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Dear Mayor Bill Hill:

This is in follow up to the report entitled: "Land Rights: A Global Solution for the Six Nations of the Grand River". This report was mailed to many municipalities last summer. In that information package, we attempted to briefly explain our historical and complex land rights issues and the difficult challenges we the Six Nations People have encountered in seeking justice for these unresolved issues between Six Nations, Canada and Ontario. Unfortunately, the longer these matters remain unresolved, the more detrimental and negative impact this uncertainty has on your municipality.

To assist us all in being good neighbours, Six Nations was proposing creative but interim solutions that would assist us all to grow economically without prejudicing our land rights. Unfortunately, we as neighbours were not given the opportunity to develop these constructive opportunities. Since then Justice Arrell of the Superior Court (Brantford CV-08-334) has made a judgment and placed us all in a quandary of what to do next.

We welcome your input about our concerns as outlined in the attached letter. We welcome your input as to positively and logically moving our economic relationship forward.

Chief William K. Montour
Six Nations of the Grand River

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Our Opposition to Justice Arell's Decision on the Brantford Injunction

OHSWEKEN (04/15/11) – In October 25, 1784, Six Nations returned to their Beaver Hunting Grounds along the Grand River after fighting to save these lands as Allies of Great Britain throughout the American Revolution.

Our strong and undeniable rights to these lands are formalized under the Haldimand Treaty of 1784. Through a Royal Decree from King George III, Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor in Chief of Quebec and other territories, proclaimed that six miles deep from each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source to be the territory of the King's Six Nations allies "which Them and Their Posterity are to enjoy forever". The spirit and intent of the Treaty was to allow for the sharing of these lands and the creation of a perpetual care and maintenance Trust for the Six Nations people. These principles will be respected in our continued and relentless efforts for restitution and justice.

In light of these truths, Six Nations Elected Council is expressing its strong disagreement with Justice Harrison Arrell's judgment in Brantford's injunction court case. In his concluding remarks in November 2010, the Justice said that Six Nations claim to title or return of lands was "exceedingly weak". Justice Arrell based his conclusion on information provided by historian-researcher Joan Holmes. With her bias intact, she is a contracted historian often used to give evidence on behalf of Canada in similar case.

Arrell's concluding remarks are contrary to the fact that numerous land rights issues were documented and filed by Six Nations with Canada for certain lands within the city limits of Brantford and elsewhere in the Haldimand Tract. These rights were challenged and were counter-researched by Canada's experts and, in the end, were proven and acknowledged as legal liabilities against Canada by their own Department of Justice. These wrongs require redress and will be set right.

Justice Arrell further said that Six Nations took no legal action for 150 years until the 1995 lawsuit was started by Six Nations Elected Council. History shows that Six Nations opposed many of the purported and alleged land transactions under the control of the Indian Agents in 1803, 1826, 1839, 1843 etc. Indian Agents were removed from office for thefts, fraud, bribery and corruption with no restitutions being made.

Further actions by Six Nations in pursuit of justice took our efforts to The League of Nations in 1921 only to have Cayuga Chief Levi General banned from ever being allowed back into Canada for speaking about his people's rights. Canada ensured similar efforts would not be repeated by Native people, and passed legislation barring Native peoples from hiring independent lawyers to question similar financial and land rights issues involving such frauds. This legislation stayed into effect until as recent as 1951.

Since 1995 Canada has refused to accept any more documented land rights issues from Six Nations being Canada's latest defence to again bar Six Nations from their sincerest efforts in pursuit of justice in the most peaceful manner. More than 30 years of communication with the Auditor General of Canada requesting intervention for assistance in seeking resolution with these legal liabilities of Canada resulted in Six Nations being advised that the Auditor General of Canada is not at liberty to discuss such matters as our issues pertaining Canada's contingent liabilities are classified information.

In view of these facts one can only conclude Justice Arrell's comments as to the lack of effort on Six Nations part to pursue justice for these wrongs throughout the past 150 years is misleading and without merit.

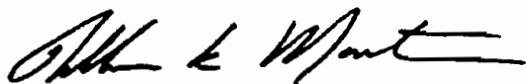
Therefore, until Six Nations' 1995 legal action for an accounting from Canada and Ontario as what they have done with all of Six Nations lands, assets and trust fund monies since 1784 is determined and to have our trust made whole again for such lands, assets and trust funds unaccounted for; we are now left in a quagmire.

In spite of Arrell's decision, all major development in the City of Brantford has stopped because of the threat of protests. It is necessary that Six Nations and Brantford reach an agreement where Six Nations interests are accommodated before development occurs. If no agreement is reached and development commences again it will be necessary for Six Nations to restart the action against Brantford and the Province of Ontario seeking a Declaration that they are required to consult and accommodate our interests before development proceeds.

If we are successful in obtaining a declaration then it will have the effect of encumbering all development throughout the Haldimand Tract since the facts are very similar. This may be the only means to prevent confrontation and the arrest of our people as they continue to protect these lands in pursuit of justice. As set out in Supreme Court of Canada rulings, Six Nations must be properly consulted and accommodated prior to development and our free, prior and informed consent is first obtained per the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

If we are unable to reach interim consultation and revenue sharing agreements with our neighbours, Justice Arrell has painted a bleak future for the economy within the Haldimand Tract for many years to come.

Sincerely



Chief William K. Montour
55th Elected Six Nations Council