

ures generally which affect government departments. These measures necessarily include the devising of the best methods of carrying out investigations of applicants for government employment to determine their suitability from a security point of view; but the committee does not deal with individual cases.

Under the terms of the Civil Service Act (sections 4 (a) and 26 (3)) and regulations (Sec. 7) the civil service commission is required to satisfy itself as to the character and habits of persons appointed by it to government employment. These provisions do not however apply to all employees of government departments or agencies nor do they relieve departments of their responsibility for satisfying themselves as to the suitability of individual employees from the security standpoint. "National loyalty" is an aspect of security and it is not considered possible or desirable to establish any rigid criteria for testing loyalty in this sense. As indicated above, ultimate responsibility in this respect rests with the department concerned in each case.

#### ARMED FORCES—CIVILIAN HOCKEY TEAMS

Mr. ISNOR:

1. Was request made by Halifax parties for permission for certain members of the armed forces to take part, as players, in civilian hockey teams during the season of 1946-47?

2. Was permission granted? If not, what reason was given for refusal?

3. Has permission been granted for members of the armed forces to play with Shawinigan Falls or Quebec Aces?

Mr. LAPOINTE:

1. Yes.

2. No. The members of the forces concerned could not be spared from their official duties for the time required to train and play with civilian hockey teams.

3. Yes. One member of the forces was granted permission to play with the Quebec Aces on condition that any time required from duty would be deducted from his annual leave.

Note: Final decision in these cases, based on the exigencies of the service, rested with the G.O.C. command concerned.

#### WAR ASSETS—SALE OF TRUCKS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. CASE:

1. Since the cessation of hostilities, have any new or used trucks that were in Canada at the time of sale been sold to individuals, corporations or governments of foreign countries?

2. If so, in what months and years were these sales made?

3. What was the name of the manufacturer of the trucks and tonnage?

4. At the time of these sales were there any demands from any individuals or corporations to purchase equipment of a like type or near the type on hand in any government department?

Mr. McILRAITH:

1. Yes.

2 and 3. The following is a list of surplus trucks that were located in Canada and sold direct to foreign governments and to exporters for export to countries as declared by the exporter showing the months and years in which the sales were made, together with the type of truck and tonnage thereof:

#### (A) Sold to foreign governments:

Country	Quantity	Date sold	Manufacturer	Tonnage
China .....	409	Feb. 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
China .....	533	Feb. 1946.....	G.M. ....	3 ton
China .....	14	May 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
France .....	1,517	Feb. 1946.....	Dodge .....	3 ton
Greece .....	22	April 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
Greece .....	8	May 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
Hungary .....	6	May 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
Korea .....	66	Nov. 1946.....	G.M. ....	3 ton
Netherlands .....	948	May 1946.....	Ford .....	30 cwt.
Netherlands .....	61	Nov. 1946.....	G.M. ....	15 cwt.
Netherlands .....	57	Dec. 1946.....	G.M. ....	15 cwt.
Netherlands .....	150	Jan. 1947.....	G.M. ....	15 cwt.
Poland .....	25	May 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
Venezuela .....	1,500	Dec. 1946.....	Dodge .....	3 ton
Venezuela .....	100	June 1946.....	Dodge .....	3 ton
Yugoslavia .....	65	May 1946.....	Ford .....	3 ton
Total .....	5,481			

[Mr. St. Laurent.]