

Affadavit to the Ipperwash Inquiry Ipperwash June 23/04

- 2) I am xxxxx, a permanent, year round resident of Ipperwash Beach Community in the Town of Lambton Shores formerly until January 1st/01 the Town of Bosanquet in the County of Lambton and the Province of Ontario. The Town of Bosanquet was approx. 36,000 hectares in size. The top industries are tourism and farming. It contained the former Military Base, the Ipperwash Provincial Park, the Pinery Provincial Park as well as several privately owned camp grounds, and marinas.. The cottage rental industry is also quite large . The new Town of Lambton Shores is the result of the amalgamation of five municipalities, Bosanquet, Forest, Grand Bend , Arkona and Thedford. This brings the population to approx. 10,000. Bosanquet had a population of approx. 5,000.
- 3) My husband xxxxx and I bought a home here on August 4th/89 on East Parkway Drive, in the community of Ipperwash..
- 4) On June 26th/92 we purchased another home in West Ipperwash. During the summer and fall of 92 we did extensive repairs to this home inside and out. We got to know the neighbours and began to hear from them stories of problems with the Natives from Kettle Point in relation to the beach fronting our houses and the 83 acres of the west beach subdivision on which these 114 homes had been built. In August of 1990 before we had even bought the West Ipperwash home, a group of neighbours owning beachfront property on the west beach had put up fence posts on their beach property. The Natives from Kettle Point had come down with a backhoe and pulled all the posts out. The OPP were called and it took Officer George Speck a year to lay charges against these Natives. The court case was coming up on Oct.16/92. Just prior to going to court , the neighbours involved in the charges-Gene Soren, Chris King, Frank Thoren, and Anne McGowan were called into the Crown Attorney s office in Sarnia. Mr. Don Vale, the Crown Attorney , asked all the complainants to drop their charges because he said the Natives had overwhelming evidence that they owned the land at West Ipperwash. He told the landowners that they could erect their fences again and the five that tore them out had promised not to interfere again. However, he could not guarantee in light of this overwhelming evidence, that other members of the First Nation would not pull the posts out again. The Neighbours dropped the charges on the Crown Attorney s say so and never received restitution for the damages done.
- 5) On November 10th/92 the residents of the West Ipperwash subdivision were served with a land claim launched by the Kettle and Stony Point Band and also a civil suit for trespassing on their own deeded land for \$25,000,000.00 If the residents lose the landclaim, each owner is responsible to pay the First Nation \$220,000.00. We are unique in the whole of Canada as no one else in a landclaim dispute is being personally sued for trespassing on the land. The first court heard the case in December/94. Justice Gordon Kileen in London ruled the surrender valid. He also separated the beach/ownership issue and said this part had to be dealt with separately. The Kettle Point Band appealed this decision and a Tribunal headed by Justice John Laskin heard the case in November/95. This Tribunal agreed with the findings of Justice Gordon Kileen. The Natives appealed this decision to the Supreme Court of Canada. In May 1998 the Supreme Court of Canada ruled the surrender valid. They did not rule on the beach issue as it was separated to be dealt with later in Justice Kileen s ruling. We were told by our legal counsel that this meant that the houses and land the houses are on are free of the land claim but that the beach still remains under a cloud to title, and we are still in the trespasser lawsuit regarding our use of the west beach.
- 6) There were many incidents of unfolding unrest within the native community that started around the time of Oka besides the post pulling incident.

In July 1990 Natives calling themselves Stoney Pointers, threatened to barricade the Ipperwash Military

Base after Aug.14/90 if the Government did not take quick action on their demand for the return of the base to the rightful native owners.

In mid August 1990 about 100 natives demonstrated at the base gates stopping about 2500 cars on Hwy 21 to hand out pamphlets about their plight.

September 6th 1990 About 80 Kettle Point Natives demonstrated again at the Military Camp. They entered the camp at 10p.m. and left at midnight. The OPP handled the demonstration.

October 2/1990 A group of 300 Stoney Point descendants formerly breaks away from the Kettle and Stony Point Band in their bid to get the Military Base returned to the rightful owners.

7) In August/91 Natives from Kettle Point camped out for one week on the front property of Chris King in the west beach. They threatened and harassed his wife, himself and his children.

The OPP did nothing to help him. His wife had a nervous break down and Mr. King was even afraid to go on the beach or out alone because of the threats to do bodily harm to him. He bought a house in Sarnia shortly after and moved out selling his house to me in June/92 without revealing any of the history of what had occurred with the natives.

8) On April 16/92 An eviction notice is served to the Military at Camp Ipperwash. The Army is to vacate the land by July 16/92. This eviction notice was served by the Natives to the Military.

July 16/92 in the Sarnia Observer Maynard George , a self described Stoney Point Native states that a confrontation is coming if the base is returned to the Kettle and Stony Point Band and NOT the descendants of the original 18 families who were forced off the Land.

9) On May 6th/93 The Stoney Point Natives walked into the Military Base and refused to leave. The Department of National Defense had prior notice to evict or make preparations to handle the threat of occupation.

Within a very few days at least 100 Natives took up residence on the base in the eastern portion of the land. The Military did not evict them. The Natives were living in tents and trailers brought onto the land. This first occupation under the leadership of Carl George was a peaceful demonstration of their right to have the land returned to them.

10) In July/93 the Canada Day Long Weekend, Natives from Kettle and Stony Point Reserve camped out on the beachfront property of Frank Thoren on the west beach. They stayed for three days and nights as a demonstration of their ownership of the beach and the west Ipperwash subdivision. This was not a peaceful demonstration. We listened to native chants on high volume all day and all night. The natives openly drank alcohol to the point of inebriation and then proceeded to harass and threaten the homeowners. At night they would shine bright lights in the windows of the homes, bang on the windows yelling Come on out white man . The OPP were called with many complaints and would not remove the natives or charge them even with trespassing. Even the native police from Kettle Point would come down late at night and park facing our homes with the bright lights on for long periods of time. The OPP claimed their hands were tied by the Crown Attorney in Sarnia and they could not press charges or ask the natives to leave the property until the land ownership issue was resolved. I was so shocked by all this that I wrote a letter to the Forest Standard explaining our plight. I could not believe that we had to endure this kind of thing because of the land claim, without the final decision of the Court on the ownership issue..

11) On July 12/93 Three natives occupying the Military Base set up a road toll on Army Camp Road and Matheson Drive (the road into the Ipperwash Provincial Park) charging residents and tourists \$5.00 to use the road to get to the beach. The residents of the Gratton Subdivision opposite the Military Base were very upset about this as this was their only way to get out of the subdivision. This road is owned by the Town. The natives were also charging \$1.00 for people to use the beach at the Ipperwash Park. The OPP charged the three with mischief. They were Clifford George, Martin Glen Kewagashin of South Hampton and Derrick George of Kettle Point. Again on the next day Sunday, the toll was set up again. OPP Sargent Mike Beacock said police will take action if the Stoney Point people refuse the public access to the Bosanquet Road. No further action was taken.

12) On July 17/93 At 10:30 p.m. a group of 20 natives from Kettle Point announcing themselves as warriors intimidated and harassed persons on the property of Ben Veel on the west beach. The natives instructed the people to leave the beach or they would remove them. Ben Veel s property is deeded to the waters edge and he and his company were well within his property stakes which he pointed out to the OPP when they arrived. The police told Mr. Veel that he and his guests had to move up onto his land near his house. They did not instruct the natives to leave. Two of his guests were police officers from London who questioned the actions of the OPP on this night because Mr. Veel and his guests were not doing anything wrong. The OPP said their hands were tied. Some of the women there with children were terrified at the actions of the natives and were openly crying and said they feared harm. The OPP told them to leave and go home to London. Later that night at 2 a.m. the natives returned banging on the windows of the house yelling threats. The OPP were called again and refused to help the Veels. A complaint was launched against the actions of the OPP in this incident by my husband who witnessed it all and the Veel family with the Commission of Police Complaints. The end result of the investigation was that the OPP had done their job. We as the complainants did not even recognize the complaint as the one we filed because the OPP officers had changed the circumstances of the incident so much in their testimony about the events. Ben Veel and myself did a news documentary with Jerry Morrow the next day about what was happening to people in the west beach area and how the police were not protecting the residents from trespass, harassment and threats. Rita Veel never came back again to stay at their home here after this event. The news broadcast about this event and the problems the residents of the west beach were experiencing was aired on CFPL London station on July 18th/93.

13) In August /93 Approximately 10:30p.m. at Camp Ipperwash an army helicopter was shot at from the area of the native encampment. The helicopter landed safely at the base in London. No one to date has been charged although shortly after this Chief Carl George banned a native from the base. The OPP were called in to investigate specifically for the presence of the gun that shot the bullets recovered from the helicopter.

14) In August/93- Many residents of the west beach including myself were harassed by natives calling themselves warriors, when we had bonfires on our beach property. The natives would arrive and say if we did not get off the beach they would come back with 50 warriors and force us off. The OPP would not deal with this to our benefit. We were always asked by them to leave the beach and go into our homes. The Officers were Griffiths, Gagnier and Speck.

15) In October/93 Several outhouses were burned and vandalized at the base as well as storage buildings. Three outhouses destroyed by fire. Windows and doors of a large storage shed were damaged. Four large Military signs at the North end of the base were cut down and destroyed. A building on the camp grenade range was damaged. The total damage estimated was \$20,000.00 The OPP investigated.

