

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES: SEPTEMBER , 1990

1. The Mohawk Warriors, women, children and their allies in Kanehsatake and the Army and Surete du Quebec agree to stand down from their current defensive positions in the presence of a joint delegation composed of an equal number of representatives of the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy), Quebec and Canada.
2. All weapons would be laid down;
 - a) The Haudenosaunee would then transfer them to a neutral place where they would be kept and sealed until further decision by the joint commission. This neutral place would be jointly selected by the representatives of the Canadian Army and of the Iroquois Confederacy of Six Nations.
 - b) An immediate and conclusive search of the Treatment Centre area will be done by 24 military Police and an equal number of observers of the Haudenosaunee.
3. All Mohawk Warriors, women, children and their allies currently under seige in Kanehsatake would agree to be taken into the immediate trusteeship of Military Police.
4. The Mohawk Warriors, women, children and their allies currently under seige in Kanehsatake would be held in the razor-wired compound built by the Army which surrounds the Treatment Centre; and to then be kept by the Military Police. At any time, thereafter, any such persons may seek the full range of procedural and substantive due process which Canada assures its own citizens. The Treatment Center must be rehabilitated to ensure that its external and internal structures are safe and habitable with necessary repairs to include among other things the sewage system, furnace, fireplace.
5. The outcome of any pending or future criminal cases (prosecutions) regarding the crisis which arose out of the incident at Kanehsatake shall be subject to the findings of the joint commission.
6. A joint commission shall be set up immediately with an interim report within 30 days and a final report within 60 days in order to assess in the light of and with respect to the national and international standards of human rights and international law, all aspects of the causes and effects of the crises in order to determine the appropriate actions necessary to achieve a constructive settlement which would

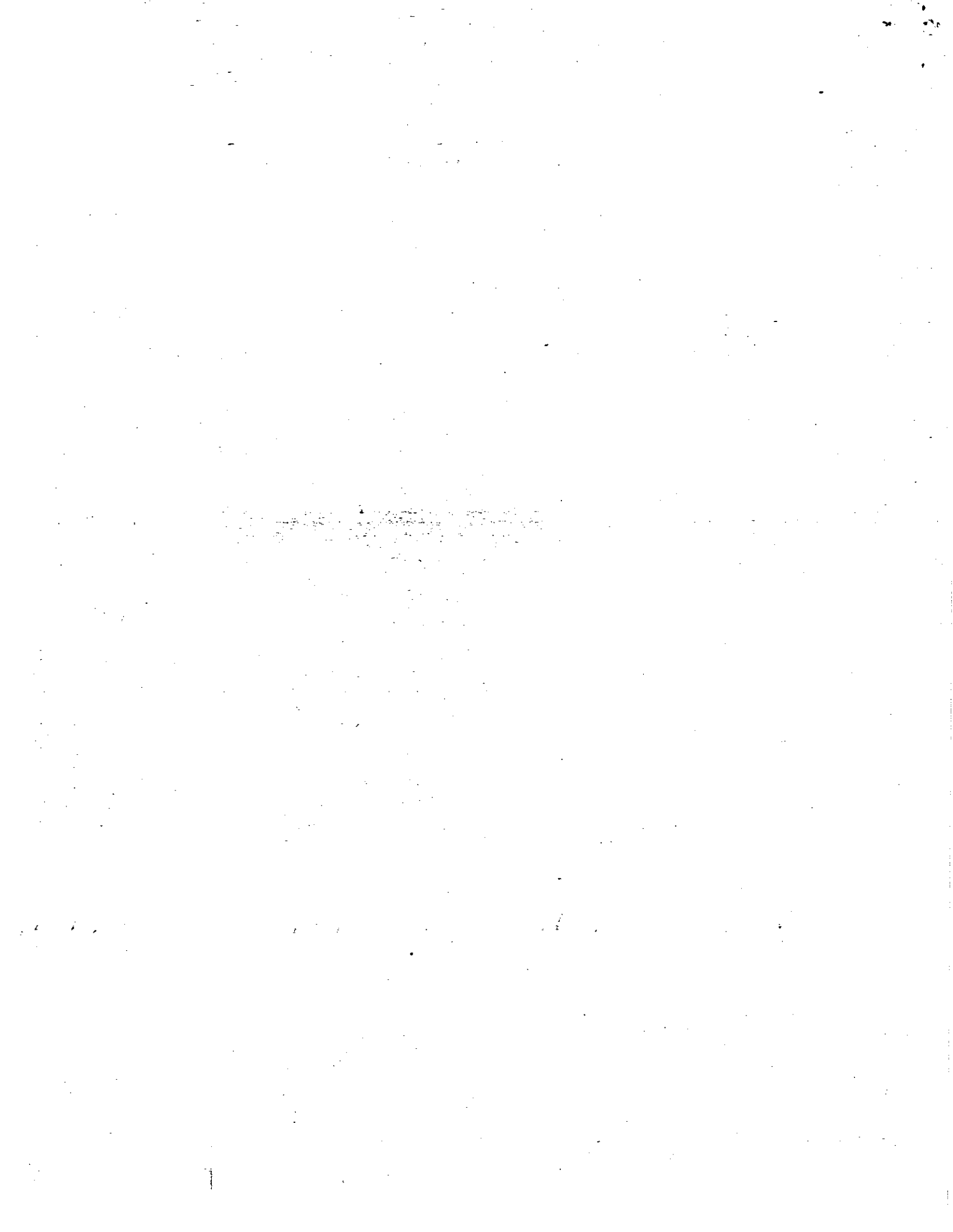
guarantee a return to stability based on the respect of human rights, international law and fundamental freedoms for all. The first issue to be resolved by the commission must be the continued status of those held under trusteeship by the military police. The commission may decide to extend the length of its work and the date of its final report on all other matters for a reasonable period of time if it so decides. The findings and recommendations of this commission shall be binding upon all parties to this agreement as well as there subdivisions.

