

Treaties Matter



Understanding Ipperwash

Message from Chief Cloud

Aannii

From the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point, I am pleased to provide a brief report on the happenings in our community in relation to the Ipperwash file. First of all I would like to thank everyone in the Anishinabek Nation for your continued and on-going support for our communities of Wiikedong and Aazhoodena.



We thank all the people who came out for our recent Gathering at the former Ipperwash Park on October 15 & 16, 2010. We organized this gathering to honour, thank and remember those strong ones that stood beside Dudley the night of the fatal shooting. At the Gathering, we announced that Dudley did not die in vain, for we have uncovered our ancestors' remains in the former Ipperwash Park, through the archeological study. The study which is still on-going is being completed by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. whose lead archeologist is Brandy George, a member of our community. We also unveiled the monument in honour of Dudley, which was designed by his brother Pierre George-Mandoka. We shared and cried many tears as we listened to the stories of that fateful weekend in 1995.

The support of Anishinabek Nation Grand Chief Patrick Madahbee and Deputy Grand Chief Glen Hare is sincerely appreciated.

In relation to the former Ipperwash Park, the Resolution Team continues to meet to discuss items such as the archeological study, the environmental assessment, the official survey, third party interests and matters related to the transfer of the park to the Department of Indian Affairs, which will hold the lands in trust for our people. The park itself has been officially deregulated by the Ontario government which paves the way towards transfer. We continue to work closely with the Ontario government to ensure that the transfer will be completed in as timely a fashion as possible. We also continue to work with our neighbours at the First Nation-Municipal Roundtable to address common issues. This roundtable is chaired by the area MPP Maria Van Bommel.

We will strive to do things in a good way and always remember and honour the spirits of Dudley and Sam, as two brothers, one who made the ultimate sacrifice for his ancestors and one who made sure that there was justice for his brother, and then left us for the Spirit World too.

They are always in our thoughts. Please keep them in your prayers.

With that I say Chii-Miigwetch.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elizabeth Cloud". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Chief Elizabeth Cloud
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point

Implementation of Recommendations

Since the release of the Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry in 2007, the Union of Ontario Indians (UOI) has advocated for a partnership with the federal and provincial governments to implement the recommendations.

Today, the UOI is actively involved in the implementation process. The process is carried out in collaboration with member First Nation communities and leadership, other First Nation Provincial Territorial Organizations in Ontario, and ministries within the government of Ontario.

Work is organized into the following priority areas:

- Establishment of a Treaty Commission of Ontario
- Consultation and Accommodation
- Resource Revenue/Benefit Sharing
- First Nations Policing
- Heritage and Burial Sites

The UOI continues to produce research, work with government and First Nation representatives, and engage and share information with Anishinabek First Nation communities as well as the wider public.



“Sam George always said that education is the key to preventing the type of circumstances that led to the death of his brother Dudley at Ipperwash. Students in Ontario schools need to learn more about the treaties we made with Canada and the role First Nations have played in the development of this country. That chapter has been missing from our textbooks.”

**– Anishinabek Nation
Grand Council Chief
Patrick Madahbee Wedaseh
Aundeck Omni Kaning First Nation**

Ipperwash Timeline



Ipperwash beach

Between 1818 and 1827: the Chippewa Nations conclude negotiations with the British Crown regarding land, agreeing to share six million hectares and keep five parcels of land, including Stoney Point.

1932: Ipperwash Provincial Park is created by the province of Ontario on land that had been surrendered from Stoney Point Reserve in 1928. The validity of the surrender has since been questioned.

1937: the Chief and Council notify park authorities of a burial ground in the park and ask that the site be protected.

May 1942: 18 families from Stoney Point are moved from their land under the War Measures Act and unilaterally merged with Kettle Point First Nation. The confiscated land is used to create the military training camp, Camp Ipperwash. The government changes the community name to Kettle and Stony Point First Nation.

1972: Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs (Jean Chretien) recommends that if the land is not returned to Stoney Point citizens, the band should be offered another piece of land as compensation –this advice was ignored

April 16, 1992: Citizens of Kettle and Stony Point serve the army with a 90-day eviction notice.

1993: Families from the original Stoney Point community begin moving back on to the land.

September 13, 1993: Citizens of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation march to protest against the expropriation of their land.

