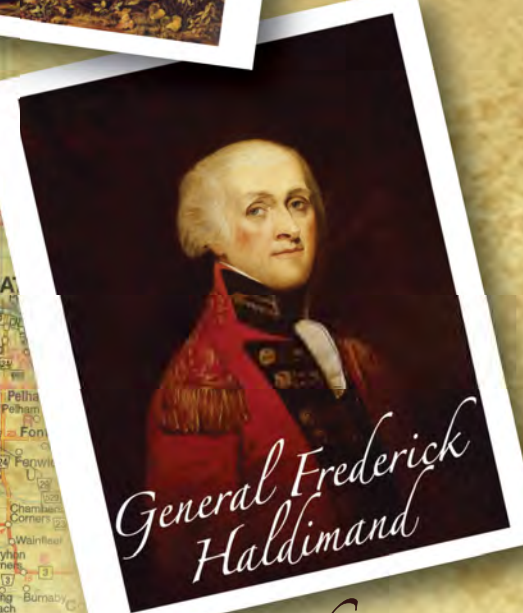


Six Miles Deep

Land Rights of the Six Nations
of the Grand River



"them and their posterity are to enjoy forever"

A Journey Begins

*T*he history of the Iroquois may be better known in the United States than in Canada. American historians and researchers have long recognized the profound influence of Iroquoian societies and their forms of government upon the thinking of those who would later become the Founding Fathers of the American Constitution.

Yet, the Iroquois have also had a profound influence upon the history and fortunes of British North America, and Canada. Even today, their influence may be felt in the formation of Canadian federal and provincial Indian policies and through the expression of self-determination by national and provincial Native organizations.

However, past neglect of the Iroquois by historians in Canada means that even many of our own people may not know their own rich history today. Many textbooks only mention the Iroquois briefly, and then as bit players in the larger battle over the domination of North America between the French and British.

As a result, many Iroquois learn about themselves in one-minute spots in history shown on television or in the few (but increasing) number of Native Studies programs that exist in college or university.

So it is no wonder that people who live up and down the Grand River may have only a vague notion that Six Nations is practically next door to them in southern Ontario even though their ancestors may have benefited from the protection and generosity of the Six Nations in the past.

This booklet is an extension of a hand in friendship to our neighbours, as our ancestors have done in the past. It is a first step to inform people along the length of the Grand River watershed about the Six Nations, a chance to learn about our history, our community, our peoples and cultures. For we all share many common interests and concerns, from Port Maitland, at the mouth of the Grand River, to the headwaters of this magnificent waterway.

Every journey begins with a first step.

Chief William K. Montour.



History of the Six Nations

Historically, the homeland of the Iroquois was in modern-day New York State, between the Hudson River Valley to the east and the Great Lakes to the west. Through military conquest, trade and diplomacy, the Iroquois extended control or influence over vast portions of northeastern North America; from the Atlantic seaboard in the east to the Mississippi Valley in the west, from the southern tip of James Bay, south along the St. Lawrence River Valley through eastern and southern Ontario into Michigan and south to the Carolinas. While the majority of the Iroquoian population remained in their traditional homelands, they established vast networks of military and trade alliances with other nations across these territories.

Although feared militarily, the Iroquois were also admired for their political stability and sophisticated form of governance, called the League of Peace, or Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee). The Iroquois were five independent nation states (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca) bound by a central constitution and common set of laws. It was a democracy with a system of checks and balances to protect state autonomy and individual rights; a participatory democracy with universal suffrage, long before such hallmarks of modern democracy became fashionable among European-based societies. In 1722, the Tuscarora joined the Iroquois Confederacy to form the Six Nations.

Founding Fathers of the United States of America, such as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, openly admired the Great Law of Peace (the constitution) of the Iroquois and may have modeled the U.S. Constitution upon it.

Fortunes changed, however, with the establishment of French and English colonies in North America and a hundred years of war for European supremacy, between the

French and their allies to the north, and the Iroquois and their British allies to the south. The Six Nations pulled back into their traditional homelands during the so-called French-Indian Wars before the British victory on the Plains of Abraham, and lost much of their military and trade dominance as a result.

