

September 14, 2021

Mayor Pauline Rochefort and members of Council,

Please accept this letter as an official request to make a presentation to Council in order to have their support for a new Algonquin Community, namely "NORTH BAY/FRENCH RIVER ALGONQUINS OF ONTARIO.

The community would include the following Municipalities:

- City of North Bay
- Calvin Township
- Boulter Township
- Bonfield Township
- East Ferris Township
- Chisholm Township
- North Himsworth Township & Callander
- West Nipissing
- Municipalities along the French River.

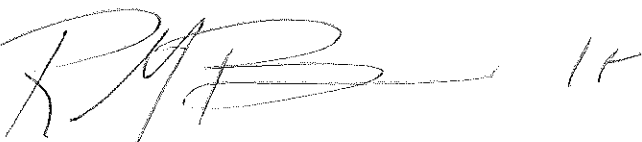
These areas have been identified as the hunting and fishing grounds of the Algonquins, Nipissing Tribe as well as the Amikabe tribe by Samuel de Champlain on his 1615 visit to Lake Nipissing.

A study on the Algonquins was only done for the Algonquin communities from Mattawa to Ottawa therefore, Mattawa does not represent the interest of members from the above city & townships. No study was done by the Ministry of Indigenous Services for the city of North Bay and the municipalities mentioned above. Every reason for North Bay and area not to be part of the Mattawa/North Bay community.

Members of the Algonquins from the above Municipalities are more numerous than any of the 10 existing communities of the Algonquins of Ontario.

Your support for the North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario community, motion 2021-10 would also provide local control on land use for our Crown Land.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rolland Boissonneault', followed by a small mark that looks like '14'.

Rolland Boissonneault
Chairman for the North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario

Good evening everyone

My name is Rolland Boissonneault, chairman of a newly formed committee, namely North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario. Our 9 member committee were selected in order to represent the concerns from the North Bay and French River area. Our committee is seeking your support for our Algonquin Community.

North Bay area as well as West Nipissing had more than 550 Algonquin members that had their membership revoked (some of which had their membership cards for over 12 years) or their application rejected from the Mattawa/North Bay Algonquins of Ontario based on a PROPOSED CRITERIA which is a suggested guideline that is being used to disqualify Algonquins that already have proof of their Algonquin ancestry and are already considered as MODERN ALGONQUINS by the Supreme Court of Canada as well as the Van der Peet Test.

The guideline applied by the Mattawa/North Bay Algonquins contravenes all of the following:

- a) The Constitution Act 1982 sections 25, and 35 (1) and 35 (2)
- b) The Royal Proclamation of 1763 which section 35 (1) of the Constitution Act of 1982 endorsed.
- c) Van der Peet Test, endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada in regard with Indigenous people as per the following cases:
 - Her Majesty the Queen v. Richard Lee, case # 38784 dated 2021-04-23
 - R.V. Marshall v. Her Majesty the Queen, case # 26014 dated 1999-09-17
 - R.V. Van der Peet Test v. Her Majesty the Queen case # 23803 dated 1996-08-21
 - Mitchell v. M.N.R. case # 27066 dated 2001-05-24.
- d) The Agreement in Principle co-signed by both the Federal and Provincial governments;
- e) Indian Act, section 10 (2) & 10 (4) which stated the following:
 - i. section 10 (1) Member rules a band may, pursuant to the consent of a majority of the electors of the band (this was ignored by the Algonquin nation of Ontario.
 - ii. Section 10 (4) Acquired rights Membership rules established by a band this section may not deprive any person who had the right to have his name entered in the Band List for that band, immediately prior to the time the rules were established, of the right to have his name so entered by reason only of a situation that existed or an action that was taken before the rules came into force. (note) some members had their membership at least 12 years prior to the so called proposed criteria.

The North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario is proposing to be autonomous from his easterly neighbors. As it stands the Algonquin Nation of Ontario has 10 different communities on the Algonquin negotiation representative with a total of 16 votes for Greater Golden Lake & Pikwakanagan (Golden Lake)8 votes Antoine , Bonnechere, Kijich Naneot Madouskarini (Brancroft), Mattawa/North Bay,Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjuvan, Simikoby (Cobden) and Whitney & area only have 1 vote each.

You will notice that out of 16 votes, Golden Lake has 8 votes between the Greater Golden-Lake community and Pikiwakanagan (Golden-Lake) community which basically gives them control of the Crown Land use which would include Camp Island.

North Bay /French River Algonquins of Ontario wants to prevent such vulnerability in our future planning. The North Bay/French River Algonquin community pledges to coordinate the Crown Land use with your municipality .

Furthermore, CBC's investigation quoted that "a mysterious letter linking 1,000 people to \$ 1 billion Algonquin treaty is likely fake". It is obvious that 1,000 people that have their membership card, and have no Algonquin ancestry, including two community chiefs who are also beneficiaries to the Algonquin settlement claim. My research indicates that other approved ancestors also have no Algonquin ancestry.