7. During the period of trusteeship full visitation rights would be afforded to family members, friends leaders, spiritual leaders, legal council, doctors. There shall be reasonable access to media. In addition there shall be an uninterrupted and regular supply of food, fuel and other necessities of life.
8. As of the time of the signing of this agreement the ^{title of} 197 acres of land known as the golf course and the Commons located in Kanehsatake would be transferred to the Mohawk Nation at Kanehsatake. 4
9. During the time which it takes for the commission to complete its mandate policing/security functions in Kanehsatake shall be maintained by a joint police force comprised of a neutral peace keeping force of native and non-native personnel excluding the Surete du Quebec and Haudenosaunee.

EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH, 1990
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

LISTING OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

- DOCUMENT NO. 1 - AGENDA
- DOCUMENT NO. 2 - DRAFT NO. 3 OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY PROPOSAL
- DOCUMENT NO. 3 - MASTER AGREEMENT/WORKING DRAFT
- DOCUMENT NO. 4 - LETTER TO JOHN CIACCIA, QUEBEC MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, FROM THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY DATED SEPTEMBER 5/90
- DOCUMENT NO. 5 - PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE MOHAWKS OF AKWESASNE - SEPTEMBER 6/90
- DOCUMENT NO. 6 - PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY ELIJAH HARPER





National Indian Brotherhood

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

HEAD OFFICE:

TERRITORY OF AKWESASNE
HAMILTON'S ISLAND
SUMMERSTOWN, ONTARIO
K0C 2E0
TEL.: (613) 931-1012
FAX (613) 931-2438

OTTAWA OFFICE:

47 CLARENCE STREET, SUITE 300
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1N 9K1
TEL.: (613) 236-0673
FAX (613) 238-5780

OTTAWA OFFICE:

47 CLARENCE STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1N 9K1

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

EMERGENCY MEETING

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH, 1990

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

PURPOSE OF ASSEMBLY:

- 1) To update the Chiefs of First Nations of developments at Kanesatake and Kahnawake.
- 2) To discuss the emergency situation at Kahnawake and Kanesatake and to devise a consensus for a common national strategy for a non-violent and just resolution of this crisis.
- 3) To provide advice and direction to the Executive Committee of the Assembly of First Nations on on-going strategy and involvement respecting the crisis facing the Mohawk peoples.
- 4) To discuss the fundamental issue confronting all First Nations in their relationships with the Canadian governments and Canadian people, including value of public opinion.
- 5) To develop a common national strategy and implementation plan on our future relationship with the federal government; and the role of direct action, active resistance, civil disobedience and confrontation in our future political movement.

DAY ONE - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1990

- 8:00 A.M. - 9:00 A.M. - OPENING CEREMONIES - PIPE CEREMONY
- 9:00 A.M. - 9:30 A.M. - OPENING ADDRESS:
- NATIONAL CHIEF GEORGES ERASMUS
- 9:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON - UPDATE AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS AT KAHNAKWAKE AND
KANESATAKE
- 12:00 NOON - 1:30 P.M. L U N C H
- 3:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. - HONOURABLE TOM SIDDON
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- GENERAL DISCUSSION BY CHIEFS

NOTE: IF NECESSARY, AN EVENING SESSION WILL BE CONVENED TO ENSURE
THAT THE CHIEFS HAVE A FULL DISCUSSION

DAY TWO - TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1990

- 9:00 A.M. - 9:30 A.M. - OPENING CEREMONIES - PIPE CEREMONY
- 9:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. - INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:
NATIONAL CHIEF GEORGES ERASMUS
- 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. - DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:
- THE CURRENT CRISIS IN MOHAWK TERRITORY
 - The use of the military - Can the First Nations permit this precedent to go unchallenged?
 - Justice and law enforcement - As an aspect of self-governance, First Nations should police themselves.
 - First Nations support activities - What form should they take? How long should they be sustained?
 - The role of the Assembly of First Nations.
 - FIRST NATIONS - CANADA RELATIONS
 - The failure of existing policies and negotiations:
 - Comprehensive Claims vs. Treaty Making
 - Specific Claims vs. Treaty Implementation and Upholding the Crown's Fiduciary Duty
 - Community Based Self Government and the Indian Act vs. Self Determination and Sovereignty
 - Delegated Authority vs. Inherent Jurisdiction
 - The need for new policies and processes that are in line with the principles adopted by the Chiefs.

PAGE TWO - DAY TWO

- The need for co-operative approaches to challenging government policies and pursuing First Nations policies:
 - Litigation
 - Lobbying
 - Negotiations
 - Direct Action
- The problem with the current structure of the government - The need for a new structure and mandate from Cabinet to deal with First Nations relations.
- The problem with the political will of the government.

