

ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL

RE: Inquiry conducted by the Algonquin Tribunal pursuant to section 76(d) of the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) regarding the historical person known as Louis Michiminanakwakwe (RIN #7619)

DETERMINATION AND REASONS FOR DETERMINATION REGARDING THE ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL'S INQUIRY INTO LOUIS MICHIMINANAKWAKWE (RIN #7619)

Hearing Date:	December 13, 2022, Pembroke, Ontario
Date of Determination and Reasons:	January 16, 2023
Hearing Panel:	Deborah Moore (Chairperson), Kevin Beckett, Andre Carle, Darrell Laroche and Robin McLaren
Legal counsel:	Ben Mills (Advisory Member) Angel Li
Persons filing written submissions:	Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer)
Persons making presentations at hearing:	Joan Holmes (Enrolment Officer)

ALGONQUIN TRIBUNAL’S DETERMINATION REGARDING THE INQUIRY INTO LOUIS MICHIMINANAKWAKWE (RIN #7619)

The Algonquin Tribunal, pursuant to the provisions of Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) and at the direction of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives’ Motion 20220422-01, has conducted an inquiry to determine whether Louis Michiminanakwa (RIN #7619) is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that he was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.

Further to its inquiry, the Algonquin Tribunal unanimously determines that Louis Michiminanakwa (RIN #7619) is identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that he was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person.

Deborah Moore (Chairperson)
Kevin Beckett
Andre Carle
Darrell Laroche
Robin McLaren

REASONS FOR DETERMINATION

REASONS DELIVERED BY:

**Moore (Chairperson), Beckett, Carle,
Laroche and McLaren**

A. Introduction and Background

1. Tribunal's Mandate

1. The Algonquin Tribunal (the “**Tribunal**”) was established by the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (the “**ANRs**”) pursuant to the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Algonquins of Ontario Enrolment and Appeal Board (approved on April 20, 2021) (the “**Special Resolution**”).
2. By way of Motion 20220422-01, the ANRs directed the Tribunal to conduct inquiries into fourteen historical persons who are presently on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors with a view to determining whether those historical persons are identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing, or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.
3. This criteria is taken from the definition of “Algonquin Ancestor” as that term is used in the Special Resolution of the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (approved on January 22, 2020) (the “**Proposed Beneficiary Criteria**”).¹
4. Included amongst the fourteen historic persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry was Louis Michiminanakwakwe (RIN #7619).²
5. The ANRs referral of Louis Michiminanakwakwe (and other historical persons) to the Tribunal was made pursuant to section 76(e) of the Special Resolution, which provides that the

¹ Being a lineal descendant of an “Algonquin Ancestor” is one element of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria. For the other elements, reference should be made to the Algonquin Negotiation Representatives on the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (approved on January 22, 2020).

² As noted in the Enrolment Officer’s Report, an “RIN#” is a randomly generated number assigned by the Legacy Genealogical database to each individual person entered in that database. The use of a RIN # is not indicative of whether a historical person is, or is not, an Algonquin Ancestor or is otherwise suspected of being Algonquin. It merely means that the historical person has been entered into the Legacy Genealogical database. RIN #s are used to assist in the identification and tracing of family trees and are particularly useful when a historic person may be identified by different names or spelling conventions or when several individuals have the same or similar name.

“Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear and determine ... such other matters as may be referred to the Tribunal by the ANRs or may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Special Resolution.”

6. In short, the Tribunal’s mandate is to determine whether Louis Michiminanakwakwe is properly considered an “Algonquin Ancestor” for the purposes of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria (which is also sometimes known as the “Enrolment Criteria”).
7. If the Tribunal determines that the criteria is met, then Louis Michiminanakwakwe would remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
8. If the Tribunal determines that Louis Michiminanakwakwe does not meet the above noted criteria, then Louis Michiminanakwakwe would be removed from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. As a consequence of that decision, the Enrolment Officer would review the Enrolment List to identify those individuals who no longer qualify for enrolment as a result of the Tribunal’s decision to remove Louis Michiminanakwakwe from the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
9. Section 101 of the Special Resolution provides that the Tribunal’s determination, its reasons for determination and any accompanying order or recommendation are to be provided to those participating in the inquiry, the Enrolment Officer and the ANRs. Also, the Tribunal is to provide these documents to the AOO Consultation Office for public posting.

