

Order Paper Questions

to \$44.50 per day, 7 days a week for the major who commands the detachment.

MINISTERIAL CONDUCT

Question No. 788—Mr. Stevens:

Other than the corruption provisions of the criminal law that apply to a Minister of the Crown as a public official, is there any code of conduct that obliges a Minister, not simply to observe the criminal law, but to (a) act in a manner so scrupulous that his conduct will bear the closest public scrutiny in terms of moral standards, objectivity and equality of treatment to all citizens (b) give no special treatment on the ground of personal acquaintance, sympathy or anything of that kind (c) reflect, in attitudes and conduct, the elementary qualification of honesty and incorruptibility (d) refrain from placing himself in a position where he is under obligation to any person who might profit from special consideration or favour on the part of the Minister or ministerial colleague or who might seek in any way to gain special treatment from the Minister or ministerial colleague (e) divest himself of any pecuniary interest that could even remotely conflict with the discharge of his public duty?

Mr. John M. Reid (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): The government policy regarding standards of conduct for Minister of the Crown can be found in House of Commons Debates for July 18, (p. 5735 et seq.) and December 18, 1973 (p. 8837 et seq.)

FISHERIES PRICES SUPPORT BOARD—PERSONNEL IN RECEIPT OF REMUNERATIONS IN EXCESS OF \$20,000

Question No. 806—Mr. Stevens:

1. As of March 31 in each year 1968, 1970, 1972 and 1974 (a) how many were employed by the Fisheries Prices Support Board (b) what would have been their aggregate salaries if all were employed for a full year (c) how many had salary levels of (i) \$20,000 or more (ii) \$35,000 or more (iii) \$50,000 or more?

2. What was the salary or the salary range for each of the five highest paid employees of the Board?

Mr. Len Marchand (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of the Environment): 1. (a) 1968, 2; 1970, 2; 1972, 1; 1974, 1; (b) 1968, \$13,206; 1970, \$14,649; 1972, \$2,000; 1974, \$2,000; (c) (i) (ii) (iii), None.

2. The Fisheries Prices Support Board only had two employees up until 1970. One of these employees is the chairman, who did, and still does, receive an annual honourarium of \$2,000. The other employee retired prior to March 31, 1972.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

Question No. 865—Mr. Herbert:

1. Did the Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada ask the Cabinet to review its plans for construction expenses so as to try to minimize instability from one year to another and, if so (a) is this being done (b) will the results be announced?

2. (a) Did the Chairman of the Council recommend a predetermined rate of growth for all municipal, provincial and federal non-residential construction (b) is this considered desirable and, if so, what steps will be taken to implement such a recommendation?

Right Hon. P. E. Trudeau (Prime Minister): 1 and 2. The Economic Council made several recommendations in its report "Toward More Stable Growth in Construction", one of which dealt with federal, provincial and municipal governments determining target rates of growth for

[Mr. Richardson.]

departmental spending on construction. The recommendations are currently under active consideration by the government.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

Question No. 925—Mr. Wenman:

1. How many persons sentenced as habitual criminals in British Columbia in 1973 were convicted of any offense against the person?

2. How many persons were sentenced as habitual criminals (a) in British Columbia (b) in all of Canada in 1973?

Mr. Gaston Clermont (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): Please note that the statistics given are for 1972 as figures for 1973 are not available. 1. With reference to persons sentenced as habitual criminals, the only time we can determine whether a person was sentenced as a habitual criminal, is if he/she was sentenced to preventive detention. The Criminal Code states that "the court may upon application, impose a sentence of preventive detention, if the accused is a habitual criminal" (S.688(1)). The code also states that "where the court finds that the accused is a dangerous sexual offender, it shall impose upon the accused a sentence of preventive detention." (S.689(3)). These are the only 2 instances in which sentences of preventive detention are used. In 1972 there were 4 preventive detention sentences recorded in the Adult Court Survey (excluding Quebec and Alberta) under the following indictable offence heading:

Indictable Offence Heading	Sentence	Province
Habitual criminal (Criminal Code Section 688)	preventive detention	1 in Ontario 1 in British Columbia
Breaking and entering (includes Criminal Code sections 306(1), 307(1), 309, 310, 311(1)).	preventive detention	1 in British Columbia
Indecent assault on female (Criminal Code section 149(1)).	preventive detention	1 in British Columbia

Unfortunately this does not account for those persons who have been deemed habitual criminals but not sentenced to preventive detention, nor does the court survey account for those persons who have been deemed habitual criminals by the courts with the approval of the Attorney-General, after court proceedings, but before or after institutionalization.

2. Statistics Canada catalogue 85-207, Correctional Institution Statistics, 1972, displays the number of males and females admitted and discharged from the correctional institutions in 1972. This accounts for those persons deemed habitual criminals after court proceedings, but before institutionalization. 10 males and no females were