

Borrowing Authority

country to farmers, small and large businessmen, and to private individuals or consumers who are trying to renew their mortgages, and of course to the Government itself.

I can remember that we argued from this corner of the House about high interest rates and the terrible toll they were taking on Canadians who were being driven out of their homes and businesses and off their farms. We sought the support of the Conservative Party in trying to push this Government to bring in an Act in order to take away some control of the Bank of Canada so we would not have high interest rates. I can remember when the then Tory finance critic, the Hon. Member for Etobicoke Centre (Mr. Wilson), who is now ranked No. 5 in the Tory leadership race, said, when speaking in Montreal, that there was nothing that could be done other than what was being done by the Government. I even recall the previous leader, the Hon. Member for Yellowhead (Mr. Clark), saying on May 4, 1982, that we have looked for a solution other than the current Liberal Government's solution and we could not come up with an alternative. That referred to the high interest rate problem.

We are opposed to this Government's economic policy, Mr. Speaker. We are opposed to the way it has mismanaged the economy. We are opposed to this Government's complacency in allowing the Bank of Canada to set interest rates which forced so many hardworking Canadians into poverty. We are opposed to the way this Government, together with their bedmates in the Conservative Party—

Some Hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Deans:—have devised and designed policies which have not been in the best interest of Canadians. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, in the minute remaining to me, that there is no doubt in my mind that the Tories are about to try to bring this Bill down a bit. Oh, they will probably be prepared to accept minor alterations to the Bill in return for quick passage, but I would not be surprised that the Tories might be prepared to allow the Government to go ahead with this borrowing if only it would borrow a little less. Well, I tell you, Mr. Speaker, we are opposed to this Government borrowing this money at this time. If the Tories want to sell out, so be it. If they want to join their friends in the Liberal Party and accept a somewhat smaller amount of borrowing in the interest of some short term political gain, then let me say to you, Mr. Speaker, that they can do that but we will not play that game. It is wrong, and the people of Canada cannot afford it. The Government has brought this on itself. I say to the Government: if you want to see the economy of Canada improve, then resign.

Hon. Bill Jarvis (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I do not have much time. I might just point out that the NDP take up so much room in that Liberal bed there has never been room for us at any time. They sprawl out, spreadeagled from one side to the other, from top to bottom.

May I call it six o'clock, Mr. Speaker.

• (1800)

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 45 deemed to have been moved.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA—POLLING OF EMPLOYEES— ROLE OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. Benno Friesen (Surrey-White Rock-North Delta): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I rose in the House to ask a question of the Solicitor General (Mr. Kaplan) with regard to the administration of the prison system in Canada. All of us have been made very aware of many of the problems existing in the prison system. Most of the attention has been devoted to the inmates of the prisons, and rightly so, I suppose. However, in the process of giving that attention to the inmate population, concerning whether or not certain people should be incarcerated, what kind of treatment they should receive and so forth, most of the time we have overlooked the administration of the prison system itself.

Yesterday I asked the Solicitor General why it was that he has commissioned a Gallup study to be done within the work force of Corrections Canada to examine its opinion of the work place. I did so because I had received in the mail the Notice of Attitude Survey which the Solicitor General has commissioned. It states in part:

The Correctional Service of Canada is planning a survey regarding staff attitudes toward their employment and work programs.

We have commissioned the Canadian Gallup Poll organization to undertake this project which will consist of several hundred telephone interviews. The survey will deal with your attitudes and opinions in general and will not touch on private personal topics.

That comes hard on the heels of a study that was already done within Corrections Canada, a welfare program category study to the tune of \$250,000—the cost to the taxpayer, not including the service of employees on the payroll. That study which cost the taxpayer a quarter of a million dollars resulted in acceptance by the senior management of all the recommendations of the study which could proceed no further due to the national restraint program.

The obvious question, then, is: why should a study be conducted if the so called six and five program prohibits Corrections Canada from implementing the recommendations of such study? Having spent a quarter of a million dollars on the study, the Government now commissions another one to an outside organization, the Gallup Poll. It will presumably cost quite a few thousand dollars. What will happen to the results of the study when they again are subject to the guidelines of six and five?

My reason for asking the question yesterday however lies in the fact that presumably, with the growth of the managerial sector of Corrections Canada, there ought to be enough in house expertise to conduct such a study. To be sure, it has