2. Procedural Background

10. Once the Tribunal was constituted and a Chair and Vice-Chair appointed, the Tribunal undertook various efforts to ensure that interested parties were informed: a) that the Tribunal was undertaking inquiries as directed by the ANRs; b) that interested parties could participate in the inquiries; and c) how interested parties could access information relevant to the inquiry and file evidence or submissions in support of their respective positions.
11. The Tribunal’s efforts to inform interested parties of the inquiries and how they may wish to participate in the Tribunal’s inquiry process include, but are not limited to, the measures described below.
12. First, the Tribunal sent a letter to all enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to

the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter informed recipients that their enrolment as proposed beneficiaries may be affected by one or more of the Tribunal's inquiries and that they are being afforded an opportunity to participate in the inquiries. This letter directed affected persons to the Tribunal's website, which is <https://www.tanakiwin.com/tribunal/>

13. Second, the Tribunal sent a letter to all other enrolled members of the AOO whose enrolment is not based on them being a lineal descendant of one or more of the fourteen historical persons referred to the Tribunal for inquiry. This letter informed recipients of the fact that the Tribunal had undertaken the inquiries and that they may participate. This letter also noted the removal of Algonquin Ancestors may result in persons who are presently enrolled as proposed beneficiaries no longer being eligible for enrolment. This letter also directed recipients to the Tribunal's website. This letter was sent to individuals who are enrolled through the AOO application process and to individuals who are enrolled on the basis of being members of the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (the "**AOPFN**").
14. The Tribunal notes that members of the AOPFN are not directly affected by the Tribunal's inquiries as their enrolment is based on them being on the AOPFN's membership list. Nonetheless, the Tribunal wanted to ensure that members of the AOPFN were specifically informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and also understood that they are welcome to participate in the inquiries. The Tribunal recognizes that the proper and dutiful application of the Proposed Beneficiary Criteria is of great importance to everyone involved in the treaty process, including the AOPFN.
15. In addition to the above noted letters, the Tribunal also undertook its best efforts to send letters to individuals who are not presently enrolled but are known to be interested in the Tribunal's inquiries. These individuals included, but are not limited to, people who sought enrolment on the basis of one or more of the above noted historical individuals but were not enrolled for some other reason. Recipients were informed of the Tribunal's inquiries and their potential interest in one or more of the inquiries and were also advised to visit the Tribunal's website for additional information.
16. The Tribunal's website was (and continues to be) publicly available. Through the website, interested parties were able to access additional information regarding the Tribunal's process, scheduling information and relevant documents. Individuals were encouraged to sign-up for

updates from the Tribunal and were encouraged to state their interest in participating in one or more of the inquiries. As information became available and the Tribunal's website was updated (such as posting the Enrolment Officer's report or submissions from participants), the Tribunal would send an email to those who indicated their interest in receiving up-dates. Also, the Tribunal maintained a telephone number at which interested parties may speak with the Tribunal's legal support team to ask questions regarding the Tribunal's process and their Algonquin ancestry.

17. Specifically with respect to the Tribunal's inquiry into Louis Michiminanakwakwe, the Tribunal notes that the following documents were filed with the Tribunal and made available on its website:
 - a) Document 1 – Enrolment Officer's Report Regarding Ancestor Louis Michiminanakwatwe; and
 - b) Document 2 – Enrolment Officer's Replies to Tribunal re Louis Michiminanakwatwe Report.
18. The schedule for filing materials, the hearing date and the materials noted above were all made available on the Tribunal's website in a timely manner and were also the subject of the Tribunal's update emails that were sent from time to time.
19. In addition, the Tribunal held a hearing on December 13, 2022 at the Best Western Hotel in Pembroke. The hearing was open to any interested parties. The Enrolment Officer gave a brief oral presentation supplemented with PowerPoint visuals. She answered questions from the panel and from those in attendance. No other presentations were made despite interested parties having been invited to speak in favour or against the inclusion of Louis Michiminanakwakwe. The panel reserved its decision at the hearing until the release of these written reasons.

B. The Tribunal's Determination

20. Upon consideration of the evidence and having reference to the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor", the Tribunal has unanimously determined that Louis Michiminanakwakwe is properly considered an "Algonquin Ancestor" and should remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

21. The Tribunal's reasons for its determination are set out below.

C. Tribunal's Reasons

1. Introduction

22. In coming to its determination, the Tribunal had reference to all of the information before it. The Tribunal notes that the comprehensive report provided by the Enrolment Officer and the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor" were key to making its determination regarding Louis Michiminanakwakwe.

