

Center For World Indigenous Studies

Accomplishment Highlights 1984 - 1998

1979 During the first Conference of Tribal Governments in the Pacific Northwest United States, Grand Chief George Manuel stood as the President of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada and called for the creation of the establishment of an independent "Fourth World Think Tank" that would undertake research and education initiatives to advance the ideas and knowledge of Fourth World peoples throughout the world.

1984 The Center for World Indigenous Studies is incorporated as an independent, nonprofit (U.S. 501 (c)(3)) research and education organization dedicated to wider understanding and appreciation of the ideas and knowledge of indigenous peoples.

1985 CWIS is requested to send Rudolph Rÿser to Nicaragua to advise the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indian tribes during the peace negotiations to end the war in Nicaragua. CWIS became involved in efforts to bring to an end the wars in Bangladesh, Indonesia, El Salvador, Guatemala, South Africa, and Burma.

1985 Collaborating with CWIS, anthropologist Dr. David Hyndman working in Australia conducts a major investigation into the trafficking of tapeworm in West Papua (Irian Jiya) by the Indonesian government, and reports his findings to the World Health organization. CWIS publishes his findings.

1989 CWIS publishes its 22nd Occasional Paper and releases it to libraries in North America, Europe and the South Pacific.

1989 CWIS and Evergreen State College collaborate in the organization and conduct of the "Symposium on Indian Self-Government" with leading thinkers, writers and scholars from throughout Indian Country in the United States presenting papers. The papers are compiled and published by CWIS as the book INDIAN SELF-GOVERNANCE: Perspectives on the Political Status on Indian Nations in the United States of America.

1990 Right Wing and Anti-Indian Network Study (RWAIN) is completed after six years investigation of organized groups on and near Indian Reservations in the United States of America intent on the overthrow of Indian governments and systematic displacement of Indian people

from Indian reservations with findings and recommendations presented to Indian governments and the U.S. government.

1991 The Fourth World Documentation Project (FWDP) (Indigenous Peoples' Information for the On-line Community) developed by WEB Master John Burrows is one of the first World Wide WEB pages to go on-line on the Internet. FWDP receives worldwide recognition in quality, reliability, accuracy and substance. The CWIS Page lists immediately retrievable library of materials from Africa, Asia, Melanesia, South Pacific, the Americas and Europe as well as other publications available from the CWIS archives.

1992 Publication of the major work: "Anti-Indian Movement on the Tribal Frontier" widely recognized as the authoritative analysis on a social and political movement that would have ramifications in the United States of America, Canada, Mexico and many countries in South and Central America.

1994 The Center for Traditional Medicine, (CTM) founded by Dr. Leslie Korn in rural Mexico in 1976 joins CWIS. CTM provides a clinical, educational and research component addressing cross cultural health and educational needs of indigenous peoples and professionals working in the health field.

1994 The World Wide Web Virtual Library System honors the Fourth World Documentation Project by asking it to become a node of the library system.

1995 After 10 years of participating at the United Nations Working group on the rights of Indigenous peoples, CWIS, drafts The International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations which is then submitted to

nations worldwide for their ratification.

1995 The CWIS internship program begins for students and professionals. Receives over 200 applications from around the world and accepts 9 interns the first year.

1995 A coalition of Indian governments (Lummi, Quinault, Jamestown S'Klallam, Sac & Fox, Mille Lac Chippewa and Absentee Shawnee) award CWIS a \$50,000.00 grant to conduct a comprehensive, eight-month study, of the negotiations and framework-setting processes of the Self-Governance initiative between 33 Indian Nations and the United States of America. Successfully completed, the research results in publication and recommendations of its findings.

1995 National Geographic Magazine publishes CWIS Fourth World Atlas Project director Dr. Richard Griggs' map of European Nations. With the help of CWIS intern Margaret Pierce, doctoral candidate at University of North Carolina, he also drafts an environmental map that encompasses South Africa, South East Asia and Laos.

1995 FWDP receives numerous WWW awards: Australian National University votes it Best Social Sciences, Humanities and Asian -Pacific studies World Wide Web Resource, 2nd best overall WWW resource, 2nd the most extensive WWW resource and 2nd highest quality data on the WWW. Point survey ranks it one of the top 5% of all WWW pages, Native American "Who's Hot" award, Net Guide: Gold site WWW award. Magellan 4 star site, The Web of Culture choice award, and Suite 101 Top 5 Web site.

1996: CWIS Sponsors a Conference on "Land, Politics and Bigotry" in Seattle Washington attended by sixty representatives of Indian governments, environmental, and antibigotry organizations.