September 4, 1995: After Ipperwash Provincial Park closes for the season, a group of approximately 30 protestors build barricades in the park to underline their land claim and protest the destruction of the burial ground. Dudley George is one of the group's leaders.

September 6, 1995: Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) move in on the protestors during the night. Shots are fired and Dudley George is shot and killed by acting Sgt. Kenneth Deane. Protestors say they were unarmed and that police used unnecessary force. OPP claim that the protestors were armed which necessitated their guns and riot gear.

1997: Deane is convicted of criminal negligence causing death after court ruled he did not have "reasonable belief" George was armed; he later resigned from the OPP.

June 18, 1998: The federal government and Kettle and Stony Point First Nation sign an agreement returning Camp Ipperwash to the band.

April 9, 1999: A United Nations commission on human rights urges the Ontario government to call a public inquiry into the death of Dudley George. The Progressive Conservative government of the time resists saying it had nothing to do with police actions of the day.



Anthony "Dudley" George

November 12, 2003: After eight years of First Nations and other groups calling for an official Inquiry into George's death, the Ontario government, under newly-elected Liberal Premier Dalton McGuinty, announces a public inquiry into the death of Dudley George.

April 20, 2004: The Ipperwash Inquiry is established to examine and report on events surrounding the death of Dudley George and make recommendations aimed at avoiding violence in similar situations. The Union of Ontario Indians has official standing in Part Two.

May 31, 2007: The Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry is released to the public; including 100 recommendations.

December 20, 2007: Ontario agrees to turn over Ipperwash Provincial Park, 56 acres on the southeast shore of Lake Huron, to the Chippewas

of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation.

May 28, 2009: Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation and the Ontario government sign an agreement to transfer the park.

March 1, 2010: Ontario introduces legislation to deregulate the park lands, bringing the land transfer another step closer to finality.

October 15-16, 2010: Kettle and Stony Point hosts a two-day Healing and Reconciliation Gathering where it is announced by archaeologist Brandy George that human remains dating back to a 1,000 years have been found at the Stoney Point dig site.

Today: Cleanup of Camp Ipperwash, former military base, continues. It is estimated that the work will take up to 20 years to finish.



First Nations Task Force made a presentation to the Oct. 15 Remembering, Honouring, Thanking Gathering regarding the status of the recommendations that came out of the Ipperwash Inquiry Report. From left: Terry Wilson – Nishnawbe Aski Nation, Nicole Latulippe – Union of Ontario Indians, Victoria Hill – Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Diane Maracle-Nadjiwon – Independent First Nations Coordinator and Sherry Antone – Chiefs in Ontario.

– Photo by Maurice Switzer

Recommendations for Action

The Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry produced 100 recommendations for implementation. The Union of Ontario Indians is working with other First Nation Provincial Territorial Organizations and various government ministries in Ontario to implement the recommendations. These are some of the key recommendations from Volume 2 , Policy Analysis:

1. The provincial government should establish a permanent, independent and impartial agency to facilitate and oversee the settling of land and treaty claims in Ontario. The agency should be called the Treaty Commission of Ontario.

15. The provincial government should promote respect and understanding of the duty to consult and accommodate within relevant provincial agencies and Ontario municipalities.

16. The provincial government should continue to work with Aboriginal organizations in Ontario to develop co-management arrangements and resource-sharing initiatives. The provincial government should also provide financial or other support to Aboriginal organizations and third parties to develop capacity, identify best practices, and formulate strategies to promote co-management and resource-sharing.

22. The provincial government should work with First Nations and Aboriginal organizations to develop policies that acknowledge the uniqueness of Aboriginal burial and heritage sites, ensure

that First Nations are aware of decisions affecting Aboriginal burial and heritage sites, and promote First Nations participation in decision-making. These rules and policies should eventually be incorporated into provincial legislation, regulations, and other government policies as appropriate.

30. The Ministry of Education should establish formal working relationships with Aboriginal organizations to promote more Aboriginal perspectives and content in the elementary and secondary school curricula.

37. The provincial government should establish and fund an Ontario Aboriginal Reconciliation Fund. The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs should work with First Nations and Aboriginal organizations to determine the mandate, governance structure, funding guidelines, and administrative structure of the fund. The provincial government should commit sufficient resources to the fund to enable it to achieve its objectives.

