

3. Have these other agencies signified their intent to continue with the project?

Hon. C. M. Drury (Minister of Industry):

1. The McGill University High Altitude Research Program is one which was initiated in 1962 after an interchange between the United States department of the army and McGill University to meet scientific objectives set by the U.S. department of the army. Because there was a possibility that the project could result in the expansion of markets for Canadian defence industry, the Crown has been providing financial support since 1964 in conjunction with the U.S. department of the army.

2. The U.S. department of the army has been aware that continuing financial assistance by the Crown was contingent on the result of an annual review. U.S. army participation is subject to similar qualifications. The U.S. army was given formal notification of the Crown's decision to discontinue financial support as of June 30, 1967, on June 28, 1966.

3. Yes, subject to further review.

AIMS OF HIGH ALTITUDE RESEARCH PROJECT

Question No. 1,961—**Mr. Reid:**

1. What were the aims of the High Altitude Research Project?

2. How long had the project been going on?

3. What were the results of this research?

4. What was the cost of this research?

5. Does the government have plans to continue this research and, if so, what are they?

Hon. C. M. Drury (Minister of Industry):

1. The primary aim of the High Altitude Research Project was to develop the gun launch technique as an alternative to the rocket system for probing the upper atmosphere. The Crown's aim in providing financial assistance is set out in answer to Question No. 1,960.

2. Work was initiated by McGill University and the U.S. department of the army in 1962.

3. Research is being conducted in three general areas: upper atmospheric soundings; vehicle development; and ancillaries development. Upper atmospheric soundings are being made regularly in the Caribbean area and data is being collected. Work on vehicle development is aimed at improving flight capabilities of projectiles, with the result that it now appears possible to develop multi-stage guided vehicles for gun launching. Ancillaries development is back-up work aimed at supplying components and payloads

Questions

which can operate in the high 'g' environment of gun launchings. Certain items have been used in flight, and others are still under development.

4. The Crown will have provided a total of \$4.3 millions as of June 30, 1967. Work placed by Defence Production on behalf of the U.S. department of the army will have totalled \$3.5 millions (U.S.) as of June 30, 1967. In addition, U.S. department of the army has carried on related development in its own laboratories.

5. The answer to this question is provided in reply to Question No. 1,960.

*WAGE INCREASES IN CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Question No. 1,984—**Mr. Woolliams:**

1. How much in cash will the proposed increase in wages to the employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation cost for (a) the first year (b) the second year (c) the third year?

2. What active steps did the government take in bringing about a settlement in the wage dispute between the C.B.C. management and its employees?

3. As the C.B.C. is responsible to parliament, will the settlement be submitted to parliament for its approval?

Mr. J. B. Stewart (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Works): 1. Over the 30-month NABET contract from January 1, 1966, to June 30, 1968, the cost of the wage settlement is estimated at: (a) \$1,125,000 for January 1 to December 31, 1966; (b) \$2,518,000 for January 1 to December 31, 1967; and (c) \$1,510,000 for January 1 to June 30, 1968.

2. Mr. Bernard Wilson, then director of the industrial relations branch of the Department of Labour, was asked by the government on behalf of the C.B.C. to meet with both parties in the dispute and to report on the issues rising out of the mediation board report.

3. No.

GRAIN HARVESTING AND SALES

Question No. 1,999—**Mr. Dionne:**

1. What quantity of wheat, oats and barley was harvested in Canada in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965?

2. What quantities were sold to flour mills in Canada during these years and at what prices?

3. What quantities were sold to foreign countries during these years and at what prices?

4. What was the amount paid by each purchasing country during these years?

5. Of the countries that have purchased wheat or other grains, which ones have not made payments to date, and what is the amount owed by each?