

Order Paper Questions

[Text]

NON-CANADIANS PRESENTLY ON FACULTIES IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES*Question No. 1,540—Mr. Brisco:**

1. How many non-Canadians are presently on faculty in each university across Canada and, in each case, what is the name of the university?

2. Does the Department of Manpower and Immigration require that the non-Canadian academic staff of schools and universities is not taking staff positions at the expense of qualified Canadian teachers?

3. Would the Minister recommend to all Canadian universities and schools that (a) employment opportunities at Canadian universities and schools be announced at least three months in advance (b) that schools and universities satisfy manpower requirements in providing teaching positions for Canadians first before awarding them to non-Canadians?

Mr. John M. Reid (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am informed by Statistics Canada and the Department of Manpower and Immigration as follows: 1. For the academic year 1973-74, 8,049 full-time teachers in Canadian universities were reported as not having Canadian citizenship which represents 33.7 per cent of total teachers for whom citizenship was reported. Data on citizenship of full-time teaching staffs in Canadian universities collected by Statistics Canada cannot be released by university. Such a release would violate the provisions of Section 16 of the Statistics Act.

2. No.

3. (a) and (b) The Department of Manpower and Immigration is not able to assess the suitability of candidates for university teaching posts, and therefore must rely on advice from universities that qualified Canadian teachers are not available, before approving the admission of foreign teachers. However the Minister of Manpower and Immigration will bring to the attention of Canadian universities and colleges the need to take all possible steps to recruit Canadian teachers before hiring from abroad. In doing so, the Minister will also bring to their attention the suggestion contained in 3(a) of the question.

NUMBER OF GRAIN SHIPS DELAYED**Question No. 1,884—Mr. Neil:**

1. For each crop year 1972-73 and 1973-74, what was the total number of grain ships delayed in (a) Vancouver (b) Thunder Bay (c) Prince Rupert?

2. Since August 1, 1974 to date (a) what demurrage was paid for grain ships delayed (b) what was the total number of grain ships delayed in each such harbour?

Mr. Gaston Clermont (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice): The Canadian Wheat Board has no record of the total number of grain ships delayed in 1972-73 or 1973-74. The fact that a ship was delayed does not necessarily mean demurrage was or will be paid. The board only pays demurrage on the receipt of a demurrage claim and where the board feels it has a legal liability. Accordingly, the term delayed in the question has been interpreted to mean vessels that loaded during 1972-73 or 1973-74 for which the board paid a demurrage claim. 1. 1972-73: Vancouver, 76; Thunder Bay, NIL; Prince Rupert,

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NIL; 1973-74: Vancouver, 126; Thunder Bay, NIL; Prince Rupert, NIL.

2. (a) \$5,230,559 in demurrage was paid by the board during the period August 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975. The demurrage paid was not necessarily incurred in the period, but rather only represents the value of demurrage claims paid by the board during the period August 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975. (b) The Canadian Wheat Board has no record of the total number of grain vessels delayed since August 1, 1974. As of March 31, 1975 the board has received demurrage claims respecting 26 vessels and anticipates further claims. Of the 26 vessels, 3 vessels incurred demurrage in Vancouver and were then directed to Prince Rupert where they incurred further demurrage. There has been no demurrage at Thunder Bay.

UNEMPLOYMENT**Question No. 2,250—Mr. Herbert:**

1. With reference to the answer to Question No. 1,022, are records kept of the length of time that the unemployed remain jobless and, if so, what percentage apply in each time period?

2. For what reason is it not considered important to separate statistically those who voluntarily quit their jobs from those who are laid off or discharged?

Hon. Robert K. Andras (Minister of Manpower and Immigration): 1. The Unemployment Insurance Commission maintains records on claimants only and not on all unemployed persons. Claimants records for the first four months of 1975 show: 23 per cent of the claimants collect between 0-4 weeks of benefits; 37 per cent of the claimants collect between 5-13 weeks of benefits; 29 per cent of the claimants collect between 14-26 weeks of benefits; 8 per cent of the claimants collect between 27-39 weeks of benefits; 3 per cent of the claimants collect between 40 and more weeks of benefits; after serving a 2 week waiting period.

2. The Unemployment Insurance Commission does keep separate statistics on claimants who voluntarily quit their jobs from those who are laid off. The answer is as follows: (a) For the first six months of 1974, 41 per cent of job terminations were caused by quitting. Of those who established claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits, only 21 per cent were unemployed because of quitting. (b) For the first six months of 1974, 28 per cent of job terminations were caused by lay-off. Of those who established claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits, 40 per cent were unemployed because of lay-off.

NOTE: Other reasons for job termination include: labour disputes, return to school, illness or injury, pregnancy, retirement, etc.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF ELECTRICAL POWER**Question No. 2,379—Mr. Herbert:**

1. Have there been discussions between officials of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Hydro-Quebec or the Government of Quebec concerning the electrical power which Hydro-Quebec proposes to export to the United States?

2. Have any agreements been signed?