56. The federal and provincial governments should update their policies on First Nation policing to recognize that self-administered First Nation police services in Ontario are the primary police service providers in their communities.

77. The OPP should establish policies and procedures to insulate operational decision-makers, incident commanders, and front-line officers from inappropriate government direction or advice.

Role of the UOI

Kettle and Stony Point First Nation is one of 40 First Nations served by the Union of Ontario Indians (UOI). Involvement of the UOI began early in the land dispute. For example, in May of 1947 the UOI presented a letter from Chief Frank Bressette to parliament which brought the issue into the public eye.

During the 1960s and 70s the UOI began to lobby on behalf of the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, attracting increasing political and media attention. Prior to and during the occupation in 1995, the UOI advocated and generated political support for the Stony Point land claim.

Following the death of Dudley George, the UOI political office provided support to the lobbying efforts to establish an inquiry into George's death. Once the inquiry was established, the goal of UOI participation was to develop grassroots recommendations that would lead to the building of healthy relationships between Anishinabek First Nations, government and police services.

The UOI was granted official standing in Part Two of the Ipperwash Inquiry. In 2005, consultations were held in four communities of the Anishinabek Nation Territory: Fort William First Nation, Garden River First Nation, Mnjikaning First Nation and Toronto. Topics included the relationships between police and First Nation people; relationship between police and government; and interaction between the police and protestors.

These activities culminated in written submissions to the Honourable Justice Sidney Linden on July 28, 2006.

Visit <http://www.anishinabek.ca/ipperwash.asp> for more information and regular articles regarding the implementation of the Ipperwash recommendations.



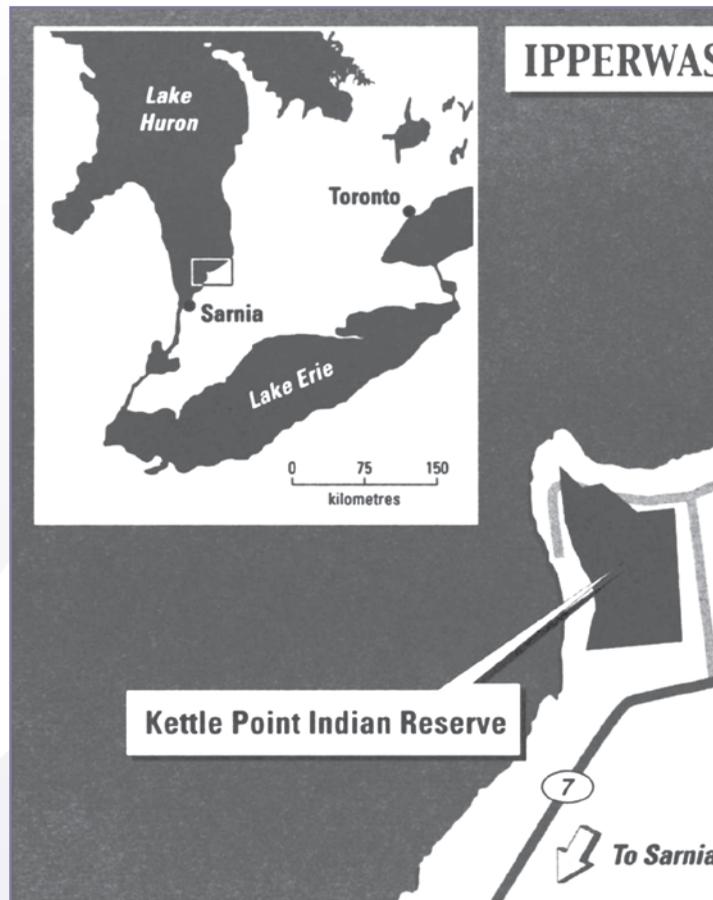
“Public education is the only way we are going to change the way others see and think about First Nation peoples and issues. Racism exists everywhere, and Ontario is no exception. We need to remind Ontarians that we are all treaty people, and that treaties are not just historical documents - these agreements are just as meaningful today as when they were made.”

