areas where it can be hard to find credit.

Another important part of our strategy is health care. We know that Native Americans die of illnesses like diabetes, pneumonia, flu -- even tuberculosis -- at far higher rates than the rest of the population. Make no mistake: These disparities represent an ongoing tragedy. They're cutting lives short, causing untold pain and hardship for Native American families. And closing these gaps is not just a question of policy, it's a question of our values -- it's a test of who we are as a nation.

Now, last year, at this conference, tribal leaders talked about the need to improve the health care available to Native Americans, and to make quality insurance affordable to all Americans. And just a few months later, I signed health reform legislation into law, which permanently authorizes the Indian Health Care Improvement Act -- permanently. (Applause.) It's going to make it possible for Indian tribes and tribal organizations to purchase health care for their employees, while making affordable coverage available to everybody, including those who use the Indian Health Service -- that's most American Indians and native -- Alaska Natives. So it's going to make a huge difference.

Of course, there are few steps we can take that will make more of a difference for the future of your communities than improving education on tribal lands. We've got to improve the education we provide to our children. That's the cornerstone on which all of our progress will be built. We know that Native Americans are far more likely to drop out of high school and far less likely to go to college. That not only damages the prospects for tribal economies; it's a heartbreaking waste of human potential. We cannot afford to squander the promise of our young people. Your communities can't afford it, and our country can't afford it. And we are going to start doing something about it. (Applause.)

We're rebuilding schools on tribal lands while helping to ensure that tribes play a bigger role in determining what their children learn. We're working to empower parents with more and better options for schools for their kids -- as well as with support programs that actually work with Indian parents to give them a real voice in improving education in your communities.

We're also working to improve the programs available to students at tribal colleges. Students who study at tribal colleges are much less likely to leave college without a degree and the vast majority end up in careers serving their tribal nation. And these schools are not only helping to educate Native Americans; they're also helping to preserve rich but often endangered languages and traditions. I'd also like to point out last year I signed historic reforms that are increasing student aid and making college loans more affordable. That's especially important to Native Americans struggling to pay for a college degree. (Applause.)

Now, all these efforts -- improving health care, education, the economy -- ultimately these efforts will not succeed unless all of our communities are safe places to grow up and attend school and open businesses and where people are not living under the constant threat of violence and crime. And that threat remains real, as crime rates in Indian Country are anywhere from twice to 20 times the national average. That's a sobering statistics -- represents a cloud over the future of your communities.

So the Justice Department, under the leadership of Eric Holder, is working with you to reform the way justice is done on Indian reservations. And I was proud to sign the Tribal Law and Order Act into law, which is going to help tribes combat drug and alcohol abuse, to have more access to criminal databases, and to gain greater authority to prosecute and punish criminals in Indian Country. That's important. (Applause.)

We've also resolved a number of longstanding disputes about the ways that our government has treated -- or in some cases mistreated -- folks in Indian Country, even in recent years. We've settled cases where there were allegations of discrimination against Native American farmers and ranchers by the Department of Agriculture. And after a 14-year battle over the accounting of tribal resources in the Cobell case, we reached a bipartisan agreement, which was part of a law I signed just a week ago. We're very proud of that and I want to thank all the legislators who helped make that happen. (Applause.)

This will put more land in the hands of tribes to manage or otherwise benefit their members. This law also includes money to settle lawsuits over water rights for seven tribes in Arizona, Montana and New Mexico -- and it creates a scholarship fund so more Native Americans can afford to go to college.

These cases serve as a reminder of the importance of not glossing over the past or ignoring the past, even as we work together to forge a brighter future. That's why, last year, I signed a resolution, passed by both parties in Congress, finally recognizing the sad and painful chapters in our shared history -- a history too often marred by broken promises and grave injustices against the First Americans. It's a resolution I fully supported -- recognizing that no statement can undo the damage that was done; what it can do is help reaffirm the principles that should guide our future. It's only by heeding the lessons of our history that we can move forward.

And as you know, in April, we announced that we were reviewing our position on the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. And today I can announce that the United States is lending its support to this declaration. (Applause.)

The aspirations it affirms -- including the respect for the institutions and rich cultures of Native peoples -- are one we must always seek to fulfill. And we're releasing a more detailed statement about U.S. support for the declaration and our ongoing work in Indian Country. But I want to be clear: What matters far more than words -- what matters

far more than any resolution or declaration — are actions to match those words. And that's what this conference is about. (Applause.) That's what this conference is about. That's the standard I expect my administration to be held to.

So we're making progress. We're moving forward. And what I hope is that we are seeing a turning point in the relationship between our nations. The truth is, for a long time, Native Americans were implicitly told that they had a choice to make. By virtue of the longstanding failure to tackle wrenching problems in Indian Country, it seemed as though you had to either abandon your heritage or accept a lesser lot in life; that there was no way to be a successful part of America and a proud Native American.

