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foreign troupes in that country. I think that Canada now has a good opportunity to take this initiative and that Canadians of Lebanese descent realize that the Canadian Government is concerned about this problem in the Middle East and that it wants the Lebanese to live in safety and peace, in their own homes.

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• (1410)

[English]

PAROLE**OPPOSITION TO EARLY RELEASE OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS**

Mr. Scott Thorkelson (Edmonton—Strathcona): Mr. Speaker, each of us in this House has recently read about dangerous criminals who, while on parole, commit violent crimes. These unfortunate and despicable incidents occur all too frequently. These crimes could be avoided if the Canadian parole system regulations were toughened. We must prevent the early release of dangerous offenders who have committed senseless and brutal crimes.

My constituents have expressed their disgust at the persistence of these unnecessary and tragic offences. We must all take responsibility and work toward a system in which dangerous offenders are not allowed to repeat their violence.

I call upon the Solicitor General (Mr. Blais) to review immediately and tighten up the regulations so that all Canadians are better protected from violent and dangerous offenders.

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NARCOTICS**COCAINE USE IN ONTARIO**

Mr. John Nunziata (York South—Weston): Mr. Speaker, there is a lethal epidemic sweeping the Province of Ontario, one that is fast becoming a national tragedy. The epidemic I am referring to is the use of cocaine and a cocaine derivative called crack.

A recent report from the Centre of Forensic Sciences stated that a total of 95 deaths in Ontario last year involved cocaine—nearly five times the 20 deaths re-

corded in 1985. These figures provide graphic evidence of the increase in human wastage due to drug abuse.

The figures tell another story as well. Many of the recent deaths have been attributed to pure or nearly pure cocaine hitting the drug market.

According to Metro Toronto Drug Squad intelligence, cocaine purity is up and prices are down. A gram of the drug now sells for between \$100 and \$150, half of what it sold for in 1985.

These figures tell me that we are losing the war against drugs, especially the battle against cocaine. The extent of the problem can best be illustrated by the fact that for the first time in the history of the Metro Toronto Police cocaine busts outnumber arrests for marijuana. So far this year, 824 seizures of cocaine have been made compared to 520 of marijuana.

With the phenomenal rise in cocaine use, can the drug wars be far behind? I urge the Government to step up its campaign against drugs before Toronto becomes Washington North.

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ABORIGINAL PEOPLES**FUNDING OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Mr. Iain Angus (Thunder Bay—Atikokan): Mr. Speaker, years ago when I was going to high school in Thunder Bay, I rode the bus with a number of young native people of my age from the Fort William Indian Reserve. None of those young people made it through to grade 13.

Last fall during the federal election campaign when I had the opportunity to speak to the first of what has become many rallies at the Indian Affairs office in Thunder Bay, I was very, very pleased to see in the crowd not only the children of those people with whom I went to school going to university and college but their parents going back to school as well. That was the result of the old E-12 guidelines that allowed full access by aboriginal peoples to post-secondary education.

I call on the Government to give these people the chance they want and deserve for their future. Suspend the current guidelines, give them a year to negotiate and develop a program that will meet everyone's needs, particularly those of the aboriginal peoples.