**– Anishinabek Nation
Southwest Regional Grand Chief
Chris Plain
Aamjiwnaang First Nation**



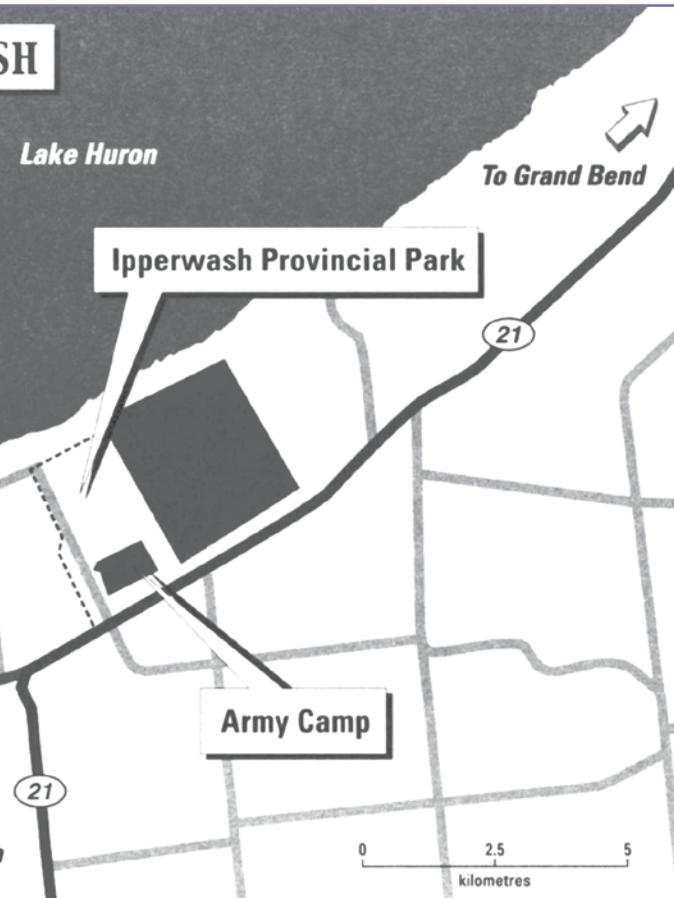
"Long-range plans for First Nation policing in Ontario still need to be developed that reflect the understanding by both provincial and federal governments that it costs us just as much to protect our citizens as it does for them to protect theirs. Until the federal government recognizes First Nation police services as essential services within our communities, we're just spinning our wheels."

– Anishinabek Nation
Southeast Regional Grand Chief
James R. Marsden
Alderville First Nation



Camp Ipperwash Cleanup

A homegrown team of First Nations ordnance technicians will help clean up the dangerous grounds of Camp Ipperwash. The class of 15 members of the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation graduated from an Unexploded Ordnance Level 1 Technician course in November, 2010. The rare certification allows team members to help clean up the camp and expedite its return to their band. Students spent 200 hours in the classroom and at the army camp doing hands-on work, such as safely exploding ammunition from weapons such as bazookas, grenades and rifles.



“The death of Dudley George at Camp Ipperwash 15 years ago is more than just part of First Nations history. The Kettle and Stony Point story will forever shine a ray of truth on the longstanding injustices of Crown incursion and broken treaty agreements with First Nations right across Ontario and throughout Canada. Through the Ipperwash Inquiry, a new platform of reconciliation has only just begun. The recommendations of Justice Sidney Linden in the inquiry report starts the healing process.

The sacred covenant of the treaty-making process must now be the basis for completing the full correction of wrongs committed by the governments; only then, will the Honour of the Crown claim a rightful place in Canada’s Constitution and in the relationship between First Nations and Canadians.”

– Anishinabek Nation
 Lake Huron Regional Grand Chief
 Isadore Day, *Wiindawtegowinini*
 Serpent River First Nation



Transferring the Land

The Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry discussed transferring Ipperwash Provincial Park lands to the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point noting the benefits this transfer could bring to local communities. On May 28, 2009, an agreement was signed to transfer the park. It set out how the park land will be used until the transfer is completed.

Now the transfer is another step closer to reality. On March 1, 2010, Ontario introduced legislation to deregulate the parklands. Deregulating the park lets the province convert the land to Crown Land that can then be transferred to the Government of Canada under its Additions to Reserve Policy.

Through this policy the lands will, over time, be added to the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation.



Kettle & Stony Point First Nation Chief Elizabeth Cloud and former Ontario Aboriginal Affairs Minister Brad Duguid at Ipperwash Park handover on May 28, 2009. From left: Barb Bressette, Bonnie Bressette, Brian Monague, Justice Sidney Linden, MPP Gerry Phillips.

