

### *Capital Punishment*

There are few countries in this world which enjoy the unique distinction Canada has enjoyed in having demonstrated its commitment to human rights, and in providing freedom for its people. It is a country to which men and women from all over the world have come in order to enjoy such freedom and rights. Both in Canada, as well as beyond its borders, we must continue to be vigilant in our concern for these rights and freedoms. We must not be just average, we must set an example, and our efforts must extend both to the rights of the individual as well as to the rights of the social group.

● (1800)

The overwhelming need for this concern is strikingly demonstrated by the case of Raoul Wallenberg, whose rights as an individual were totally denied him while he himself was engaged in protecting the human rights of others in Hungary. His case provides us with a fascinating and remarkable example, which stands as a warning about the dangers of government having the power of life and death in its hands. His is the case of an innocent man condemned to death.

Thirty-five years ago a young Swedish Christian diplomat named Raoul Wallenberg disappeared suddenly under the arrest of the Soviet secret police. It was a mystery because he had helped to save thousands from dying at the hands of the Nazis. Lost hero of the holocaust, a righteous gentile, an unsung war hero, saviour of Hungarian Jews, champion of the Jewish people—these are but a few of the tributes now being paid, worldwide, to Raoul Wallenberg.

During the past few months, some 35 years after that Swedish diplomat's disappearance behind the iron curtain, "Free Wallenberg" committees have sprung up all over the world. Articles, books, television programs and, most important of all, a recent documentary entitled "The Wallenberg Mystery"—

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Blaker):** Order, please. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but the hour provided for the consideration of private members' business having expired, I do now leave the chair until 8 p.m.

At 6 p.m. the House took recess.

### AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[English]

### THE CONSTITUTION

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House resumed consideration of the motion of the Minister of Justice and Minister of State for Social Development (Mr. Chrétien):

That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons be appointed to consider and report upon the document entitled "Proposed Resolution for a Joint Address to Her Majesty the Queen respecting the Constitution of Canada" published by the government on October 2, 1980, and to recommend in their report whether or not such an address, with such amendments as the committee considers necessary, should be presented by both Houses of Parliament to Her Majesty the Queen;

That 15 members of the House of Commons to be designated no later than three sitting days after the adoption of this motion be members on the part of this House of the Special Joint Committee;

That the committee have power to appoint from among its members such subcommittees as may be deemed advisable and necessary and to delegate to such subcommittees all or any of their powers except the power to report directly to the House;

That the committee have power to sit during sittings and adjournments of the House of Commons;

That the committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the committee;

That the committee submit their report not later than December 9, 1980;

That the quorum of the committee be 12 members, whenever a vote, resolution or other decision is taken, so long as both Houses are represented and that the joint chairmen be authorized to hold meetings, to receive evidence and authorize the printing thereof, when six members are present so long as both Houses are represented; and

That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it to be advisable, members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Blaker):** Order, please. When the debate was interrupted at five o'clock, we were on government business, item no. 18, and the hon. member for Yorkton-Melville (Mr. Nystrom) had the floor.

**Mr. Lorne Nystrom (Yorkton-Melville):** Mr. Speaker, I believe I had a few more minutes to go at five o'clock. I was talking about minority language rights when it came to education. But for a moment or two I should like to review what I said earlier. I started off by saying that this party thinks we have come to a time in history when we need a constitutional change in this country, and I said that later on in this debate other members would talk about the need for changes in a number of areas, one of them being changes with regard to our native Canadians, the original people, another one being the failure of the government to refer in this resolution to offshore resources. I spoke about the absolute necessity to have something in this resolution about resources. This is very important, not just to western Canada but indeed to all provinces in our country. Without the inclusion of resources, I want to make it very clear that I do not see this resolution supported by people in western Canada. That resource section is absolutely vital. I also said earlier that we have grave concerns about section 42