Disaster struck the Six Nations when, during the American War of Independence that split the Iroquois, Americans invaded the Iroquois homelands in 1779. Many Iroquois allied to the British moved north into Upper Canada.

Iroquois communities in Ontario exist at Wahta Mohawk Territory (near Bracebridge), Akwesasne Mohawk Territory (near Cornwall), Oneida Na-

tion of the Thames (London) and at Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory (on the Bay of Quinte near Kingston). The largest group of Iroquois is situated at Six Nations of the Grand River Territory, near Brantford, Ontario.

The instructions he gave to Gen. Sullivan . . . were very particular, and much more severe than was usual. Sullivan, with a considerable force, penetrated into the country of the Indians in three directions, laid waste their crops, and burnt their towns. . . The late residence of the savages was rendered so far uninhabitable, that they were reduced to the necessity of seeking an asylum in the more remote western country.

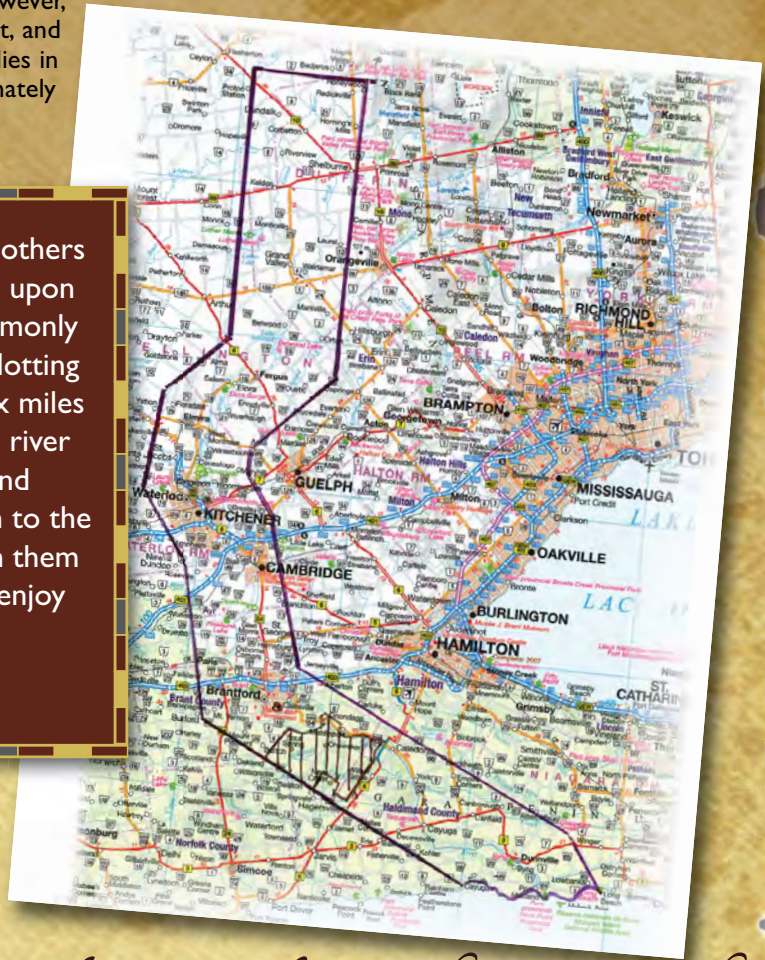
[From the Life of George Washington, written by David Ramsay, a contemporary of Washington. Both this and the following quote from Washington himself are from the Archiving Early America site.]

1784 – The Haldimand Proclamation

Following the American (Revolutionary) War of Independence, Great Britain and the newly formed United States established boundaries and negotiated a series of treaties that included the transfer of Six Nations lands from American control. The Six Nations, excluded from these negotiations, sought to have entitlement to their traditional homeland territories recognized. However, partly in compensation for lands they had lost, and partly for the role they had played as British allies in the war, a proclamation designated approximately 950,000 acres in present-day southern Ontario to the:

..Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians... upon the Banks of the River commonly called ... Grand River ... allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river which them and their posterity are to enjoy forever..

