

*Order Paper Questions*

MR. SKELLY—MARINE INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

**Mr. Ray Skelly (Comox-Powell River):** Madam Speaker, I have the honour to present a petition to the House of Commons from a number of residents of the community of Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Those citizens ask that Canada create a marine industrial strategy which would allow thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in industrial benefits to accrue to Canadians. In addition, I would indicate that the Government of Canada should produce legislation to implement the recent marine policy put forward, and finally that there should in fact be serious consideration of the Canadian frigate program with the two-two-two split in eastern Canada, central Canada and western Canada.

MR. ALTHOUSE—RETENTION OF CROWSNEST PASS RATES

**Mr. Vic Althouse (Humboldt-Lake Centre):** Madam Speaker, it is my duty and honour to present a petition from the residents of Mozart, Saskatchewan, who now exercise their right to present a grievance. They humbly sheweth that the Crow rate is basic to the bargain of Confederation made with the people of western Canada, that changing the Crow rate will drastically reduce farm incomes and will effectively destroy the competitiveness of Canadian grain on world markets, and that three royal commissions have recommended that the Crow rate must remain.

The petitioners humbly pray and call upon Parliament to maintain the Crow rate into perpetuity as presently guaranteed in statute.

\* \* \*

[Translation]

## CUSTOMS ACT

MEASURE TO ESTABLISH

**Hon. Pierre Bussières (Minister of National Revenue)** moved for leave to table Bill C-162, an Act respecting Customs.

Motion agreed to, Bill read the first time and ordered to be printed.

\* \* \*

[English]

## QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

**Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** Madam Speaker, the following question will be answered today: No. 4,791.

[Text]

SURPLUS PUBLIC SERVANTS

Question No. 4,791—**Mr. Herbert**

1. What is the total number of supernumeraries or vulnerable employees in the Public Service?

2. In the last year, how many have been (a) added to (b) removed from the list?

**Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** 1. In the Public Service, employees whose jobs are abolished as a result of the discontinuance of functions or the lack of work, are identified as being "surplus" to operational requirements and are notified in writing that they are "surplus". The notification has to be sent to employees at least three months before the date the functions are no longer needed. This surplus period is a period of redeployment, that is to say, during that time the Department and the PSC concentrate their efforts on appointing these people to vacant positions elsewhere in the Public Service. At the end of this period, however, if offers have been turned down or no job has been found, the employee is laid off. The term "supernumeraries" or "vulnerable employees" is used in some Departments to refer to employees who are likely to become surplus but have not yet been declared surplus. When Departments refer to employees as being "supernumerary" or "vulnerable", it is normally because they expect to find other jobs in their own Department for the employees.

At the end of April, 1983, there were 705 surplus employees in the Public Service on the surplus priority list.

2. During the fiscal year 1982-83, 1,128 were declared surplus and added to the priority list. During the same period 956 employees were removed from the list.

[English]

**Mr. Smith:** Madam Speaker, I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

[Translation]

**Madam Speaker:** The question mentioned by the Parliamentary Secretary has been answered. Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

**Some Hon. Members:** Agreed.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[Translation]

CANAGREX

MEASURE TO ESTABLISH

The House resumed consideration of Bill C-85, to establish a corporation called Canagrex to promote, facilitate and engage in the export of agricultural and food products from