



**Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians  
XL GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**Resolution No. 01/09**

**Subject: Problem Gambling Program**

**MOVED BY:**  
**Chief Dean Sayers**  
**Batchewana First Nation**

**SECONDED BY:**  
**Chief Blaine Commandant**  
**Wahta Mohawks**

**CARRIED**

**WHEREAS**, the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI) has completed a Needs Assessment pertaining to a Problem Gambling Program in 2008; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Provincial Problem Gambling Program has been on-going with participation from the Political Territorial Organizations (PTOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) since 2000, and these organizations have utilized the allocation which AIAI declined at the onset of this initiative; and,

**WHEREAS**, the need for an AIAI specific problem gambling initiative, as identified in the needs assessment, warrants a person year, full time equivalent (FTE) in order to meet the objectives of the membership of AIAI; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Association has hired a project development contract person, Lisa Jackson, who has created a three year (2009-2012) strategic work plan for AIAI which will be vetted through the Health Social Advisory Board and the Chiefs Council; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Ministry of Health Promotions, staff Hugette Jacobson has confirmed that they will provide an annual

allocation for an AIAI Problem Gambling Initiative in the amount of \$113,000 per year; and,

**Certified copy of a Resolution  
Adopted on:**

**May 22, 2009  
Caldwell**



**Grand Chief Randall Phillips**

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the membership of AIAI sanction the Problem Gambling Program which will commence in June 2009; and,

**BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, that the AIAI Problem Gambling Initiative will be for the implementation of a strategy and programs for the benefit of AIAI's member Nations and this initiative will not interfere with or impede current or future, community based programs targeted at problem gambling.



Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Resolution No. 02/09

XL ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subject: Provincial Minister of Health Visitation to  
Communities

**MOVED BY:**  
Chief Louise Hillier  
Caldwell First Nation

WHEREAS, the Minister of Health-David Caplan of the provincial government has announced in February 2009 at the Chiefs of Ontario Health Forum that he has placed Mental Health as a priority within his ministry and recently stated that he would like to make visits to the First Nations communities within Ontario; and,

WHEREAS, it would be to his benefit to make these visits a priority and he would receive a first hand viewing of First Nations Mental Health Services or lack of services in this area; and,

