

THE CHAIRMAN: It speaks of the trusteeship and "the management of any lands now or hereafter reserved for their use." That is, in Ungava.

MR. PLAXTON: "Now or hereafter."

PROFESSOR MARTIN: That would have been the policy anyway, had there been reserves.

MR. PLAXTON: I do not imagine there were any reserves then in Ungava at all.

MR. McMASTER: I think I will put it another way, Mr. Chairman. I think that there is something in my contention.

THE CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hudson): I just forget -- what did Manitoba say about the Indian lands? You made no claim at all about them?

MR. HUDSON: Not for the reserves.

THE CHAIRMAN: But for any unsurrendered Indian lands? I am speaking to Manitoba counsel. For any unsurrendered lands in the Indian rights in Manitoba you are not asking for any more than to be put in the same position as Quebec, I suppose.

MR. HUDSON: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: And Ontario -- just the position they were put in?

MR. HUDSON: The Indian matter is a little complicated--

THE CHAIRMAN: It is complicated.

MR. HUDSON: -- but what happened in Manitoba was that when the Earl of Selkirk got his grant from the Hudson's Bay Company he made a treaty with the Indians by which they surrendered any rights that they might have to a certain territory -- which was ill-defined, but, described roundly, it would be the lands along the banks of the Assiniboine and its tributaries, and the Red River and its tributaries, lying within the original area of the Province of Manitoba.