2. Review of Historic Records

23. Louis Michiminanakwakwe was recorded using various names in the historical documentation. The Enrolment Officer has confirmed that, despite the variations in spelling and names, the documents pertain to Louis Michiminanakwakwe. For ease of reference, the Tribunal will simply refer to the historical person that is subject to this inquiry by this most recognized name, being "Louis Michiminanakwakwe".
24. The Enrolment Officer's report is based on historical documents in her possession. No issues were raised with the respect to the authenticity of the documents and their reliability. The records and documents appended to the Enrolment Officer's report are well-known to researchers and originate from well-known and reputable sources.
25. In her report, the Enrolment Officer states that Louis Michiminanakwakwe was originally included on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors because he was listed on the 1825 Census for the Algonquin village at Lac des Deux Montagnes Mission (otherwise known as Oka) under the name "Louis Mississainakoette" as an Algonquin head of household of eight people. This document is attached to the Enrolment Officer's report. The Tribunal agrees that this document identifies Louis Michiminanakwakwe as an Algonquin head of household.
26. On the basis of the available historical documentation (which documentation is appended to the Enrolment Officer's report and has been analyzed by the Tribunal members), the Enrolment Officer makes the following observations.
- a) Louis Michiminanakwakwe married Agnes Kagetchi8an8k8e (RIN #7620) at Oka in 1801. In the document recording this marriage, Louis Michiminanakwakwe was noted as "abénaquis adopté par les népissings" (Abenaki adopted by the Nipissings). No national identity was given for Agnes. The marriage was witnessed by "Jacques 8ab8tgik" (RIN

#7489) and “Louis Ketchi8igaba8itch” (RIN #7609) both of whom are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

- b) Louis Michiminanakwakwe and his spouse, Agnes, had five known children. The historical documents recording the baptism of these five known children all identify both Louis Michiminanakwakwe and Agnes as being either Nipissing or Algonquin in origin. For example, the baptism of their son Jean Baptiste at Oka in 1802 describes the couple as being Nipissings of the mission. This baptism was witnessed by “Laurent Bikisalak8ehkam” (RIN #7556) who was the father of Joseph Pinesiwekijik dit Chichib (RIN #7424) whose name is on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- c) The document recording Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s burial on January 11, 1828 identifies him as being “Indian”.
- d) Only two of Louis Michiminanakwakwe and Agnes’ children are known to have had descendants. These two children married into Algonquin/Nipissing families, as follows:
 - i) Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s son Jean Baptiste Nananjikijik, (written as “Jean Batiste Manonjikijik”) (RIN #6732) married Marie Anne Wabisi at Oka in 1820. The document recording this marriage identifies Jean Baptiste Nananjikijik as Algonquin. The witnesses to the marriage were noted as being “Bernard Wabisi” (RIN #6728) (who is also noted as being the father of Marie Anne Wabisi) and “Pierre Kapomiching” (RIN #7956). Both of the witnesses are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
 - ii) Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s minor daughter Marie Anne Pemikijikokwe (RIN #7246) married “Jacques Patasiketch” (RIN #4245) at Oka in 1830. The document recording this marriage identifies Jacques Patasiketch as Nipissing. The document states that the marriage was witnessed by “Dominique Takkabe” dit Patwe (RIN #6781) and “Jean Inini” (who is also known as Amable Jean Pon Inini) (RIN #6437). Jacques Patasiketch” (RIN #4245) and these two witnesses are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- e) Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s son Jean Baptiste Nanankijik (RIN #6732) and his wife Marie Anne Wabisi had six known children (who are Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s grandchildren), including: i) François Michiminanak8at (RIN #1298) (who later became

known as Francis Sharbot); and ii) Pierre Nananjikijik (RIN #7368) (who later became known as Peter Sharbot/Chabot). Both Francis and Pierre are named on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors

- f) François Michiminanak8at (who is also known as Francis Sharbot) married Marie Josephte 8abinangok8e at Oka in 1850. His name was recorded as “François Niciminanak8at” on the marriage record. Marie Josephte (who later became known as Mary Nikik) was the daughter of “Louis Okina8ens” dit Nikik (RIN #7652), who is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
- g) Francois Michiminanakwat (who is Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s grandson) is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors under the name “Panasawe Michiminanakwat” on the basis that he was a signatory to the 1848 petition from the Algonquins at the Lake of Two Mountains Mission. Francois Michiminanakwat and his brother Pierre Nananjikijik (RIN #7368) signed the petition next to each other along with other prominent Algonquin chiefs, such as Paul Chimaganich who was named on the petition as “Pon Timaganig” (RIN #7880).
- h) Pierre Nananjikijik (who is also Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s grandson) married Marie Pinesiwikijikokwe at Oka in 1848. The bride and groom were both identified in the document recording this marriage as Algonquins of the mission. Marie Pinesiwikijikokwe’s father is identified as “Paul Cimaganic” (RIN #7880) (who is also identified in various documents as Paul Chimaganich and as “Pon Timaganig”). Paul Cimaganic (RIN #7880) is listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. The document recording the marriage between Pierre Nananjikijik and Marie Pinesiwikijikokwe also identifies as Pierre Minens (written as “Pien Minens” (RIN #397) and also known as “Piien Nananjikijik”) and Simon Takwaganen (RIN #7152) as witnesses to the marriage. Both of these individuals are listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