**SECONDED BY:**  
Chief R Donald Maracle  
Mohawks of the Bay of Qunite

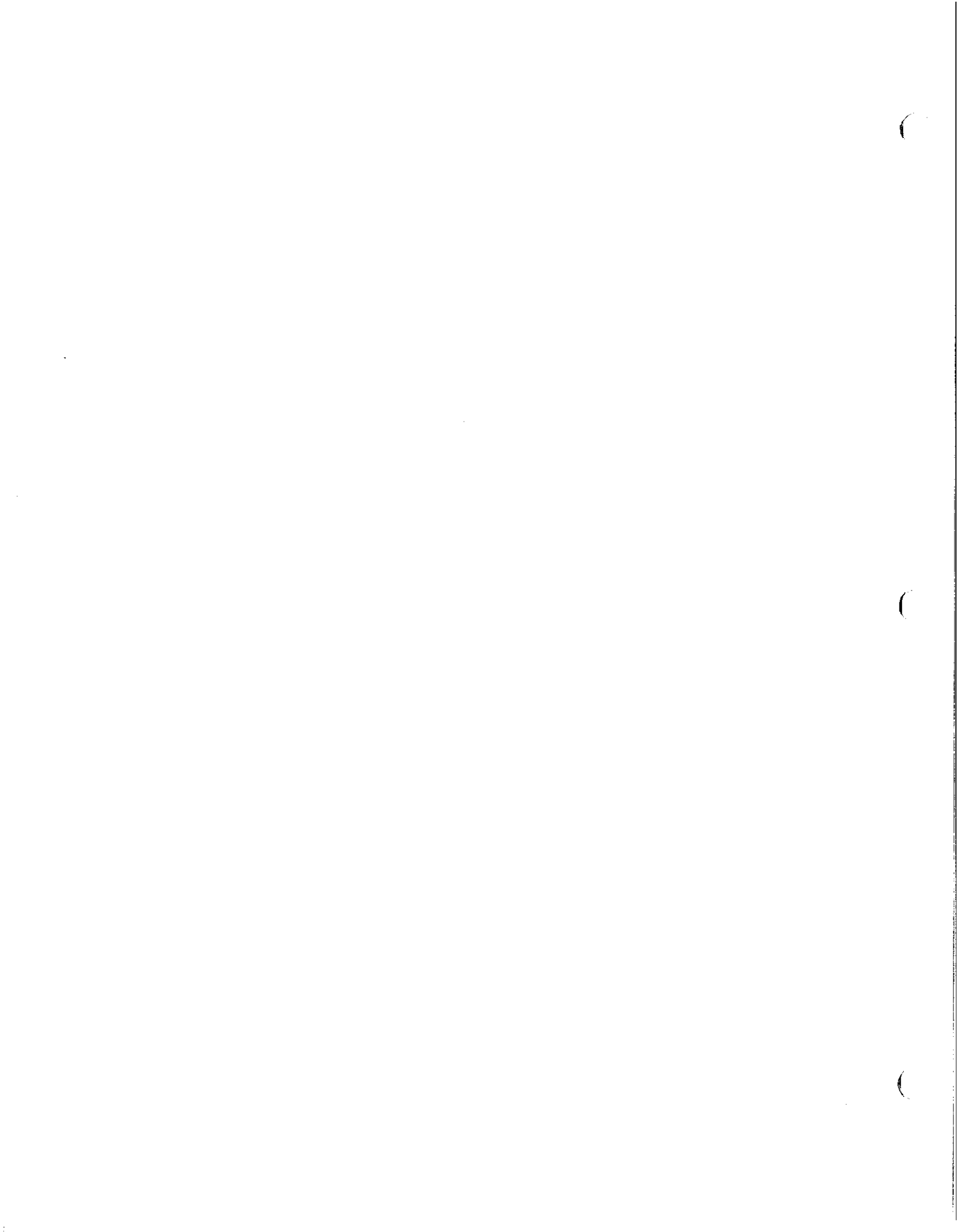
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association invite the Minister of Health to visit all of the member Nations of AIAI and that the Health Department assist with the coordination of the tour; and, .

FINALLY BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minister's tour of our communities be used as an opportunity to raise the awareness of the Minister of Health in regards to Mental Health and to educate him on our community level health concerns.

**Certified Copy of a Resolution  
Adopted on:**

May 22, 2009  
Caldwell First Nation

Grand Chief Randall Phillips





Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

Resolution No. 03/09

XL ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subject: Ontario First Nations Limited Partnership  
Extraordinary Resolution

WHERE AS, from time to time the Partners of the Ontario First Nations Limited Partnership (OFNLP) are requested to fund projects from individual First Nations through extraordinary resolutions and motions from the floor presented at meetings of the Limited Partnership, and,

**MOVED BY:**

Chief Greg Peters  
Delaware Nation

WHEREAS, these resolutions and motions from the floor are presented, debated and approved at the meetings of the OFNLP, which is in conflict with the application process for requesting funding; and,

