

opportunities for advancement there under the Act which was passed in 1934 and they are making great advancement and they are going into the service there because they are qualified for that work. You say there are only two people at Ottawa. I submit that the reason for that is that there is no proper training to fit them for Ottawa, that is why. I think we should consider our schools before we attempt to answer these other questions.

Mrs. NIELSEN: I am very much in accord with what Mr. Ross is saying, Mr. Chairman. The statement the witness has made this afternoon indicates definitely why more Indians are not employed here at Ottawa, they want to take employment elsewhere. They can do that if they have adequate education. They should be assisted in fitting themselves to take their proper place in society, to get jobs. Therefore I feel that education is really the foundation on which we should work to see that if possible every member of the young generation of Indians becomes really a part of our nation. We do as much for people who come from European countries; for instance, take the Hungarians, or any other country of Europe; they come here, they are educated and they are no longer Hungarians or Austrians or people from European countries; they have become Canadians. Just the same way I think it is equally important that Indians should be educated to become Canadians themselves.

Mr. MacNICOL: We owe it to the Indians. We took their land away from them.

The CHAIRMAN: It is immaterial to me whether the committee deal with the questions which were placed before these gentlemen the other day or whether we ask Mr. Hoey to deal with the question which has been brought forward by Mr. Ross. You all know what we did. We sent over to the Indian Affairs Branch various questions that came in from the members and asked that the people best qualified prepare themselves to answer those questions.

Would you just answer that question, Mr. Hoey; nobody is giving evidence at the moment, because all of you are as open to questions as any of you. Would you, Mr. Hoey, or any other members of the delegation, just feel free to rise and answer any question as it is asked that seems pertinent to his immediate concern.

The WITNESS: You said a moment ago that there were 83 people employed at Washington; of that number how many were employed in the Indian Affairs Department, do you know?

Mr. MacNICOL: And there are quite a number employed at Albany in the State Department too.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoey, will you answer that question, please?

Mr. HOEY: Mr. MacInnes indicated that there were two at Ottawa. That answer might be very misleading. He had in mind the Indian Affairs Branch. We have a very high official in the Department of Mines and Resources. I am not sure that I can give you his official title, but I think he is economic adviser to the Bureau of Mines. He is an honour graduate of Queen's University and a member of the Six Nations' tribe. He is an outstanding civil servant at Ottawa.

Mr. RICKARD: And he is at Ottawa now?

Mr. HOEY: Yes. We have in the Department of Naval Affairs four members of one family from Golden Lake. So don't feel too much alarmed by the fact that we have only two in the Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Ross: It is the Indian Affairs Branch that I am speaking about.

Mr. HOEY: I think there is a little incident which would illustrate what I have in mind, if I might be permitted to relate it to you off the record.

(Discussion continued off the record.)