

Supply—Citizenship and Immigration

knows that the next step is not even a minimum standards house under Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation regulations.

I went to the municipality last fall and suggested that they adopt a land assembly plan. I did my best to see whether I could take advantage of the opportunities afforded under Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. They have pretty high rates of interest now, but they are lower than the standard rates of interest if it is a non-profit type of housing development being authorized and sponsored by a municipality. I thought that perhaps they could help in this regard. However, I was told by the reeve and others—and I saw his point—that they could not sponsor a housing scheme in a municipality where the housing scheme was discriminatory; that is, when it was designed for a certain class of people.

He said, "If we open up a subdivision over in what is called Tomahawk village, with the idea that it will be to improve the housing of Indians who have lived there for some while under these deplorable conditions, and if we develop that into lots, we cannot say it must be restricted to those who are living there now". I rather saw his point.

I tried something else in the meantime. I tried to persuade the service clubs in the area to create a pilot housing scheme of small units similar to the type of housing scheme which had been developed, as the minister knows, by service clubs, legions and other well-intentioned community organizations, I think largely for the aged in the past. I think in the Hamilton area we had one of the first of these schemes, the Burlington scheme. However, I do not think this is going to be seized upon because the white population is very small and service clubs usually have a membership of not over 25, or something like that.

I still think that where there is a will there is a way and I would hope that in connection with education and this housing problem another look will be given at the matter and another attempt will be made to try and do something in co-operation with the provinces, which are admittedly in this field.

I just do not see too much prospect of help from the municipalities in this regard. As a matter of fact, I think the program has had municipal status for only one and one-half or two years. So I think the situation, unfortunately, is just as bad as it was when originally talked about four or five years ago.

Mrs. Fairclough: Mr. Chairman, I have accumulated quite a few questions here. Perhaps it would be well if I handled some of

[Mr. Benidickson.]

those that have come up to this stage of the discussion. The hon. member for Yukon asked a number of questions. I do not think I can answer them all from information which is available in this committee at this time, but I can assure him that those questions I cannot answer right now will be the subject of a report to him at the earliest possible moment.

With reference to the placement officer, the one mentioned in my statement with reference to Prince George is not the one that is being selected this week, we hope, by the board of selection. That matter will be processed just as quickly as possible. The establishment for Prince George is in the current estimates and of course we cannot proceed until the estimates are passed.

With reference to the grubstaking of trappers, I mentioned this yesterday in my introductory statement. The hon. member asked whether this scheme could be extended to prospectors. The answer is yes, it could be. I might also tell him that funds are available for any trapper who wishes to apply under this allotment.

With reference to the establishment of reserves in the Yukon, the hon. member will know that the lands in the Yukon, while not formally classified as reserves, are classified as areas reserved for Indians. This applies to both the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Of course, they are not reserves within the meaning of the Indian Act but they are areas reserved for the use of Indians. There are some 15 of them in the Yukon and 10 in the Northwest Territories.

The hon. member asked me a question with reference to houses. In the year 1959-60 there were 22 built in the Yukon having a total value of \$52,165. In 1960-61 there were 15 built, having a total value of \$45,000. The information we have on hand does not go back to 1957, which I believe is the year about which the hon. member asked.

The hon. member asked a question with reference to the amount expended on Indian education in the Yukon. The amount, which he will find in the report of the department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, was \$1,291,883.02. I believe he asked for that figure to be broken down further, but we do not have those figures here. We will be glad to supply that information to him at a future date.

With reference to on the job training, there are facilities for both boys and girls to receive this type of training. I do not believe we have experimented to date with off-training such as he suggested with equipment which is idle. We do make facilities available for