**SECONDED BY:**

Chief Blaine Commandant  
Wahta Mohawks

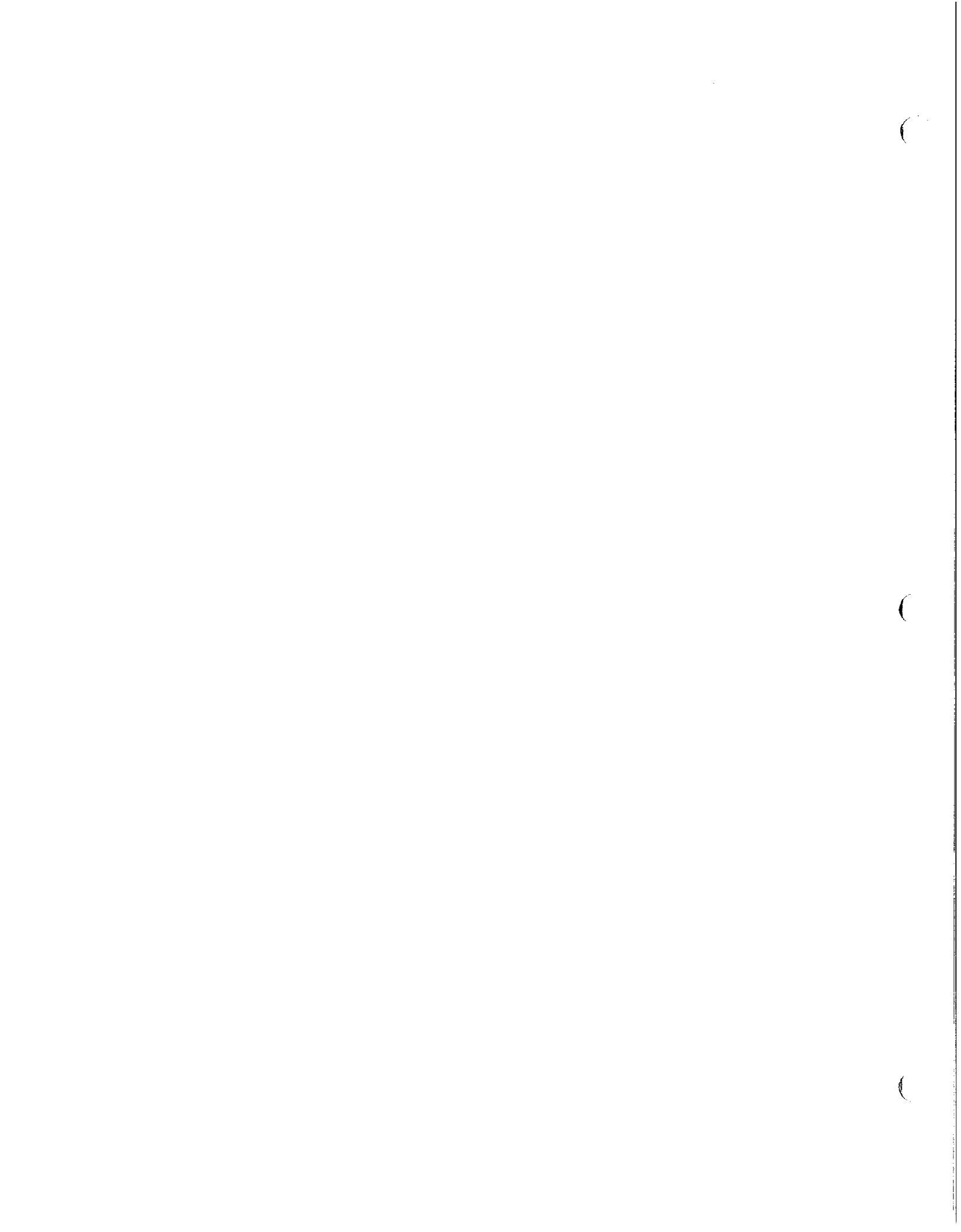
WHEREAS the mandate of the OFNLP is to flow dollars directly to First Nations based on an approved formula; and,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that extraordinary resolutions and motions from the floor for First Nation funded projects that are presented at meetings of the OFNLP cannot be implemented without the consent of the individual First Nations by Council Resolution.

Certified Copy of a Resolution  
Adopted on:

May 22, 2009  
Caldwell First Nation

Grand Chief Randall Phillips





Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians

XL ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution No. 04/09

Subject: War of 1812

**MOVED BY:**  
Chief Dean Sayers  
Batchewana First Nation

**SECONDED BY:**  
Chief R Donald Maracle  
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinite

WHEREAS: In 2012, the Bicentennial Commemoration of the War of 1812 will take place. On May 1, 2009, Jim Prentice, Minister responsible for Parks Canada announce, "The Government of Canada recognizes the War of 1812 as a crucial nation-building milestone in Canadian history and two centuries of peaceful co-existence with the United States. Canada is investing millions of dollars in the revitalization of national historic sites, tourism, history of Canada and the War of 1812." Although, the 1812 War involved major sacrifices by Indigenous Nations, they have not received any information on revitalization projects or funding; and,