16) In Feb/94 the Natives from Kettle Point dumped huge loads of oil filled dirt on the property of Les Chedore in the west beach area right in front of his home so high that he could not see out his windows. He came home and found his livingroom window shot out and 45 caliber bullets inbedded in the walls of his home. The Ministry of the Environment was called to have the dirt removed because of the proximity of the oil to the water. They would do nothing. The Town of Bosanquet and the OPP refused to do anything about this either. The dirt remained in his yard until just before the aboriginal solidarity day celebrations in

June/94. The Native claims commission was coming down to Kettle Point and this is why they removed the mess.

17) In April/94 a native invaded our home at 2a.m. by climbing up a two storey deck and entering our bedroom by the patio door on the upper deck. Roland called the OPP. He was told on the phone not to touch the Native in any way. It took the OPP 23 minutes to respond to the call. By that time the native had left. We did not know who he was. He just wanted us to know that we could be gotten to at anytime. It terrified me and I told my husband that I would not live here anymore that he had to get me out of this house. We bought a lot two kilometers away in the East Ipperwash area with intentions of having a house on it by fall.

18) In May/94 As a result of the problems that we were having on the west beach the OPP agreed to meet with us at the headquarters in Chatham. In attendance were OPP Chief Garnet Matthews, Gary Hamilton, and Mark Wright. Six residents of the west beach attended, Roland and Mary-Lou LaPratte, Anne and Brian McGowan, Rich Schultz and Dr.

Chuck Hoch. Also in attendance was a lawyer from the Attorney General s Office. The police explained that the beach was not a highway under the traffic act. The police told us they would not charge the natives on the beach until the land ownership was resolved. The government lawyer said he sympathized with our situation but said his hands were tied. They gave us instructions on how we were to proceed with a complaint. 1) call the OPP 2) call a buddy to come over and take notes and be a witness 3) camcord the incident. We could not believe this. Who would wait until we got all this in place and then proceed to do what he came to do on camera? Many residents after this meeting was explained to them wrote to politicians all over looking for help in our situation and no one would help.

19) A policing committee was formed by the residents of Ipperwash shortly after the natives walked into the Military Base. An OPP Officer Vince George would attend the monthly meetings. After Vince was another officer Corey Parrish. The Neighbourhood Watch was started with Block Captains in 10 areas of Ipperwash. I was the Chairperson in charge of this group. Many complaints came in at these meetings about how to handle intruders and people caught committing an offense on your property. Port Franks and the Ipperwash area were having a rough time with increases in crimes, harassments, and threats, not only of residents, but of innocent tourists on the beaches. We became very fearful of the increase in aggressiveness of the First Nations towards all the non-natives in the area. We wrote constantly to our government officials warning them that the violence was escalating and to do something to improve the policing attitude in the community. Nothing improved the situation. There was no deterrent to what was happening on the west beach and elsewhere and the natives became bolder in their attempts to intimidate the residents.

20) The west beach residents who had been told to camcord incidents by the OPP finally sent a tape to the Federal Government to Rosemarie Ur. It contained the three day camp out incident in front of Frank Thoren s home and several incidents of natives driving erratically all over the beach pulling donuts and honking their horns at all hours of the night. It also contained incidents of native drinking on the beach in which OPP officers simply emptied out the bottles of liquor and beer and left the scene. In one incident the OPP officer did not bother because the natives were from out of town and not local. In this incident a native woman took all her clothes off at eight in the morning to put her bathing suit on. There was seven of them all drunk and drinking on the beach with the radio volume turned up full blast. Rosemarie Ur s secretary called me to say the members of parliament who watched the tape were horrified at what was taking place here. This did not change the police response and handling of any incidents that were caused by aboriginals. We have yet to receive this tape back from the government. We requested it to be returned. I 21) In Aug./94 residents began reporting to the police committee that they had heard gunfire on the MNR properties in Ipperwash which are in centre and east Ipperwash. The OPP said they investigated and it was firecrackers. We have ex policemen and military men living here who most assuredly knew the difference between firecrackers and semi-automatic gunfire. The OPP often tell us we are hearing firecrackers, not gunfire. Kettle Point for many days

at a time would engage in target practice and gunfire was reported many times to the OPP from the west beach. We all were afraid of being shot by some stray bullet. The police themselves confirmed that an unimpeded bullet even a 22 could travel two kilometres.

It was not unusual to walk down the west beach in the early evening and be accosted by natives pointing loaded cross bows at you. It happened to us as well.

Many times natives drove up and down the west beach with their rifles mounted on the backs of the trucks so that we could see them quite plainly. We did not feel safe in this area any more.

22) This summer produced many newspaper articles of persons at the Ipperwash Provincial Park being harassed and threatened on the beach and in the park by natives from the base. Many were assaulted by gangs of natives. Many had their coolers and food stolen. Many were ordered off the beach. Several natives would drive dirt bikes down the beaches in between the people laying and sitting on the beach. Tourists began to leave the beaches frightened for their children. Those who rented cottages began to worry about tourism. Us included. We had cottage rentals as well and didn't want our tenants hurt in any way.

23) During the winter of 94 and the Spring of 95 we heard talk of the problems between the Military and the Natives at the base. This has been classified by the DND, but former military men have opened up to their neighbours. The cadet program had to be stopped because it became unsafe to have them there. The Federal Government had announced in Feb./94 that the base was going to be returned to the natives, but nothing seemed to be happening in this regard.

24) By the spring of 95 Roland and I moved into the new house on East Parkway Drive, two kilometers away from the west beach. The home was not on the beach and I felt safer there. We leased our west beach home for the summer.

By June/95 we heard that the army was packing up a lot of stuff to remove from the base. We thought maybe things are moving on the return of the land.

25) On July 29/95 about 100 natives followed a school bus into the base. The bus rammed into the drill hall. The natives assaulted several military personnel.

Several buildings were vandalized at the base. The army left because of this violent takeover leaving at least \$400,000.00 of equipment and many personal belongings of the soldiers who were there. Many things were damaged in the takeover of the base. The OPP were informed when the army left but the Town of Bosanquet was not. We obtained a copy of the DND report on this takeover under freedom of access to information. It was violent and destructive. Two years later the army personnel received recognition for their conduct under duress in this incident. The natives at the base began to fight with each other. One faction wanted to let everyone in who came including members of the warrior society. Carl George would have nothing to do with it. He eventually left the base and went back to Kettle Point.

26) Rose Manning and Glen George took charge and let anyone in who wanted to come in.. The residents started to notice that there were many vehicles parked at the base from New York, Quebec and Michigan. The natives were rowdy and rude and threatening to those in the surrounding community.

Undercover officers at the Ipperwash Provincial Park knew the natives at the base were causing the tourists and the resident's problems with harassments, threats and thefts. Port Franks bordering the base on the east side started to receive numerous incidents of criminal events that lead back to the base. The OPP would not go on the base even if an investigation lead to the base, after the violent takeover and the Military vacating it.

About a week after deserting the base, the military sent men down to train the Natives on how to run the water treatment facility and the lagoon.

27) Innocent tourists who went on the Military portion of the beach were threatened and assaulted by the natives occupying the base. One very bad episode was witnessed by Sheila Pugh from Port Franks. A couple with two young children pulled up in their boat to have a picnic on the beach. The natives tried to steal their belongings and roughed up the husband and wife. They chased the people to their boat and the group very nearly did not get away unharmed. Sheila was so shook up about it that she approached the Town of Bosanquet about it begging the council to make the police do something to protect us. No one could make the police go on the base.

28) In August/95 After several incidents of thefts of cars, boat motors and break and enters in Port Franks occurred that lead back to the base, the Town decided to block the exits off the base onto Outer Drive the Town Road on the eastern border of the base. Natives in a brown van on the base shot at the town s work crew. OPP would not go on the base to pursue this complaint. The Town s work crew did not come into the area for many weeks after this incident. My husband saw a brown van pull up to Dudley George s trailer on the base and five natives got out armed with rifles and Dudley George was one of them.. They walked into Dudley George s trailer. The police would not go on the base so nothing was done about this horrendous act of violence. Mayor Fred Thomas spoke publicly about being sick and tired of having his town terrorized. Many newspapers carried his remarks about the violence that was escalating here in Ipperwash and his fear that someone was going to be killed.

29) On Labour Day Sept/95 several natives from the base entered the Ipperwash Provincial Park and ordered the day visitors and the MNR workers out of the park. My sister Deborah Gruntz was just leaving and was denied emptying the toilet tank of their trailer by the natives and she was very upset at how threatening the natives had acted towards them. The natives tore all over the park driving their cars in an erratic fashion shouting at residents and tourists in the area. They blockaded all the entrances into the park with cement blocks and old cars. They were rowdy, threatening and obnoxious to anyone going near the park. Residents were terrified. At least 600 people called Marcel Beaubien, Rosemarie Ur, the Town and the OPP. Kettle Point Chief and Band Council publicly declared their disgust with the actions of the natives now occupying the base and the park and asked the government and the OPP to remove them. Approximately 7:30 that night OPP came into the area and set up road blocks at Hwy 21 and Army Camp Road, Ipperwash Road and Hwy 21 and on East Parkway. Anyone coming in or leaving Ipperwash were stopped and checked. Eventually only those who lived here or had business here were allowed to come in. In one day my husband and I were checked at all three areas leaving and returning. An OPP command post was set up on East Parkway Drive just two houses west of our home in an MNR parking lot. There was only about ten officers in Ipperwash for the first day of the occupation of the park.

