

Criminal Code

Surely the saving of the life of this man was worth something to the world at large.

Then there is the case of the negro boy, Paul Crump. He was convicted in 1953 of a hold-up slaying. This was the act of an angry young person who went wrong in an environment where nobody found it easy to go right. Let me repeat that, Mr. Speaker, He went wrong in an environment where nobody found it easy to go right. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I should like to interpose the first question I asked: Is this penalty fair and just to people in all walks of life. Sing-Sing's Louis E. Laws, who escorted some 150 men and women to the death chamber, said that all were poor and most were friendless. This is a man who should know something about people and human nature. San Quentin's Clinton P. Duffy hated the death penalty because he said it hit the little man who is poor, poor not only in material possessions but in background, education and mental capacity.

The right hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Diefenbaker) referred to the statement—perhaps mine is worded a little differently—that a rich man may find it difficult to get into the kingdom of heaven. I do not know whether that is right. We do not want to say that they are not in the same class as the rest of us when it comes to getting into heaven. I do know, however, that it is not only most unlikely but most improbable that the rich man will ever enter the execution chamber. Whether we believe it or whether we do not, the fact remains that there are two laws, one for the rich and one for the poor. There is a law for those who have money and backing and one for the poor little man who has not got financial backing. I will deal with this later.

I return now to the case of Paul Crump, the negro boy. When he was only hours away from the electric chair the governor of Illinois finally yielded to mounting pressure and commuted Crump's sentence to life imprisonment. Why did he do that? In the course of this boy's imprisonment, he had become an entirely different personality. During his years in prison, he took an interest in writing and has written two novels, perhaps more by now. One of these was most successful.

Dealing still with life imprisonment for the individual rather than the death penalty, I cite the case of Nathan Leopold of Chicago who in 1924 as an 18-year-old youth was involved in one of the most bizarre murders of legal history. Perhaps there are many of us who will recall that time. The public demand

for his execution was incredibly strong. A courageous judge withstood the pressure and imposed a life sentence.

Leopold was released in the 1950's. In other words, he spent 30 years in prison. Where is he now and what is he doing? Of all things he is employed by the United States government in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico doing research work that is designed to overcome the great parasite menace which kills or lays low hundreds of Puerto Ricans annually. This youth who committed this bizarre murder, this man who should have been hanged according to our rules, may be responsible for producing a drug that will have the effect of eliminating this problem entirely, save much suffering and may save thousands of lives.

Lastly, there is the case of the man who was directly and indirectly responsible for not one, not a dozen but hundreds of murders of the most atrocious and vicious kind. I refer to the former leader of the fanatical Mau-Mau terrorists, Jomo Kenyatta. He is the man who was highlighted in Robert Ruark's book "Something of Value". Hon. members should read that book. The mere mention of this man's name was enough to induce apoplectic fury in most Kenya whites.

This man was jailed by the British. Today as head of Kenya's 9 million people we find him leading the country into its third year of independence under a black government and under the slogan "Harambee—all must pull together". These people were torn apart only a decade ago by apparently implacable hostility—

Mr. Winkler: Do you support Hitler too?

Mr. Roxburgh: What is that?

Mr. Winkler: I merely suggested that on the basis of the hon. member's present argument he would support a man like Hitler.

• (6:30 p.m.)

Mr. Roxburgh: I still did not hear the hon. member. Let me continue. You may ask, how is it that Kenya, with its much more turbulent history of racial bitterness, has settled down in seeming harmony better than say Rhodesia? The answer is one that would have seemed inconceivable only a few years ago. It has all been brought about by the extraordinary forbearance and statesmanship of the once hated man who led Kenya to freedom, Jomo Kenyatta. These are a couple of illustrations of men who have been allowed to live because of their value to the world.

[Mr. Roxburgh.]