ADDITIONAL LINKS:

First Nations finance their own demise through land claims process
www.ricochet.media/en/318/first-nations-finance-their-own-demise-through-land-claims-process

The heart break of Algonquin genocide
www.rabble.ca/news/2013/03/heart-break-algonquin-genocide

The Truth that Wampum Tells: My Debewin on the Algonquin Land Claims Process
www.lynngehl.com/2-truth-that-wampum-tells.html

Stolen Land and Sacred Falls: The Algonquin Land Claim and “Zibi” Condominiums
www.leveller.ca/2015/10/stolen-land-sacred-falls

Algonquin Title & Rights
www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBZD2nJUaQ4

Statement of Assertion of Aboriginal Rights and Title from Timiskaming, Wolf Lake, and Eagle Village
www.algonquinnation.ca/?p=121

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Puts Government of Canada and the Quebec and Ontario Governments on Notice

**Eastern Ontario**

**ALGONQUIN LAND CLAIM**

**NO! to termination of title and rights**

The “Algonquins of Ontario” organization — led by the chief and council of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation along with an Algonquin Negotiation Representative (ANR) for each of the nine non-status communities represented in the claim — are negotiating a land claim settlement (a ‘termination table’) without the involvement of the rest of the Algonquin Nation, that will extinguish Algonquin land title and rights for Eastern Ontario, including all Ottawa and the sacred Chaudière Falls site (Akikodjiwan / Asinabka) there on the Ottawa River.

*See the information and links within this flyer for reasons to ...

**Reject this claim & these negotiations!**
Reconciliation As Real Negotiations or Termination Table?
The Algonquin land claim in Eastern Ontario

A summary of the main points contained in an open letter from Heather Maajaury to the Algonquins of Ontario organization. Critics of the Proposed Agreement-in-Principle:

- An unsatisfactory one-time “buy out” amount of $300 million, with no ongoing revenue streams or revenue-sharing agreements concerning the territory’s natural resources or land, nor any recompense for the hundreds of years of damage, pain and suffering inflicted upon many generations of Algonquin people.

- “Microscopic” amounts of ‘free simple’ land; only 117,500 out of approximately 9 million acres.

- The comprehensive land claims process not being acceptable under international legal standards, not including Algonquin Anishinabeg language and legal concepts, and lacking engagement from many of the enrolled Algonquin people.

- The issue of the debt incurred by the Algonquins to participate in the process with no way to pay it off other than from the money in the final settlement.

- Lack of recognition of the overlapping land title and rights of other Algonquins who are not included in the negotiations.

- Indemnity of the Canadian state from any actions taken in advance of the final agreement that have or will have violated the Algonquins’ constitutional Section 35 rights; and no mention of Section 25 protections.

- Lack of agreements to ensure proper ongoing genealogy, enrolment, housing, education, and affirmative employment action; inadequate agreement on hunting rights and jurisdiction.

- The issue of the sacred Chaudiere Falls site in Ottawa being treated as private land, the proposed condominium development (the ‘Zibi’ project by Windmill Development Corp), and the vision of the late Algonquin Elder William Commanda for the site.

Read all 18 points and the letter in its entirety:
www.equitableeducation.ca/2015/algonquin-land-claim

Excerpts from an interview with Russell Diabo, policy analyst and advisor with the Algonquin Nation Secretariat

The Tsilhqot’in decision ... reaffirmed the legal principles in the previous Delgamuukw decision of the Supreme Court, where they said Aboriginal title means the right to determine the purposes to which the land would be used – it’s a property right, there’s an economic component to it - ... including the duty to consult and accommodate at the assertion stage, because they’re saying there’s two stages of Aboriginal title: one is groups who are asserting Aboriginal title, which is most of the groups, including the Algonquin First Nations I work with; and in order to establish Aboriginal title, ... you either have to go seek a court declaration, which means you have to have basically millions of dollars worth of research and money to sustain the court challenge, and ... or you negotiate, and the only way to negotiate is through the existing comprehensive claims policy of the federal government, which requires extinguishment of Aboriginal title, not recognition – plus you have to borrow money, there’s a whole bunch of problems with it.

The whole issue about who’s the legitimate representatives is important: there are duly-elected chiefs of these 10 Algonquin communities, including Golden Lake [Pikwakanagan] in Ontario and nine in Quebec, and there’s these other people coming up claiming to be Algonquin chiefs but there’s no evidence to show that they have any of those titles/ or that they’re even connected to a recognized community.

... And many of these people, who have been registered as Algonquins - like six to eight thousand of them - many of them will likely not be able to meet the legal standard of being Aboriginal title holders, yet in this process they get to extinguish title, through the process.

The Algonquin Nation pre-existed the creation of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec – they carved the provinces out of the Algonquin Nation territory. Which is why I say the ‘Algonquins of Ontario’ is a policy fiction that’s been created for the governments, for negotiation purposes. Because it’s basically a land grab by the Crown governments, because they want to extinguish title to eastern Ontario, and especially the National Capital Region, where Parliament Hill sits, the Governor General’s residence, the Prime Minister’s residence – the whole city of Ottawa is sitting on unceded Algonquin territory, so they want to make sure that it gets ceded.

And that’s what they’ve been pushing all the Algonquins into, is trying to get them into the comprehensive claims process. So they’re trying to use the Algonquins of Ontario claim as a precedent against the other Algonquins – a very low precedent, because it’s going to set a low standard if this agreement goes forward.

For the entire interview (audio and transcript) see:
www.equitableeducation.ca/2016/diabo-algonquin-land