30) Sept.6/95 Due to the community s concern for the safety of residents the OPP agreed to meet residents at the command post at 7:30 p.m. to discuss the disconcerting events. OPP officer Mark Wright spoke to about 40 people assuring us that the OPP had a handle on the situation, that we could go home and sleep well, we had nothing to worry about. My husband and I left this meeting about 8:15 and walked down to our property on the west beach. Our last tourist for the season had left when news of the park takeover reached them. We had to make sure the house was locked up properly and had not been disturbed. Approximately by 9:00 p.m. we walked onto the west beach to head back for home. We immediately noticed the light from a very large fire in the area of the Ipperwash Provincial Park. Tom Seigneur, a neighbour said he had been down towards the park and the natives were burning buildings on the park grounds and hurling lit flares at the police. Tom was told by the police to leave the area. The eastern end of Parkway had been roped off by the police and pedestrians were told not to go into that area. We headed for our home and stayed there the rest of the night.

31) At 6:15a.m. on Sept.7/95 we got up to two officers in full tactical gear running up our driveway to tell us we had to evacuate as soon as possible. We were ordered to collect what we needed and meet them at the command post for an escort out of Ipperwash. No other details were given.

32) I turned on our radio and that is when I found out that Dudley George had been killed in a skirmish just outside the park. I called friends in the Graton Subdivision to see if they were alright. Mary Hill had been informed during the night that she was to be evacuated with her young son and the police had not come back to get her. She was still waiting for them. Her husband Steve was out of town when this happened and was denied entrance to get by the natives. It is my understanding that he crashed through the blockade to get to his wife and son. Natives from the base were terrorizing the residents of this neighborhood. The police would not go near the base or the park.

33) Those who had gotten out already were taken to the Forest Legion and Town officials met them there. By this time Mary Hill said she could not get out because the both ends of Army Camp Road were on fire with burning tires and old cars manned by Natives. This road is the only way out of the Graton Subdivision. Many residents could not get out. Roland was on his way by foot to the command post to ask how long we had to stay away when he saw a group of thirty to forty natives running into the parking lot where the command post was. This was a very angry and aggressive group. They were armed with boards and rocks and proceeded to beat the vehicles parked in the lot and then physically went after the police yelling

You Murderers Roland came back running and threw me and our cat into the car and we headed for our home in the west beach area. The police totally deserted the area at this point and we saw the group of angry natives run onto the beach. At the Ipperwash Road at the entrance to the beach Roland stopped and talked to a female reporter telling her to get out of the area that it was not safe here. She taped Roland's comments and aired them on the news that night on CKCO Kitchener. She went after the natives on the beach and we continued to the west beach house. Roland left me there and then went back to the house near the park to get out our banking and important papers. He was stopped by Ed George a native of Kettle Point and his sons. These men kicked the car and tried to get Roland out to beat him. They accused him of killing an Indian. They stopped when Roland said if even they beat him he would not fight back. There was angry natives all over Ipperwash threatening the innocent residents. Warriors were touring the area with white flags on their vehicles saying they were now in charge. Everyone was terrified. The only way we could communicate with each other was by phone.

34) Many residents did not get out of the Graton Subdivision who were elderly and sick.. The OPP called them promising them they would come back for them but never did. The OPP seemed more intent on calling residents to ask what the natives were doing at the base and the park than actually helping anyone to get out at that point. One elderly resident, Jerry Brown who lives on Army Camp Rd. directly across from the Military Base was without oxygen for a week. He has a severe chronic obstructive lung disease. His neighbour finally took the chance and got him out to safety. OPP promised many times to escort him out but did not come back to do so.

35) I was told not to go to work at the Forest Clinic because of the native upheval and that Roland and I had become targets and had to get out of Ipperwash. The OPP told us this, but refused to come in and escort us out. We had phone service at our home on East Parkway Drive. When I tried to call out from our home on West Ipperwash Beach I could not call out. Our neighbour let me call the People's Phone Co. in Forest on his cellular phone. We were told not to expect service for at least a week because the phone company was doing special hookups for the OPP.

36) We were totally abandoned. The police deserted us. No one wanted to come in to Ipperwash. We had no mail, no school buses and no law and order. Now we knew some of us had no phone access to call out in an emergency and even if we could call out no one could get in to respond because of the burning blockades

at the roads. The OPP had pulled out to six to 10 Kilometers away from the area. The OPP detachment office in Forest was blockaded in by the police to protect them. Within a few days there was at least 150 police officers in Forest but not one at Ipperwash. It was utter chaos. Mayor Fred Thomas had a threat to his life so he was removed from the area. Ken Williamson the Town Administrator stayed with the people at the Legion. I was told by Chris Martin OPP in Forest not to go to work at the Clinic.

37) We stayed in the west beach house for about three days and then went back to our home on East Parkway Drive to pack up our valuables. We spent two nights there and were watched by natives on our property with night vision glasses. Two of them were armed with rifles. Because this phone was on a different company line, it worked. I called the OPP and told them we were being watched by natives, of which two were armed not 10 feet from our house. The police refused to come and deal with this stating that they were targets. We were told to stay away from our windows, and lay on the floor if gunfire erupted and not go outside. We were also informed by Chris Martin that if we did not leave Ipperwash the police would not guarantee our safety.

38) Sept 13/95 We went back to the west beach house on this day at 12:30 p.m. because the phone company had promised to be there to repair the phone. Cottages on East Parkway Drive near the park on the lakefront had been occupied by natives. Other natives at the end of East Parkway Drive near the park were combing the ground, trees and buildings opposite the park on the south west side looking for evidence from the shoot out. The police had not secured the crime scene. Natives were everywhere checking every inch of the ground and the trees. On one day Terry Easterby of the Sarnia Observer newspaper was there filming the activities. My husband was hiding under the porch of one of the cottages. He had gone out to check them because of hearing that they had been occupied by natives because the OPP not even being physically present in Ipperwash, had stated that was not true to the media.. Roland hid because he unfortunately came across a property that was occupied by natives and was afraid he would be assaulted if they saw him. After a while he was able to get away unobserved.

39) The phone company did not arrive at the west beach until 4p.m. At 4:30 we went to check the other property on East Parkway and found that our 1986 firebird had been stolen. Broken glass and an ignition were laying where the car had been parked in the driveway. I immediately went in and called the police in Forest. I talked to Charlie Bowman in Forest who transferred me to Chris Coles in Grand Bend. Both detachments refused to send anyone. A few minutes later I received a call back from Chatham Headquarters stating that Native Police from the Saugeen reserve were in the area and they would try to get one of them to respond. Roland asked them to see if Myles Bressette from the Kettle Point police would come. Myles Bressette was unable to come we were told. Finally an Anishinabek Police Officer and a Kettle Point Police officer arrived. They spent 90 minutes taking the report, and rubbing out all the footprints in our yard except those of my husband. They accused Roland of doubling back to the house and stealing his own car. Then they proceeded to take a video camera into our home and video everything including closets and dresser drawers. We both felt very intimidated by these men. I believe the APS officer was Simon and the Kettle Point officer was Wolfe. When Roland went to the basement with the two officers to film it, I got a call from Forest. It was Officer Chris Martin wanting to know how the officers were handling our complaint. He insisted that I not alert them that I was talking to an OPP officer. He wanted to know what they were doing. I told him they were filming the whole house. He told me we did not have to allow them to do that. I told him their manner made us nervous and we did not know our rights in this kind of situation. At this point he told us that we had to get into Forest that night by 8p.m. and meet him at the Forest Golf and Country Club and we were not to tell anyone where we were going. He said it was urgent we do so as we were targets for native aggression. We were able to go to Forest because by this time the fire blockades of the road exits had been dismantled by the natives. Needless to say no one was ever convicted for the confinement of the residents against their will or for the damage to public roads and property.

40) We were hustled into a room at the Forest Golf Course by Chris Martin and another officer and even told to crouch down while passing windows in the hallway. Chris Martin asked us many questions about what was happening at Ipperwash and with the native police. We signed the statement that he wrote down with our comments to his questions. He then stated that we definitely had to get out of Ipperwash, we had become targets and that the police would not guarantee our safety if we stayed. Once again he cautioned that we were to tell no one that we had been to see him. Chris Martin did tell us to call him with phone numbers of other residents who would come in and talk to him. Rich Schultz, Bill Ellison, Tom Seigneur and Steven Watson are at least four I know who also went in to talk to Martin.

41) Chris Martin had us terrified to go back into our home. Roland was a wreck because he had very little sleep since the death of Dudley George and the desertion by the police. He felt he had to protect us alone since no one in authority would come in and help anyone. He is diabetic and his blood sugar was really unstable at this time with the stress. We left and went to Sarnia and stayed at the Canterbury Inn for two days. My nerves were so bad that Roland had to take me to see our doctor, Dr. Samir Jumean. I could not sleep and by this time my hair was coming out in chunks. Dr. Jumean gave us both diazepam to take to calm us down. After two days we had to return because we just could not financially afford to stay away, and like many others we had pets to deal with.

42) The only police in the area until mid October/95 were the APS from Saugeen and the warriors identified by white flags on the cars they drove. The natives were patrolling our streets and neighbourhoods. The police were informed of our problems by many residents but would not come in. We lost all confidence that police would ever protect us again especially in native land disputes. Some residents even spoke openly of being armed to protect their families thinking that this would be a deterrent from possible criminal activity against us. Tourism was over. Our stores, cottages and beaches were all empty. No one went out alone. The natives had control of all the beach areas, and tried to run people down with their cars, vans, atvs and trucks. There was no authority to report to who would do anything about the safety and protection of the non-native residents.

