

The WITNESS: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: All right now, if you will just proceed we would appreciate it.

The WITNESS: Will that be O.K.?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: I will try to give you the facts as they relate to the Haldimand grant that was made to us by the Crown. That was around the time of the war of the revolution. As you know, we have taken part in many wars on your side. The first war, I think you will recall, was the Seven Years' war. No doubt the committee know all about that war. Your people went in and solicited help from my forefathers and they promised it to them. I do not know whether they fulfilled it or not, but you got the consent of our people at that time to help you, and we formed the balance of power. And without that balance of power I may say, according to history, you would not have had Canada. Great Britain would not have had Canada if it were not for the balance of power. Even when they fought the French it was the same thing. We became the balance of power again. When the United States rebelled it was the same thing. That was the time when King George III instructed Sir Guy Carleton, who was afterward Lord Dorchester, to induce the Six Nations to be allies to the Crown, to stay with them at any cost. Sir Guy Carleton presented his case literally on his knees, and promise upon promise was made. I do not know that they have ever been redeemed or anything like that, but he had promised that for anything they would lose they would be recouped on the same tenure.

The history of the Six Nations is interesting no matter where and when told. When these promises were made by the representative of the King our forefathers had faith in the King because they thought that for every promise that he makes he keeps his powder dry for that purpose. They had faith. The Indians fought and died, shed streams of blood and tears, and there were many empty chairs. What did we get when the whole thing was over? They were going to make us allies. What happened? Take the letters of Lord Dufferin, which are plain as daylight. He visited our reserve in 1872, and he went back in the fall—

*By Mr. MacNicol:*

Q. 1882?—A. 1872 or 1882. Ten years would not make much difference. Lord Dufferin was here with Lady Dufferin. He wrote letters to our people, the Six Nations. I do not believe I have them with me at the present time, but it is not far from me. I can bring that up again. He said that the Six Nations were allies to the Crown, and that the friendship between Great Britain and our people, the Six Nations, is cemented with the blood of the good cause they were fighting for.

As I said a while ago there are many men who have put themselves on *Hansard* or on record that this is true, that the Six Nations hold a unique position in Canada, having a special treaty with the Crown. On pages 3646 and 3647 of *Hansard* of March 24, 1933, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Murphy as to the Six Nations of Brantford and Tyendinaga took the same position as that taken by the hon. member for Quebec south, namely that they were allies. All reserves in Canada have not the same status. All other Indians have a different status altogether.

At page 5181 of *Hansard* of June 26, 1925, the Hon. Arthur Meighen says:—

This tribe—the Six Nations—I think 'deserves better of us than any other in Canada having a special treaty with the Crown which this House should scrupulously honour and protect.