The Haldimand Proclamation is named for Frederick Haldimand, "Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories," the person who issued the decree on behalf of the British Crown. The proclamation was signed on October 25, 1784, at Fort St. Louis in Quebec.



To this day, the phrase "six miles on either side of the Grand River" reverberates within every person who lives at, or is a member of, Six Nations of the Grand River Territory.

Relationship of Trust

Under the terms of the Royal Proclamation and existing treaties of the time, the land was to be held “in trust” by the Crown for the sole use and benefit of the Six Nations. This land could not be bought, sold or transferred without the knowledge and consent of Six Nations and the Crown.

In many cases, the Crown failed to uphold its trust responsibilities and participated in many actions that resulted in the dispossession of most of the Six Nations territory. Ten years after the 1784 Haldimand Proclamation, Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, reaffirmed the original grant six miles deep from each side of the river to the Six Nations but removed approximately 275,000 acres — more than one-quarter of the original proclamation.

As settlers moved into Six Nations territory, the land became unsuitable for hunting. Six Nations were forced to find alternate means of support and, at the urging of the Crown, surrendered lands to the Crown to raise funds for the perpetual care and maintenance of Six Nations. Soon, the Crown had “expropriated” approximately 600,000 acres in questionable transfers. The Crown appointed its officials known as “Indian Agents” which gave Six Nations’ land to friends and families, or sold land in order to pay their own salaries. Forty years after the Haldimand Proclamation was confirmed, Six Nations were dispossessed of nearly 90 per cent of their original grant, often without their knowledge, consent, or to their benefit.

Funds raised by leases and/or sales of Six Nations’ lands were to be deposited into a “Six Nations Trust Fund.” Some of this fund was invested or “loaned” to towns and municipalities to build roads, bridges or buildings, sometimes with no record of repayment.

The remainder of the “Six Nations Trust Fund” was rolled into the Federal Government’s Consolidated Revenue Fund after Confederation (1867).

Since 1784, the Crown transferred more than approximately 900,000 acres of lands from Six Nations and a proper return on the investment should have resulted in a substantially larger sum of money in the trust account administered by the Crown. The Six Nations Trust Fund, however, has been substantially depleted, leading researchers to conclude that mismanagement occurred. Throughout Six Nations’ history, the Crown had a responsibility to manage and protect Six Nations’ interests. The Crown should

Approximately 46,500 acres
remains Six Nations land
(less than 5 per cent of the
original grant) as
“Reserve Number 40 & 40B”

Indian & Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)

honour its own proclamations, royal instructions and legislations. In many instances, the Crown failed to uphold its own legal requirements for the alienation of Indian lands; such as, descriptive plans to be signed, obtaining consent and collecting proper payments on lands. Orders-in-Council sanctioned by the Crown formally accepting surrenders were executed. Six Nations were to publicly agree to a purported surrender. But, very often this did not take place.



King George III coin

Six Nations Today: *The Six Nations Confederacy (Haudenosaunee)*

As a matrilineal society, the Haudenosaunee are guided by the leadership of Clan Mothers, elders who serve to represent their extended families known as clans. This honour was bestowed among women by the Peacemaker, whose message of Peace was first accepted by Jikonsaseh (Tsiknosaseh in Mohawk), a Seneca woman. Her title, as the mother of nations, gave women, in particular Clan Mothers, the authority to appoint or remove a Chief within a clan and to protect the names of titles and children.

The Haudenosaunee, or people of the long house (also known as the Iroquois) are a Confederacy of Six Nations joined together to form a peaceful alliance known as the "Kaianerakowa" or Great Law of Peace. The members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy include the Seneca, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk nations.

The Haudenosaunee being; the Chiefs, Clan Mothers and Faith Keepers are entrusted to provide for the well-being of the people and to sit with other Haudenosaunee on issues of national and international importance. It was the only leadership at Six Nations until 1924.