43) When the OPP did return to the area in Oct/95 they did not police the east area of Ipperwash near the former camp or the Provincial Park. Also in the initial period of return the OPP had to be in the company of a warrior on their patrol. There were news reports of many criminal activities ending at the base or the park that the police would not pursue because they would not go into that area. At this time residents were so upset at the situation that Brian Richardson a resident arranged a meeting of the community at the old school house on Ipperwash Rd and Hwy 21 to talk about forming a new group called ONFIRE fashioned after a group by the same name in B.C. Also present were two lawyers from Learner and Learner and Assoc. in London who explained that the community had a good reason for a class-action lawsuit against the police and the government. Unfortunately this was not started at this time because within a week, these lawyers called back saying they could not take the case. It would be conflict of Interest since their firm was retained by the Natives at the Sarnia Reserve for a landclaim launched Oct./95 in Sarnia. What did come out of this meeting was the group called ONFIRE which still exists today.

44) ONFIRE was formed because no non-native in the area could get any information from any level of government or the police on why we had to endure the activities that were ongoing in our community especially the lawlessness in the area. We were immediately labeled racists by the native communities because we wanted equal laws for all in Canada. We also could not understand if the OPP was not Politically Influenced in how they did their job, how could the Natives at the base and the park dictate how and when the OPP and the S.I.U. could come into the area to patrol again and examine the crime scene?

45) Oct 27/95 OPP officer George Speck called us to inform us our stolen vehicle had been located. It had been involved in an accident on the Muncie Indian Reserve near London Ontario and had been towed to a wrecker yard in Melbourne. The OPP knew where the car was Oct.4/95 but we were not informed until after

the insurance had paid us out. Roland went down to see the car at the Melbourne address. It still had a tree in it and was a write off. Inside the car he found a jacket with the name inside and marijuana in the pocket of the jacket. The golf clubs and skill saw that had been in the car at the time of the theft were gone. Roland called the police from the yard to turn over the jacket and the dope. A native officer Mr. Williams came out with his wife. He told Roland he worked on the Muncie Reserve and was from the London police. The night of the car accident the native whose jacket Roland had found in the car showed up at the Muncie Reserve police station all bloody declaring that someone had beat him up and stolen his car. Officer Williams said he would come up with some pictures to see if Roland could identify anyone from being in his yard before the theft of the car. A few days later Officer Williams called us and said he would not be up to Ipperwash and that he had gotten as far as Thedford one day and felt too intimidated by the native unrest to come any further. Thedford is ten miles south west of Ipperwash. He said he would send someone else. In the meantime Roland had taken the license plates off the car. When he took them into the license bureau to turn them in, it was discovered that one belonged to our car and one was from a vehicle in London Ont. stolen three years previously. The license bureau told him he had to take it to the police department in Forest. The police had not investigated this incident at all.

46) The person Officer Williams sent up to talk to us was Mike Comden from CSIS. Over a course of three years we had three CSIS officers come to see us. The other two were Bill Whitelaw and Allen Budd. They offered us nothing in the way of help, but wanted detailed information about what was going on out here. We never spoke to these men alone. We always had another resident come and sit with us to hear what they had to say. They were Rich Schultz, Bruce Catton and Ken Heslop. A resident Steve Watson, had actually been in a building on the base and had seen the guns inside and the amount of ammunition the natives had on the base. He owned a store Arbor Acres in Ipperwash on the West Ipperwash Road. and had gone to the base to collect videos that had been rented and not returned. He never went back to the base again after seeing what he saw that night. . Steve refused to speak to CSIS for fear for his life. The CSIS agent Bill Whitelaw actually got quite tough in his attitude to us but none of us would budge. We all began to get too nervous to talk to these guys and we broke off the communication with them in 1998. No one ever brought pictures of natives up to us regarding the car theft. No one was ever charged for it. CSIS told us that Officer Williams had asked for a transfer and never contacted us again.

47) Incidents continued into Oct./95 . A grave memorial was set up at the end of Army camp Road outside the park where Dudley George was shot. It was erected by the natives occupying the base and the park. Bess Sniderhan a resident on the Army Camp Road reported to OPP that natives stole 4 cedar trees off her yard and planted them in the ground around Dudley s memorial. Nothing was done about this as the OPP would not go to East Ipperwash.

48) Dennis Adkins an OPP officer was appointed native liason officer whose job it was to go to the base and the park and talk with the natives at the gate if stolen articles went inside and police pursuit was stopped. He also visited several residents in the area to see how they were handling the turmoil in their lives. Corey Parrish was the police committee liason officer. He would attend the monthly meetings and try to answer our questions about incidents. He told us just to call our insurance companies if we had Break and Enters, vandalism or thefts. He verified once again that OPP would not go on the base or the Park.

49) By late Oct./95 OPP were patrolling the Army Camp Road to the curve on East Parkway Drive accompanied by a native peacekeeper who had a yellow or white ribbon on the car. Residents were very upset that the natives occupying the park and the base had been allowed to dictate when the S.I.U. could come in to investigate the events of Sept.6/95 and also tell the OPP how the patrolling of Ipperwash would be done. The government members at this point were telling everyone that the government had no right to tell the OPP how to operate. This was called Political Interference. We felt the natives calling the shots was interference for Political Gain.

50) The natives at the park blocked the access to the beach at the end of the Army Camp Road with large cement blocks. Those living on the beachfront were concerned that emergency vehicles could not get through. The Town works department refused to come to Ipperwash for fear of bodily injury after being fired upon from the base previously.. Council and the OPP asked peacekeepers to remove the blocks. The natives did not remove them for several more days.

51) One resident of Ipperwash Carol Seigneur was threatened several times in Oct./95 by natives from the base and the park. In all one Pierre George tried to run her down in his white camarro on west Ipperwash beach. Glen George (the native in charge at the base when they walked into the park) threatened her while she was walking with her dog that he could get her anytime he wanted and her dog would not save her from what he intended to do to her. Natives stole her outside patio furniture and broke into the garage. Carol did not go out walking for months. She was terrified of the natives. All of this and many other incidents were reported to the OPP to Dennis Adkins. Nothing was ever done about this kind of behaviour from natives that we could even identify.

52) By December/95 it was almost routine during the day or night to hear gunfire coming from the base or the park. The reports of this to the OPP were largely ignored by them. Sometimes they did not even bother to respond to the call. We complained to the liason officer of the police committee Corey Parrish and he said he had received no information on the gunfire incidents.

53) We began to notice that the OPP were taking longer to respond to calls at least up to 20 to 30 minutes. by Dec./95. Things were still pretty unstable in the Ipperwash area and residents were fearful someone could get killed with no timely response from the OPP.

54) On Dec 27/95 Mr. McLung had three snowmobiles confiscated by the natives occupying the park. Mr. Mclung was towing the snowmobiles across the park to get home after one of them broke down,. He was surrounded by several natives, accused of trespassing on native territory and told he had to leave his snowmobiles as this was native law that he was under. He was detained by these six natives for 45 minutes and left without his machines. A new twist to the law was now occurring in Ipperwash. Since the Police refused to go on the park or the base to investigate the theft, an officer went to the gates of the camp to negotiate the return of the snowmobiles. It took 10 days. The snowmobiles were left one day outside the gate and were thoroughly trashed. Anything usable on the machines had been removed by those occupying the base and the park. The OPP sent out a public relations release in the media in which they stated that it had been solved to the benefit of everyone. Mr. McLung did not press charges because his wife is very ill and his father-in-law who lived at Ipperwash he felt would suffer retaliation from the natives if he pressed charges. Police can press charges in domestic disputes, we could not understand why they could not do it for us knowing the fear we had of the natives in the area. It was also at this time that OPP Western Region Superintendent Tony Parkin was telling council and the media that there were only two natives in the park to look after the water. This was a lie because the whole community knew that anyone going near there would be surrounded and threatened. David Pugh a councillor for Bosanquet told Tony Parkin his information was not true. The park was still occupied by several natives.

55) On Dec 12/95 ONFIRE held its first formal meeting at the Thedford Arena. There were over 1200 people in attendance. At this meeting several members volunteered for executive positions and a formal meeting was planned for April 1996. After Mr. McLung was detained at the park and had to leave his snowmachines we were concerned about what if the natives forced someone into the occupied land against their will. What would the OPP do about it? Charlie Bowman was asked this question by Mr. Rich Schultz. This is not the answer we expected by the Chief of the Forest Detachment. His reply to Rich Schultz was the same as to Roland and me a few days later. The OPP would negotiate the return of your body. This attitude by the OPP was not well received within the community and residents renewed their intentions to the OPP to protect their own families. We were cautioned that if the assailant had a baseball bat, we needed a bat as

well, the same size. If he had a three inch blade on a knife, we needed a three inch blade on a knife etc. At no time did the OPP or Provincial or Federal Gov t representatives ever suggest victim services to help with the fear and anxiety permeating this community.