- **FUTURE STRATEGIES AND ACTION**
 - Internal communications.
 - Non-Native support groups.
 - Public opinion.
 - Media

- **CLOSING REMARKS:**
 - NATIONAL CHIEF GEORGES ERASMUS

- **CLOSING CEREMONIES**

IF NECESSARY, THE ASSEMBLY WILL CONTINUE FOR THE MORNING OF WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1990.

THE HAUDENOSAUNEE
(hereinafter called "The Confederacy")

AND

THE MOHAWKS OF KANESATAKE AND THE MOHAWKS OF KAHNAWAKE

Of the First Part, ~~of the First Part,~~

AND

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA
(hereinafter called "Canada")

Of the Second Part,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
(hereinafter called "Quebec")

Of the Third Part,

WHEREAS the parties to this agreement desire to resolve several issues of mutual concern related to the communities of Kahnawake and Kanesatake;

AND WHEREAS the parties to this agreement seek to restore peace to their lands and peoples;

AND WHEREAS the Confederacy and the Mohawks and the Crown have had long and friendly relations, by treaty or otherwise, which they desire to recognize and maintain;

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Land at Kanesatake

a) Land Tenure:

The land (approximately 97 acres) at Oka shall be acquired by Canada and shall be confirmed as Mohawk land to be held by the Mohawk people of Kanesatake. (à être modifié par les Mohawks)

There shall be no restriction placed on the use of the land, though the people of Kanesatake shall agree voluntarily to maintain the Pines in their natural state.

b) Joint Planning Board

The parties shall name a Joint Planning Board, composed of six (6) persons, one (1) nominated by Canada, two (2) by Quebec and three (3) by the people of Kanesatake. This Board shall review the present issues of land use and building permits for Mohawk people in the Municipality of Oka and shall prepare and present its recommended solutions to the problems of "checkerboarding", building permits and jurisdiction at Oka and Kanesatake to the parties within three months of the ratification of this agreement.

2. Land Rights of the Mohawks

With respect to issues involving the rights of Kanesatake and Kahnawake to land or territory in the Province of Quebec, the parties hereto commit themselves to creating a process based on justice and equity, governed by a code of procedure. Right or claims of the Mohawks shall be recognized not only on the basis of "lawful obligations" under the laws of Canada and Quebec, but also on the basis of "fair and honourable dealings". The performance and good faith of the parties in land claims and rights matters shall be enforceable by providing the parties with effective and speedy remedies from an impartial and independent body. The remedies shall include the non-binding arbitration of questions which have arrived at an impasse between the parties.

The parties hereto commit themselves to the creation of the code of procedure for the above in land claims or land rights, and to the joint appointment of the impartial and independent body, both to take place within three months of the signing of this agreement.

3. Disengagement and Withdrawal of Armed Forces

- a) The removal of armed forces and barricades on both sides shall be gradual and shall ensure that the safety of all people is protected.
- b) The continued presence of international observers shall continue for at least two (2) weeks after the removal of the last of the barricades, and these observers shall shortly thereafter make a final report to the parties.

- c) A supervisory committee shall be named by the three parties, with two (2) members named by Canada, two (2) members named by the Quebec, and four (4) members named by the Confederacy, of whom two shall represent the community of Kahnawake and two shall represent the community of Kanesatake.
- d) The supervisory committee shall be responsible for overseeing the disengagement of armed forces on all sides, the dismantling of barricades and obstructions on all sides, the restoration of normal traffic, and the protection of the communities during the period in which the disengagement takes place.
- e) Within 24 hours after the supervisory committee is named, the supervisory committee shall agree on the method and timetable for the removal of any obstruction to traffic on the Mercier Bridge. The Committee shall ensure, before any traffic is permitted to pass, that the bridge is in a safe condition.
- f) The parties agree that the removal of obstructions on the Mercier Bridge is a priority in disengagement. Within 24 hours after the bridge is declared safe and ready for passage, public transit (buses and taxis) shall be permitted on the bridge. Traffic on the bridge and on the Roads (Route 132 and Route 138), and security in the corridors of those roads, and on Route 344 at Kanesatake, shall be consistent with disengagement agreements at Kahnawake and Kanesatake regarding security of passage.
- g) Upon the opening of the Mercier Bridge to public transit, access to Kahnawake Territory, and traffic within the territory, shall be controlled by checkpoints manned by the Canadian Armed Forces and persons appointed by Kahnawake consistent with disengagement agreement in Kahnawake regarding checkpoints operations.
- h) The supervisory committee shall draft plans for the removal or disengagement of armed forces on all sides and shall present that plan to the parties within 72 hours of the signing of this agreement. Any such plan approved by the parties shall be an addendum to this agreement and shall be considered to be part of this agreement.
- i) The disengagement of armed forces and any other police operations at Kahnawake and Kanesatake, shall be under the direction of the supervisory committee until the supervisory committee decides otherwise.

- j) The supervisory committee shall monitor the process of disengagement and the restoration of peace and shall determine the pace of removal of other barricades, their replacement by checkpoints operated as outlined in article 3 (g), and the eventual removal of such checkpoints.
- k) During the process of disengagement there shall be free access of food and medical supplies, and access to the communities by the people of Kanasatake and Kahnawake.

4. Protection of Communities

In its supervision of the disengagement of armed forces and the removal of obstructions and barricades, the supervisory committee shall have as its priorities the restoration of peace and the protection of the communities involved.

