

Questions

HOUSE OF COMMONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE TO
CONSIDER RULE CHANGES

On the order: Government notices of motion:

January 9—The Minister of Public Works—

That a special committee of 11 members, to be designated at a later date, be appointed to consider and from time to time to report upon the advisability of making permanent, with or without amendment, any or all the several changes in the procedure of this house adopted for the first session of the twenty seventh parliament on January 21, 1966, and such other changes as the committee may deem suitable to promote the more expeditious dispatch of the business of the house.

Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to section 2 of standing order 21 this government notice of motion stands transferred to and ordered for consideration under government orders later this day.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

SCHOOL BOARDS ON INDIAN RESERVES

Question No. 1,962—**Mr. Dinsdale:**

1. How many school boards have been established on Indian reserves since the policy was announced in 1964?

2. On what reserves are they located?

Hon. Arthur Laing (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): 1 and 2. Although statements may have been made at the federal-provincial conference on Indian affairs in 1964 on the desirability of delegating to the band more responsibility in the operation of schools on the reserve by organizing school boards under provincial legislation, no definite policy was announced at that time, as this is a subject for continuing consultation with provincial governments. The term "school board" in relation to Indian education can refer only to a school board established under provincial legislation. Although section 113 of the Indian Act authorizes the minister to enter into agreement with the provinces for the establishment of school boards on reserves, there is only one example of such action being taken at Moose Factory in northern Ontario. This action was made possible because Ontario had enabling legislation for the establishment of a rural school section and the appointment of the Moose Factory Island school board with Indian representation organized to administer funds approved by the department; it has no power to

[Mr. Speaker.]

raise money for education through local taxation. Almost 50 per cent of Indian children in schools are now in provincial systems, with excellent arrangements for local liaison and administration. Local participation in administration of federal Indian schooling will be expanded as quickly as applicable legislation and local circumstances permit.

STAFF TURNOVER, INDIAN AGENCIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Question No. 2,043—**Mr. Reid:**

1. What has been the rate of staff turnover among the Indian agencies in the electoral districts of Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora-Rainy River in the last five years?

2. What are the reasons given by transferring staff and what action has the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development taken to stop or slow down this turnover?

Hon. Arthur Laing (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): 1. Electoral district of Port Arthur

Year	Establishment	Separations	Rate of Turnover*
1961-62	7	—	—
1962-63	7	—	—
1963-64	7	1	14.3
1964-65	8	3	37.5
1965-66	10	2	20.0

Electoral district of Kenora-Rainy River

Year	Establishment	Separations	Rate of Turnover*
1961-62	23	—	—
1962-63	23	2	8.7
1963-64	25	4	16.0
1964-65	29	3	10.3
1965-66	33	6	18.1

Electoral district of Fort William

Year	Establishment	Separations	Rate of Turnover*
1961-62	4	1	25
1962-63	4	—	—
1963-64	4	—	—
1964-65	4	—	—
1965-66	4	—	—

* Rate of turnover is interpreted to mean the percentage of separations in relation to total establishment.