

As a member and again as a citizen I would like to see—recognizing the principle that the goal of rehabilitation cannot by its very nature be fulfilled within prison walls by psychiatric treatment, education or vocational training—a concerted effort to prepare the prisoner for return to society. The penitentiary service, as indicated, is establishing community release centres, but I visualize in Canada's future penal system a wide range of hostels outside of prison. From these bases in the community the parolee, probationer, or the prisoner serving an ordinary sentence would go out to work during the day, or to obtain training or education and would return to the controlled conditions of the hostel at night and on the weekends.

Coupled with this approach is the chance for a prisoner to contribute from his earnings to the support of his family, and to demonstrate his ability and trustworthiness as a prerequisite to his being accepted by potential employers and by his future neighbours in ordinary communal life. This radical and exciting approach to our penal system is not new, and as Canada proceeds with its enlightened ten year penal program it should vigorously embrace this half way house or hostel concept.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the recent visit by the Justice Committee to the penal system in the western provinces was most beneficial indeed. It was not a sightseeing tour. We could see conditions personally. We examined the whole administration according to the time allocated, and we found out how the inmates felt. We found out how they felt with regard to their treatment, to their training programs, and to the parole system. I only hope that we will be able to continue these visitations.

Mr. Cliff Downey (Battle River): Mr. Speaker, I wish to say how pleased I am to participate in this debate on the Speech from the Throne, and I join with hon. members who preceded me in congratulating the mover (Mr. Trudel) and the seconder (Mr. Douglas, Assiniboia) of the Address in Reply. I think they were well chosen.

When I came to Ottawa as a Member of Parliament some two and a half years ago, while I was not a representative on the government side, I had the fond hope that the government, with its Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) who was certainly a very popular choice of the people at that time would do much to bring prosperity and unity to Canada. That was two and a half years ago. When he campaigned across the nation, the Prime Minister spoke of one Canada. He spoke of the just society. He spoke of bilingualism and biculturalism, and of how they would draw the country together. But at the end of these two and a half years, Mr. Speaker, we have come to the point where the capital city of Canada, Ottawa, is little more than an armed camp.

Montreal, which has the greatest mayor it has ever had, is in a situation where the cost of protective services has risen to something in the neighbourhood of \$85,000 per day. Something is wrong. We have riots and bombings and treason. These are everyday occurrences, everyday words in Canada. Articles in the newspapers today and yesterday mentioned that attacks were threatened

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against our national railways and airlines. We have reached the situation in which a person with a somewhat unsavoury or doubtful background, in any event, is in charge of Information Canada. That is one of the most important positions in the country. It has been alleged that FLQ connections may go right into the ranks of government. This is the Canada we have today, two and a half years after all these glorious promises.

• (5:00 p.m.)

Mr. McGrath: What a mess.

Mr. Downey: This degeneration has been aided to some extent by our legal system and its permissiveness throughout the years. There is a permissive interpretation of the law. Yesterday I sought to move a motion regarding the reinstatement of capital punishment. Acts of terrorism were encompassed in the wording of the motion. The progressively permissive interpretation of the law during the past six or eight years has made necessary a reaffirmation of our stand on matters of this kind.

I believe that capital punishment was last carried out in 1962. Since then 35 or 36 policemen and prison guards have paid the ultimate price for their service. There have been over 2,100 murders since 1962 and almost as many attempted murders. God knows how many policemen have actually been shot at; and when you are shot at, that comes very close to what could be called murder. At times our Prime Minister talks in a very tough way. He says what he is going to do, but from the other side of his mouth he often says, "Every man should do his thing." That is just what many who cause trouble are doing—they are doing their thing. We have had strikes. Some of those strikes have caused our economy grave harm and have harmed our image around the world. When one looks at the combination of all those things I have mentioned and considers some things I have not mentioned, one can safely say that Canada is like an apple rotting from the inside.

A few minutes ago the hon. member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Osler) talked about the Lift program. I imagine that the Lift program is one of the greatest sources of embarrassment with which this government has to live. One year ago the pessimistic minister who is in charge of the Wheat Board introduced the Lift program in this House and portrayed a dismal future facing the grain trade and agriculture in general. Now, less than one year later, we have made so many grain sales that it is doubtful whether our carriers will be able to carry the grain to delivery points. One wonders about the type of information to which certain people have access. What information leads them to make a choice like this, for example? I have some figures before me. The Canadian Wheat Board made a survey in connection with 4,000 elevator agents in the west and found that 161 million bushels less of cereal grains were stored on farms than had been estimated for that period by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The DBS report showed that there were 115 million bushels of barley on farms. The Wheat Board's estimate was 72 million bushels. For oats, the