The supervisory committee shall have the power to call upon other peacekeeping agencies for assistance in maintaining such peace and protection.

5. Protection of Individuals

The parties acknowledge that the respective positions on sovereignty may have contributed to the present conflict to occur with respect to the matter of the barricades.

The Confederacy declares that in the matter of the barricades any person charged with a criminal offence will raise by way of a preliminary motion the question of criminal jurisdiction before the case proceeds on the merit and will file this agreement.

Canada and Quebec declare for their part that nothing in this agreement shall be deemed to be an admission by them of such position.

The parties agree that if a person is arrested for a charge relating to the barricades, the person shall have immediate access to a lawyer through a twenty-four (24) hours hot-line established for that purpose. The parties further agree that any person so arrested will not be interrogated until the person's attorney is contacted. The parties agree to enforce this intention by creating a body composed of attorneys jointly choose by the parties to oversee the implementation and enforce its operation.

6. WEAPONS

The Confederacy and the Mohawks of Kanesatake and Kahnawake shall destroy the weapons now in Mohawk hands, within 48 hours of the removal of the last barricade at Kahnawake and Kanesatake, in a manner that is verifiable by the other parties.

7. Relief

The people of Kahnawake and Kanesatake shall be eligible for government relief programs on the same basis as other people.

8. Reconciliation

The experiences of the past two months have been damaging to the peace of several communities. To restore peace and good relations, the parties commit themselves to repair the damage that has been done to the relationship, as well as possible.

The parties to this agreement shall take steps to provide counselling to ease the minds of those who have undergone the trauma of the past two months.

The Confederacy's ways provide that a ceremony should be used to clear the minds of those who have suffered grief, anger or some other clouding of the mind. A ceremony shall be performed for the communities of Kanesatake and Kahnawake, and also for their neighbours, with the participation of representatives of Canada and Quebec if they so wish.

9. Economic Non-Dependence

The parties acknowledge that the lack of a viable and non-dependent economy in the communities of Kahnawake and Kanesatake has contributed to the problems that have existed.

The parties hereby commit themselves to the establishment of viable economic growth for the communities of Kahnawake and Kanesatake.

10. Intergovernmental Relations

The long and friendly relations and alliances between the Confederacy and the Mohawks and the Crown, by treaty or otherwise, are hereby recognized.

It is understood that this recognition shall not be interpreted as affecting the title or tenure of any land.

Canada and Quebec commit themselves to the restoration of appropriate relations with the Confederacy and the Mohawks, including the establishment of mutually approved clear methods of peaceful resolution of disputes.

11. Compliance

The parties shall appoint a compliance committee, to consist of one appointee of each party, which shall prepare reports to the parties on the progress made in the implementation of this agreement. Such report shall be presented to the parties three months after the agreement is signed, nine months after that date, and fifteen months after that date. The compliance committee shall recommend steps to be taken to ensure full compliance with the spirit and intent of this agreement.

12. Internal Government of Kanesatake

The parties hereto recognize the inherent right of the Mohawks of Kanesatake to determine their internal governance and to choose their representatives for all purposes.

13. Coming into effect

This agreement shall come into effect upon its signing by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of Canada, the Minister of Native Affairs of Quebec, one Royaner of the Confederacy, and the undersigned representatives of the Mohawks of Kahnawake and Kanesatake.

