

Order Paper Questions

of certain television channels operating in the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands and in those areas of Canada within 230 miles of the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands. The establishment of this memorandum is in accordance with Article 31 of the International Telecommunication Convention. From time to time, when either Canada or France wants to establish a new television broadcasting station or to change the technical parameters of an existing station that may impact on the other country, direct negotiations are undertaken to coordinate the change. Canada is currently negotiating for two proposed new television stations in Newfoundland. The coordination of the operation of radio stations is in accordance with Article 9 of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union and Article 35 of the International Telecommunication Convention. (b) The Memorandum of Understanding was signed on November 5, 1971. Negotiations to coordinate the establishment of new stations or changes to existing stations are undertaken as and when the need arises. To date, the following television stations have been coordinated under the Memorandum of Understanding: For France: St-Pierre (2 stations), Miquelon (1 station). For Canada: (a) In Newfoundland—CJWB-TV, Bonavista; CJWN-TV, Corner Brook; CBYAT, Deer Lake; CBNAT, Grand Falls; CBNT-2, Placentia; CBNT-1, Port Rexton; CBNT, St. John's; CBYT-1, Stephenville; CBWAT-7, Musgrave Harbour; CBNT-10, Clarenville; CBNT-26, St. Vincent's; (b) In Nova Scotia—CBHFT-4, Cheticamp; CBHFT, Sydney. In respect to radio stations, on Saint-Pierre and Miquelon there are only two. These were established in 1955 and 1963, respectively. Since 1955, Canada has established 22 new radio stations in Newfoundland alone. Also 2 stations established prior to that date have increased power, as have several of the 22 stations. All these actions were coordinated as per 1(a). There are no negotiations underway at the present time regarding radio stations. (c) The discussions were essentially technical in nature and were conducted by officials of the Department of Communications. The Department of External Affairs, which also has responsibility for the negotiation and approval of international treaties, agreements and arrangements, provided advice and was kept informed of all developments regarding the Memorandum of Understanding.

2. If contemplated station operations are coordinated in accordance with bilateral and/or international regulations and agreements referred to above, there should not be any deleterious effect on radio and television stations operating in Canada from stations on Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

3. As explained in 1(a).

4. Yes. (a) By the Department of Communications and Department of External Affairs. (b). In accordance with the bilateral and international arrangements referred to above, the operational and technical parameters of radio and television stations on the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands must be accepted by Canada before the station is put into service.

[Mr. Milne.]

INDIAN EDUCATION

Question No. 2,752—**Mr. Smith (Churchill):**

1. Have any Indian Bands expressed an interest in taking over control of education for their Reserve and, if so (a) are monies available for the Bands to review their existing system and to plan for eventual takeover (b) are monies available for training of Band members in preparation for local control of education (c) is training available through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development?

2. Do the provinces have legislation enabling Indian representation on school boards and, if so, which ones?

3. Does the Department have a policy regarding the building of high schools on Reserves and, if so, what is it?

4. Is the Department conducting programmes to ensure that all Indians have an opportunity to become literate and, if so (a) what are they (b) what is the present rate of illiteracy?

5. Do a disproportionate number of Indian students end up in non-academic streams and, if so, what is being done to change the pattern?

6. Is there a growing number of Indian people pursuing higher education and, if so, is the Department able to meet the financial demands this entails?

7. Are the Indian Bands involved in deciding the kind of structure they should have for new schools being constructed on their Reserves?

8. (a) How many student residences (residential schools) does the Department still own that are no longer in use (b) what amount is being spent maintaining such residences each year?

9. Has the Department built any group homes or hostels for Indian students in the provinces or territories and, if so (a) how many (b) in what locations (c) in what way does the cost compare in the operation of a student residence to that of a group home?

10. Are there any plans to transfer responsibility of post-secondary education to the Department of Manpower and Immigration?

11. What is the Department's present policy regarding the employment of Guidance Counsellors?

Mr. B. Keith Penner (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): 1. Yes, many Bands have expressed an interest in taking over control of education for their reserves. More than 35 bands are now controlling almost entirely their education programs, with the exception of capital expenditures for school construction. Many more bands, an estimated 200, are partially controlling their education programs in varying degrees between the operation of kindergartens to complete control. (a) Most regions have been able to provide limited funds for bands to review their existing educational system and to plan for functional take over. (b) and (c) The department has several methods of providing band members with training in band administration in general and for local control of Indian education.

2. Yes, the following provinces have legislation enabling Indian representation on school boards: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick. At present such arrangements are being made to enable Indian representation on school boards in the James Bay area in Quebec.

3. The matter of building high schools on reserves is one which has been and will be under review in consultation with the Indian people. There have been a number of requests from Indian people for the extension of the grade level in their reserve schools to include high school grades. This is necessary because there are factors which must be examined by the Indian people and the department. These include small enrol-