

(b) The position of the Six Nations is unique in that, in the wording of the Haldimand Deed they were clearly named as "allies" of the British, rather than subjects. A portion of the Haldimand Deed reads as follows:—

Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to His cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained that a convenient tract of land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States or wish to retire from them to the British. I have at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever.

Dated 25th October, 1784.

(c) It is of the utmost importance that this point be cleared up by the Committee, as by being named as allies, would grant the said Six Nations certain rights and privileges which may not be granted to subjects, some of which may be outlined as follows:—

- (1) Full control of the lands allotted to them.
- (2) The exemption from taxation, for all time, on said lands because of the unique manner in which these lands were inherited.
- (3) While we approve of our funds being held in trust by the government, it is considered that the council should have full powers over any single expenditure or grant not exceeding \$1,000.00—but that the superintendent-general should have no power to expend our funds without consent from the council.
- (4) It is considered that to allow the said lands and revenue therefrom to remain tax free would be a reasonable manner in which to compensate the said Six Nations for the sacrifice of flesh and blood and territory, and be some reward for their unfailing loyalty to the British cause at all times, a loyalty which has continued up and to the end of the second great world war.
- (5) The Six Nations seek a degree of self government based, as already stated, on the unique manner in which they inherited the said lands, and wish only to substantiate such self government in so far as it may be reasonable and just to the people of the Six Nations and to the dominion government, who, by the British North America Act, have been entrusted by the Imperial government to look after the interests of the Six Nations people.
- (6) The affairs of the Six Nations of the present generation are far removed from the time that they first settled on the said lands and have become completely interwoven with the affairs of the dominion in general. The Six Nations now obtain a living in the same manner as the average white citizen, meet the same obligations and are subject to all forms of taxation except that of direct land taxation and a few other minor taxes which may not apply to an Indian reservation because of the wording of the present Indian Act. Because of all this, and certain