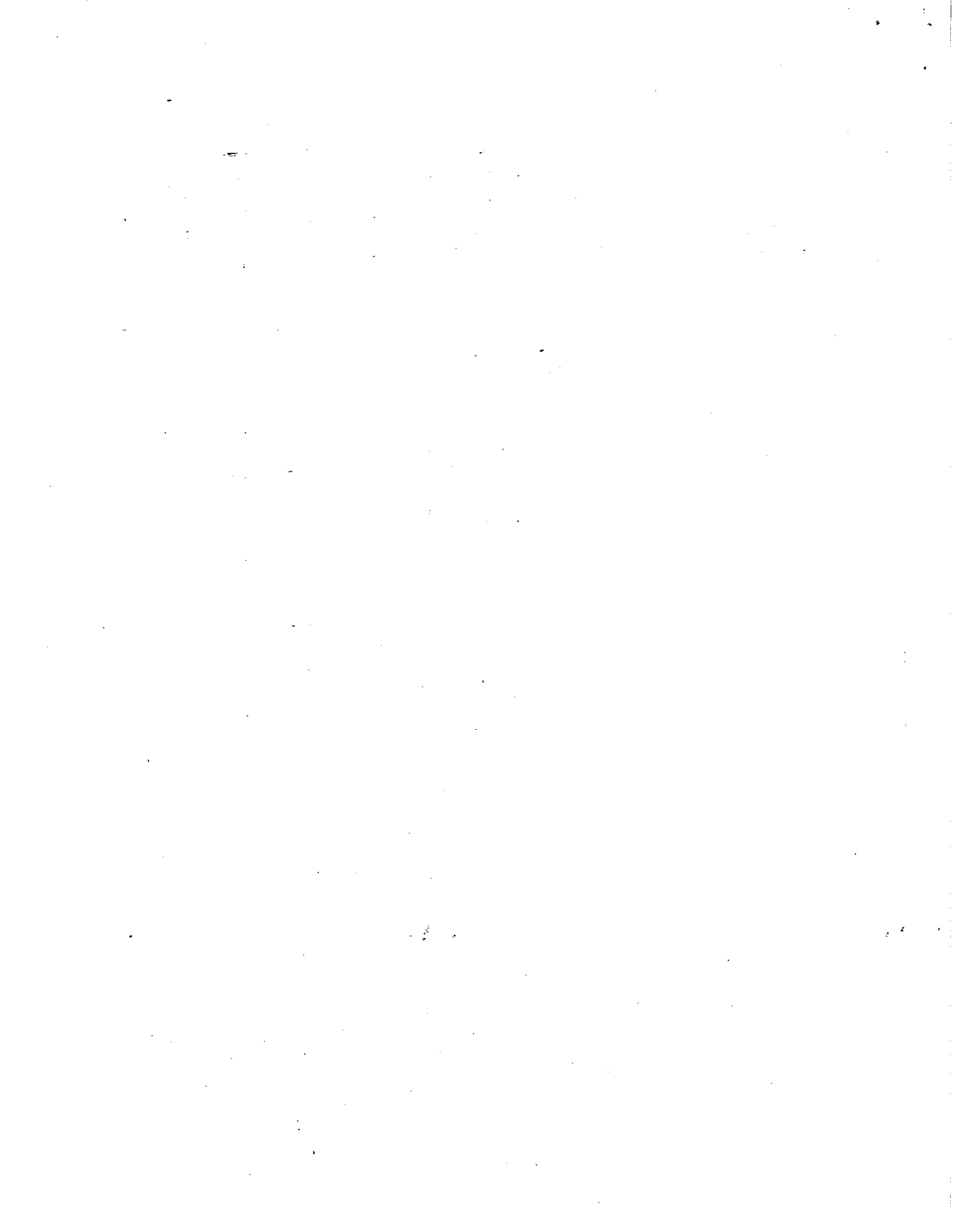
14. Failure of Implementation

If the barricades are not removed in accordance with this agreement, this agreement shall be void.

15. Neutrality of this Agreement as to Sovereignty

The Confederacy and the Mohawk Nation maintain their position on their sovereignty. Nothing in this agreement shall be deemed to be an admission of such position on sovereignty by Canada and Quebec nor shall their agreement be deemed to constitute an abandonment of the position of the Confederacy and the Mohawk Nation.

1990-08-29



Subject to terms and conditions arrived at throughout discussions, negotiations between The Mohawk Nation, Canada and Quebec, since July 11, 1990 (ie. 3 preconditions signed August 12, 1990 and the disengagement agreement approved August 29, 1990). Canada, Quebec and the Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation hereby agree to the following:

1. That relations will be established between the parties consistent with the concepts, principles and spirit of the Two Row Wampum and other treaties.

2. LAND:

- a) Immediate transfer of the 67 acres and the Golf Course in dispute to the Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation in Kan-esatake.
- b) Process commitment to resolve other outstanding land issues (ie. Blue Mountain, The Commons, The Brothers, Parc Paul Sauve, the Marina, Lands for Sale by non-natives, etc.) within a one year time period initiated upon signing of this agreement.
- c) Process commitment to resolve comprehensive land issues of the Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation at Kan-esatake.
- d) A definition of Kanienkahake territory historically to be developed in a mutually agreed process between the Mohawk Nation and Canada.
- e) Moratorium on development of land (specified on a., b.)

3. POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP:

A commitment to develop a Framework for negotiations regarding the political relationship between Canada and Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation and Canada.

4. OTHER MATTERS:

- a) commitment to negotiate the social, economic and cultural relationship between Canada and the Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation either within the Land Restitution Process, the Political Relationship Process, or in a process developed specifically for these matters.
- b) an independent, impartial inquiry regarding the nature and circumstances relating to the confrontational incident at Kan-esatake on July 11, 1990.

5. TERMS FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP:

To address the immediate concern of public safety and to re-establish peace among our peoples and our nations the Kanien-kehaka propose that they and Canada and Quebec agree to:

- a) dismantling of barricades by all parties
- b) withdrawal of armed forces by all parties
- c) establishment of protocol for normalization of traffic access
- d) jurisdictional defence
- e) weapons
- f) non-aggression
- g) appeal mechanism

6. RATIFICATION COMMITMENT:

- a) Canada and Quebec are committed to present this signed agreement respectively to the Federal Parliament and the Quebec National Assembly for ratification.
- b) The Haudenosaunee Mohawk Nation will provide for ratification under procedures prescribed in the Great Law of Peace (Kaienerakowa).

SIGNATURES:

Mohawk Nation

Canada

Quebec

DATED:

ATTACHMENTS: reference material as required

Mr. John Ciaccia
Minister for International Affairs
Quebec, Qc

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September 5, 1990

The Government of Quebec has shown us, as the authorized representatives of the Iroquois Confederacy, a document it has suggested as the draft of an agreement.

While the structure of the document resembles one we were discussing a week ago, its contents do not. There is little in this document that we can accept as the basis for reasonable negotiations.

The need for a new approach to relationships between Canada, Quebec and our people has not been addressed. The issues of fundamental fairness and a recognition of basic rights are absent or inadequately dealt with. The document as proposed offers no positive changes: it is as if Quebec has learned nothing from the experience of the last two months.

Neither Canada nor Quebec have responded to our request for a resumption of negotiations.

