

*Order Paper Questions*

**Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** Madam Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos. 2,387, 3,749 (as revised), 3,894, 4,186, 4,235 and 4,315.

[Text]

DND—MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Question No. 2,387—**Mr. Herbert:**

1. In each of the past five years, what was the total person years of (a) military (b) civilian personnel in the Department of National Defence?
2. What number of civilian personnel are employed outside Canada?
3. What is the estimated percentage saving, if any, when a civilian replaces a military person in the department?
4. Are civilians used in positions that could be filled by military personnel and, if so, for what reason?

**Hon. J. Gilles Lamontagne (Minister of National Defence):**  
1.

Fiscal Year	(a)	(b)
	Military	Civilian
1976/77	78,033	37,288
1977/78	78,446	37,016
1978/79	78,866	37,453
1979/80	79,315	37,494
1980/81	79,692	36,742

2. Forty-nine.

3. It is 13.3 per cent (This percentage was obtained from the per capita personnel costs as shown in the department's estimates).

4. The Department of National Defence carries out its approved roles, tasks and missions with a unique combination of military personnel and civilian personnel. Canadian Forces (CF) personnel carry out military tasks and these CF personnel are supported by a work force of mixed military and civilian manpower. The structure of the work force is derived from a simple set of principles which ensures, where possible, a task is carried out by the least expensive manpower, while at the same time ensuring that the Canadian Forces has the competence to discharge its operational responsibilities in time of war. The civilian component of the department is composed largely of technical and operational categories which are necessary to the operation of DND bases, dockyards, airfields, repair facilities, supply depots, etc. Civilian personnel are employed in positions which could possibly be filled by CF personnel but for reasons of efficiency, continuity in function and availability of specially trained staff, selective use of civilian personnel has been deemed more economical.

CPP DISABILITY BENEFITS

Question No. 3,749 (Revised)—**Mr. Greenaway:**

1. By constituency, over the past three years, how many applications for CPP disability benefits were made by residents of British Columbia?
2. By constituency, how many of the applications resulted in benefits being granted?

3. By constituency, what is the average monthly disability payment made by CPP?

**Mr. Doug Frith (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Health and Welfare):** 1. The total number of applications for CPP disability benefits made by residents of British Columbia over the past three years is 11,991. There were 3,814 applications in 1978-79; 3,936 in 1979-80; and 4,241 in 1980-81.

2. Of that number, 8,329 applications resulted in benefits being granted; 2,517 applications were accepted in 1978-79; 2,668 in 1979-80; and 3,144 in 1980-81.

3. The average monthly disability payments made by CPP at the end of each fiscal year were: \$172.05 in 1978-79; \$190.84 in 1979-80; and \$212.92 in 1980-81.

There is no breakdown of this information below provincial level. Information by constituency is not available in this case.

STORAGE OF BAIT FOR JAPANESE FISHING FLEET

Question No. 3,894—**Mr. Crosby:**

1. Was a proposal made to the government, through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans or otherwise, by Associated Freezers of Dartmouth/Halifax, Nova Scotia or by someone else to freeze and store bait for the Japanese fishing fleet and to freeze and store tuna caught by the fleet for transshipment?

2. Was permission refused by the government, through the department, to freeze and store bait and tuna for the fleet and, if so (a) for what reason (b) how many jobs or hours were lost and what amount of revenue was lost by such refusal?

**Hon. Roméo LeBlanc (Minister of Fisheries and Oceans):**  
1. A number of proposals for storage of bait and tuna for the Japanese fleet were received by the department in the autumn of 1981 from several sources. A brief summary and disposal of each proposal is provided as follows:

Mariculture proposal—This proposal which was approved on October 5, 1981, requested the offloading of 3,000 tons of albacore and yellowfin tuna for storage and later transshipment to Puerto Rico or U.S.A. It also included the possible landing and sale of 3,000 tons to Canadian processors. In return the operators of the tuna vessels agreed to purchase up to approximately 5,000 tons of squid from Canadian processors. The first vessel unloaded on November 30, 1981, and by March 1, 1982, 13 vessels had unloaded a total of 165 tons for which sale to a Canadian company has been arranged. This was stored at Associated Freezers in Dartmouth.

Ishiwata Trading Co.—On October 23, 1981, Ishiwata Trading Co. requested permission to transport squid from U.S. to Associated Freezers in Dartmouth for the tuna fleet. The tuna fishery in Canadian waters closed on October 25, 1981, before approval could be given.

Zengyoren Tokyo proposal—On September 29, 1981, this company, through its agents Messrs. Pickford & Black requested authorization to land and store bait for the tuna fishery by bringing a reefer boat to Halifax. A telex approving this proposal was sent on October 2, 1981. Shortly thereafter