At that time, the Canadian Government ordered the removal of the Haudenosaunee and installed the elected

It would be a strange thing if six nations of ignorant savages should be capable of forming such a scheme for such an union, and be able to execute it in such a manner as that it has subsisted ages appears indissoluble; and yet that a like union should be impracticable for ten or a dozen English colonies, to whom it is more necessary and must be more advantageous, and who cannot be supposed to want an equal understanding of their interests.

[Benjamin Franklin, Quoted in Van Doren, page 209]

At its maximum in 1680, their empire extended west from the north shore of Chesapeake Bay through Kentucky to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; then north following the Illinois River to the south end of Lake Michigan; east across all of lower Michigan, southern Ontario and adjacent parts of southwestern Quebec; and finally south through northern New England west of the Connecticut River through the Hudson and upper Delaware Valleys across Pennsylvania back to the Chesapeake.

[Lee Sultzman, "Iroquois History," in Indian Histories. See also: Paul Redmond Drew, "Sir William Johnson - Indian Superintendent." The Early American Review, Fall 1996.]

council system according to the Indian Act. This change was done at the request of some members of Six Nations. This action resulted in a schism in the community that exists to some extent to this day.

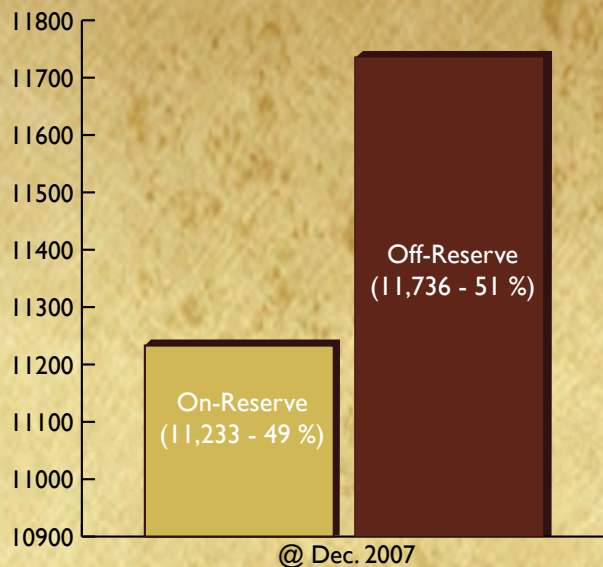
It is only recently, during the past 20 years or so, that the Elected Council and the Haudenosaunee have sought to set aside differences of the past and seek to establish a more cooperative relationship. This is viewed by all as a positive step as the community moves forward.

The Six Nations Elected Council

The Six Nations Elected Council has a chief councillor, elected by the voting membership, and 12 councillors, two elected by each of the six electoral districts. They serve three-year terms of office between general elections, conducted under an election code. The duty of council is to consider and enact policy within the territory through council resolutions.

A Senior Administrative Officer (SAO) oversees and manages the day-to-day workings of the Six Nations Administration. This structure allows the separation between the political council (policy) and the administrative departments (programs).

Largest Populated First Nation



Six Nations Council Departments:

Economic Development
Finance Department
Fire Department and Fire Halls
Housing Department
Human Resources Department
Information Technology
Lands and Membership Department
Lands and Resources Department
Parks and Recreation Department
Six Nations Public Works
Six Nations Health
Social Services Department
Welfare Department

Six Nations Council has a number of sub-departments.

Six Nations has the largest First Nation bureaucracy in Canada with approximately 13 departments, managed by 25 directors and senior managers, and nearly 700 employees.

Six Nations is large in population with 90 per cent of its residents living along rural concession roads. Ohswegen is the main village, located near the centre of Six Nations of the Grand River Territory.

For further information, please visit our website at www.sixnations.ca.

Outstanding Interests

Most grievances by Six Nations date prior to March 29, 1867 confederation. Six Nations often took its grievances to the Crown before and after confederation but these were usually ignored. Under the terms of the Indian Act, between 1927 and 1951, First Nations were not able to hire lawyers to bring land claims against the Crown without the Government's permission. Those provisions of the Indian Act were repealed and the Government removed these legal restrictions and First Nations were then able to pursue legal grievances against the Government.