Therefore, we await a positive and creative initiative from both governments whose presence and genuine participation we would welcome. We regret that neither Canada nor Quebec seem at this time disposed to offer one. We remain available to meet with both governments, at an appropriate time and location.

We are sorry that our efforts to seek peace have been delayed and that the possibility of a "military" solution, which would be no solution at all, appears likely. This would be a tragedy for all our nations.

Harvey Longbeut

OREN WONS

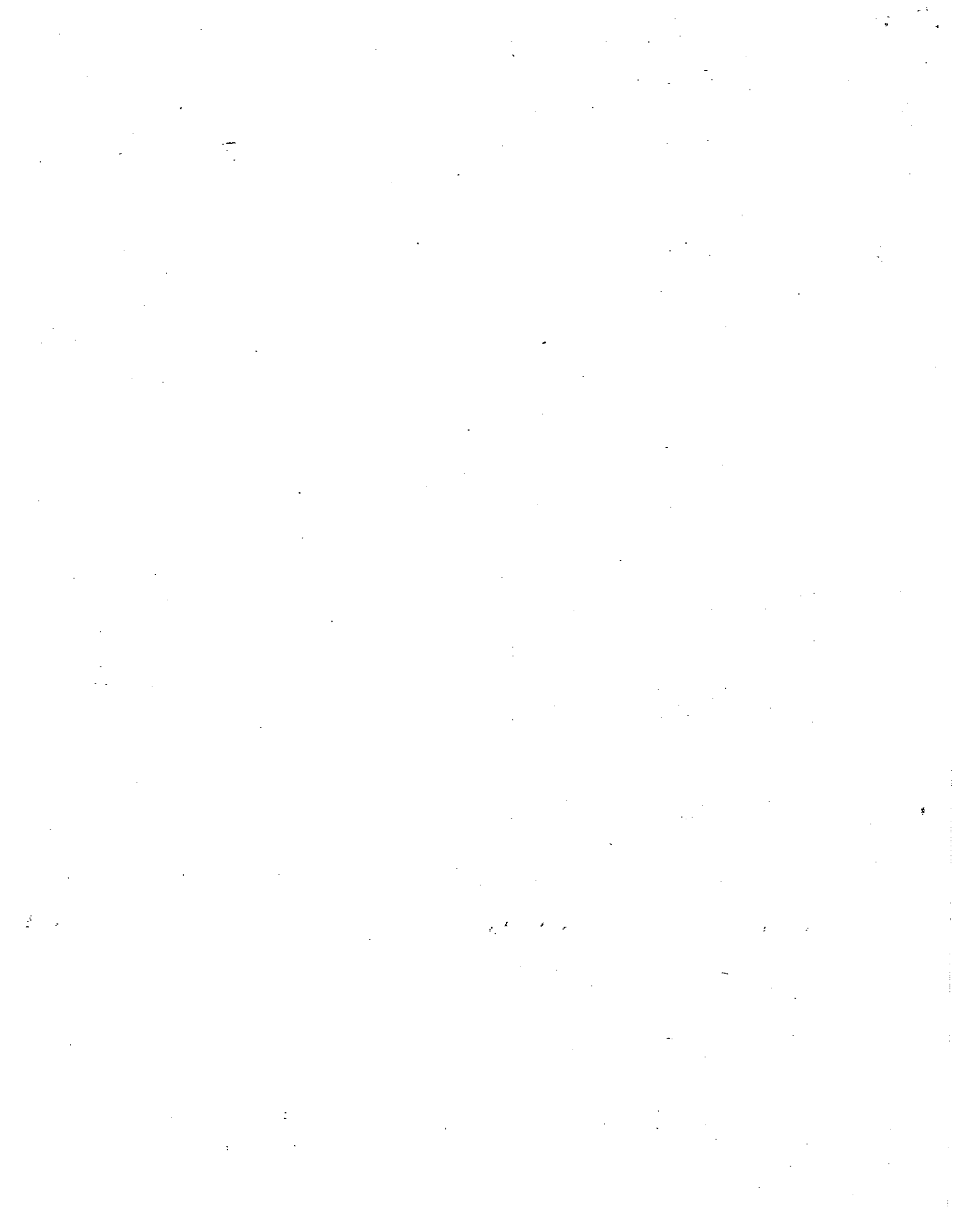
Bernard Parker

Daskakeh Cayuga Nation

John

JOAGQUETO ONONDAGA NATION

Genogedehwe Seneca Nation



NEWS RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

AKWESASNE MOHAWKS SUPPORT PEOPLE OF KANESATAKE

(AKWESASNE. SEPT. 6, 1990) THE MOHAWKS OF AKWESASNE CLEARLY SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF KANESATAKE AND KAHNAWAKE DURING THESE MOST DIFFICULT TIMES.

MANY PEOPLE OF AKWESASNE ARE CONCERNED THAT REPORTS IN THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON SEPT. 6, 1990, MAY HAVE LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT THE PEOPLE OF AKWESASNE DO NOT FEEL FOR THE MOHAWKS OF KANESATAKE.

"THE MOHAWK COUNCIL OF AKWESASNE SUPPORTS THE PEOPLE OF KANESATAKE IN THEIR ASSERTION OF LAND RIGHTS AND WE ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE INNOCENT PEOPLE WHO REMAIN IN THE COMMUNITY SURROUNDED BY THE ARMY AND THE SQ." SAID GRAND CHIEF MIKE MITCHELL. "LIKEWISE, WE ARE CONCERNED FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE PAST TWO MONTH'S EVENTS ON THE PEOPLE OF KAHNAWAKE."

