

That is what he said. That is all we know. Of course, all that any of us know is what we have borrowed, begged and stolen. That is all any one of us knows.

At page 5180 of *Hansard* of 1925 Mark Senn says:—

The Six Nations are in a rather unique position.

He refers to the fact they were given their lands by the British Crown.

At page 1152 of *Hansard* of 31 March, 1930, Mr. Frank Smoke, M.P., says:—

It is only the Six Nations that occupy that peculiar position.

Land was ceded to them by King George III through Governor Haldimand.

I will not be long. I will not tire you. At page 2605 of *Hansard* of April 20, 1934 Mr. Frank Smoke, M.P., says:—

The Six Nations are allies of the British Crown.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, who was at one time superintendent general of Indian Affairs, says in *Hansard* of April 5, 1909:—

The Six Nations are on a different footing than any other reserve in Canada. They have a special treaty with the Crown and this House should always have that fact in view.

Then at page 4146 of *Hansard* of June 23, 1920, Mr. Meighen referred to the fact that the treaty rights affect property. It would take a long time to give all this because it is a very old matter, and these questions should be determined while we are living in the time when the wrong can be made right. Surely you gentlemen will work to that end because you can make our people happy. When your backs were to the wall we helped.

I might say here that *Hansard*, of course, is not the law, but at the same time it has been used to make the law, and it is the ideas of different men, different attitudes.

Mr. Frank Smoke has brought this question up more than once before the House of Commons. Mr. Bennett at that time thought that he knew this question pretty well. We may say here that the question has not been settled. The Haldimand question, or the status of our tribe has never been settled. Before it is settled why make amendments to the laws that concern other Indians in Canada? Why? Let us have an understanding first. Then we can make a long term agreement. Let us have an understanding first because the question has never been determined.

Take the Indian Act. It refers to bands. It is like a boy who has caught a coon twice. He says, "The coon must be mine because I caught it twice." We have two deeds. One is the Haldimand deed and the other is the Simcoe deed. The Haldimand treaty says "Under His Majesty's protection." The Simcoe deed says "Under our protection", referring to the Canadian government. You gentlemen were not so independent about that time, 1793. You are more independent now than you were at that time, but our people at that time would rather have taken protection from the Crown. The Indian Act says:—

"Band" means any tribe, band or body of Indians who own or are interested in a reserve, and so on.

The two grants that were given to us do not say that. It was given to a nation, a federated nation, so the definition of "band" does not concern my people. It goes on:—

—or in Indian lands in common, of which the legal title is vested in the Crown.

How in the heck can a man surrender his property and still be John Brown? It cannot be done, but that is your Indian Act. It is only when the land is vested in the Crown that the Indian department or government has any jurisdiction, and under no other circumstances. This grant was given to the Six Nations Indians, a federated nation.