

Questions

for Edmonton West would agree to consider the answer as read and have it printed in *Hansard*.

Mr. Speaker: Agreed?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

[*Editor's note: The answer is as follows.*]

1. Post graduate courses for medical officers in the Canadian Forces Medical Service vary in length from one to four years dependent upon the requirements of the service, and may be undertaken in civilian training hospitals, accredited D.N.D. and D.V.A. hospitals, U.S. naval and military hospitals as well as at selected university centres.

In 1960, there were 29; 1961, 37; 1962, 36; 1963, 33; 1964, 45; 1965, 38; 1966, 30 undergoing such training. So far, 58 medical officers have successfully completed post graduate training and examination to the fellowship, certification or diploma level.

2. Of this 58, 57 have, or are in the process of completing the term of duty applicable to the training received. (a) five, (b) three.

3. (a) one, (b) none.

4. (a) four, (b) none.

5. Criteria used for granting or rejecting an application for release by a medical officer is as follows: (a) medical officers undertaking post graduate training outside service resources are obligated to serve for a period of five years for each year of training, including the training year. The period of obligated service commences from the date of enrolment if the medical officer is a direct entry, or from the date the officer has completed the initial obligatory service required under the terms of the undergraduate subsidization plan applicable to him; (b) a medical officer who is granted release "on request" prior to three years from date of completion of post graduate training, is required to refund full pay and allowances, less income tax, received during the period of training and any fees or other costs directly attributable to his training. If release "on request" is granted after three years but prior to the officer concerned having completed the period of obligatory service, he is required to refund that part of the cost incurred that is equivalent in ratio of the number of years still to be served to the total number of years of obligated service; (c) each request for voluntary release is considered on its merit and, as a policy, release is granted only when "special and unforeseen circumstances" prevent the officer concerned from continuing to serve.

[Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne).]

In considering voluntary release requests under these circumstances every effort is made to give a fair and just decision that is consistent with the needs of the service and with the welfare of the officer concerned.

[*English*]

ARMED FORCES RANK OF SENIOR CORPORAL

Question No. 580—**Mr. Lambert:**

1. Is the rank of senior corporal or its equivalent in use in the navy, the army or the air force and, if so, since what date?

2. Have effective promotions or appointments to this rank been made in all three branches of the armed services and, if not, in which ones?

3. What are the significant responsibilities of the rank to classify it ahead of the rank of corporal and what is the pay differential?

Hon. Léo Cadieux (Minister of National Defence): 1. Senior corporal is an appointment, not a rank. It is held by an incumbent "whilst so employed", and is relinquished when the appointment is vacated. The appointment is applicable to members of the navy, army and air force, effective from 1 October, 1966.

2. No, up to the present time only army establishments have been allotted such positions. Studies are in progress to ascertain which establishment positions within the navy and air force can be designated senior corporal.

3. The appointment, senior corporal is for the purpose of designating a corporal with responsibility to exercise command over men in an operational or combat situation. The pay differential between corporals and senior corporals is \$10 per month.

ALLOCATION OF MARRIED QUARTERS,
ARMED FORCES BASES

Question No. 582—**Mr. Lambert:**

1. Was a change made in the method of allocation of permanent married quarters on Canadian forces bases for armed services personnel and, if so, what was the effective date of such change?

2. Why was the points system based on the number of dependents, among other criteria, abandoned and a first come first served system instituted?

3. Have protests been received from the affected personnel and of what nature?

4. What is being done to rectify the alleged inequities of the new system?

Hon. Léo Cadieux (Minister of National Defence): 1. Yes, a common married quarters allocation system for the Canadian forces was introduced May 16, 1967. It replaced the two different point systems in use by the army and R.C.A.F. and adopted the allocation policy in use by the R.C.N. for more than seven years.