The North Bay/French River Algonquins will not be accepting applications with ancestors adopted by the Algonquins of Ontario that were found fraudulent including the one found by CBC.

Through my research Jos Gravel and missionary Jean Marie Nedelec indicated that Mattawa was unofficially a Montagnais reserve (Montagnais were from Lac St Jean area).

We are also asking the Ministry of Indigenous services to recognize our community and to provide financial assistance like the other Algonquin communities and also to transfer the Crown Land to North Bay/ French River Algonquin community. Furthermore, it is my understanding that a study on the Algonquins was done for Mattawa but no study was ever done for North Bay area and West Nipissing.

Your support would allow our locals to have well deserved control of the Crown Land within our new boundaries. It is our rights as dictated by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 as well as the 1982 Constitution Act of Canada sections 25 and section 35 subsection 1 & 2.

In order to qualify members, it is the intention of The North Bay/French River Algonquin community to take advantage of the Van der Peet Test that is employed by the Supreme Court of Canada. The Van der Peet Test clearly does not disqualify members if their ancestor was in America prior to the Europeans. The Supreme Court recognizes that Algonquins' descendants were not always able to stay within the Algonquin territory because of colonization, education, work etc... The Van der Peet Test does not discriminate because there are breaks in time of being away from the Algonquin's fishing and hunting grounds. When Champlain visited Nipissing in 1615, he commented that the Sorcerers (Nipissing Tribe) had their fishing and hunting grounds on the North side of Lake Nipissing and the French River, with extensive fishing at the mouth of the Sturgeon River. Father Jos Gravel in his history of Chisholm explains and I quote "Samuel de Champlain made a voyage of the discovery up the Ottawa River, into the Mattawa River, then across Lake Talon near Rutherglen then across Trout Lake and by portage into Lake Nipissing, down the French River and into Georgian Bay" He is also quoted as saying "The forest dwelling Indians he (Champlain) saw in this huge area belonged to one great, though loosely knit tribe known as the Algonquins or Algonkins, In the general area of Lake Nipissing to Mattawa and including Chisholm, there were two main groups under their own chief and allotted by agreement certain areas of their own fishing and hunting territory. These were the Montagnais and the Nipissings. A line north and south formed by the Wassi and Nosbonsing lakes was the dividing line between these tribes, the Nipissing to the West and the Montagnais to the East". The dividing line was through the middle of the township of Chisholm. Please, do not confuse the Nipissing tribe to the Nipissing First Nation. The Nipissing tribe was considered Algonquins, while Nipissing First Nation according to 1901 census 90 % of the population on the reserve, identified themselves as Objibways. A further census in 1911, the population on the reserve consisted of 231 citizens in which 201 (87%) were Objibways/Chippewas, 19 (8.2 %) were Algonquins, 7 (0.03%) were Italians, 3 (0.01 %) were identified as Canadians while 01 (.004%) was identified as French. None were from the Nipissing Tribe.

The boundaries suggested by the North Bay/French River of Ontario will not interfere with neither Nipissing First Nation nor Dokis Reserve. North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario strictly relies on the original fishing and hunting grounds of Algonquins/Nipissing Tribe in the area from Calvin Township up to and including the French River.

It is our intention to open an office in North Bay, which will also create employment.

Your support for the North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario community, motion 2021-10 would also provide local control on land use for our Crown Land.

Respectfully submitted,

 17

Rolland Boissonneault

Chairman for the North Bay/French River Algonquins of Ontario

NORTH BAY/FRENCH RIVER ALGONQUINS OF ONTARIO

MOTION # 2021-10

MOVED BY

Marlene Givens

SECOND BY

Jerry McClellan

WHEREAS the North Bay/French River Algonquins, community is requesting to be recognized by the Ministry of Indigenous Services federally and provincially.

WHEREAS numerous modern Algonquins in the North Bay/French River area have been rejected by the Mattawa/North Bay Algonquin community.

WHEREAS members of Algonquin descents were rejected based on the proposed Criteria from the Algonquin Nation of Ontario administered by both Joan Holmes & Associates including their solicitor Robert Potts.

It is of the opinion of the North Bay/French River Algonquin Community that it contravenes with the following:

- a) The Constitution Act 1982 section 35 (1), 35 (2)
- b) The Royal Proclamation of 1763 section 35 (1) which the Constitution of 1982 endorsed;
- c) Van der Peet Test, endorsed by the Supreme Court of Canada in regard with the Indigenous people as per the following:
 - Her Majesty the Queen v. Richard Lee, case # 38784 dated 2021-04-23;
 - R.V. Marshall v. Her Majesty the Queen, case # 26014 dated 1999-09-17;
 - R.V. Van der Peet Test v. Her Majesty the Queen, case # 23803 dated 1996-08-21;
 - Mitchell v. M. N. R. case # 27066 dated 2001-05-24;
- d) The Agreement in Principle co-signed by both the Federal and Provincial governments;
- e) Indian Act, section 10 (2) & 10 (4).

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the North Bay/French River Community is asking for your municipality's support in establishing this new Algonquin Community.

Carried Unanimously
RAT 11