

- (ii) that has been declared by the Governor in Council to be a band for the purposes of this Act,
- (c) is a male person who is a direct descendant in the male line of a male person described in paragraph (a) or (b),
- (d) is the legitimate child of
- (i) a male person described in paragraph (a) or (b), or
 - (ii) a person described in paragraph (c),
- (e) is the illegitimate child of a female person described in paragraph (a), (b), or (d), unless the Registrar is satisfied that the father of the child was not an Indian and the Registrar has declared that the child is not entitled to be registered, or
- (f) is the wife or widow of a person who is entitled to be registered by virtue of paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

Mr. Harkness was interested in the question of legitimacy here. Since Mr. Harkness is not present at the moment, perhaps we had better let this section stand and continue with the others. He may be along shortly.

Section 12, subsection (2).

(2) The Minister may issue to any Indian to whom this Act ceases to apply, a certificate to that effect.

In this subsection Mr. Applewhaite asked why we had used the word "Indian".

The minister may issue to an Indian to whom this Act ceases to apply, a certificate to that effect.

I must confess that I should have known the answer because I was responsible for it. The department usually uses the word "person". But there is a tendency on the part of the Indians to resent any suggestion that they are not Indians at all times, whether they are under the Indian Act or not. It is a perfectly legitimate matter of pride on their part that they are Indians and not non-Indians. Therefore I suggested that the alteration be made so that it would indicate that the Indian is always an Indian and he can call himself such whether or not he was under the Indian Act.

MR. APPLEWHAITE: Even though you come to the conclusion that an individual is not an Indian under section 12 subsection (1), you are still in a position to give him a certificate to release him for that purpose?

HON. MR. HARRIS: That is right.

Carried.

HON. MR. HARRIS: The next one is section 28, subsection (2).

(2) The Minister may by permit in writing authorize any person for a period not exceeding one year to occupy or use a reserve or to reside or otherwise exercise rights on a reserve.

I agreed to give some indication of the kind of matters which were dealt with, I have a long list here, but I think three or four will serve as examples. Some of them I mentioned when we were discussing this section. The first is: logging right-of-way; second, permission to use a road through an Indian reserve for various purposes, for example, a bus line. Third, for anchoring boats on the shore of a reserve. Fourth, for erection of a boat house, or a garage on various reserves. Fifth, for the anchoring of booming grounds on the shore of a reserve. Sixth, for sites for piling logs. Seventh, for sites for a sawmill or planing mill operations. Eighth, for certain rights on a reserve, for example, the right to go