"WE ARE APPLYING PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED TO LISTEN TO BOTH MOHAWK COMMUNITIES AND QUIT MISTREATING THE INNOCENT PEOPLE," ADDED THE GRAND CHIEF. THE PEOPLE OF AKWESASNE ARE CURRENTLY PROVIDING SHELTER TO MANY FAMILIES WHO HAVE EVACUATED KANESATAKE AND KAHNAWAKE AND WE CONTINUE TO PROVIDE FOOD AND OTHER ESSENTIALS AS NEEDS DICTATE."

THE MOHAWK COUNCIL ALSO ADDED TO THE COMMENTS REPORTED IN THE GAZETTE ARTICLE REGARDING THIS WEEK'S VISIT OF AFN NATIONAL CHIEF GEORGE ERASMUS TO AKWESASNE AT WHICH HE SPOKE TO A COMMUNITY MEETING. "IT IS MORE PRECISE TO SAY THAT GEORGE ERASMUS ASKED PEOPLE TO CONSIDER VOICING THEIR OPINIONS CONCERNING NATIVE RIGHTS AND SELF-DETERMINATION RATHER THAN SUPPORT THE WARRIORS BEHIND THE BARRICADES," SAID THE GRAND CHIEF.

"I CAN UNDERSTAND THE PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE INTERPRETED MR. ERASMUS IN THE WAY THEY DID BECAUSE THE VIOLENCE OF THE RECENT PAST IN AKWESASNE HAS NOT REALLY GONE AWAY," ADDED THE GRAND CHIEF. "ELDERS AND FAMILIES STILL LIVE IN FEAR BECAUSE THERE ARE STILL GUN SHOTS GOING OFF ALMOST EVERY NIGHT IN AKWESASNE," HE ADDED.

MANY PEOPLE ATTENDING THE MEETING SAID THEY WOULD SUPPORT THE CALL FOR PRESSURE ON THE IMPORTANT, LARGE ISSUES BUT THAT THEY COULD NOT HOLD PROTEST MARCHES BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL THAT SUCH PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS COULD EASILY TURN VIOLENT IN AKWESASNE.

NATIONAL CHIEF ERASMUS REASSURED THE COMMUNITY THAT ARWESASNE HAS DONE MORE THAN ITS SHARE IN THE PAST TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL CAUSES. THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN TURN REASSURED MR. ERASMUS THAT THEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE INVOLVED IN THOSE ISSUES IN THE FUTURE.

"THE VERY NATURE OF OUR EXISTENCE IN ARWESASNE OBLIGES US TO CONSTANTLY FIGHT FOR OUR RIGHTS. THE BORDERS WHICH DIVIDE US, SELF-GOVERNMENT, LAND CLAIMS, SELF-DETERMINATION, ETC. HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FOREMOST IN OUR MINDS.

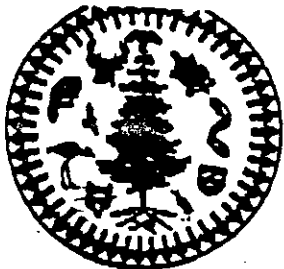
"THE MCA HAS JUST INITIATED A PROCESS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION TO ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE INTERNAL DIFFERENCES. UNTIL IT HAS HAD TIME TO TAKE EFFECT, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO STAGE PEACEFUL PROTESTS." SAID THE GRAND CHIEF. "LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE YET TO ALLEVIATE THE DEEP ROOTED HATRED THAT EXISTS. THE FIRST STEP IS FOR THE TWO SIDES TO AGREE THAT WE HAVE A PROBLEM AND THAT WE WANT TO START TO RESOLVE OUR DIFFERENCES. WE HAVE YET TO RECEIVE ANY INDICATION THAT THE WARRIORS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS ARE READY TO DO THAT."

"IN RECENT MONTHS THE COMMUNITY HAS GONE THROUGH A VERY TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE AND WE ARE JUST NOW PICKING UP THE PIECES OF OUR LIVES. IT IS NICE TO SEE FAMILIES OUT AND ABOUT AGAIN AND TO SEE THE CHILDREN GOING BACK TO SCHOOL. COUNSELLING IS BEING PROVIDED FOR THE PEOPLE WHO WANT IT."

"WE ARE SLOWLY RECOVERING. THERE ARE OUTSIDE POLICE HERE TO INSURE SAFETY AND SECURITY. IT IS NOT OUR WISH TO SEE THEM HERE ANY LONGER THAN NECESSARY. AS SOON AS OUR PEOPLE CAN RESTORE PEACE AND HARMONY FOR OUR FAMILIES, WE THEN CAN GO BACK TO A NORMAL LIFESTYLE."

