

Questions

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The following answers, deposited with the Clerk of the house, are printed in the official report of debates pursuant to standing order 39:

MILITARY BANDS

Question No. 266—Mr. Pearkes:

1. How many bands are authorized for the regular armed forces of Canada?
2. Where are these bands located?
3. To which arm of the service do they belong?
4. How many bandsmen are authorized for each band?

Answer by: **Hon. R. O. Campney (Minister of National Defence):**

1. There are 23 full-time bands.
- 2, 3 and 4.

Service	Location	No. of bandsmen authorized
R.C.N.	Halifax, N.S.	38
	Cornwallis, N.S. ..	35
	Shearwater, N.S. ..	21
	Victoria, B.C.	21
	HMCS Ontario	17
	HMCS Magnificent	17
Army	Halifax, N.S.	
	(2 bands)	110
	Valcartier, P.Q.	55
	Montreal, P.Q.	55
	Camp Borden, Ont.	
	(2 bands)	110
	Toronto, Ont.	55
	Winnipeg, Man.	55
	Calgary, Alta.	55
	Vedder Crossing, B.C.	55
	Stockum, Germany	55
R.C.A.F.	Edmonton, Alta.	To be formed at a later date.
	Camp Borden, Ont.	
	Camp Sarcee, Alta.	
R.C.A.F.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	55
	Downsview, Ont. ..	55
	Edmonton, Alta. ...	55

R.C.A.F. RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING

Question No. 375—Mr. Dinsdale:

1. How many Royal Canadian Air Force reserve (a) officers; (b) N.C.O.'s have trained under the M.A.T.P. scheme each year since its inauguration?
2. How many students have trained under the R.O.T.P. in each of the services each year since its inauguration?
3. How many R.O.T.P. trained personnel are now serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force reserve, and of these, how many trained under the M.A.T.P. scheme last year?

Answer by: **Hon. R. O. Campney (Minister of National Defence):**

	(a)	(b)
1951-52	78	nil
1952-53	183	nil
1953-54	278	nil
1954-55	497	60
1955-56 (to 15 March)	481	57

	Navy	Army	Air force	Total
1953 ...	102	212	237	551
1954 ...	175	362	348	885
1955 ...	220	500	495	1,215
1956 ...	232	550	605	1,387

(Strengths for 1953-55 are as of 31st March; and for 1956, as of 29th February.)

3. Five personnel who trained under the R.O.T.P. scheme but failed to graduate are presently serving in the R.C.A.F. reserve. They were not trained under the M.A.T.P. scheme during the past year.

FRESHET DAMAGE, FRASER RIVER, B.C.

Question No. 393—Mr. Goode:

1. Is there co-operation between federal engineers and engineers employed by the British Columbia government on anticipation of potential freshet damage on the Fraser river?
2. If so, what form does this co-operation take?
3. What is the viewpoint of federal engineers on the Fraser river flood potential in 1956?

Answer by: **Hon. Jean Lesage (Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources):**

1. Yes.

2. The staff of the comptroller of water rights of British Columbia undertake snow surveys in the watershed of the Fraser river to determine the amount of snow cover and its water content. This information is distributed to other interested agencies, including this department. The British Columbia-Yukon district office of the water resources branch of this department obtains through its hydrometric survey network daily telegraph reports of river stages at key points in the Fraser river basin. These reports are forwarded to the comptroller of water rights, the diking commissioner of British Columbia, and, on request, to the British Columbia department of highways and other agencies, companies and individuals. From these river reports and daily weather reports an endeavour is made to forecast the river tendencies which may be expected in the lower Fraser river valley during the ensuing 24 to 48 hours. These forecasts are provided to the comptroller of water rights and the diking commissioner for British Columbia for such action as they and the British Columbia government might deem appropriate.

3. The responsibility for the assessment of the flood potential on the Fraser river rests with the government of the province of British Columbia. Our water resources branch assists that government by supplying the information outlined in the second part of this question. The comptroller of water rights has indicated that a somewhat greater than average snow cover exists in much of the Fraser river basin which might increase to some extent the possibility of flood occurrences. Experience has shown, however, that in most