27. The Enrolment Officer also observes, and the Tribunal agrees, that the available historical records indicate that Louis Michiminanakwakwe was integrated into the Algonquin community. This is confirmed by the fact that the document indicating that he was “abénaquis adopté par les népissings” (Abenaki adopted by the Nipissings) was witnessed by “Jacques 8ab8tgik” (RIN #7489) and “Louis Ketchi8igaba8itch” (RIN #7609) both of whom are listed

on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors. Also, subsequent historical documents consistently identify Louis Michiminanakwakwe, his wife, his children, and his grandchildren as being Nipissing or Algonquin. The life events recorded in these historical documents were noted as being witnessed by other prominent Algonquins. Louis Michiminanakwakwe's children married into other Algonquin families and were identified as Algonquin in an era where children were typically assigned the ethnic origin of their father.

28. The Tribunal observes that this integration was not of a passing nature but unfolded over the course of Louis Michiminanakwakwe's lifetime. Indeed, the integration goes beyond Louis Michiminanakwakwe's own lifetime and is reflected in the lives of his children and his grandchildren. In this regard, the Tribunal notes that while Louis Michiminanakwakwe did not sign the petition of 1848 and the petition of 1863 as he died in 1828, his grandsons, François Michiminanak8at (RIN #1298) and Pierre Nananjikijik (RIN #7368), are both signatories to the 1848 petition from the Algonquins at the Lake of Two Mountains Mission. Also, Pierre Nananjikijik (RIN #7368) is a signatory to the 1863 Petition of Indians from the Village of Two Mountains hunting on the headwaters of the Madawaska and other rivers of central Canada.

3. Definition of "Algonquin Ancestor"

29. On the basis of this historical documentation, the key issue before the Tribunal is whether a person who is identified in some historical documents as being associated with, or originating from, an Indigenous nation that is not Algonquin or Nipissing (in this case, Abénaquis /Abenaki), may nonetheless meet the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor" on the basis of other historical documentation that relate to different or subsequent life events.
30. As discussed in more detail below, the Tribunal is of the view that the term "Algonquin Ancestor" is broad enough to allow the Tribunal to conclude that such a person may be an "Algonquin Ancestor".
31. As a starting point, the Tribunal must first consider the definition of "Algonquin Ancestor". Broken down into its components, an "Algonquin Ancestor" is:
- a) a person
 - b) the person must be one who was born on or before July 15, 1897 and

- c) the person must be identified in a historic record or document
- d) this historic record or document must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921,
- e) the identification of the person must be in such a way that it would be reasonable for the Tribunal to conclude
- f) that the person identified in the historic record was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing,
- g) or a sibling of such a person. A “sibling of such a person” means a person with a common Algonquin parent.

- 32. Elements (a), (b) and (c) confirm that the “Algonquin Ancestor” must be an identifiable historical person. While this may seem somewhat trite, these elements are very important as they confirm that a determination of who is or who is not an “Algonquin Ancestor” requires the Tribunal to focus on a specific historical person who is documented as being an identifiable person who existed in a time and place. This requirement means that the claim to Algonquin ancestry for the purposes of enrolment must be grounded or based on an actual historical person.
- 33. Element (d) pertains to the historic record itself as opposed to the person under consideration and that the historic record must be one that is dated on or before December 31, 1921.
- 34. Element (e) describes the standard that Tribunal must apply when making its determination. In this regard, the Tribunal must be satisfied that it is “reasonable to conclude”. As is readily apparent from the words used, this standard is obviously higher than “possible to conclude” or “may conclude” but is lower than being convinced “beyond all doubt”. The “reasonable to conclude” standard requires the Tribunal to conduct a thorough analysis of the evidence and to base its determination on the evidence. In this case, the evidence on which the Tribunal relies is found in the in Enrolment Officer’s detailed report and the historical documents attached to it.
- 35. Element (f) is the crux of the matter. As with any other element of the definition, the Tribunal assumes that this element of the definition was created in a thoughtful and deliberate manner and was subject to considerable debate and discussion. On that basis, the Tribunal has to be mindful to the specific words used (or not used) in the definition.

