

Supply—National Defence

just as they have teams in Canada watching the development of those we are producing. They work together and exchange views. We have a completely reciprocal service with regard to inspection.

Mr. Green: Would it be possible for Canada to manufacture these American type rifles, or are there some rights or restrictions which would interfere with their being manufactured here?

Mr. Claxton: No, none at all.

Mr. Green: None at all? I understand that, if we chose to do it, we could go ahead with it. Could we?

Mr. Claxton: So far I have known of no difficulty in that connection either by United States service authorities or the United States government. When it has been found to be sound economy for us to manufacture a thing in Canada, we have never failed to secure the right to do so.

Mr. Green: Would we be manufacturing ammunition for this rifle, or would it have to be purchased in the United States, as well?

Mr. Claxton: It would depend on the quantity. Certainly when we get the .300 calibre rifle into Canada we will be making .300 calibre ammunition in very short order.

The Deputy Chairman: May I ask hon. members to follow the agreed procedure, and to confine their questions to the details respecting civil salaries and wages.

Mr. Wright: I should like to ask a question along the lines of one already asked. Are the people employed as inspectors from civilian or military personnel?

Mr. Claxton: They are both. To a greater degree than ever before they have integrated the service and civilian personnel. We have on the inspection board at quite high levels, as well as at intermediate levels, service personnel from the army, the navy and the air force. To a greater degree than ever we have in the Department of Defence Production working with civilians who are doing the procurement of products for the defence forces, service personnel covering quite a wide range of interests and experience. So far as possible we fit into civilian production methods so that the civilians will know what we want, in advance, and vice versa.

Mr. Wright: How many of these personnel are engaged in inspection work in civilian plants?

Mr. Claxton: I am afraid I have not a note of it. My recollection is that at Malton, for example, where we are producing the CF-100 Canuck aircraft, there is a total air

force personnel of 35 plus probably 100 civilian inspectors who represent us.

Mr. Wright: Is that in all the different plants?

Mr. Claxton: No, that would be just that one.

Mr. Wright: Can the minister indicate the total number of inspectors doing this type of work?

Mr. Claxton: The total civilian staff in the inspection service is 727 and in addition I would estimate there would be probably 50 service personnel.

Mr. Noseworthy: Can the minister give a break-down of civilian salaries and wages amounting to \$3,400,000 and indicate what is involved there?

Mr. Claxton: The minister's office, 33, \$90,317, an increase of one over last year. Deputy minister, 44, \$175,403. Civilian personnel, 100, \$227,925. Central registry—this is for all three services—145, a reduction of more than 50 per cent through unification, \$305,136. Printing and stationery, 50, \$114,042. Auditing, 45, \$136,521. Judge advocate general, 22, \$45,980. Public relations, 18, \$50,457. Inspection service, 727, \$1,956,031. Library, 6, \$16,980; we have now one single library for all three services. Civilian defence co-ordinator, 80, \$271,702.

Mr. Drew: Those figures are just for headquarters, but I have a specific question I should like to ask. Can the minister give a list of the civilians attached to the following branches of the army, and also the total pay?

A. Civilians at the pay record office.

B. Civilians at headquarters. I assume the answer the minister has already given will cover this.

C. Civilians attached to regimental units, armouries and other establishments of that nature.

D. Civilians employed in connection with recruiting, welfare and associated activities.

E. Civilians at hospitals and medical establishments.

F. Civilians at military schools and training establishments.

G. Civilians at army educational establishments.

H. Civilians at Army Service Corps, veterinary and replacement establishments.

J. Civilians employed in connection with railways and inland water transport in any way connected with military activities.

K. Civilians at ordnance establishments.

L. Civilians at RCME establishments.