1996 FWDP voted Top 10 political sites of 1996

1996 The Women's Traditional Medicine Working Group is formed under the leadership of Leslie Korn, to increase understanding of the role that women and traditional medicine play in the strengthening, stabilization and

nurturing of human society. The thirteen member Working Group includes health practitioners of indigenous communities from New Zealand, Australia, India, Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Mexico and the United States.

1996 CWIS Chair Rudolph Rýser presents testimony before an international tribunal convened in Anchorage, Alaska.

1996 The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Center For Traditional Medicine, celebrating over 20,000 hours of free treatment and health education offered by staff, trainees and interning health providers for the 1500 members of the fishing village of Yelapa, Mexico.

1997 CWIS opens seminar and certificate programs in Fourth World Studies and Traditional Medicine at a new facility in the Indian village Yelapa, Mexico: Xipe Totec Learning Retreat and Traditional Medicine Clinic.

1997 An agreement with Lesley College Graduate School to award Masters degrees in Independent study in Traditional Medicine and Fourth World Studies is finalized. The CWIS 2 year certificate program forms the core of the program of study. These programs are the only programs of study of its kind in the world. 25 faculty members from around the world, (40% of whom are indigenous) join the Center.

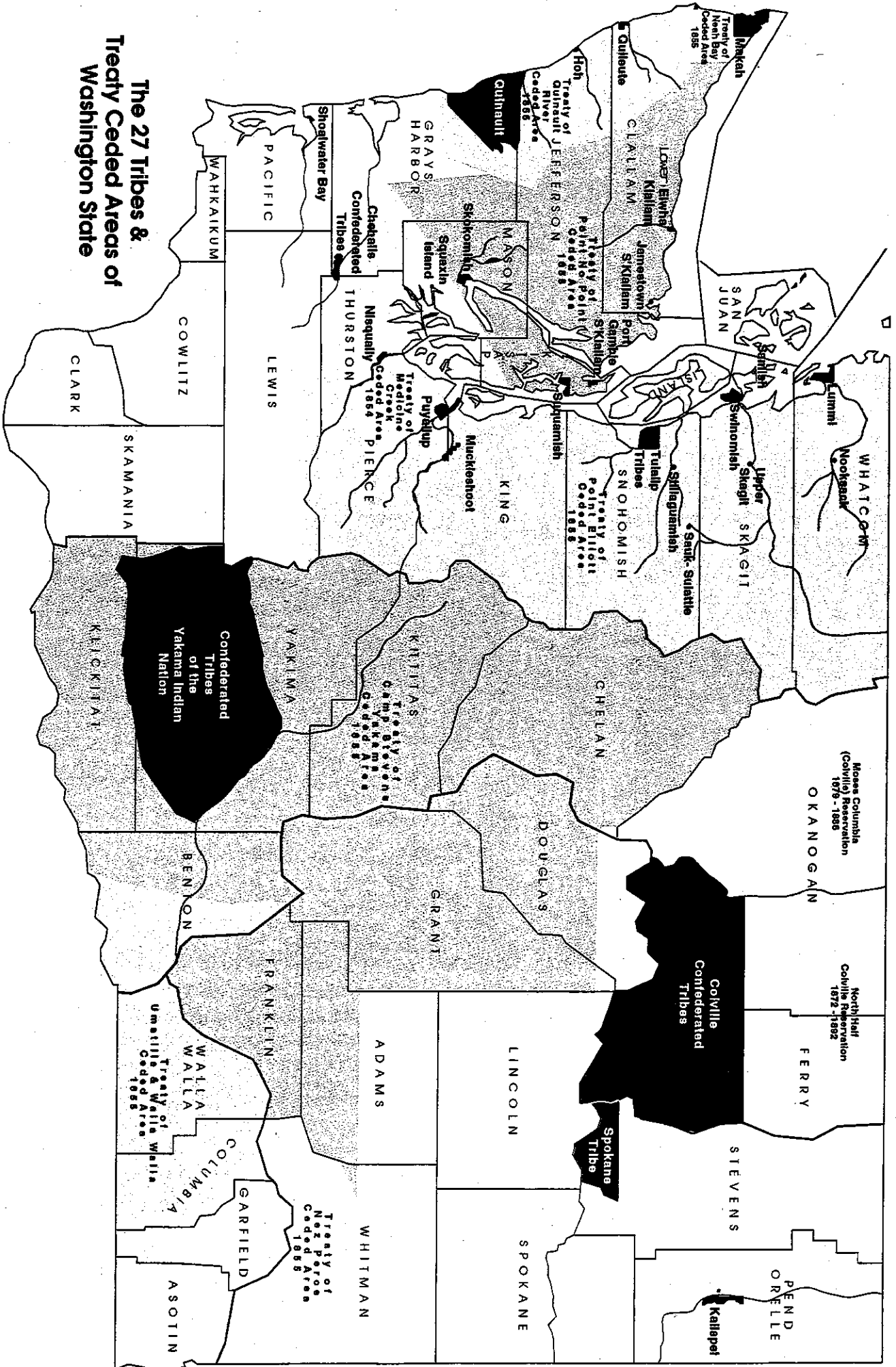
1997 CWIS Chair Rudolph Rýser presents a major paper on nationalism before the conference on "Nationalism, Racism and the Liberal State" at the Purkyne University, Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic.