The Federal Government did not consider First Nations claims until a Supreme Court of Canada decision, in *Calder*, recognized First Nations' legal arguments to pursue comprehensive claims (lands unceded or unsurrendered by treaty).

In July 1974, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) created an Office of Native Claims to review claims. It took another eight years before the Federal Government adopted a Specific Claims Policy in 1982 (compensation for lands unlawfully removed from First Nations) in order to address the illegal acts and injustices attributable to the Crown in right of Canada and its agents, based upon certain conditions:

1. The non-fulfillment of a treaty or agreement between Indians and the Crown;
2. A breach of an obligation arising out of the Indian Act or other statutes pertaining to Indians and the regulations thereunder;

3. A breach of an obligation arising out of government administration of Indian funds or other assets;
4. An illegal disposition of Indian land;
5. Failure to provide compensation for reserve lands taken or damaged by the federal government or any of its agencies under authority;
6. Fraud in connection with the acquisition or disposition of Indian reserve land by employees or agents of the federal government, in cases where fraud can be clearly demonstrated.

The Specific Claims Policy was amended in 1991 to include:

1. Pre-Confederation claims;
2. Increase the Minister's authority to settle specific claims and "fast track" claims less than \$500,000;
3. Increase Ministerial authority to approve settlements up to \$7 million without Treasury Board approval.

However, more than 700 specific claims have been submitted to the Office of Native Claims (Specific Claims Branch) for review and only a small number have been settled through negotiation or resolved by courts. The present system is backlogged and it is apparent that the current process is unable to cope with the task of resolving all specific claims within a time reasonable to First Nations.

The following is a list of the 29 land claims filed against the Crown seeking resolution. One claim has been resolved (CNR Settlement).

	Interest in claim	Filed	Status
1	Canadian National Railway, Right-of-Way, Oneida Township, (CNR Settlement)	Nov 4, 1980	RESOLVED December 24, 1985 259.171 Acres Added to Six Nations Reserve
2	Innisfil Township, 900 acres (outside of tract)	Jan 21, 1982	Claim Validated for Negotiations, May 31, 1993
3	East Hawkesbury Township, 4,000 acres (outside of tract)	Oct 18, 1984	Claim Validated for Negotiations, May 31, 1993
4	Block #5, Moulton Township, 30,800 acres	Oct 18, 1984	Claim Validated for Negotiations, Nov 19, 1993
5	Hamilton-Port Dover Plank Road, Seneca & Oneida Townships	June 18, 1987	Received by Specific Clams Branch (SCB), June 23, 1987
6	Welland Canal Flooding (Feeder Dam) 2,415.60 acres	Jan 21, 1988	Claim Validated for Negotiations, January 21, 1994 Accepted for Negotiations, May 13, 1994

