

than the top of the page, there was an item about two inches long that during the month of June, 1966, the board administering compensation to the innocent victims of criminal acts had awarded something in the nature of \$200,000 during that month. There was also this comment:

This is the largest amount granted during any one month since the board was first set up two years ago.

The province of Saskatchewan has established a compensation fund for innocent victims of crime. God bless Saskatchewan. They set the pattern for the hospitalization scheme we have throughout the nation, which is of benefit to everyone in this country from St. John's in the east to Victoria in the west. Since Saskatchewan has shown the way, I think the federal cabinet should follow the example, because whether it is a provincial responsibility or no—and this has not been shown to me with any conviction as yet—how can the federal government refuse to give compensation to a citizen of any province under such a heading as compensation for the innocent victims of criminal acts?

Before I leave Saskatchewan and refer to the act of British Columbia may I point out that in that terrible murder in Saskatchewan, where one man is being charged with murder when eight people were killed in one farmhouse—don't forget that is eight murders, but he is only being charged with one—the man has been judged sane and fit to stand trial. Do you realize there was one little, four year old girl in one of those beds, the only person in that house who was not killed? I believe the Lord Himself had something to do with this, to shame the federal cabinet, because that little, four-year-old girl is the first beneficiary of the act of the Saskatchewan legislature. God bless Saskatchewan and God bless the legislature for having passed an act to provide compensation to the innocent victims of criminal acts. Her entire family was wiped out. The mother, father, brothers and sisters of this little four year old girl were murdered and she was left alive and alone. What a shining example of the need for state compensation to the innocent victims of criminal acts.

British Columbia has moved along in this direction. I will not criticize British Columbia, because half a loaf is better than none. They have passed an act in the provincial legislature which provides that the municipalities can reimburse the innocent victims of crime. I referred to this before and

#### *Criminal Injuries Compensation Board*

pointed out that if you are going to be murdered in British Columbia, be sure you are murdered in Point Grey because they have more money there with which to pay compensation than if you are murdered in Skeena or Osoyoos, for example, or some of the other municipalities. I am not criticizing the legislature of British Columbia. I bless them for having taken one step in the proper direction, which is one more than the federal cabinet of Canada has taken.

The province of Manitoba has taken a step in the right direction on this matter; they are going to offer compensation to the innocent victims of crime. An interesting thing between Manitoba and Saskatchewan is that in Saskatchewan the little girl does not have to wait until the murderer is found and a conviction is registered against him before she can collect. Manitoba plans that they will pay no compensation to the victims until every legal means has been exhausted to bring the criminal to trial. Supposing the murderer of a child's father is never found? Does that mean there is no compensation for that innocent victim because every legal means has not been exhausted, because they have not found the murderer and had a trial? Should all victims have to wait for years, maybe, before somebody comes along 15 or 20 years later and makes a deathbed confession?

The province of Ontario has taken a step in the right direction. I give Premier Robarts credit for this. But I do not like it because it does not go far enough. It does not cover the milkman's family in Port Credit nor the poor widow in Scarboro. The Ontario bill offers compensation to widows and relatives of policemen killed in the performance of their duties, and compensation to those people who might be impressed by the police to aid them in the prosecution of the law. For instance, a policeman going down the street chasing a bank robber or murderer might ask a civilian on the sidewalk to give him help. The law says that he must. If that civilian, having been impressed by the police, is killed or injured the Ontario act will pay compensation to that person or his family.

But look at what happened with the Smith murder, in Downsview. This man was holding up a bank. After he got the money he came out of the bank and a man by the name of Blanc took a rifle or pistol from one of the bank officials, went outside the bank and shot at the fleeing robber whose name was Smith. Smith evidently did not like