But we know this is a false choice. To accept it is to believe that we can't and won't do better. And I don't accept that. I know there is not a single person in this room who accepts that either. We know that, ultimately, this is not just a matter of legislation, not just a matter of policy. It's a matter of whether we're going to live up to our basic values. It's a matter of upholding an ideal that has always defined who we are as Americans. E pluribus unum. Out of many, one.

That's why we're here. That's what we're called to do. And I'm confident that if we keep up our efforts, that if we continue to work together, that we will live up to the simple motto and we will achieve a brighter future for the First Americans and for all Americans.

So thank you very much. God bless you. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

9:54 A.M. EST



International Indian Treaty Council

CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE TRATADOS INDIOS

"WORKING FOR THE RIGHTS AND RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES"

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IITC PROGRAM PRIORITIES

1. International Standard setting, in particular:

- Implementation of an effective plan of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples which began on December 10th, 1994.
- Adoption of the Draft Declaration for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Development of a permanent forum for Indigenous Peoples within the U.N. system.

2. Addressing violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights and presenting issues of concern to the international community.

Primary focus areas include:

- Environment Protection and Sustainable Development. Treaty and Land Rights.
- Cultural Rights, Sacred sites and Religious Freedom.
- Rights and protection of Indigenous Children.

IITC also has special projects and programs focusing on current priorities. In 1999 and 2000, IITC will continue to disseminate the final report of the UN Treaty Study and develop strategies in response to its final recommendations.



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IITC's Mentorship Programs will continue to provide intensive training and leadership development to representatives of Indigenous communities, including youth.

IITC will also continue to submit and monitor human rights complaints filed on behalf of Indigenous Peoples facing violations of their freedom of religion, forced relocations, arbitrary detentions and other crisis situations.

A VOICE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The IITC was founded in 1974 at a gathering by the American Indian Movement in Standing Rock, South Dakota attended by more than 5000 representatives of 98 Indigenous Nations.

[The Declaration of Continuing Independence, Standing Rock South Dakota, June 1974 \(PDF\)](#)

The symbol of the sacred pipe uniting the hemisphere was chosen for the IITC by the elders to represent the common bonds of spirituality, ties to the land and respect for traditional cultures common to all Indigenous Peoples.

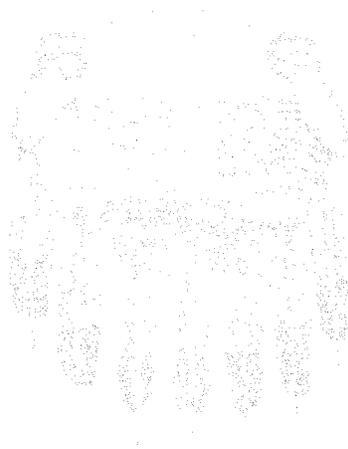
The IITC supports grassroots Indigenous struggles through information dissemination, networking, coalition building, technical assistance, organizing and facilitating the effective participation of traditional Peoples in local, regional, national and international forums, events and gatherings.

In 1977, the IITC became the first organization of Indigenous Peoples to be reorganized as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with Consultative Status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The IITC focuses on building Indigenous Peoples' participation in key U.N. fora such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection

of Minorities, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNESCO and the Commission on Sustainable Development. In recent years, IITC has also participated in the International Labor Organization (ILO), U.N. World Conferences, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Archeological Congress to systematically address concerns vital to Indigenous Peoples.

The IITC submits testimony, documentation and formal complaints to these fora as well as to the U.N. Center for Human Rights and the Organization of American States (OAS), to redress grievances, increase awareness and impact the development of international standards protecting the rights and survival of Indigenous Peoples.

The IITC also focuses on dissemination of information regarding the U.N. and opportunities for involvement to grassroots Indigenous communities, and works to educate and build awareness about Indigenous struggles among non-Indigenous Peoples and organizations



