

2. The names of the lawyers employed in each Regional Office, and the costs of employing them are as follows: Halifax—3 lawyers: R. P. J. Anderson; J. M. Bentley; B. N. Burgess. Cost \$54,150. Montreal—13 lawyers: G. Cote; G. Drolet; L. P. Landry; J. R. G. LeBlanc; M. Lecours; G. R. Leger; H. Masson; G. Monette; A. Nadon; P. Paul; M. Peterson; J. Potvin; G. Tremblay. Cost \$207,127. Toronto—16 lawyers: F. A. A. Baker; R. F. Batt; A. J. Belisle; E. A. Bowie; P. Bozowsky; N. A. Chalmers; P. S. Duffy; J. S. Gill; M. Greenbloom; L. R. Olsson; W. R. Persram; D. J. A. Rutherford; D. G. Scott; R. B. Thomas; P. A. Vita; J. F. Weislo. Cost \$251,750. Winnipeg—5 lawyers: E. Kucher; D. Margolis; M. M. Morgan; A. Sarchuk; A. Schroeder. Cost \$98,450. Vancouver—19 lawyers: W. G. Barker; W. T. Begg; G. C. Carruthers; N. Christie; G. O. Eggertson; A. G. F. Gilchrist; D. J. T. Graham; P. W. Halprin; S. J. Hardinge; W. Hohmann; C. M. Hyde; S. A. Hynes; T. E. Jackson; D. R. Kier; W. Mah; N. D. Mullins; G. A. Noble; R. G. Wismer; C. Stolte. Cost \$310,550.

3. Other staff and the costs of employing them are as follows: Halifax, 3 secretaries, \$17,956; Montreal, 9 secretaries, 3 clerks \$75,101; Toronto, 14 secretaries, 8 clerks \$130,514; Winnipeg, 4 secretaries, 1 clerk \$31,446; Vancouver, 10 secretaries, 2 clerks \$69,497.

4. The budgets for these offices for the current year are as follows: Halifax, \$93,000; Montreal, \$406,000; Toronto, \$464,800; Winnipeg, \$206,000; Vancouver, \$451,000.

CONSTITUTIONAL RAMIFICATIONS RESULTING FROM LECLERC CASE

Question No. 304—Mr. Tétrault:

1. What was the legal position of the federal government in the case of Mr. William Leclerc heard before the Provincial Court of the City of Montreal by Judge M. Perron?

2. Following this case, is the federal government considering the possibility of introducing an amendment to the constitution and, if so, have any steps been taken in that direction?

Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): I am informed by the Department of Justice and the Prime Minister's and Privy Council offices as follows: 1. It was decided that the federal government would not intervene in this case, at least not at this stage, before the Provincial Court.

2. There has been no specific consideration of the results of this case, as it is still before the courts. General discussions are being held with the provincial governments about the distribution of powers in relation to the capital market in the course of the constitutional review.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE—PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Question No. 311—Mr. Orlikow:

1. How many men were members of the RCMP in each of the past five years?

2. Of the total RCMP strength in each of the past five years (a) how many men were English speaking (b) how many were French speaking?

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Questions

3. How many English speaking officers were assigned to each province in each of the past five years?

4. How many French speaking officers were assigned to each province in each of the past five years?

Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer (Solicitor General): 1. April 1, 1970, 9413; April 1, 1969, 8918; April 1, 1968, 8615; April 1, 1967, 8250; April 1, 1966, 7560.

	English Speaking Members	French Speaking Members
April 1, 1970, 9413	8487*	926*
April 1, 1969, 8918	8032*	886*

*Figures are approximate as precise statistical records have not been kept. No records are available prior to dates shown.

3 and 4. Officers are assigned to provinces on the basis of authorized strengths and in accordance with established priorities in respect of language and other requirements. Statistical records of exact numbers by provinces in each language group have not been maintained.

CITIZEN PROTECTION STUDIES

Question No. 326—Mr. Fortin:

1. Is the government studying the advisability of introducing legislation creating an ombudsman to ensure better protection for citizens?

2. What is the status of studies concerning citizen protection against government and bureaucracy?

3. Who is conducting the studies and will they be Tabled?

Hon. John N. Turner (Minister of Justice): In so far as the Department of Justice is concerned: 1, 2 and 3. Protection of the citizen has been, and continues to be, a fundamental concern. How best to achieve optimum protection for the citizen in his relations with the federal government is under continuous study, and many steps have already been taken to redress the imbalance between the two. The recently enacted law of expropriation is an example where additional protection was given the citizen against the arbitrary powers of expropriation that existed heretofore. Likewise, the Statutory Instruments Bill which provides for public scrutiny of regulations and other statutory instruments, the re-organization of the Exchequer Court into the Federal Court of Canada, the measure respecting hate propaganda, the establishment of a Law Reform Commission, and measures to be introduced regarding the right to privacy were drafted, or will be drafted, with this fundamental concern for civil liberties in mind. It has not been shown conclusively that the office of ombudsman offers the citizen a greater measure of protection against the state than he enjoys with an informed legislature and a responsive government.

CRIMINAL CODE—IMPOSITION OF PECUNIARY PENALTIES

Question No. 332—Mr. Fortin:

With reference to the pecuniary penalties provided for in the Criminal Code and under Sections 622 and 694 of the Criminal Code, will the government consider imposing the penalty in