– Photo by Greg Plain



“Consultation and accommodation is extremely important for First Nations in the areas of economic development, employment opportunities, and also in the area of archaeological finds within our traditional territories. We need to develop the guidelines for consultation. Once in place, these rules and policies should eventually be incorporated into provincial legislation, regulations, and other government policies as appropriate.”

**– Anishinabek Nation
Northern Superior Regional Grand Chief
Peter Collins
Fort William First Nation**

Walking in Unity

Deputy Grand Council Chief Glen Hare leads the Kettle and Stony Point Unity Walk held on October 16, 2010. Community members walked from Kettle Point Plaza to the former Ipperwash Park. Flags and Eagle Staffs led the procession. The Unity Walk commemorated what happened the night Dudley George was killed.

– Photo by Connie George

Sam George

July 1, 1952- June 3, 2009



Pipes, drums honour Sam's passing

By Greg Plain

KETTLE & STONY POINT FN – Pipe carriers and drums convened on June 5th to commemorate the passing of the first year since Sam George's death.

"It has been a very difficult year for the family as Sam's loss has left a large hole in the family," said wife Veronica, extending a welcome to the Sam George memorial Feast. "Today we all come together again to remember Sam. Sam loved his community and the drum that you hear here today. He sang with this drum and would like to see the members of it singing more in the community.

Veronica was referring to Animakii-Sasawin (Where the Thunderbird Nests), a Kettle Point drum that was one of three on hand at the feast, along with Crazy Spirit and Weengush from nearby Aamjiwnaang First Nation.

Pipe carriers from across Turtle Island also came to ensure the feast and ceremony were appropriate to honour Sam George, who spent 12 of his 56 years trying to ensure that justice was served after brother Dudley was shot and killed by Ontario Provincial Police on the night of Sept. 6, 1995 at Ipperwash Provincial Park.

The subsequent judicial inquiry chaired by Justice Sidney Linden vindicated the actions of the unarmed Stoney Point protestors who were seeking the return of land that had been expropriated during World War II by the federal

government to be used as a military training base. Sam George sat in the front row at the Ipperwash Inquiry, just a few feet away from witnesses, including former Premier Mike Harris, whose impatience to "get the (expletive) Indians out of the park" was determined to have created an environment that made the tragedy more likely to happen.

Before Sam's death on June 3, 2009 he received the Order of Ontario – the province's highest civil honour – learned that the resource library in the newly-created Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs would be named after him; and saw the provincial government take the first steps toward handing the disputed park lands back to the First Nation.

On June 24, 2010, Sam was honoured with an Anishinabek Nation Lifetime Achievement Award. His wife Veronica accepted the award on his behalf.

At the feast, family and friends shared memories and watched video clips of Sam's interviews.

Emcees for the event were Sam's brother Irvin George and family lawyer and friend Murray Klippenstein .

"It was an honour to work with a man like Sam," Klippenstein said. "He is looking down on us today and smiling. His family and friends should be proud."

Digging up Ipperwash Park

KETTLE & STONY POINT FN – Ipperwash Project Coordinator Nicole Latulippe spoke with Brandy George, citizen of Kettle and Stony Point. Her mom's family is mainly from Kettle Point and her father's family is from Stony Point. For the Ipperwash Park Archaeological Assessment, George is the Project Archaeologist responsible for mobilization and project planning. She works directly with the community – providing updates and conducting the actual fieldwork. As well, the project is being conducted under her licence which means that she is responsible for any artifacts found and any notes and pictures taken until an appropriate community facility can be built to store them.

What is going on at Ipperwash in terms of the archeological work?

Under the Land Transfer Agreement signed last year, an archaeological assessment was required in order to document any sites of cultural interest. These sites may include sacred sites, archaeological sites, traditional usage areas, and the like. The work is set to continue this year to finish up the archaeological assessment from last year. The way that I tried to organize and conduct the archaeology was in a way that was respectful to the community. For example, by being aware of medicinal, traditionally used, or rare plants, the crew were able to avoid these plants so they remained undisturbed. In cases where these plants could not be avoided, they were carefully dug up and then replanted.