56) Mar 13/96 Several cottage owners were preparing for the summer season of cottage rentals. Myself and Joyce McMaster reported to the OPP that people were calling saying the OPP were telling them not to come to Ipperwash because it is not safe. David Marshall said that some of his American Tourists were being told not to come here at Customs at the Bluewater Bridge in Sarnia. . These phone calls were reported to Charlie Bowman, Sean Johnson, and Mark Smith. The OPP denied they were telling us everything was alright and telling tourists who called them to stay away it is too dangerous. One resident Rich Schultz was in the Forest Detachment when a call came in from a potential cottage tourist from Detroit. He heard Charlie Bowman talk to the woman. At the police committee meeting I brought it up and Rich waited to see if Bowman would admit the phone call. OPP Charlie Bowman lied and said he had no calls from any tourists. Rich told him he heard the call while he was there and Bowman still insisted he had not had a call from a tourist. Justice Reid shortly after said that he had called the Customs office at the Bluewater Bridge in Sarnia to stop this practice there. At this same police committee meeting Charlie Bowman also stated that the matter of the occupations is the responsibility of the Military or the RCMP. Charlie Bowman also suggested that we write to the Commissioner of Police Thomas O Grady in Orillia about this matter.

57) By March 15/96 residents belonging to ONFIRE were preparing letters to give to Justice Reid to give to Senator Little about the impact of the natives actions and what was still occurring here in regards to safety , lack of proper or adequate police response and how our lives had been turned upside down. Justice Reid had been hired by DND and DIAND to act as liaison between the natives, the town and the non-native residents. We have never heard from Justice Reid as to whether he actually presented any of these letters to Senator Little or other members of the Privy Council or if he did, what their reaction was to our situation.

58) On April 23/96 800 residents marched to the Pinery Provincial Park to object to a landclaim being launched by Maynard George. Rumours had been floating for weeks that the natives were already in the Pinery and this was the last straw to think that the natives would be occupying more land in our community. Due to the violence already being enacted towards the non-native communities surrounding the base and the park, we could not possibly see how we could handle another occupation and possible uprising again. The OPP were made aware of the march and it went peacefully.

59) April/96 on the last Sunday of the month ONFIRE had it s first public meeting at the Thedford Arena. Rosemarie Ur Federal MP, Marcel Beaubien Provincial MPP, Tony Parkin Superintendent of the OPP Western Section, Ron Fox OPP , Members from the Town of Bosanquet and Justice Robert Reid. It was basically a question and answer format. Close to 2000 residents attended. The end result was that not very many answers to our problems were forthcoming. Natives from the area also attended and many from outside the area. People left the meeting more depressed due to the lack of communication from any source.. Tony Parkin related that the OPP were trying to get an agreement for the Kettle Point Police to patrol the base and the park. He said OPP were patrolling the perimeter of the base and the park, but would not go in to either area. His reason is the natives do not want them there.

60) On the long weekend in May /96 there were several verbal assaults on residents and tourists reported to the policing committee as well as the posts to keep traffic off the beach areas being pulled out by the natives. Several members of the community were chased by natives in vehicles on the beach while they were walking. Some were elderly people who had to run up the dunes to get away. Dennis Adkins OPP was informed of these incidents.

61) On June 28/96 A boat with a shark inscription on the side rammed several other boats in the lake fronting the Military Base. OPP Steven McNally took the report of the incidents. During the security patrols

that ONFIRE had set up on the beach areas several incidents of tourists being chased off the beach by drunken natives at the park were witnessed by Mary Hill and Brenda Thody. Some children in rafts in the water were pulled by natives to other areas. Parents were very upset by all of this. OPP called would not address the issue. The OPP stated they considered the Ipperwash Park to be native land. The park then and to the present is owned by the public of Ontario. The public since the occupation has been denied entrance to this park. The base is still in native hands, but still owned by the Department of National Defense. It is also treated by the Police as being native reserve land.

62) The month of July /96 produced the worst incident at Ipperwash that reached International news media. During a storm a boat from Michigan was washed up on the beach fronting the Military Base. It belonged to Mike and Angela Eskanian who were also accompanied by another couple. They were able to find shelter for the night at the home of an acquaintance in the area. The next day Mr. Eskanian approached a Marina in Port Frank s to tow his boat off the beach. The natives occupying the base refused to let him have the boat unless he paid them \$3500.00 in ransom. Mr. Eskanian was furious and called the OPP and the FBI. The OPP refused to go on the base to deal with this problem. For two days the OPP, the boat owners, several residents in the area and several members of various news media watched the natives from the base vandalize and pillage the boat from the home of Ken and Mavis Refell in Port Franks on the east side of the base.. The OPP said the base was not their jurisdiction. The RCMP claimed the base was not their jurisdiction either. Michigan boaters were cautioned to stay away from Ipperwash as no one was safe here. This was another blow to tourism in the area and re-enforced the feeling in the community again that the OPP or the Province of Ontario could not be ever again depended upon to insure the safety of tourists and residents. The return was negotiated over several days by Dennis Adkins the native liason officer. During this period my husband was at Burnett s Marina in Port Frank s when he saw Myles Bressette, Dennis Adkins, Glen George and other natives. Dennis told the natives that the incident had been recorded on camera. Glen George threatened to kill Dennis and anyone who came up with a film of it. Roland was shocked that Dennis stood there and listened to these threats and did nothing. We have a picture of Dennis next to Rose Manning receiving some of the stolen goods back loaded in a truck from the base. No one on the base was ever charged for this malicious incident. Mr. Eskanian claimed the boat suffered thousands of dollars in damage.

He said he was going to sue the Province for lack of protection of tourists. We have never heard anything since he left.

63) The President of ONFIRE Mr. Rich Schultz had a meeting at his home with several key people in the community including myself. He had invited Tony Parkin OPP, Dennis Adkins OPP and Gwen Boniface OPP to discuss the very obvious detrimental policing tactics that we were experiencing. The end result of this meeting was the members of the community demanded these people take a letter to Thomas O Grady the Commissioner of Police with a request to get RCMP policing at the base and the park. We strongly felt that the OPP could not do the job any longer after events out here. Thomas O Grady answered our letter in August denying us the RCMP policing and stating that the OPP were doing a good job. He also stated that since the occupation of the base and the park by aboriginals the OPP had not gone on these lands and would continue not to go there. He admitted that policing was not the norm here and that incidents involving aboriginals had to be handled slowly and with care. We were all completely fed up with this useless rhetoric. Our lives were being ruined with worry, stress, lack of sleep, financial problems due to lack of business and plummeting real estate values, and being victims of crime. We did not have peaceful enjoyment of our homes and properties. We did not have safety of our person and possessions. Most of the government people we wrote to were sympathetic to our plight but offered only that we be patient and understanding until the base is returned to the natives. Somehow the law is not here for us and yet no one could tell us why we had to endure this mess of lawlessness to placate the native agenda. The park and the base had become havens for criminal activity and stolen goods.

64) Sept/1996 Rose Manning and two male natives occupying the former base approached Nordell Construction on Hwy 21. This company was to put in the waterline fronting the base on Hwy 21. One of the natives was carrying a gas can and told the company the waterline could not be installed because the area was native land. The construction company felt threatened and feared for their safety. They left the job site. The police nor the government did anything to rectify this situation. The Hwy belongs to the Province of Ontario but the OPP refused to protect the workers. This delay compromised our fire safety for three and half years. During that time many very unusual requests occurred in the Round Table meetings with the Town and Justice Reid. At one point in July/97 Justice Reid circulated a memo in which he and Chief Hare had talked to the residents at the base about completing the waterline and they were told that a 1,000 militant natives would be down here and blood would flow down Hwy 21 if they tried to finish the line. The natives wanted to be hired to complete the line. Justice Reid suggested to the Town that they hire the natives. Several of the Town representatives were appalled that a former judge would suggest compromising the democratic tendering process rather than deal with the breeches of the law should their threats become reality. We all felt as though we functioned at the whim of the native agenda and had lost all of our rights as citizens of this province. An accumulated debt of \$500,000.00 was charged in interest to the residents for the delay on this completion. The natives bore no financial burden for this fiasco nor charges of threatening a municipal project.

65) In the remainder of 1997 there were numerous break and enters, vandalisms, and threats in all areas of Ipperwash. These are well documented in separate reports. We felt like we lived in a war zone. In August the natives at the base starting pelting cars traveling down Hwy 21 with rocks and shooting at the cars. One vehicle had a bullet hole in the windshield. No charges were ever laid by the OPP. Mark Smith investigated.

66) I must make a comment about the S.I.U. We had an investigator from the S.I.U. interview us in the Spring of 96. His name is Jim Kennedy a retired police officer. His questions were more about us than about what happened on Sept 6/95. I have kept a list of his questions if these are needed. The importance of his visit is that he told us the police had deserted this whole community to evacuate their own families who were being threatened after Dudley George's death. He indicated that the police should never have left people on the hook that they had told would have escort out of here, nor refuse to protect us from the aggressions that occurred after they deserted the area.

67) Several residents on Army Camp Road had the natives come across from the base telling them they were giving them notice of eviction. This was frightening to several of the elderly residents because the police would not deal with these threats. The residents could not open their front windows for months because the natives at the base ran up and down the gravel road inside the base creating continuous clouds of dust with fast and erratic driving. This continued day and night. Everyone felt totally abandoned by the police and the Federal and Provincial Government.

68) As of July/97 the new native liason officer was John Flesher. In Sept/97 John Flesher visited our home with Glenn Bannon the head of the Anishinabek Police Services from Garden City near Sault St. Marie Ont. Mr. Bannon was starting the Anishinabek Police Services at the Kettle Point Reserve in Oct. /97. Several times during the conversation Mr. Bannon asked how the community of Ipperwash would react if his police service expanded into the community. I told Mr. Bannon that in my opinion he would have to gain the trust of the community by meeting the residents personally, but that at this time I did not believe that the community was ready for any more native control. I did not know at this time that the OPP would be encouraging this police service to respond to calls in the west beach area because of the land claim and also because the police did not want to deal with incidents involving natives. By 1998, the OPP were letting the Anishinabek answer their calls to the west beach of their own volition. We objected to this quite strongly at police committee meetings for very good reasons. The Anishinabek did not speak to the complainant. They did not follow up with a report to the OPP. Each resident pays \$300.00 in property taxes for OPP Police Service. We were never informed if charges were laid against the person picked up by the Native Police. The

worst aspect of this is what I perceive is a conflict of interest. The native police are also members of Kettle Point who are suing us in the land claim for trespassing on our own land. John Flesher called myself and other members of the policing committee racists because we expressed our dissatisfaction with the native policing on the west beach.

