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perwash or Oka situation.

Fearing another OPP attack, two barricades were set up by Six Nations people on Highway #6, the railway line at the back of the site, and an incomplete roadway onto the site from the neighbouring Caledonia homes at what became known as "O-Town." The people of Six Nations also renamed the former Douglas Creek Estates Kanonhstaton, a Mohawk word meaning "protected place."

Caledonia residents set up their own road barricade when the protesters refused to be put off the site until their claims were addressed, even in the face of an injunction. Now, there were distinctive lines drawn on Argyle Street and the media poured in from near and far sending the story worldwide.

But in most cases, the story they told was obviously one sided and seriously skewed towards

the Caledonia resident who presented themselves as victims of domestic terrorism, which had become a powerful buzzword since the 9/11 attacks in New York.

To tell the entire story of Kanonhstaton would require a book and Toronto Columnist Cindy Blatchford was happy to oblige with a seriously flawed and obviously slanted chronicle she called "Helpless: Caledonia's Nightmare of Fear And Anarchy, And How The Law Failed All of Us".

Non-native author Laura DeVries tried to counter some of the misinformation in Blatchford's book with one of her own, adding much more background to the story. Her book, "Conflict in Caledonia" was published a few months later, but both were written from a white perspective by people who were not there when it happened and did not see or experience for themselves any of the events as they hap-

pened.

While Blatchford got most of her information from mainstream media reports and the hysterical ranting of certain Caledonia citizens. Only one short sentence in the entire book came from a Six Nations source — that of then elected Chief Bill Montour after a half-hour interview with Blatchford about the situation from his perspective.

DeVries, on the other hand, interviewed several participants in the protest from both sides of the issue and studied

contemporary Six Nations newspaper coverage to gain a more balanced perspective.

Today, 10 years later, Kanonhstaton remains naturalized after the province bought the land from Henco at a huge profit to the developer, to cool down the still smoldering situation.

Except for the occasional flare up instigated by a small group of Caledonia citizens, there has been a volatile peace come over the situation that still exists today. Six Nations believes they

have successfully reclaimed the land back to Six Nations and Ontario seems to be OK with that, for now, how although in their opinion, the land belongs to it and the province is "allowing" Six Nations to retain a symbolic presence on the land — for now.

According to Ontario's Land Registry, the property was put under Crown Patent in July 15, 1848, without Confederacy Approval. Then sold to George Rychtman and resold many times over in subsequent years.