

(b) Average Salary ((a) divided by number of employees) \$6,740

(c) Percentage negotiated increase over 1968-69 salaries, including any retroactive effects of agreements negotiated up to March, 1971 5.8

Source: Central Personnel Records System, Department of Supply and Services. September, 1969.

Notes: 1. The data provided in October in answer to a similar question was based on the Federal Government Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is not publishing the data for 1969 we are unable to provide comparable data. 2. The data in (a) and (b) contain only the information reported by the Central Personnel Records System as at September 1969. The rate of increase, however, contains the negotiated increases granted up to March 1971, but applicable retroactively to the 1969-70 period.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE 1961 FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES

Question No. 781—**Mr. McCleave:**

1. By year since 1961, what has been the average percentage increase in the pay of (a) federal public servants (b) members of the armed forces?

2. What are the total respective increases for each category over those years?

Hon. C. M. Drury (President of the Treasury Board): The average percentage increases since 1961 in the pay of (a) federal public servants and (b) members of the armed forces are as follows:

	Federal Public Servants	Armed Forces
1961	—	—
1962	2.9	2.7
1963	1.8	—
1964	3.0	9.0
1965	7.7	—
1966	7.8	9.8
1967	8.9	4.0
1968	6.8	6.5
1969	5.8	6.5
1970	(not available)	6.1

The total percentage increase (a) for federal public servants for the period 1961 to 1969 was 54.0 and (b) for the armed forces for the period 1961 to 1969 was 44.6. 1970 figures for federal public servants are not available since many collective agreements have not been signed for that year. The total percentage increase for the armed forces from 1961 to 1970 was 53.7.

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Questions

USE OF COST OF LIVING INDEX AS BAROMETER FOR DETERMINING INCREASED COST ALLOWANCES

Question No. 858—**Mr. Robinson:**

Is the cost of living index a valid barometer for determining increased cost allowances to (a) rural areas (b) urban areas (c) the Maritimes (d) senior citizens (e) welfare recipients (f) pensioners?

Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that: The Consumer Price Index for Canada relates to middle income families of two to six persons living in urban centres. For that group, it is considered a valid indicator of the impact on living costs of changes in prices. The extent to which the index is applicable to other population groups has not been determined. However, the families to which the Canada index relates would include senior citizens, pensioners and Maritime families living in urban centres, in so far as they meet the income and family size criteria of the Canada index.

ISSUANCE OF COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENCES TO INDIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Question No. 878—**Mr. Barnett:**

How many commercial fishing licences were issued to Indians in British Columbia in each of the past five years and how many boats (a) owned by Indians (b) operated by Indians, were engaged in the commercial salmon fishery for each of these years?

Mr. Eymard Corbin (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Fisheries and Forestry): Information on the number of commercial fishing licences issued to fishermen of Indian origin is not available as no record is kept of the ethnic origin of the recipient. Complete information requested in parts (a) and (b) also is not available, but as a result of special studies carried out for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development the following can be provided:

	1968	1969	1970
(a)	624		573
(b)		416	361

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT OF THE WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE

Question No. 891—**Mr. Robinson:**

How much per year has Canada contributed to the support of the World Court at The Hague since it was established?

Hon. Mitchell Sharp (Secretary of State of External Affairs): Canada does not contribute directly to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Court is financed from the Regular Budget of the United Nations which is approved annually by the United Nations General Assembly. The Canadian contribution to the Court may be considered the product of the Court's actual expenses and the Canadian percentage assessment to the United Nations Regular Budget as approved by the General Assembly. Because of certain factors such as contributions to the United Nations Regular