I also checked throughout the assessment to ensure that any ceremonies that needed to be conducted were done prior to work in areas potentially considered of high interest to the communities. I also gave opportunity for myself and the crew to smudge if we wished. As a show of respect to the knowledge gained from the artifacts, they were also smudged and kept in breathable paper bags instead of the standard plastic. It was also very important to talk to community members and elders as they came through to see what was being done in the park.

When did the study begin? When is it expected to end?

What would be some expected outcomes of the work?

The archaeological assessment began in Spring of 2009 and is at this point an ongoing project. The major outcome of this work would be to clear one of the hurdles in the way of the land transfer. To transfer land in Ontario,



Archaeologist Brandy George

it generally requires an archaeological assessment to document any sites of cultural importance and to suggest ways to protect or excavate any of these sites. It is also hoped that the information gained from the assessment would add to the already rich cultural background of the communities involved.

Where in particular are your sites of interest – in the park, at the beach, in and around the military camp?

This assessment was focused on all of the lands within the boundaries of the former park itself. This included the beach, former campsites and day use areas. I am unable at this time to say anything specific in regards to what may have been found. This information may be released at a later date at the discretion of the Kettle Point and Aazhoodena communities.

Why is this work important?

This work is extremely important for a few different ways. Any archeological sites or artifacts discovered would lend physical evidence to the oral history that has been passed on by Elders and families for years. Anything archaeological would also bring potentially new information to these existing oral histories. As well, any archaeological sites and artifacts discovered would hopefully provide another way to relate the oral histories to those living today.

When you can see the objects left by your ancestors as they went through their own daily lives, it brings a sense of pride and connection to know that others were there before you. I think by adding to the cultural and oral histories, the artifacts and sites found during any archaeological assessment in traditional territory can help communities to say this was us back then, this is us know and we will still be here in the future. Community-based archaeology is important and this is where we need to get to within Ontario archaeology, and that is something that I hope to be able to work on any way I can.

‘We found somebody’ **Remains vindicate park occupiers**

By Maurice Switzer

STONE POINT – Thousands of words were spoken during an Oct. 15 Remembering-Honouring-Thanking Gathering staged by members of Kettle and Stoney Point communities, but three held special significance.

“We found somebody”, Brandy George – the only fully-trained First Nation archeologist in Ontario – told a hushed crowd seated in a striped tent set up about 50 yards from where Dudley George was shot and killed on the night of Sept. 6, 1995. “We found remains in this park.”

Brandy, 36, a Kettle and Stony Point citizen, said the burial site dates to at least 1,000 years ago, or more than three centuries before Europeans arrived in the area.

“This is the greatest achievement in my life,” she told the 200 people gathered to commemorate the 15th anniversary of Dudley George’s death during an occupation of what was then Ipperwash Provincial Park by a group of unarmed protesters.

“Pierre was with us,” Brandy said, standing beside the man who drove his fatally-wounded brother to hospital the night he was shot by an Ontario Provincial Police sniper. “We offered tobacco and said the words we needed to say.”

She said the discovery validates stories told by community Elders that ancestors were buried in the area, a key motive for the occupation of the park by Stony Pointers 15 years ago.

George said her exhaustive two-year study – digging holes every five metres – unearthed 11 archeological sites in the park in addition to the burial. Despite a previous assessment that the park had no archeological significance, George revealed that her project – funded by the province’s Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs – produced artifacts dating back 8,000 years.

“The artifacts will come back to the community,” George said, stressing that they are in her personal care and being treated with appropriate respect.

George was introduced by Kettle and Stoney Point Chief Elizabeth Cloud, who wiped away tears as she told

the gathering: “This shows that Dudley did not die in vain. The oral history of our Elders is always true.”

Following the announcement, guests left the tent, following flag and Eagle Staff carriers to the unveiling of a monument designed by Pierre which read: “In Memory of Dudley George who made the Supreme Sacrifice Sept. 6, 1995 In Respect of the Ancestors.”

“This is an emotional time and a historic occasion,” Anishinabek Nation Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee told the gathering. “Anishinaabe need to focus on Dudley’s spirit of resistance and resolve to guide us.

“I will be proud to tell my grandchildren that I was there when a memorial was dedicated to a great warrior.”