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- ✿ [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to UN Human Rights Council and General Assembly , May 2007 \(see page 44 on Indigenous Peoples in California and Alaska, USA\) PDF 243K](#)
- ✿ [URGENT, Karuk Tribe in California calls for letters of support by May 3, 2007 for bill to halt mining and dredging activities threatening subsistence fish! Sample support letter provided](#)
- ✿ [2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples September 7 – 9, 2006, Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas Nicaragua/ 2ª Consulta Mundial sobre el Derecho a los Alimentos, Seguridad Alimentaria y Soberanía Alimentaria para los Pueblos Indígenas, 7 a 9 de septiembre del 2006, Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua](#)
- ✿ [FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE- Paper presented by Estebancio Castro Diaz, International Indian Treaty Council, UN PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES WORKSHOP ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, THE UNITED NATIONS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES 21-23 September, 2005, Panama City \(PDF 50K\)](#)
- ✿ [Genetic Modification of Seeds and Terminator Technologies/ Modificación transgénicas de semillas y Tecnología de Restricción del Uso Genético](#)
- ✿ [31st Anniversary International Indian Treaty Council Conference hosted by the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations, Ermineskin Cree Nation, Alberta Canada, August 3 - 7, 2005, Resolution in Support of the North/South Indigenous Network against Pesticides \(PDF 87K\)](#)

- * [31st Anniversary International Indian Treaty Council Conference hosted by the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations, Ermineskin Cree Nation, Alberta Canada, August 3 - 7, 2005, MINING AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES RESOLUTION \(PDF 82K\)](#)
- * [31 Anniversary International Indian Treaty Council Conference hosted by the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations, Ermineskin Cree Nation, Alberta Canada August 3 - 7, 2005, Resolution Urging the Prohibition of Release of Genetic Use Restriction Technologies \("GURTs"\) \(PDF 97K\)](#)
- * [31st Anniversary International Indian Treaty Council Conference hosted by the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations, Ermineskin Cree Nation, Alberta Canada, August 3 - 7, 2005, Resolution in Support of the North/South Indigenous Network against Pesticides \(PDF 86K\)](#)
- * [UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues Forth Session, May 16 - 27 May, 2005- Agenda Item 3: Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: \(a\) Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals: "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger"; good practices and barriers to implementation; Oral Statement by the International Indian Treaty Council, the International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development, the Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations Canada, the Indigenous Environmental Network and the Frente por la Democracia y el Desarrollo-Coalición Campesina Indígena del Istmo, Oaxaca Mexico Re: Right to Food For Indigenous Peoples \(PDF 93.2K\)](#)
- * [61st session, UN Commission on Human Rights, March 14 - April 22, 2005, IITC Intervention, Item 10: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(PDF 116K\)](#)
- * [IITC files compliant against United States with the UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food, January 8, 2005](#)
- * [UN Food and Agriculture Organization](#)
- * [United Nations Rapporteur on Right to Food](#)
- * [UN Food and Agriculture Organization on the GIAHS project \(Globally-important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems\): <http://www.fao.org/ag/magazine/0211sp1.htm>](#)
- * [INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL, 30th ANNIVERSARY](#)

- CONFERENCE AJUMAWI TERRITORY, FALLS RIVER MILLS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA July 8 - 11, 2004-Presented by the North/South Indigenous Network against Pesticides and the "Right to Food, Subsistence, and Health" Commission (PDF)
- ✿ INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL, 30th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE AJUMAWI TERRITORY, FALLS RIVER MILLS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA July 8 - 11, 2004-Resolution of the Commission on Environment, Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, Right to Food, Subsistence and Health (PDF)
 - ✿ Statement of the Indigenous Peoples at the Third Regional Consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO and NGO/CSO, held in Guatemala on 23-25 April 2004 (PDF)
 - ✿ Pronunciamento de las Organizaciones Indígenas en la 3ª Consulta Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, FAO y ONG/OSC, realizada en Guatemala del 23 al 25 de abril de 2004 (PDF)
 - ✿ 3ª Consulta Regional para América Latina y el Caribe FAO - CIP Organizaciones no-gubernamentales/ organizaciones de la sociedad civil. Ciudad de Guatemala – Guatemala – 23 25 abril 2004, Declaración Final (PDF)
 - ✿ United Nations Commission on Human Rights Sixtieth Session, March 15-April 23, 2004 Written intervention by the International Indian Treaty Council, Agenda Item 10: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PDF)
 - ✿ Protection of Traditional Knowledge
 - ✿ SARD Initiative: Call for Participation/INICIATIVA ASDR: CONVOCATORIA, 2003
 - ✿ RESULTS, IITC Questionnaire on INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TRADITIONAL FOODS & CULTURES, August 25, 2003
 - ✿ REPORT (Analysis), Questionnaire on Cultural Indicators (PDF)
 - ✿ REPORT ADDENDUM, Questionnaire on Cultural Indicators (PDF)
 - ✿ PAN AP Congress Manila Declaration on Land and Food Without Poisons: People's Rights and People's Empowerment 1-4 April 2003
 - ✿ United Nations Commission on Human Rights Sixtieth Session, March 15-April 23, 2004 Written intervention by the International