36. For example, the use of the phrase “considered to be” indicates that the person identified in the historical document must be “considered” as being Algonquin or Nipissing by someone else. It is not enough for the person to self-identify as Algonquin or Nipissing. Rather, the identification of the historical person as Algonquin or Nipissing must be something that is recognized by others.
37. Also, the Tribunal notes that the past tense is used. This indicates that those who are “considering” whether the historical person is Algonquin or Nipissing are the contemporaries of the historical person at issue.
38. In addition, the Tribunal notes that the definition does not state that the person must be identified as being “born” Algonquin or Nipissing or that being identified as originating from another Indigenous nation in one or more documents would absolutely disqualify a historical person from being “considered Algonquin or Nipissing” regardless of what other historical documents might indicate.
39. This interpretation is supported by the definition of “sibling” included in “Algonquin Ancestor”. Sibling is defined as “a person with a common Algonquin parent.” This means that a historical person may be listed as an Algonquin Ancestor on the basis of being a sibling to someone who is all ready on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors so long as those two historical people share a common Algonquin parent. This definition of “sibling” indicates that it is possible for a person to be an Algonquin Ancestor but have siblings who are not Algonquin. Otherwise, it would not be necessary to define sibling with reference to Algonquin parentage. This, in turn, indicates that there may be Algonquin Ancestor’s who originated from some other Indigenous nation but were “considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing” on some basis other than birth.
40. As a word of caution, the Tribunal emphasizes that the application of the phrase “consider Algonquin or Nipissing” is a fact driven exercise that requires an attentive examination of the historical documents and the historical context in which they were created. The Tribunal notes that this is highly contextual exercise that requires the Tribunal to analyze the evidence on the record before it as it relates to each matter or inquiry. The Tribunal’s task is always to determine whether it is reasonable to conclude that the historical person at issue “was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing” on the basis of the historical records.

4. The Crux of the Matter

41. In the present case, the Tribunal recognizes that Louis Michiminanakwakwe is identified in his marriage record as being “abénaquis adopté par les népissings” (Abenaqui adopted by the Nipissings). This would suggest that Louis Michiminanakwakwe originated or was born into the Abénaquis/Abenaqui nation.
42. However, subsequent to him being noted as being “adopté par les népissings” in 1801, the historical documents pertaining to his life events and those of his children and grandchildren identify him, his children and grandchildren as being Nipissing or Algonquin.
43. Furthermore, the events recorded in these historical documents were witnessed by prominent or known Algonquins.
44. Importantly, the identification of Louis Michiminanakwakwe (and his children and grandchildren) as Nipissing or Algonquin spans decades. The consistency of the identification and the time span over which it occurred make it difficult to conclude that Louis Michiminanakwakwe was considered anything other than Nipissing subsequent to 1801.
45. In addition, Louis Michiminanakwakwe was originally included on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors because he was listed on the 1825 Census for the Algonquin village at Lac des Deux Montagnes Mission (otherwise known as Oka) under the name “Louis Mississainakoette” as an Algonquin head of household of eight people.
46. These historic documents, particularly when taken together, demonstrate that Louis Michiminanakwakwe was considered to be “Algonquin” by his Algonquin contemporaries.

5. Louis Michiminanakwakwe’s Siblings

47. The Tribunal notes that the definition of Algonquin Ancestor provides that a historical person may be included on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors on the basis that such historical person is a sibling of a person already listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.
48. Given that Louis Michiminanakwakwe appears to have originated from the Abénaquis/Abenaqui nation and that his identification as Nipissing and Algonquin in historical records comes on the basis of his unique life experience of being integrated and accepted into the Algonquin nation, then future Tribunals or enrolment processes must be careful to ensure

that any siblings Louis Michiminanakwakwe (should any be identified) meet the criteria of Algonquin Ancestor.

49. In order for a historical person to be listed on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors on the basis of being a sibling of Louis Michiminanakwakwe, it would have to be shown that such historical person has an Algonquin parent in common with Louis Michiminanakwakwe. This would avoid a situation where siblings of Louis Michiminanakwakwe who, presumably, remained part of the Abénaquis/Abenaki nation are not enrolled on the basis of simply being a sibling of Louis Michiminanakwakwe. Alternatively, such historical person may also be included in the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors on the basis that such historical person is, him or herself, identified in a historic record or document dated on or before December 31, 1921, in such a way that it would be reasonable to conclude that the person was considered to be an Algonquin or Nipissing.

D. Confirmation of Determination

50. For the reasons stated above and on the basis of the record before the Tribunal, the Tribunal unanimously determines that Louis Michiminanakwakwe is properly considered an “Algonquin Ancestor” and should remain on the Schedule of Algonquin Ancestors.

TO: Algonquin Negotiation Representatives

AND TO: Enrolment Officer

AND TO: Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office (for public posting)