1997 CWIS collaborates with the University College Dublin and other organizations to convene the World Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence at the University College, Dublin, Ireland. Attended by 350 participants, CWIS took a delegation of 8 presenters who delivered a total of 10 talks and papers.

1998 CWIS Chair Rudolph Rýser one of 36 representatives invited by the North American Indigenous Peoples Biodiversity Project to present a policy paper at the preparatory meeting for negotiations on the Convention on Biological Diversity.

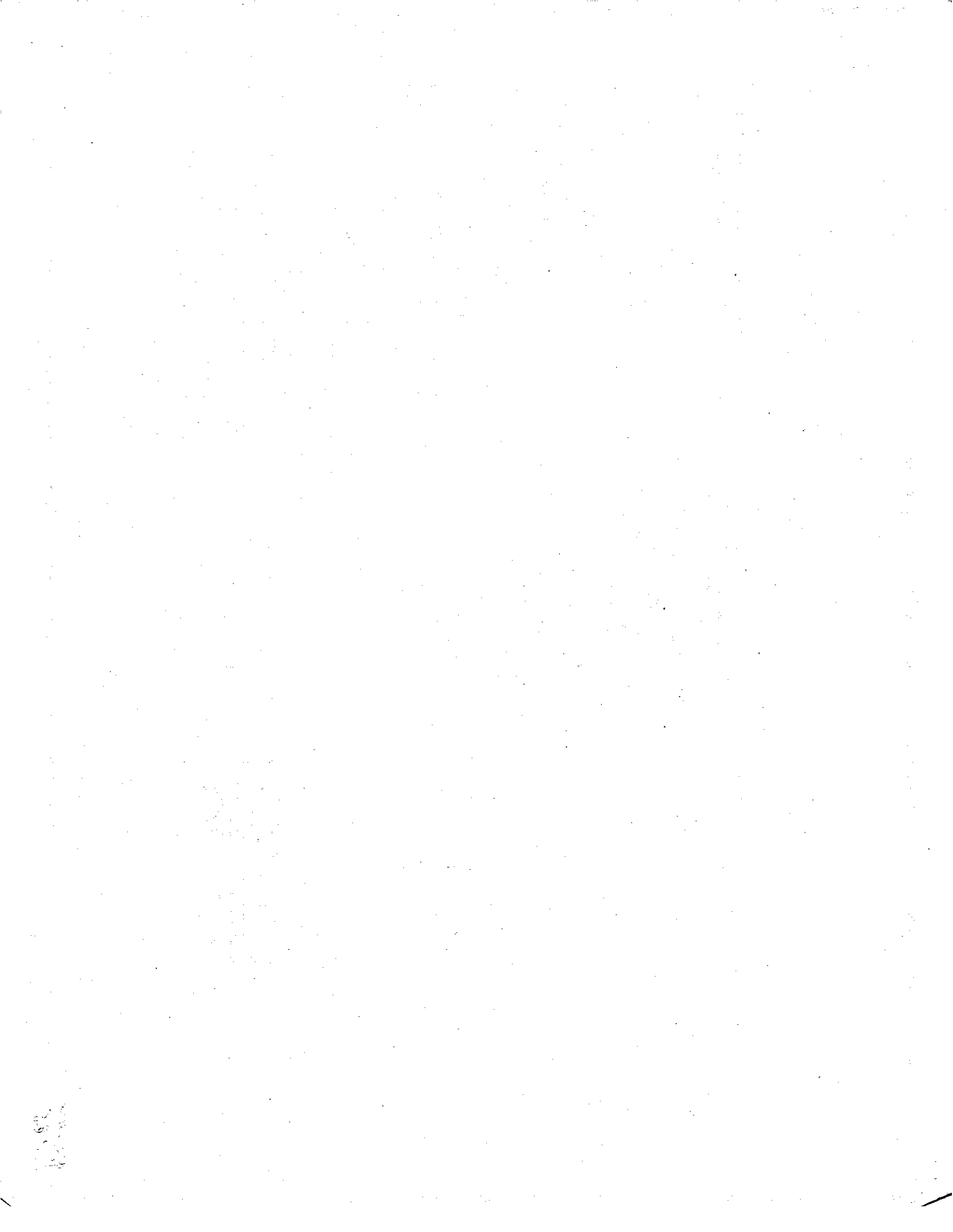
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1001 Cooper Point RD SW 140-214, Olympia, Washington 98502 USA
Tel: 617.643.1918 - email: cwisfwi@halcyon.com