WHEREAS: When the 1812 War was declared, both Great Britain and Indigenous Nations were ready to support one another. Great Britain was at war with France and could not supply the needed soldiers in North America and Indigenous Nations continued to face genocide from the trespass of Americans into Indigenous lands. Although, the 1763 Royal Proclamation was to protect Indians from being *molested, great Frauds and Abuses* through the recognition of an Indian territory, treaty-making procedures and limitation on the European settlement. Despite this proclamation, Indigenous nations continued to struggle against European encroachment, destruction of their villages and peoples. In order to secure the support of Indigenous Nations and service of their warriors, the British made alliances that agreed to an independent Indigenous country, republics and support for development of Indigenous Nations; and,

WHEREAS: According to 1812 War records, the number of soldiers killed involved 6, 000 British and Canadian soldiers; 8, 000 United States soldiers and over 15, 000 Indigenous warriors. The Indigenous Warriors participated in Council meetings and agreed to Alliance promises. The Indigenous Warriors gave their lives for freedom to live as sovereign Nations, the right to self-determination and the right to live and prosper; and,

WHEREAS: When the British approached the Ojibwe Nations at the centre of the Great Lakes, the Ojibwe determined in Council Meetings to help the English Red Coat. According to an 1819 Indian Affairs letter, Chief Wabechchake was killed in 1813 in the battle at Fort George. Wabechchake was the father of Nebenaigoching, who signed the 1850 Robinson Huron Treaty and retained the unceded reservation for the Batchewana First Nation of Ojibways; and,

**Certified Copy of a Resolution  
Adopted on:**

**May 22, 2009  
Caldwell First Nation**



**Grand Chief Randall Phillips**

WHEREAS: Chief Nebenaigoching had a very close relationship with Shingwaukonse of Garden River (who received a Royal Medal for his conduct during the Battle of Detroit in August 1812) and the two made several petitions to the Crown's Representatives. In 1833, Shingwaukonse presented a wampum belt to Sir John Colborne who confirmed earlier promises of a village and management of the timber and fisheries. In an 1846 letter to the Governor General, Chief Shingwaukonse and Chief Nebenaigoching requested help against illegal mining taking place in their territory. In this letter, Shinwaukonse reaffirmed that in the 1812 War, he led 700 Ojibwe, who were from the Michipicoten, Bawhating to the Mississauga River. They were successful in the capture of Fort Michilimackinac. In the battles at the Great Falls, many warriors were killed. Of the 700, only a handful returned; and,

WHEREAS: the Mohawk Nation were longstanding allies of the British, and in the War of 1812 fought the flanks of the British at decisive battles at La Belle Famille, Queenston Heights, Beaver Dams, and Chrysler Farm. The Mohawks were recognized for this by Sir Issac Brock and on the British Regimental Flags; and,

WHEREAS: The 1812 War Bi-Centennial presents a national milestone opportunity for Canada to revitalize relations with Indigenous Nations. In the past and today, Canada has failed to honour and recognize the sovereignty of Indigenous Nations, the 1812 Alliance Promises and has not acknowledged the contributions and sacrifices of the Indigenous Nations, leaders and warriors in the battles of the 1812 War. Canadian history needs to give adequate attention to the Indigenous Nations and the 1812 War. Without the Indigenous Alliances and sacrifices of Indigenous warriors, Canada would not exist.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chiefs-in-Assembly stand tall in remembrance of the sacrifices made by the warriors and Indigenous Nations of the war of 1812 on both sides of conflict. It is a great human tragedy for Canada and Indigenous Nations that Canada did not uphold the Alliance Promises with Indigenous Nations.

Great strides must be taken by Canada and First Nations to honourably deal with the 1812 War and requires a comprehensive approach. The following course of action is identified.

- 1) Canada and Indigenous Nations that had an involvement in the 1812 War need to have discussions regarding the 1812 War Bi-Centennial and the promises made to Ally Indigenous Nations.



- 2) Indigenous Nations involved in the 1812 War need to meet to discuss common issues and to prepare for meetings with Canada.
- 3) Monuments to honour Indigenous Warriors and Leaders needs support by Canada.
- 4) Canada needs to promote public education to overcome the missing history of the significant contributions made by the Indigenous Nations and the overwhelming sacrifices made by the Indigenous Warriors.