69) In 1999 yet another native liaison police officer Larry Parks told the President of the West Ipperwash Property owners association that they were definitely allowing the Native police to patrol our area and respond to OPP calls because the OPP were short staffed.

We questioned why the Anishinabek were not being used in other areas of Lambton County if this were truly the case. The Solicitor General had written us and said the Anishinabek were hired only to work on the reserve in their agreement with the government. We could never get a straight answer from any OPP on this issue. We did not want to be perceived in this land claim as being part of the reserve. Even after the Supreme Court Decision in May 1998 that the surrender of the land is valid, Native officers would park in our cul de sacs for long periods of time and tell us the reason for this is the land belongs to Kettle Point. We viewed this as a form of harassment. I wrote Glenn Bannon about all of this and invited him to discuss this with the residents of west Ipperwash. I stated to him quite clearly that the OPP had the County wide contract for police services, and that no negotiations had ever taken place for his service to replace the existing contract.

70) In Jan/98 we had a very troubling incident to the community. A native from the base Nick Cottrelle in a white camarro drove into the side of Steve Watson's truck on West Ipperwash Road shoving it across a parking lot. He then sped down East Parkway Drive to the home of Dr. Gibb and smashed in his garage door. Prior to this he had torn up the lawn on Kettle Point of Bob George's house. The Native police charged him for the offense on Kettle Point. After smashing in the garage door at Dr. Gibb's home he proceeded to the army base, and parked the car where it could be seen by anyone near the army base. Both victims called the OPP. The responding officer Don Fraser would not go on the base. Steve Watson called the OPP and even went into the Forest Office to tell them the car involved in the incident was parked at the army base. The OPP put an ad in the Sarnia Observer describing a white vehicle, no make and no model which may have been in the incident after they had been told where the car was already. Finally on the third day I called the Forest detachment and asked why no one had gone to the base to inspect the car. Fred Wessels the acting commander at the time answered that he was not sending anyone over to the base and that John Flesher, the native liaison officer had been off with a sore back for three days and he was not calling him.

71) John Flesher returned on the Monday and by 9:30 called me and asked why I had not called Dennis Adkins the previous native liaison officer about it since I had his pager number. I did not feel that this is my responsibility. I had also never been informed by the OPP that Dennis Adkins was available once he left the area and Mr. Flesher took his place. John Flesher said that Nick Cottrelle had confessed to the crimes and had agreed to pay restitution as he worked in the maintenance contract at the base. John said that Nick promised to pay for the damages to both Steve and Dr. Gibb within three weeks. After the time was up I called John Flesher to ask him if he was going to charge Nick Cottrelle since he had not paid for the damages. John told me he could not do this because they did not have Nick Cottrelle's confession in writing. Luke George OPP said promising to pay restitution is an alternative to charges. We could not understand how this could be an alternative to laying charges if restitution is never paid. which it has not been to date. Why was he charged for the incident at Kettle Point but not for the incidents in the non-native community which were much more serious in nature? .Why did the victims have to wait three days for an investigation into this crime?

72) Another very serious incident that really enraged the community on how the OPP failed to handle it was on Feb8/98. At 5:30 a.m. two native men on ATV's , one hauling a stolen trailer from another resident's home on East Parkway entered the property of Dr. Gibb by way of the beach. They broke into his second

cottage in front of his permanent home. The natives left when Mrs. Gibb heard something and got up. Mrs. Gibb was quite upset by the experience since this was the second incident in the same week against them. The natives proceeded down the beach to the home of Ken and Mavis Refell in Port Franks beside the military beach on the base where they broke into the house and stole many items. The items totalled \$5,400.00 and were loaded into the trailer. Mrs. Gibb called the OPP. Dave Pugh of Port Franks called the OPP when he saw the break in at Refell's. The OPP watched the natives go back down the beach and onto the military base. OPP John Flesher negotiated the goods back from Layton Elijah at the base. The goods were not all returned and those that were returned were damaged. The jewellery that was stolen and a vcr were never returned. A grandfather clock and a television were returned damaged. Layton Elijah informed John Flesher that the two men who came onto the base with the stolen goods were no longer there. OPP John Flesher told me that the men were Rose Manning's sons. The trailer was returned to the owner on Parkway Drive. The newspaper release on this said the OPP were not in a geographical position to apprehend the criminals. Dr. Gibb wrote a very scathing letter to the Forest Standard about the lack of proper policing at Ipperwash and the tensions resulting from the crimes against the innocent homeowners in the community and the complete lack of any help from the authorities. No one was ever arrested and charged for this incident.

73) On Feb.10/98 our home on East Parkway had been driven around in circles by the same ATV's from the base used two days before at Dr. Gibb and Ken Refell's homes. OPP Don Fraser responded. He said they are used on the base to patrol the area and are rarely off the base. The ATV's were Military vehicles abandoned on the base when the military left in July/95. Don Fraser expressed his frustration with the whole situation and his personal feelings about whether he would respond to a future native upheaval in the area. He said that several officers would rather face Internal Affairs than jeopardize their careers and families knowing that the Justice System would not stand behind them after the Kenneth Deane affair. Although I could sympathize to some extent with Officer Fraser, his comments did not inspire confidence in the OPP should more land disputes erupt in the area. We already felt that the police were either unwilling or unable to even deal with the incidents we had already.

74) In June of 1998 the natives occupying the Provincial Park held a two day outdoor concert and offered free camping to anyone who wanted to stay there. The loudness of the music was unbearable. It was heard all the way to the west beach. The obnoxious and rowdy behaviour of the natives was awful. They came out of the park and harassed residents on Army Camp Road and on the beaches. The beaches were blocked off to traffic but the natives broke through the barriers and drove erratically on the beaches and up the dunes between the houses in cars, trucks and on ATV's. Residents and tourists close to the park had to leave the area. The disruptions were constant and many residents were unable to sleep. I called the OPP and the dispatcher said the police would not go to the park and stop anything. I told her every level of government said the OPP are responsible to police the park and she said I had been misinformed. I had called directly to Chatham Headquarters. No one was charged for any of the activities displayed by the natives on this weekend. The same scenario was repeated in 1999.

We had many questions about how the occupiers of land that did not belong to them could be allowed to do this. Neither the OPP or the government answered these questions. 1) Who was providing security against drugs and alcohol on the park?

2) If the public who owns this park are not allowed on it, why are the natives allowed to have this affair and charge admission while still involved in an illegal occupation?

3) Is the Province liable if someone gets hurt?

4) Why were the taxpayers expected to fund the free hydro and water for this event?

75) When the natives drove their ATV s onto the west beach to terrorize the residents the OPP were called and took an hour to respond. When they did come they did not go on the beach even though the ATV tracks were quite visible on the end of the road leading to the beach.

76) The following week Anne McGowan called the OPP at 4:30 a.m. to complain about a group of natives on the beach in front of our house next to hers on the west beach. The natives were noisy and rowdy and had been on the beach since early evening and were keeping people up all night banging on the hoods of their cars. They had been openly consuming alcohol as well. Two OPP cruisers responded. They were literally chased off the beach by the natives ordering them off their land. The natives taunted the officers urging them to pull out their guns and shoot them like they did Dudley George. The natives put the officers back in their cruisers and ordered them to get the f k off the beach. The officers left and did not deal with the incident at all. The natives carried on until 6:30a.m. Anne reported this desertion by the police to the councillor for our ward Bess Sniderhan who called an emergency meeting with other council members and the Mayor. A secret meeting was convened with the OPP for June 21/99. We residents who suffered through this were never informed of the outcome of this secret meeting. At the police committee meeting during this month , the chairman of the committee refused to allow anyone to discuss this incident. Unfortunately policing of the west beach did not change.

77) In July/99 harassments and threats by natives towards non-native residents turned to assaults and bodily harm. John Dunbar of west Parkway Drive Ipperwash was beaten to unconsciousness at 10:30 p.m. on his own property by eight drunken Indians who had been drinking on the centre beach all evening. John s own kids were having a bonfire on his property and the natives started to harass them. When John asked them to settle down and try to be friendly they beat him and another person at his home. Tom Seigneur his neighbour ran over to try to help but the police on their arrival told him to stay out of it and go home. Tom had been at John s until just a few minutes before the attack. Both men were sent to Strathroy Hospital with injuries. A tourist renting a cottage from John witnessed the whole thing and she was terrified. She was renting for five weeks and this happened in the first week. She left and John lost \$800.00 a week in rental income for the time she did not stay. The Town had hired two officers to patrol the area from 10p.m. to 2a.m. separate from the OPP. These officers did not respond immediately. The OPP did not respond until they received backup from all over Lambton County. All eight natives were not apprehended. Some ran away and others attacked the police. Mr. Dunbar was seriously injured and has a permanent problem with one of his hands. For those caught, the tourist from Toronto went to the Grand Bend Detachment to identify the criminals. Two out of the eight were charged with assault. The female witness in this incident was very distressed because she had to talk to 911 seven times before the police responded. Residents felt that the two natives were only charged this time because they attacked the police.