Outstanding Interests

	Interest in claim (continued)	Filed	Status
7	Block #6, Canborough Township, 19,000 acres Fed. Gov't. responsibility (Feb. 1989)	Sept 20, 1988	Received by SCB, September 28, 1988
8	Johnson Settlement, Brantford Township, 7,000 acres Fed. Gov't responsibility (Feb. 1989)	Jan 19, 1989	Received by SCB, January 19, 1989
9	Burtch Tract, Brantford Township, 5,223 acres	April 20, 1989	Received by SCB, May 3, 1989
10	Ordinance Reserve, Lots 25 & 26, Con. 4, Port Maitland, Dunn Township	July 21, 1989	Received by SCB, July 21, 1989
11	1841 Purported General Surrender	Sept 28, 1989	Received by SCB, October 4, 1989
12	Eagle's Nest Tract, Brantford Township, 1,800 acres	Sept 28, 1989	Received by SCB, October 4, 1989
13	Onondaga Township, Lots 10-14, Con. II, Lots 6-15, Con. III, 2,000 acres	Mar 15, 1990	Received by SCB, May 10, 1991
14	Martin Tract, Onondaga Township, 1,500 acres	Apr 19, 1990	Received by SCB, April 25, 1990
15	Oxbow Bend, Brantford Township, 1,200 acres	July 19, 1990	Received by SCB, July 25, 1990
16	Oneida Township	Sept 20, 1990	Received by SCB, September 27, 1990
17	Canadian National Railway, Right-of-Way, River Range, Onondaga Township	April 18, 1991	Received by SCB, May 10, 1991
18	Cayuga Township, South Side of the Grand River	June 20, 1991	Received by SCB, July 10, 1991
19	Grand River Navigation Company (Land Grants) 368 7/10 acres	April 16, 1992	Received by SCB, May 7, 1993
20	Bed of the Grand River and Islands thereon	July 16, 1992	Received by SCB, July 27, 1992
21	Tow Path Lands	Oct 19, 1992	Received by SCB, October 22, 1992
22	Exploration of Oil & Natural Gas underlying the Six Nations Reserve	Jan 21, 1993	Received by SCB, January 28, 1993
23	Source of the Grand River	April 2, 1993	Received by SCB, April 19, 1993
24	Six Nations Investments in Custody of Coutts and Company	Aug 19, 1993	Received by SCB, August 23, 1993
25	Misappropriation of Six Nations Funds by Samuel P. Jarvis	April 21, 1994	Received by SCB, May 3, 1994
26	The Right to Hunt and Fish	Oct 24, 1994	
27	Compensation for Lands Included in Letters Patent No.708 dated Nov. 5, 1851, Brantford Town Plot	Dec 19, 1994	Received by SCB, December 21, 1994
28	Compensation for Lands Patented to Nathan Gage dated Feb 25, 1840, Brantford Town Plot	Feb 27, 1995	Six Nations formally submitted two additional claims in 1995. Canada refused to accept these two additional claims for review under their Specific Claims Policy.
29	Compensation for Lands Included in Letters Patent No.910 dated July 12, 1852, Brantford Town Plot	May 18, 1995	Six Nations formally submitted two additional claims in 1995. Canada refused to accept these two additional claims for review under their Specific Claims Policy.

In January 31, 1995 Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) closed all of the claims filed by Six Nations, including those already validated for negotiation. This does not mean these claims are invalid or have been rejected. Nor does it mean that the list of claims is complete. There are many more potential claims that require additional research.

Exploratory Negotiations

In 2004, Six Nations Council suspended a ten-year-old court action that it filed partly in response to INAC's action. It was an avenue to reopen negotiations with the Federal and Ontario Governments on Six Nations' outstanding claims. These "exploratory" talks presented the promise of negotiated settlements instead of costly legal actions.

The exploratory talks had revealed two of the 28 unresolved claims as a possible negotiated settlement option.

It was the hope that these first steps would result in a process that could deal with or resolve the litigation satisfactory to all of the parties. Due to the events at the Douglas Creek Estates in Caledonia, Ontario, lands being part of Six Nations' Hamilton Port Dover Plank Road Claim, the Six Nations Council did not renew the exploratory talks and are now participating at the negotiations table with the Haudenosaunee, Canada and Ontario.

*For more detailed information please visit our website:
www.sixnations.ca/LandsResources*

Slow, Costly, Ineffective

The Federal Government's Specific Claims Policy is based upon a cash settlement payout for an extinguishment of lands from First Nations. However, the validity of some treaties are ignored while other treaties are called into question and, as we have seen in the case of land transfers with Six Nations, the legality of transactions that resulted in the loss of land can be challenged. Legal uncertainty for all affected parties is the result of a flawed Federal Policy that imposes a costly, slow, cumbersome process.

In the meantime, municipalities strive to accommodate growing populations and commercial expansion while seeking to balance the strain these place upon existing infrastructure as well as natural resources and the environment. These situations, and these concerns, are shared by Six Nations which create the potential for discord and confrontation, as the Ontario Government has recognized and sought to address from past events at Oka and Ipperwash Provincial Park a few years ago.

The Grand River Notification Agreement

The Ontario government initiated the Grand River Notification Agreement to avoid potential disputes between various levels of government and First Nations. The parties to the agreement have agreed to share information with each other, and to notify each other, of plans or development that might affect their common interests i.e. economic development, land use and environmental matters that may affect the water quality in the southern Grand River Watershed.

