

## TRIDENT AIRCRAFT LIMITED

**Question No. 2,506—Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich):**

1. Were arrangements made to sell the moveable assets of the Trident Aircraft Company of Sidney, British Columbia and, if so, on whose instructions?

2. (a) What organization was put in charge of the disposal (b) did the firm have experience in winding up aircraft production enterprises and, if not, on what criteria was it chosen?

3. (a) What value was placed on the machinery, machine tools and material inventory to be liquidated (b) did the assessors have access to the records of purchase to evaluate the stock (c) what amount was realized from the liquidation sale?

4. Were arrangements made between federal and provincial authorities to divide the proceeds of the liquidation of the company and, if so (a) what were they (b) what amount was returned to the federal treasury and what amount to the provincial treasury?

5. What amount was paid to the auction company that conducted the sale?

**Hon. Herb Gray (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce):** In so far as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is concerned: 1. Yes, with the exception of the aircraft, tooling and documents necessary to manufacture the Trigull aircraft (the "production package"), and two large pieces of production equipment. Agreement was obtained between Trident, British Columbia Development Corporation and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The production package is held at Sidney, B.C., while efforts continue to locate a company capable of putting the Trigull into production on a sound commercial basis.

2. (a) Maynards Industrial Auctioneers.

(b) The firm was not commissioned with the winding-up of Trident Aircraft Limited. Maynards is experienced in the disposing of machine tools and materials with which it was contracted to do.

3. (a) The estimated value of equipment to be disposed of (i.e. excluding the production package) was \$200,000 to \$300,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) All items have not been sold as yet.

4. (a) The federal government has first call on proceeds subject to B.C. law.

(b) The federal government has received \$75,000 to date. The provincial government has received nothing.

5. No payment has yet been made to Maynards. The company's standard charges will apply, 12 per cent.

## CMHC—YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

**Question No. 2,516—Mr. Oberle:**

1. What residual functions do the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation provincial directors for British Columbia/Yukon and Alberta/Northwest Territories have in the housing activity of the two territories?

2. How many housing units were produced or rehabilitated in 1979 and 1980 in the (a) Yukon Territory (b) Northwest Territories under (i) section 15.1, private and non-profit (ii) section 40, rural and native housing (iii) section 34.1,

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urban rehabilitation (iv) section 34.1, rural rehabilitation, of the National Housing Act?

**Hon. Paul J. Cosgrove (Minister of Public Works):** I am advised by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation as follows: 1. None.

2. The NHA activities in the two territories are as follows:

	(a) Yukon Territory Units		(b) Northwest Territories Units	
	1979	1979	1979	1980
(i) Section 15.1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Section 40	—	4	2	4
(iii) Section 34.1 (urban)	—	—	—	—
(iv) Section 34.1 (rural)	—	—	34	—

## CUSTOMS POSTAL STATIONS IN CANADA

**Question No. 2,520—Mr. Blenkarn:**

1. (a) What is the distribution of customs postal stations throughout Canada (b) what are the criteria for establishing the stations?

2. How does the distribution in Mississauga, Ontario compare to the national average in terms of (a) number of persons served per station (b) distance of the station from the persons served for communities with a population of 25,000 or more?

**Hon. William Rompkey (Minister of National Revenue):**

1. (a) There are 231 customs postal stations throughout Canada. The distribution of these stations by province is as follows: Newfoundland, 15; P.E.I., 3; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunswick, 20; Quebec, 55; Ontario, 77; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; B.C., 21; Yukon, 2; N.W.T., 1.

(b) Customs postal stations are established when there is sufficient public demand to warrant separate facilities, keeping in view the need to provide for the maximum utilization of limited staff resources. In this regard, Customs postal stations are normally provided from offices which serve other modes of transport as well as postal.

2. (a) There is an average of approximately 100,000 people served per customs postal station. The west Toronto customs postal station serves those communities in west Toronto as well as Mississauga which comprises approximately 750,000 people.

(b) As per the Canada Gazetteer Atlas, 1980, there are 124 communities in Canada having a population of 25,000 or greater. There are 68 of these communities served by customs postal stations located within the "core" area. It is estimated that the majority of the people in these communities live within 10 kilometres of the customs postal station. The remaining 56 communities are served by customs postal stations located outside their "core" areas. The majority of the people in these communities, on the average, live approximately 15 kilometres from