78) Brian Richardson on East Parkway Drive had a native that he recognized terrorizing his tenants with his truck on the beach. This native is Judas George who happens to be the manager of the maintenance and security contract at the base. Even identified he was not charged for this behaviour. Mr. Richardson s tenant left because this kind of environment was unsafe for her children and she had rented after being informed that the beach was closed to vehicular traffic.

79) Paul Montgomery, a resident living on West Parkway Drive was also assaulted by a native Cheyenne Shawnoo. Mr. Shawnoo lit a Roman Candle firecracker and pointed it at Paul who protected his face, but received burns to his chest area. After this assault, Shawnoo , chased Mr. Montgomery with a hatchet threatening to kill him. Mr. Montgomery has received numerous incidents to his property and his person. His home has been broken into and vandalized at least eight times, as well as his vehicle a volvo being stolen and burned in Ipperwash. He has young children which has created enormous stress for him and his family.

80) In 1996 and 1997 we had a reduction in our properties for the summer rental season. Financially we were having a difficult time keeping things together with all the negative publicity about the native land

disputes. We decided to sell our home that was built on East Parkway close to the park. We knew we would not have an easy time selling the west Beach property because the Supreme Court Decision had not removed the cloud of title to the beach in regards to the Natives use for recreational purposes which is to go to mediation. When we first completed building the house in 1995 it was estimated by the Real Estate to be worth \$230,000.00 By the time of the sale in Sept /98 the value of our home and those of our neighbours who were also selling had fallen significantly. Our top dollar for are home was \$163,000.00 This home was 4100 square feet on just under two acres. It was a sad day when we had to sell it, but we just could not support three homes in the area with no tenants. We moved back to the west beach home, but I would not stay in this house in the summer months. We leased every summer since then and we stay elsewhere.

81) In June/99 The residents of the west beach were approached by the lawyer for Kettle Point, Russell Raikes in a letter to consider sitting down to mediation to settle three issues. The Federal Government wanted to deal with all three issues at once.

- 1) the breach of fiduciary trust
- 2) the beach usage/ownership issue
- 3) the allocation of court costs.

A Justice White was to be appointed as the Mediator in this Dispute Resolution Process. The Federal Gov t and the First Nation had agreed to share the costs. Several meetings were set up in /2000 in February and March and all subsequently cancelled by the natives. By the fall of /2000 the Federal Gov t did not want to be involved with mediation at all about the beach. Charlotte Bell the lawyer for Indian Affairs went so far as to say we had to sit down by ourselves with the natives and solve the beach issue. In Sept/99 we received a letter from Indian Affairs Minister Robert Nault stating that he could not see any reason why we should not approach the municipality to close the west beach to vehicular traffic as the Town had done for the centre and east beaches every year between May and Thanksgiving. Due to all the traffic problems and lack of washrooms, garbage pick up, no hours of use of the beach and no speed limits, the residents just could not tolerate the disruptive environment. We had asked many times to have the beach open only to pedestrian traffic, but because of the land claim the town would not do this. In June 1999 Ralph Dailey and myself spoke to the town council and asked them to approve our request. It was accepted and referred to the Ipperwash Beaches Committee and the Public Works Committee. Everything was in place to be done in Sept./2000. At the last minute the Works Committee asked for a legal opinion from the Town s lawyer David Nash. Mr. Nash at first suggested that the ends of the roads going onto the beach could be declared as parkland since the Town owns this and signs put up that vehicles are not permitted. He then wrote another letter stating that NO the Town was not to close the beach to vehicular traffic. We as the owners were supposed to receive a copy of Mr. Nash letter but never did get one. Several councillors voluntarily told us that the idea of closing the beach to traffic in west Ipperwash was not well received by Kettle Point. In fact the Chief threatened to start an incident worse than OKA if this was attempted. This information was received by councillors Dave Pugh, and Jim Dezorzi. We also had the Federal Gov t not wanting to deal with the beach issue at all, but also telling us not to close the beach to traffic. We had 3500 cars on this one and half km. beach in the year 2000 with virtually no control over anything that happened on this property and yet we all have to have additional liability insurance if something happens to protect ourselves. Some residents were getting sick from the exhaust fumes from all these vehicles there from 6a.m. until the wee hours of the next morning. We feel like we have no rights over our own lifestyles and the safety of those using this beach. Of course the OPP were in a panic afraid of another uprising as well. In March of 2001 we received another letter from Robert Nault Minister of Indian Affairs in which he has again stated that he thought we should approach the council of the new Town to once again have the beach closed to traffic. He stated that he could not comment on why the Town did not do this last year. The Department of Justice has also decided to book July 23,24 and 25 to sit down and mediate the beach usage/ownership issue with Justice Adams as the mediator. Apparently the government did a cost analysis survey as to whether the costs are in line with the anticipated results of this mediation. They have agreed to pay only for three days of

exploratory mediation. Most of us at the west beach do not hold any hope the natives will keep this appointment.

82) Crime in the area escalated completely out of control in the year /2000. By May I had personally contacted George Matthewson of the Sarnia Observer to do an article on the crime level at Ipperwash. It was printed May 16/2000. Marcel Beaubien MPP stated in the same article that he was arranging a meeting with the Solicitor General David Tsbouchi to discuss the crime and policing issues in Bosanquet. In anticipation of this meeting, I spoke personally to the commander of the Lambton Detachment of the OPP officer Wade LaCroix. I felt very intimidated by this man. He was literally yelling at me on the phone saying in one breath the OPP do go on the base and the park and then in another breath saying the base is not the responsibility of the OPP, the land ownership has not been civilly decided, and the base still has signs stating Military police are responsible and the land is Federal Jurisdiction. He also accused me of lying when I said officers have told us flat out they will not go on the base and the park. He then demanded their names and said they could be reprimanded because they are lying. I gave him all the names I could think of in my shook up state. I wrote a letter to David Tsbouchi relating my conversation with LaCroix and quoting the numbers of incidents since Jan/2000. I also quoted from the job description of the Solicitor on policing and asked him who is responsible to police the lands which comprise the base and the park. My answer arrived six months later in August. He lauded the good job done by the OPP and did not answer my question of responsibility for the park and the base. The OPP told him of only 58 incidents up to May/2000. I had documented 72. I wrote him back demanding a copy of the protocol used by the OPP in regards to the base and the Park. I also requested the advisement of Gwen Boniface to him in writing as well. This was sent in Sept/2000. I received a reply from a new Solicitor General David Turnbull in March 2001. At least this one acknowledges that Gwen Boniface is aware of the increase in incidents in the area as well as Wade LaCroix. Mr Turnbull suggests that the year round bike patrol and the winter cottage watch done by the OPP are great advantages to the fight against crime. You cannot have a year round bike program in snow. Furthermore we did not have a cottage watch this year as it was cancelled by the OPP. He also suggests I should become active in the policing committee. I was for four yrs. as chairman of the neighbourhood watch and as vice chair of the policing committee. I also organized the citizen patrols in the summer of 1996. None of my initiatives changed policing for the better in this community because the base and the park are safe havens for criminals where the police will not pursue.

83) The Kenneth Deane Trial As I had stated earlier, we were interviewed by Jim Kennedy from S.I.U. during the investigation of the death of Dudley George. I was told by Chris Martin and Dennis Adkins that the affidavits that we gave to Chris Martin were all handed over to the S.I.U. However, another investigator for the office of Norm Peel, Deane s first Lawyer, a Mr. Lebrasceur also interviewed us about this whole affair and stated that Deane s lawyer never received these affidavits from the S.I.U. Tapes and pictures from residents were also confiscated by the OPP but were never used at the trial either. All of a sudden all of these things were available for the appeal which was denied this year. People out here just do not any longer have any faith or belief in the justice system or the actions of the OPP supposedly on our behalf.

84) At one time the OPP would give us a monthly account of the crimes in the area at each police committee meeting. That stopped or was inaccurate on many occasions once the police started their Crime Alert Site on the Internet. We would check them weekly and find incidents missing or untrue excuses for them not catching the offenders. The Town used to get a total from the OPP as well and that also stopped with the Crime Alert Website. One of the positive initiatives of the OPP was to call the Neighbourhood Watch Chairman or the Chairman of the Policing Committee and report to them the incidents as they occurred in the community. This has basically stopped in 2001. It is almost impossible to keep an accurate assessment of areas hit the hardest if you don t have the input from the police. Our response time for 2000 was very traumatic to us. We noticed because a lot of residents have police band radios. The time between the call to OPP and the dispatcher alerting a cruiser was way too long in some instances. Also the time of response once the dispatcher got a cruiser was sometimes up to three hours. During this time several crimes were being still committed. There are times when residents did not see a cruiser in their area for days. This is not

our fault. We have a contract with the County of Lambton that specifies we all will be policed adequately. Ipperwash has had policing problems since 1990. Fourteen years later this situation should be vastly improved and it is not.

85) In regards to the Park Marcel Beaubien has told me that no one is negotiating in the Province about the occupation of the park, the cemetery issue, or the launch of a land claim on the park in Sept/96. He says the whole area is being controlled by Indian Affairs. He and several other members of the Provincial government have refused to answer questions because of being personally sued in the Dudley George wrongful death lawsuit. Bob Runciman and Charles Harnick used the same excuse. Premier Mike Harris will not negotiate till the Natives come out of the Park. The Natives will not come out of the Park until Harris has an Inquiry into Dudley's death. We are at a stalemate that could go on for several more years. In the meantime it is open season on residents with a police force running around with their hands tied dishing out justice according to race. There is no other community in Canada that is being dealt with under the law or lack of law like Ipperwash and area. Ipperwash is the prime example of taxation without representation.