The 27 Tribes & Treaty Ceded Areas of Washington State

Washington State Dept. of Ecology
Office of Intergovernmental Relations





Center for World Indigenous Studies

Advancing Cooperation and Consent between Nations

The Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS) is an independent, non profit [U.S. 501(c)(3)] research and education organization dedicated to wider understanding and appreciation of the ideas and knowledge of indigenous peoples and the social, economic and political realities of indigenous nations. The Center fosters better understanding between peoples through the publication and distribution of literature written and voiced by leading contributors from Fourth World Nations

An important goal of CWIS is to establish cooperation between nations and to democratize international relations between nations and between nations and states. Rudolph C. Rýser (a member of the Cowlitz Tribe and Chief George Manuel (1929 - 1989) of the Shuswap Nation founded CWIS as an independent organization in the Spring of 1984 in response to

calls by the Conference of Tribal Governments in the United States and the World Council of Indigenous Peoples for a documents center. Concerned with the advancement of ideas for solving social, economic and political problems in the Fourth World, the Center For World Indigenous Studies links voluntary contributors world-wide and conducts original research, education, conflict resolution symposia and conferences benefiting constructive relations between nations, and nations and states.

The Center serves as a clearinghouse of ideas between nations and between nations and states governments. CWIS receives documents, publications and undocumented information from throughout the world. These materials are carefully archived. Organizations, governments, and individuals frequently ask CWIS to provide

information from Fourth World Nations or about nations. We gather and store information and make it available. We also promote direct exchanges of information through people exchanges, encouraging direct visits between people in their territories, through workshops, symposia, conferences and an internationally accessible computerized Fourth World Documentation Project on the World Wide Web accessed through the Internet. The underlying principle guiding CWIS is: **Access to knowledge and peoples ideas reduces the possibility of conflict and increases the possibility of cooperation between peoples on the basis of mutual consent. By democratizing relations between peoples, between nations, and states, the diversity of nations and their cultures will continue to enrich the world.** □

Center Activities in the '90s

Elaborating Policy

International Law: The Center for World Indigenous Studies has long advocated that the world's nations must resume direct and active role as the source of international rules of conduct. Over the last two hundred years, states' governments have slowly taken the primary responsibility for formulating and instituting international law. During the same time, nations were pushed to the back bench. In 1994, with CWIS playing the leading role as the agency responsible for drafting the document, the world's nations formulated the first modern international law called the *International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations*. This law is currently under consideration for ratification by nations around the world.

Health Policy: Under the leadership of Dr. Leslie Korn, the *Women's Traditional Medicine Working Group* seeks to increase understanding of the role women and traditional medicine play in the strengthening, stabilization and nurturing

of human society. The Working Group elaborates policy recommendations in support of this goal to national, state and international decision-making bodies.

Public Deliberations: *The World Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence* will convene at University College Dublin in Ireland 17 - 21 August 1997 under the sponsorship of the International Association for Scientific Exchange on Violence and Human Coexistence (ASEVICO) in collaboration with the Center for World Indigenous Studies. This important Congress will provide an interdisciplinary, multicultural forum for expression, research, exchange, and problem-solving on the conditions required for the fullness of human coexistence and a deeper understanding of the eruptions of violence in human life and history.

Planning of the *Fourth World Congress on Appropriate Energy Resources* is underway to bring representatives of Fourth World nations and of First, Second and Third World states into an interna-

tional Congress to discuss and deliberate on the future use of energy to diminish adverse demands on the Earth's limited resources, the preservation and protection of traditional foods and medicines, and to formulate an agreement on the appropriate disposal of nuclear, chemical and biological waste.

The *Politics of Land and Bigotry* conference was convened by CWIS on March 8, 1996 in Seattle, USA. This conference joined public policy activists and representatives of Indian nations in a dialogue about the portentous movements in America intent on promoting interracial discord, extremist claims on lands and natural resources, and a growing politics of fear. Conferees formulated proposals for constructive land and environmental policies promoting a balance between human need and nature's ability to replenish. A second session of the Conference is proposed to convene in late 1996.

