

*Order Paper Questions***MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

**Madam Speaker:** I have the honour to inform the House that a message has been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate has passed Bill S-25, an act to amend the act of incorporation of the association known as the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans in Canada, to which the concurrence of this House is desired.

**ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS**

[English]

**PETITIONS**

MISS JEWETT—DESIRE OF WOMEN OF CANADA FOR WORLD PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

**Miss Pauline Jewett (New Westminster-Coquitlam):** Madam Speaker, I am very pleased and honoured today to present to the House of Commons the women's petition for peace which represents the desire of the women of Canada for world peace and disarmament. The names of thousands of Canadian women will be added to the petition to be presented at the United Nations special session on disarmament in June where the goal is for 500 million women from many countries of the world to speak out for peace.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

MR. TAYLOR—REINSTATEMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER AND THE LASH FOR RAPE

**Mr. Gordon Taylor (Bow River):** Madam Speaker, I have great pleasure in presenting a petition on behalf of some 400 Canadians living in or near the village of Gibsons, British Columbia, in the federal constituency of Comox-Powell River. This petition requests that capital punishment be reinstated for murder and that the lash be returned for rape. Our society is built on crime being punished. When the ultimate crime of murder occurs, the punishment should be the ultimate punishment, death. A person who deliberately plans and executes a murder of another human being has no right to live. My petitioners pray that the House of Commons will reflect the thinking of the majority of the people of Canada, and reinstate capital punishment for murder and the lash for rape of innocent women and girls.

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● (1740)

**QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER**

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

**Mr. David Smith (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council):** Madam Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos. 2,827, 2,828, 2,862, 2,863, 2,869,

2,908, 2,911, 2,912, 2,914, 2,918, 2,919, 2,942, 2,957, 2,967, 2,979, 3,128, 3,134, 3,135, 4,181 and 4,274.

[Text]

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE—EDUCATION LEAVE COSTS

Question No. 2,827—**Mr. Clarke:**

1. With reference to the education leave costs recorded by the Department of National Health and Welfare at page 13.6, volume I of the 1979-80 Public Accounts of Canada, what guidelines were used to determine (a) which employees should obtain educational leave and whether such employees should be granted (i) leave with pay (ii) travel expenses (iii) payment for tuition (b) whether the skills to be acquired were needed on a permanent basis?

2. What percentage of the education leave cost of \$777,155 was necessitated by the acquisition of new equipment and by the need to have new skills in order to use the equipment?

3. What percentage of the education leave was necessitated by reason of job redundancy because of the (a) acquisition of equipment (b) change in the role of the employing agency (c) change in the capabilities of employees?

4. What percentage of employees granted such leave in the past three years have subsequently left the public service?

**Hon. Monique Bégin (Minister of National Health and Welfare):** 1. (a) and (b) Treasury Board Policy: chapter 110 sub-chapter 5 of the Personnel Management Manual—Conditions Governing Education, Training and Development, including Subsidization.

2 and 3. Nil.

4. Over 60 per cent of the employees granted educational leave during the period 1977 to 1980 are still with the department. It cannot be determined if the other 40 per cent have left the public service or only the department for reasons such as: to work for another department, being included in a transfer of services outside the public service such as the Charles Camshell Hospital which transferred to the Alberta government in 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—EDUCATION LEAVE COSTS

Question No. 2,828—**Mr. Clarke:**

1. With reference to the education leave costs recorded by the Department of National Revenue, customs and excise at page 13.6, volume I of the 1979-1980 Public Accounts of Canada, what guidelines were used to determine (a) which employees should obtain educational leave and whether such employees should be granted (i) leave with pay (ii) travel expenses (iii) payment for tuition (b) whether the skills to be acquired were needed on a permanent basis?

2. What percentage of the education leave cost of \$17,193 was necessitated by the acquisition of new equipment and by the need to have new skills in order to use the equipment?

3. What percentage of the education leave was necessitated by reason of job redundancy because of the (a) acquisition of equipment (b) change in the role of the employing agency (c) change in the capabilities of employees?

4. What percentage of employees granted such leave in the past three years have subsequently left the public service?

**Hon. William Rompkey (Minister of National Revenue):** 1. (a) and (b) Please refer to Treasury Board Policy, Personnel Management Manual, Chapter 110-5, "Conditions governing education, training and development, including subsidization".

2, 3 and 4. Nil.