To date, there are 14 signatories to the GRNA:

1. Six Nations of the Grand River;
2. Mississaugas of New Credit;
3. The Corporation of the City of Brantford;
4. The Corporation of the Township of the Brantford;
5. The Corporation of the County of Brant;
6. The Corporation of the Town of Dunnville;
7. The Corporation of the Town of Haldimand;
8. The Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk;
9. The Corporation of the Township of Onondaga;
10. The Corporation of the Town of Paris;
11. The Corporation of the Township of South Dumfries;
12. Grand River Conservation Authority;
13. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (Minister of Indian Affairs);
14. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario (Minister Responsible for Native Affairs).

Since enactment of the agreement in October 1996, it has grown beyond strictly environmental concerns into much more, perhaps even a potential vehicle to aid in the resolution of outstanding land claims.

The Federal Specific Claims process is inherently adversarial and unfair. It pits First Nations against the Federal Government, which appoints itself "judge and jury" of claims filed by First Nations, including violations of its trust and fiduciary responsibilities.

The federal process also promotes an "us versus them" perception among other levels of governments, municipal and provincial, by designating them "third party interests." These levels of government are excluded from the process yet affected by it.

The present Federal Specific Claims process seems designed to result in acrimony and costly legal action. The courts have recognized this and have routinely suggested that a better place to settle outstanding land claims is at the negotiation table rather than in long, expensive, debilitating court cases.

The Ontario Government may have grasped this when it envisioned the process that led to the Grand River Notification Agreement — a more cooperative approach based upon mutual respect and recognition of diverse interests but with a common goal. That goal, simply put, is to establish a working relationship among neighbours in order to avoid disagreement and legal entanglement.

The GRNA is not without its critics or its shortcomings. However, Six Nations faces similar problems as other signatories to the agreement:

1. A lack of funding to provide sufficient capacity to monitor and report on developments;
2. A limited ability to research and notify other signatories to the GRNA in a timely fashion;
3. A lack of awareness or understanding of the issues that might concern the interests of the other parties to the agreement.

Six Nations Wildlife Management

*T*he Six Nations Wildlife Management Office is one example of what works. The wildlife manager participates in committees concerned with long-term management of the Grand River Watershed. The officer has been able to contribute to or express concerns regarding projects, proposals, environmental issues, hunting and fishing rights both on and off Six Nations Territory. Most importantly, the officer does so early enough in the planning stages to avoid disputes, before development has already taken place.

The wildlife manager encourages better communications between various organizations within the agreement area. However, the wildlife officer also promotes the Grand River Notification Agreement as a model to other communities along the Grand River Watershed as a means of resolving differences of opinion, and encourages the remainder of the Grand River Watershed to participate in the agreement.

The following is a list of some of the committees the Six Nations Wildlife manager participates in:

1. Brant Resource Stewardship Network
2. Brant Rural Water Quality Program
3. Caledonia Fish Way Committee
4. Dunnville Fish Ladder Operations Management Committee
5. Dunnville Marsh Management Committee
6. Emergency Water Measures Committee
7. Exceptional Waters Committee
8. Grand Strategy Co-coordinating Committee
9. Grand River Fisheries Committee
10. Grand River Monitoring Committee
11. Grand River Fisheries Plan Implementation Committee
12. Grand River Watershed Forum
13. Haldimand Community Forest Initiative
14. Habitat Haldimand
15. Haldimand Stewardship Council
16. Habitat Stewardship Program-Partners in Recovery
17. Iroquois Wildlife Association
18. Lower Grand River Land Trust
19. Lower Grand Eco-system Restoration Working Group
20. Latomell Symposium
21. Migratory Fish Working Group
22. Ontario Raccoon Rabies Communications Team
23. Spills Notification Committee
24. Taquanyah Restoration Committee
25. Water Managers Committee