"VIOLENCE WAS AT SUCH A LEVEL HERE, THAT IT RESULTED IN DEATH, INJURY AND THE LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. MANY PEOPLE WANT TO GET ON WITH THEIR LIVES AND THEY HOPE THAT THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO DO SO."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT DAN GASPE (613) 575-2348



HAUDENOSAUNEE

MOHAWK · ONEIDA · ONONDAGA · CAYUGA · SENECA · TUSCARORA

Mohawk Nation Kahnawake Branch Kanien'kehaka A'oskewahara
via Box 645, Kahnawake, Qc., Canada J0L 1B0

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September 8, 1990

Hon. Elijah Harper
c/o Assembly of First Nations
via fax: (613) 238-5780

She:Kon,

We understand that you have a 12:30 meeting today with Minister of Indian Affairs Siddon. We are hereby authorizing you to be our representative in carrying the attached Haudenosaunee peace proposal to Mr. Siddon. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Nia:weh.

Mohawk Nation
Six Nations Confederacy

HAUDENOSAUNEE PLAN FOR PEACE AT KANEHSATAKE

The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois Confederacy) believe that the crisis at Kanehsatake has gone on for too long. For reasons that we fail to understand the governments of Canada and Quebec have failed to enter into meaningful discussion that would produce a collaborative end to this situation.

The people currently surrounded at the Treatment Centre are our citizens, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Haudenosaunee. They are on land that is part of the territory of the Haudenosaunee.

The inhuman treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Canadian army mirrors the inhuman treatment Jewish people received in the Warsaw ghetto.

Premier Bourassa has attempted to declare our citizens "criminals" based on half truths and unsubstantiated allegations. A recent list that was produced alleging the presence of a number of individuals is false. Nearly all of the persons named on the list are currently residing at their homes miles away from Kanehsatake.

This attempt to criminalize political behaviour is an all too familiar pattern of repression. Quebec has experienced this same form of propaganda at the hands of Premier Bourassa once before. It would appear that the leadership capabilities of the Quebec government have not improved over time.

As a government that is desirous of peace and committed to the sanctity of human life the Haudenosaunee cannot stand by and witness the terrorizing of our citizens. We have attempted to verbally communicate the essence of a plan for peace to the military and political authorities, to only have our ideas rebuffed.

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Therefore, we have decided to make our plan public in the hopes that the Canadian citizens will see the justice and honour that is preserved for both sides to this conflict.

We propose that our government and peacekeeping authorities will take authority over the current militarized area for the purposes of:

1. Cessation of hostilities between forces of the Canadian army and our citizens.
2. Bringing an end to the armed conflict.
3. Taking into custody, those persons who are alleged to have committed certain acts deemed by the Canadian and Quebec governments to be "crimes".
4. Those persons against whom such allegations have been made will be transported to a mutually agreed upon security area to await Haudenosaunee investigation into all such allegations, and determination of the facts in each case.
5. All implements of war found within the area will be taken into control by the Haudenosaunee and removed to a mutually agreed upon site for final disposition.
6. The Haudenosaunee will cooperate with competent investigations into all matters related to the current crisis as permitted by our laws, and the treaties and agreements between our two governments.
7. Should competent investigation conclude that there are issues requiring adjudication, then such matters be tried before the judicial authorities of the Haudenosaunee.

This plan would accomplish all of the objectives that has been stated by the Canadian and Quebec governments as necessary elements to the peaceful conclusion of the crisis - A. Disarmament, B. Custody and Investigation, and C. Prosecution

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Throughout Canada we have heard the calls of many people of vision that recognize the need for the development of new patterns of relations between First Nations and Canada. We believe this plan can establish a model for this new relationship.

This is a time for vision and concrete commitments to relations that affirm the dignity of life; respect fundamental freedoms; and resolve to remove all forms of oppression.

The creative and peaceful resolution of this crisis is of the utmost importance. We sense a deterioration in the discipline of the Canadian soldiers as they become more vicious in their attacks on our people.

We call upon all Canadian citizens and First Nation citizens to let the governments of Canada and Quebec clearly know of your displeasure and frustration with their lack of vision and leadership.

September 8, 1990

PROPOSAL FOR DISENGAGEMENT

The Confederacy's (Haudenosaunee) position is to be responsible for our own people before there is loss of life. The incident of September 8, 1990 when one of the men was brutally attacked by four special forces personnel has only heightened the situation with possible retaliations all over the country. Our proposal is to take control of the situation before there is loss of life. All the men, women and children would come under the protection of the Confederacy. The weapons would be surrendered to the Confederacy.

We propose that our Government and Peacekeeping authorities will take authority over the current militarized area for the purposes of:

1. Cessation of hostilities between forces of the Canadian Army and our citizens.

2. Bringing an end to the armed conflict by removal of Surata du Quebec from the Kanehsatake territory to be replaced by a Native Nations Peacekeeping Policing Force.
3. Taking into custody, those persons who are alleged to have committed certain acts deemed by the Canadian and Quebec Governments to be "crimes".
4. Those persons against whom such allegations have been made will be transported to a mutually agreed upon security area to await Haudenosaunee investigation into all such allegations, and determination of the facts in each case.

Proposal for Disengagement

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5. All implements of war found within the area will be taken into control by the Haudenosaunee and removed to a mutually agreed upon site for final disposition.
6. The Haudenosaunee will cooperate with competent investigations into all matters related to the current crisis as permitted by our laws, and the treaties and agreements between our two governments.
7. Should competent investigation conclude that there are issues requiring adjudication, then such matters will be tried before the judicial authorities of the Haudenosaunee.

This plan would accomplish all of the objectives that has been stated by the Canadian and Quebec Governments as necessary elements to the peaceful conclusion of the crisis -

- A) Disarmament
- B) Custody and Investigation
- C) Prosecution

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