Madahbee commended Aboriginal Affairs Minister Chris Bentley for “trying to move the yardsticks” on Ipperwash-related issues, such as the drawn-out process to transfer the former provincial park to Kettle and Stony Point reserve land. “Sometimes we need to get out of our canoe and into a speedboat.”

The Grand Council Chief recognized members of Dudley George’s family, including sister Caroline “Cully” George who, along with brother Pierre are among the Stony Pointers occupying the barracks at nearby Camp Ipperwash, built as an army training camp after its expropriation by Canada in 1942 and not yet transferred back to First Nation control.

Minister Bentley drew applause when he acknowledged being on the “soon-to-be-recognized traditional territory of the people of Kettle and Stony Point”, and the efforts of the late Sam George that led to the creation of the Ipperwash Inquiry into his brother Dudley’s death.

Among the 200 guests in attendance was Justice Sidney Linden, who served as commissioner for the two-year inquiry that produced 100 recommendations, including ones calling for establishment of a treaty commission in Ontario and better police training for dealing with First Nations people and issues.

An update on progress being made on responding to



Aazhoojena residents and Dudley George's siblings Caroline (Cully) George and Pierre George with Grand Council Chief Patrick Madahbee at the unveiling of the Dudley George monument in the former Ipperwash Provincial Park.

– Photo by Nicole Latulippe

the recommendations was presented by First Nations Task Force participants in the Ipperwash Inquiry Priorities and Action Committee (IIPAC), whose working groups are examining Ipperwash-related issues such as treaty rights, policing, burial sites, and public education. Task force members, including Union of Ontario Indians special projects coordinator Nicole Latulippe, fielded a number of questions from Kettle and Stony Point community members.

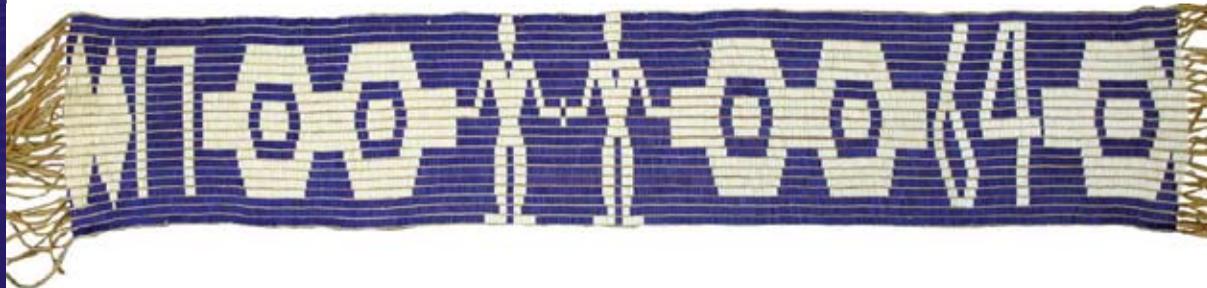
The following day was dedicated to community healing, including a traditional condolence ceremony,

with the assistance of facilitators Bob Antone, whose experience has included 11 years working with a healing program at Munsey.

“There have been struggles across the country over loss of land,” said Antone. “Have governments learned anything from them?”

“Could we have done anything differently? Not from our side – it was a peaceful demonstration. It was the other side that used force.

“The resistance movement is not over; we’re going to see it again.”



Gchi-Miigisaabiigan (The big belt)

“Expert witnesses at the Inquiry stressed the significance in Aboriginal history of the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Royal Proclamation contains several important principles, the most fundamental of which is that First Nations people are to be treated with honour and justice.

Sir William Johnson of the British Indian Department was charged with the responsibility of circulating copies of the Royal Proclamation to the Aboriginal peoples in the Great Lakes area and of securing an alliance with the Anishnabek people. In 1764, he met with more than 1,500 Anishnabek Chiefs and warriors at Niagara Falls. The Treaty of Niagara was not written in alphabetic form; rather it was done according to Aboriginal protocol with the delivery of speeches and wampum belts. Sir William Johnson consummated the alliance with the Anishnabek with the delivery of two magnificent wampum belts accepted by the Aboriginal people. He offered the ‘Great Covenant Chain Belt’ and the ‘Twenty-four Nations Belt’ to the Anishnabek and promised they would not become impoverished and their lands would not be taken.”

– Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry, Volume 4



Anishinabek

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