86) There has been no meeting arranged by Marcel Beaubien with the Solicitor General. I have written a reply to David Turnbull's letter of March 12/01 and will probably receive an answer in another six months. It is very difficult to explain how devastating the last nine yrs. of my life have been. Facing one social upheaval is very upsetting. This community has suffered two with the violent takeovers of the base and the park. Those in the west beach have dealt with three with the land claim and none of these situations have been resolved. There is no agreement in principle for the return of the base to the natives. There is no resolution to the beach issue in west Ipperwash. There is no resolution to the occupation of the Ipperwash Provincial Park. We do not have normal policing in our community as other communities have. We do not have peaceful enjoyment of our homes and properties. We do not have safety of person and possessions. We do not have protection for municipal projects. Our police and government officials have caused us a great deal of turmoil by denying us rights that others enjoy in communities not involved in native land disputes. The privilege of being able to solve grievances within the land surrendered over time should never have been permission to break the laws of this Country, and harm your fellow man with impunity. It is unconscionable that this is allowed at Ipperwash in the name of the Native Agenda.

87) In regards to the former Military Base We do not understand how the DND could have allowed the natives to remain on the base after they walked in 1993 when the incidents that happened to innocent residents and tourists and military personnel started to evolve.

It is my understanding that the DND would not allow the OPP to exercise an injunction to remove the natives 18 mos. before the park was overtaken by members of the same group. Since the violent takeover of both the park and the base, many residents have written the DND objecting to the maintenance contract in which occupying natives paid by DND for security are also coming into the surrounding areas and committing criminal offenses. Several have even been arrogant enough to tell OPP that persons coming into the base with stolen goods are no longer on the base even at times when the OPP have watched them go into the base and are at the gates within minutes.

88) Ousted natives from the base have publicly told in newspaper articles of the cultivation of marijuana on the base, the presence of guns, and the violent actions of some towards others with cars and baseball bats. Nellie Rogers and Rose Manning were ousted from the base in 1997 by violent means and a few days later their homes and belongings on the base were set on fire and allowed to burn and the OPP and fire fighters kept out. The Department of National Defense is well aware that several fires have occurred on the base since the military deserted it in which the occupiers denied entrance to police and fire fighters. Occupiers barricaded entrances to prevent the entrance of these authorities and stood and allowed the fires to rage up to and including Oct.21/00. Firefighters and the OPP thought they had an understanding with the Department of National Defense that they would be allowed in, but on Oct.21/00 the occupying natives at the base refused them admittance as Dudley George's trailer burned. In 2001, OPP and Firefighters were allowed into the

base, because a native committed arson and the fire got out of control threatening to destroy his own mother's living quarters and the other barracks on the base. . It was a very dangerous and large fire destroying thousands of dollars worth of buildings. We have not been informed of any charges. The arsonist himself called in the alarm.

89) I have been a witness to utter chaos in my community, lack of government action on criminal behaviour towards my neighbours, and criminal activity being condoned by the government in allowing a zone in my community to be free from all authority. There is no deterrent to the criminal element in Lambton Shores if the offenders come from the base, the park or Kettle Point Reserve. Those living on the base and the park live there rent free, with heat, hydro, and water paid for by the taxpayer. They have the ability to keep out law officers simply because they do not want them there. They have endangered the lives of residents and tourists and severely changed the lifestyles of many in the area. All has been allowed by the authorities.

90) Kettle and Stony Point has been able to detrimentally influence the Municipal Services allowed in Ipperwash simply by threatening violence if their demands are not met. This is most prevalent in the west beach area in which residents are trying to have dangerous and intrusive traffic removed from the beach during the summer months. We must pay high taxes without the services the rest of the community enjoys such as washrooms available to the public, with regulations of hours of use of the beach area and garbage removal. I have already stated the lack of effective policing or selective policing mainly based on race. We have a Town Council admitting that the situation is unsafe and dangerous to the public as well as residents. The Municipality is responsible for insuring that traffic within its borders is safe for those who live here and visitors. Because of Native threats no one will deal with the ongoing problems that residents face. We literally live in Limbo. We are denied something even as simple as property rights and further to this we suffer with fear waiting for the next one of us who is assaulted, burglarized, threatened or vandalized knowing that there is no protection for us. It is truly a terrible way to live for anyone.

91) An incident on the West Beach involved three natives stealing vehicles from six properties. The three in a truck rammed into the home of Anne McGowan trying to evade police by driving onto the west beach itself. The three were arrested after quite a scuffle with the police. The three had been on probation for two previous incidents and were awarded probation again until the court case came up. On this last probation One of the natives engaged in more criminal incidents on the west beach. The victims of his crime were allowed to attend at the court with impact statements. Once again this was a first. One Native OPP oblivious to his fellow OPP officers witnessing this event chose to intimidate one of the witnesses in the hallway of the court.

When a complaint was filed, it was suggested that the OPP internally would deal with this and give this native officer a warning. It was very wrong when for the first time residents could come forth publicly and tell what the crime was doing to them, that an OPP officer should display such a racist attitude.

A drive by shooting at Kettle Point resulted in the perpetrator coming onto the west beach and going to the army camp property. It took from 4:30 to midnight before a liaison officer was available to go to the camp gates. In the meantime the OPP did not alert residents that a possible armed man was roaming around the area. An innocent resident just arriving at his cottage walked onto the west beach and past a car parked there, not knowing it belonged to the criminal. Within seconds he was under the guns of the Anishinabek police. He is an elderly man and he was terrified. In what other community do OPP pursue an armed man and not inform innocent neighbours to get out of the vicinity or stay inside? In the OPP news release, it was deliberately omitted about the shooter being tracked to the former Army Camp.

I must say a few words about Justice Robert Reid. He was appointed by the DND and DIAND to do a report on the situation after the Park and the Base were occupied by Natives. His largest goal was to inform the non-natives in the area that the government does not compensate third parties in native land disputes. He said we could write him about the problems we were having and he would try to help, but right from the

beginning he doubted he could really do anything for anyone not involved in occupying the base and the park. He never told anyone whether our letters ever made it to the Privy Council. He tried to coerce council into hiring the natives to do our water line without the benefit of the democratic tendering process. To the best of my knowledge no one ever got a copy of his report on the events at Ipperwash. I wrote him several times asking questions that he promised to reply to, to the best of his ability and never did. The Mayor Bill Graham of Bosanquet in the last year before amalgamation wrote a scathing letter about the Federal Government and Justice Reid but received no consideration as a result of it.

In 2002 it was determined and released in a report that the former Military Base was number three in priority to be cleaned up of toxic materials in Canada. On writing Rosemarie Ur MP on this issue, she replied that nothing can be done without the permission of those occupying the base. For years until 1996, we were all on sand point well systems and believe that this situation was and still is important to our health. The base is still in the hands of the Federal Government under the Department of National Defence. Do they not have an obligation to ensure the health and safety of all citizens in the area from the effects of toxic substances. DND has never made public what is buried at the base.

Just recently in 2004 the Federal Government released a tentative agreement with Kettle and Stony Point to assess the clean up of the base. Included in this release was the fact the former Ipperwash Provincial Park is on the agenda to be returned to the Natives with the former Military Base. It is further stated that no one in the Provincial Government has been involved in talks concerning the former Ipperwash Park. How can the Federal Government negotiate for land it does not own? When asking Indian Affairs about the recent land claim by Maynard George on the Pinery Provincial Park and Grand Bend, he stated this is a Provincial Matter since the land is owned by the Province. Do you perceive this to be a blatant conflict of information, because the residents in Ipperwash sure do. It is virtually impossible to get a straight answer about anything that is going on here. Part of the rules and regulations regarding giving lands reserve status is for all levels of government to have public consultations, municipal concerns must be ironed out prior to reserve designation and public input must be allowed. This is on the Government website. None of this is ongoing at Ipperwash. During the upheaval and afterwards several police officers and Native leaders were given special consideration for healing sabbaticals. I cannot recall any residents suffering the affects of criminal offenses, property invasions, thefts, harassments and break and enters ever being referred by anyone to victim services. The government offered no help for those having problems arranging mortgages, renewing mortgages or those with insurance problems, loss of income or decreasing property values during and after the events of 1995. No one considered those who had nervous break downs, could not work, suffered marriage break downs or those who eventually ended up abusing substances because of the post traumatic stress caused by no law and order. We did not cause the events of 1995. In fact for years before we tried to let all levels of government know that aggression and discontent by the native faction was escalating in this area. When the OPP became totally unavailable and redundant, we asked for RCMP to come in and were denied. We, ourselves, became victims for years of additional native aggression for absolutely no valid reason other than that those involved in criminal activity knew that the policies were in place that give them complete autonomy from the law. Ipperwash has been shamefully dealt with by all levels of authority and policy must be set in place that is fair, equitable, morally ethical, and conducive to the well being and protection of all within the borders of the affected area. We cannot have rules, regulations and the delivery of the law based on race, and what area of Ontario or Canada for that matter, that the perpetrator resides or by an accident of birth that makes you exempt from the law under colour of right. Colour of Right should not be legitimized by the government or the Constitution or by Policy to give anyone the ability to engage in criminal activity against innocent persons and get away with it unimpeded. Not for one minute should this ability exist, never mind for several years.

Respectfully Submitted