

indigenous peoples themselves. The struggle against *apartheid* has benefited from such an advisory committee; this is a model we should seek to emulate.

I emphasize that we cannot rely entirely upon domestic law to provide the necessary protection and promotion of our human rights and fundamental freedoms. These include our collective and individual rights. We must go beyond the protections provided for "minorities" under article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which are simply inadequate.

Indigenous peoples must have the right to consent to development on indigenous lands. Indigenous peoples are often the first to suffer the adverse social and environmental effects of ill-conceived development projects. The Crees of James Bay are familiar with the effects of massive flooding of their territory in Northern Quebec as are other people with strip-forestry.

States must respect our right to peace and security. For example in Canada the contamination of indigenous lands because of military activity is of vital concern.

Treaties between indigenous peoples and States must be fully respected under international law. (Such treaties include modern land claims agreements.) Indigenous treaties were not signed only as "domestic instruments". They must not be turned into domestic instruments after the fact.

Respect of our right to self-determination is paramount. Our rights to subsistence, our rights to benefit from our own resources, our rights to self-government — many of our fundamental rights are contingent upon respect for our right of self-determination.

The Inuit of Resolute Bay and Grise Fjord have been victims of forced relocation to support Canada's claim to northern sovereignty. The Government of Canada owes an apology and