- Indian Treaty Council, Agenda Item 10: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PDF)
- An Analysis of United States International Policy on Indigenous Peoples, the Human Right to Food and Food Security, by the International Indian Treaty Council", November, 2002 (PDF)
 - Intervention by the IITC to the UN Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Rome, 14-18 October 2002
 - COMUNICADO URGENTE, CONDENA AL USO DEL MAIZ TRASGENICO EN GUATEMALA, 11 de junio, 2002
 - Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, First Session, New York, 13-24 May 2002, IITC Intervention, Agenda Item #5: General Debate: the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty
 - IEN Right to Food and Food Security Statement, August 2001
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International Indian Treaty Council

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- [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to UN Human Rights Council and General Assembly , May 2007 \(see page 44 on Indigenous Peoples in California and Alaska, USA\) PDF 243K](#)
- [URGENT, Karuk Tribe in California calls for letters of support by May 3, 2007 for bill to halt mining and dredging activities threatening subsistence fish! Sample support letter provided](#)
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- [FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE- Paper presented by Estebancio Castro Diaz, International Indian Treaty Council, UN PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES WORKSHOP ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, THE UNITED NATIONS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES 21-23 September, 2005, Panama City \(PDF 50K\)](#)
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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL
30th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
AJUMAWI TERRITORY, FALLS RIVER MILLS, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
July 8 – 11, 2004**

**Resolution of the Commission on Environment, Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge,
Right to Food, Subsistence and Health**

REAFFIRMING that Indigenous Peoples have a unique relationship with their lands, territory and resources, including water and air;

REAFFIRMING that Indigenous peoples have contributed and continue contributing to diversity, traditional knowledge and culture;

CONCERNED that oil, mining, damming and other forms of non-sustainable energy development have deprived the Indigenous Peoples on this planet of their rights to land, water, air, health and is contaminating food sources;

TAKING NOTE that the objectives of the International Indian Treaty Council include the dissemination of information on human rights and environmental justice for Indigenous Peoples, their struggles, concerns and perspectives;

TAKING NOTE that the Indigenous Peoples have been deprived and dispossessed of their lands and resources such as plants, traditional knowledge, food security and health;

TAKING NOTE that the abuse of natural resources by mining, damming, and non-sustainable farming and forestry directly impacting one tribe, nation or region will also impact adjoining tribes, nations, regions and the planet as a whole. In such cases, Indigenous peoples are compromised, threatened and dominated by corporate financial interests which negatively impact their sovereignty and the wellness of future generations

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will continue to work within the United Nations system to increase its effectiveness in investigating and responding to the concerns of Indigenous Peoples for the protection of their human rights, lands, resources, means of subsistence, traditional knowledge, environment, health and right to food, especially when these vital resources are damaged or threatened;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will continue to advocate on behalf of Indigenous Peoples addressing these issues at International Bodies including UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO) and other relevant forums;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL urges all Indigenous Peoples' organizations, communities and nations to stand together for sustainable energy and against

oil, coal, gas and nuclear development, resulting in theft of Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge, lands and natural resources and destruction their sacred sites; IITC will also continue to oppose geothermal energy development in the Medicine Lake area;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL reaffirms its opposition to the current National Energy Bill in the United States Senate, which directly threatens the ancestral lands, territories and all forms of life in Alaska and many other areas upon which the inherent sovereignty and self-determination of Indigenous peoples depend;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will look for other avenues in addition to the United Nations to address the theft and loss of traditional knowledge, deforestation and inappropriate development on Indigenous Peoples lands, and will work to bring these abuses to public attention through the media and other forms of outreach;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will work with all Indigenous organizations, communities and nations to promote the creation of an international environmental network in order to save our planet from destruction for profit;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will continue its efforts to ensure that Indigenous Peoples have access to information and forums on the right to food, food sovereignty and food security, including the activities of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in order to protect and preserve the traditional food resources of Indigenous Peoples;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL takes a stand against the US and state of Montana governments' hazing, capturing, torturing and slaughter of the Yellowstone Bison herd, the direct descendents of the 60 million buffalo slaughtered by the US in the previous century, as a current example of the destruction of Indigenous Peoples' traditional food resources and cultural relationships with the natural world;

Finally, THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL will work to oppose the damming of rivers and streams in California and elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest by energy companies and other interests as another example of such destruction. Large scale dams halt the Creator's intended flow of water, negatively impact the spawning of salmon and other fish and aquatic life which are an essential part of Indigenous Peoples' traditional food resources. They establish the accumulation of large cesspools of rotting matter resulting in great harm to the natural environment within Pit River Nation and many other areas around the world;

THE INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL therefore calls for a halt to dam construction and for the decommissioning of obsolete dams in Northern California and elsewhere in order to revitalize and restore the balance of the natural environment.

Adopted by Consensus July 11, 2004