

Temporary permits only, should be granted to transient Indians and these should be subject to renewal on the recommendation of the tribal council.

3. *Liability of Indians to pay Taxes.*

We are opposed to taxation without representation in Parliament.

We have paid always, and we are subject to payment of all taxes levied by the Dominion Government, with one exception.

We have paid always, and we are subject to most taxes levied by the Provincial government, viz, gasoline tax, amusement tax, etc.

We are not subject to land taxation by the Provincial government because our land is under the control of the Dominion government.

We are subject to levies for our trust fund account which is usable for local improvements. This system has been satisfactory to us. But we wish to have more control over our trust funds and the spending of them. And we wish to have trust funds built up for the poorer reserves by special government grants.

We ask that the Canadian government grants made to the Indians be equal in the amount to the per capita tax average collected by the Canadian Government from the Canadian people.

There arises here, the problem of Dominion income tax for Indians living on Indian reserves, the one exception mentioned above.

The very low average income earned by Indians of Canada makes this question a very small one, comparatively. There are few Indians to-day earning taxable incomes from work produced on Indian reserves. But we are opposed to any taxation without representation.

4. *Enfranchisement.*

5. *Eligibility of Indians to vote at Dominion elections.*

Enfranchisement to us means that we have to surrender everything that we have inherited from our ancestors. We must leave our homes and our people. We become strangers among strangers. From respectable Indians worthy to be granted citizenship, once we are enfranchised, we become outcasts to our people, trespassers and a cause of discord to the tribe if we seek our own friends and relatives on the reserves.

We ask that the Indian Act be changed so that we can, as Indians, have the same legal rights as white people, without the surrender of our lands or hereditary privileges.

Since 1924, legal rights were granted to American Indians. Quoting from the Meriam Report, from which Mr. Hoey has already made quotation before this Committee: (page 25, 1946 Minutes)

Congress by the Act of June 2, 1924 conferred citizenship on all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States

Citizenship not incompatible with guardianship and special legislation.

Although prior to the passage of this recent Act, citizenship was often associated with a property right . . . a trust patent, or a fee patent legally there is no intrinsic relation between the two. Citizenship in fee or in trust is a property right. The Supreme Court of the United States has held, moreover: Citizenship is not incompatible with tribal existence or continued guardianship, and so may be conferred without completely emancipating the Indians or placing them beyond the reach of Congressional regulations adopted for their protection.

This decision clearly is in accordance with the law as it is applied to white citizens. Among whites the fact of citizenship does not preclude guardianship, nor does it give unlimited control over any property the title of which is vested