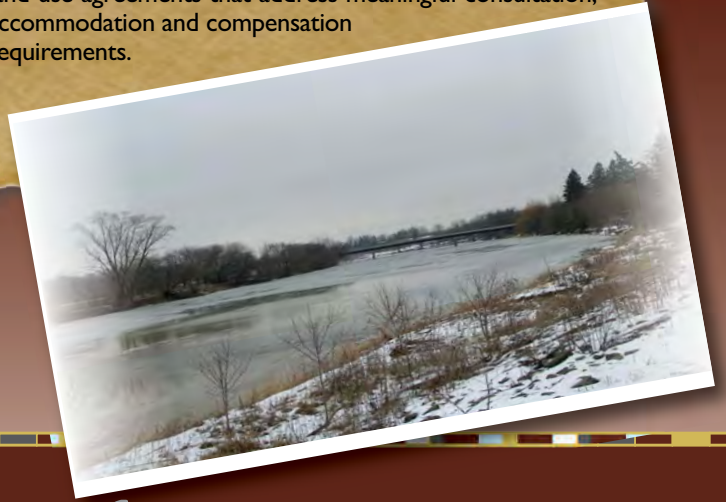


Tree of Peace

Six Nations Land Use Unit

In order to assist with the reviewing of approximately 700 permits/licenses per year, the Land Use Unit was created under the Lands and Resources Department to monitor the development of land and the use of resources within specific land claims arising from the Six Nations Tract, granted by the Haldimand Proclamation. Additionally, Six Nations treaty rights and interests in our 1701 Nanfan Treaty territory are asserted and protected.

They will also be providing input in the development of consultation and accommodation protocols/policies and in preparing and negotiating impact benefit agreements and land use agreements that address meaningful consultation, accommodation and compensation requirements.



Haida, Taku River and Mikisew Nations

Three Supreme Court of Canada decisions:

- i) Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests);
- ii) Taku River Tlingit First Nation v. British Columbia (Project Assessment Director) and;
- iii) Mikisew Cree Nation v. Canada (Minister of Canadian Heritage);

have far-reaching implications for all First Nations including Six Nations and its neighbours within the Haldimand Tract.

In these cases, the court confirmed the Crown's duty to "consult meaningfully" and to "accommodate" the interests of First Nations, even where a claim had not been proven. The court limited this obligation to the Crown. It did not extend this legal obligation to third parties. The Crown may abide by the law, as per the Supreme Court, and fulfill its lawful obligations to First Nations. The Crown cannot simply tell First Nations to "go elsewhere to practice their rights".

Suggested Readings:

Beyond the Covenant Chain: The Iroquois and Their Neighbors in Indian North America (1600-1800)	Daniel K. Richter et al
Conservatism Among the Iroquois at the Six Nations Reserve (The Iroquois and Their Neighbors)	Annemarie Anrod Shimony
Debating Democracy: Native American Legacy of Freedom	Bruce E. Johansen
Forgotten Founders: How the American Indian Helped Shape Democracy	Bruce E. Johansen
If You Lived With The Iroquois (If You.)	Ellen Levine
Iroquois Corn in a Culture-Based Curriculum: A Framework for Respectfully Teaching About Cultures (Social Context of Education)	Carol Cornelius
Iroquois Indians: A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League	Francis Jennings
Iroquois Land Claims (Iroquois Book.)	William Starna et al
League of the Iroquois	Lewis Henry Morgan
Legend, Traditions, and Laws of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, and History of the Tuscarora Indians	Elias Johnson, Tuscarora Chief
Parker on the Iroquois (New York State Studies - Syracuse University)	Arthur Caswell Parker
Roots of the Iroquois	Tehanetorens
Sisters in Spirit: Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Influences on Early American Feminists	Sally Roesch Wagner
The Ambiguous Iroquois Empire: The Covenant Chain Confederation of Indian Tribes With English Colonies from Its Beginnings to the Lancaster Treaty	Francis Jennings
The Great Law and the Longhouse: A Political History of the Iroquois Confederacy (Civilization of the American Indian Series)	William Nelson Fenton
The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonialism, and the Cant of Conquest (Norton Library)	Francis Jennings
The Iroquois in the War of 1812	Carl Benn
Wampum Belts of the Iroquois	Ray Fadden Tehanetorens
Warrior in Two Camps: Ely S. Parker, Union General and Seneca Chief (Iroquois and Their Neighbors)	William H. Armstrong



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