

## Questions

## QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

## NATIVE INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION IN CANADA

Question No. 207—**Mr. MacLean:**

1. What is the ratio of the total native Indian and Eskimo population to the total population of Canada?
2. What is the ratio of the total Indian and Eskimo population who hold a postgraduate degree at the doctorate level to the total number of Canadians who hold such degrees?
3. What is the ratio of (a) the total native Indian and Eskimo university graduates to the total number of university graduates in Canada (b) the total native Indian and Eskimo population who are students at the secondary school level to the total number of such students in Canada?
4. What is the ratio of medical doctors serving the total native Indian and Eskimo population to the total number of medical doctors in Canada?
5. How many (a) medical doctors (b) dentists (c) nurses are employed by the government to serve the native Indian and Eskimo population?
6. How many of the above employees, in each category, are native Indian and Eskimo?

**Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by Statistics Canada, the Departments of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and National Health and Welfare as follows: 1. The ratio of the total native Indian and Eskimo population to the total population of Canada is 0.012 according to the 1961 Census of Canada.

2. No data available.

3. (a) 130 Indian and Eskimo university graduates. (b) In the 1969-70 school year, there were 7,749 Indian students at the secondary school level. This figure represents registered Indian students only. The ratios requested are not available.

4. The ratios requested cannot be provided accurately. Most of the native Indian and Eskimo population is now provided medical care by medical practitioners who render the same service to all Canadians. Where local medical services are not available to these specific groups, federal or federally sponsored services, i.e., university personnel, are provided where possible. In the Territories, native Canadians may be serviced by Public Service physicians initially, but possible referral to treatment centres in more southerly areas routinely involves any number of physicians or specialists. The overall active Canadian physician: population ratio is about 1:700.

5. (a) 150 medical doctors (this includes all categories of physicians, most of which serve in multiple functions.) (b) 27 dentists (most dental work is performed at federal expense by private dentists). (c) Approximately 820 nurses.

6. Doctors nil. Dentists nil. 11 nurses are native Indians.

[Mr. Speaker.]

## EXPORTS OF RESOURCES AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Question No. 220—**Mr. Yewchuk:**

1. To date, what consideration has the government given to allow the Province of Alberta to communicate with the Government of each of these countries (a) United States (b) USSR (c) People's Republic of China over matters concerning (i) oil (ii) gas (iii) water?
2. What kind of representation is being made in each of those countries by the government, in relation to the export of (a) oil (b) gas (c) water from the Province of Alberta?
3. Have any projections been prepared by the government which would forecast gains and/or losses in terms of production and standard of living in Canada, if American ownership of oil and gas resources would be limited to 49 per cent control or less?

**Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** 1. Formal communications with the Governments of the USA, USSR and the People's Republic of China are the responsibility of the federal government and these are normally channeled through the Canadian Embassies in those three countries or through their respective Embassies in Ottawa. The federal government is, at the same time, in touch with the government of Alberta as well as the governments of other provinces, and vice versa, regarding questions of mutual interest which have an international dimension, including when appropriate, oil, gas and water.

2. It would not be appropriate to indicate publicly at this stage what precise representations might be involved since this disclosure might adversely affect Canada's bargaining position.

3. No such projections have been completed to date; however, such questions are under consideration in the government's general review of energy policy.

## TEST RUN OF A UNIT TRAIN OF WHEAT

Question No. 240—**Mr. Southam:**

1. Was a test run of a unit train of wheat made early in December between Saskatoon and Vancouver and, if so (a) what was the number of bushels of wheat involved (b) what was the grade of wheat involved (c) how many hopper cars made up the train (d) what was the time involved in moving this unit train between Saskatchewan and Vancouver (e) how long did it require to load the train (f) how long did it require to unload the train (g) who was the purchaser of the wheat and at what price (h) was there a net saving per bushel in moving this amount of wheat under this experiment and (i) if so, what was the saving per bushel and will the saving be reflected in the net return to the producer through the Pool Account (ii) if not, will the loss be deducted from the Pool Account?

2. Are further test runs to be made with wheat or other grains in the near future?

**Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by the Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Wheat Board as follows: 1. Yes. (a) 278,868 bushels; (b) No. 2 Manitoba Northern, (c) 90 hopper cars; (d) Total time from beginning of loading at Saskatoon December 3 at 6:00 a.m. to completion of loading to vessel December 6 at 4:00 p.m. —82 hours; (e) 10 working hours; (f) 8 hours; (g) As a matter of good commercial practice, it is not the policy of the Canadian Wheat Board to divulge sales information which is deemed to be confidential between the Board, as seller, and the buyer. (h) (i) and (ii) There was no saving realized