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tional powers of reservation and disallowance. But the Parliament of 1890 did not act. Yesterday's action, to be followed by speeches by the three Party Leaders today, is a noble act. It is correcting a wrong. Perhaps the House could find within itself the will and generosity of spirit to correct another injustice committed in 1885.

This House could and should act unanimously by passing Bill C-691 or, by separate resolution, to grant a posthumous pardon to the father of the Manitoba Act of 1870, Louis David Riel, who was hung for the crime of treason against the central Government in 1885. A pardon would not only be an act of forgiveness for Riel, whose cause was just but whose methods were criminal, but it would also serve to remove an ugly blot of bias from the Canadian system of justice. It would also be forgiveness for the Government of 1885 which played politics with an unstable man's life, and a negligent Parliament which did not even sit to consider the matter—

Madam Speaker: Order, please. The Hon. Member's time has expired.

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

U.S.S.R.—HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

Mr. Dan McKenzie (Winnipeg-Assiniboine): Madam Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) stated Tuesday that we must stop treating the Soviets as killers. I believe it is an absolute disgrace that the PM-NDP alliance has such strong sympathies for the Communist movement.

In 1968 the Red Army invaded Czechoslovakia, suppressing that country. Through the 1970s the Soviets instigated violence in African countries, using Cuban proxies to enthrone and keep in power oppressive Marxist regimes. In 1979 they invaded Afghanistan, where some 100,000 troops have been slaughtering entire tribes and gassing innocent civilians. During the first 30 years of the Soviet dictatorship the latest estimate of the number killed by the Communists is 83,000,000, and most recently the Soviet Union massacred 269 innocent passengers and crew aboard Korean Airlines Flight 007.

How can we treat them as anything but murderers? The Soviets have no respect for the human rights of their own citizens, much less of the citizens of other countries. For the PM-NDP alliance to sympathize, almost condoning the actions of these human slayers, is almost as repulsive as the revolting acts of the Soviets themselves.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

LIQUOR ADVERTISING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Doug Anguish (The Battlefords-Meadow Lake): Madam Speaker, the Province of Saskatchewan, breaking a 58-year old tradition on October 1, began allowing liquor,

wine and beer advertising on radio, television, and in the print media. I am concerned that this has not been done in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan.

I was puzzled when I first learned that a private television station from Toronto had contributed \$5,000 to the Progressive Conservative Party of Saskatchewan in 1982, until I found that the station was CFTO, owned by Baton Broadcasting, which is in turn owned by the Bassett family of Toronto. It is no coincidence that Baton Broadcasting is also the owner of CFQC Radio and Television in Saskatoon. It just so happens that CFQC contributed \$2,500 of its own money, and the CFQC vice-president and station manager is also chairman of the beer and wine committee of the Saskatchewan Association of Broadcasters, who have been instrumental in lobbying the provincial Tories to change the 58-year old ban.

I would like to add, Madam Speaker, that in 1982 the brewers and distillers of Canada gave a total of \$51,000 to the Conservative Party of Saskatchewan, which is more than they contributed in the same year to the Conservative Party of Canada. The buying off of the Tory Government in Saskatchewan is an affront to the trust the people of Saskatchewan have placed in their Government, and I find a great deal of disgust in this whole idea.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

RECITATION OF PRAYERS

Mr. Jack Masters (Thunder Bay-Nipigon): Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about a very important part of the business of this House, a ritual that is not well known by many people in Canada. I refer to the practice of being led in prayer in private by the Speaker.

As Members know, the prayers are recited each day preceding the beginning of the day's business, with as many Members as possible in attendance, as well as pages and officials of Parliament. True, not all of us can be present, but I believe many try to take in the prayer session as often as possible. It seems to me that the commencement of this important ritual has been delayed every day this week. The delay has been caused because both opposition Parties have, for one reason or another, chosen not to be in the House or their seats for the prayer period. It should be noted that immediately after the prayer period, miraculously, Members file to the benches in goodly number.

I make these comments only to underline the fact that we do begin our daily activities with prayer, and that this might be an appropriate time and place to remind us that this is a practice worth preserving on all sides of this House. I believe we all benefit from prayer. It seems to me that if many can appear in their seats following prayers, there is no reason for them not to be in their places in time for the daily prayer.