

the original default by Rochdale College on the mortgage took place as of March 1, 1969. Again I ask, why was there the delay in the appointment of the interim receiver, which did not take place until 1972?

I wish to place on the record some comments by other members of the government about conditions at Rochdale College. I think we have had some candid comments today, not only by the minister but also by the hon. member for York North (Mr. Danson). What I think we should have listened to, and what I intend to read into the record, are comments of the Solicitor General (Mr. Allmand) in response to a question I put to him in the House last July. I quote as follows from a letter which he wrote to me on July 17 last:

Since its inception in 1968, Rochdale has been a continual haven for drug traffickers and a source of concern to law enforcement agencies in the area. The RCMP has, among its major interests, the enforcement of drug laws. It has found that since Rochdale's very beginning drug trafficking has been prevalent within the college.

Initially, the RCMP conducted many investigations in Rochdale. However, because of the obstructionist tactics carried out by the residents, these investigations became costly in terms of time and manpower. Tactics such as clearing the building by pulling the fire alarms as the police enter the building, which prevents police from connecting the drugs found with the occupants, are designed to frustrate any police investigations aimed at the residents of the college. It became apparent that these searches were exercises in futility as the amount of energy expended did not justify the results.

In a following paragraph he wrote:

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Department established an eight-man section in January, 1973, to conduct investigations concerning Rochdale and in the first four months 700 persons were arrested regarding drug offences. Many of these arrests were for small possession amounts. However, a considerable number involved large quantities. The continuing appearance of weapons and arms occurs more often when dealing with persons from Rochdale College than in any other investigations.

As the representative for the riding of St. Paul's, which is just across Bloor Street from Rochdale College, I want to speak out on behalf of the residents living in the south end of St. Paul's who on a daily basis must put up with conditions described in this letter from the Solicitor General. This is a very real concern for residents whose neighbourhood has been infiltrated by people not only possessing and using drugs but trafficking in them in large amounts. It is a serious concern.

I appreciate that I do not have much time available, Mr. Speaker, but I do want to ask the Minister of State for Urban Affairs (Mr. Basford), or in his absence his parliamentary secretary, to tell us where is the report of the financial investigation into co-op housing, namely, Rochdale College and Neil Wysick College. The parliamentary secretary will remember his comment on behalf of the government on July 23 last wherein, in response to a question from the hon. member for Peace River (Mr. Baldwin), he indicated that the report by CMHC, which had been in the making for four or five months, would be made available to members of the House. He went on to say that it was his understanding that when the inquiry, which was started in February, 1973, was completed, its report would be available to members of the House. Again I ask, where are those reports?

Again the minister has said today that they have done all within their power. I suggest that that is not true, because until we have seen the financial investigation

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reports we do not know what charges could possibly be laid under the appropriate criminal legislation. We do not know what disciplinary action could be taken against architects and engineers involved in collusion, in rigging of tenders and in fraudulent practices. We, representing the public of the Toronto area, have a right to see that information and we have a right to see it at this very time.

I want to say that I was disappointed—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order, please. The hour appointed for the consideration of private members' business having expired, I do now leave the chair until eight o'clock.

At 6.08 p.m. the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[English]

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACTS 1867 TO 1965

PROVISION OF REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

Hon. Allan J. MacEachen (President of the Privy Council) moved that Bill C-11, to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1965, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is easily stated: it is to increase the size of the Senate to permit the appointment of one senator for each of the territories which requires, as indicated, an amendment to the British North America Act. This increase in the representation of the territories in the Parliament of Canada will, hopefully, provide additional opportunities for the expression of a northern viewpoint in the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. Nielsen: Hah!

Mr. MacEachen: This will add to the northern viewpoint.

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre): Is the minister keeping a straight face while he says that?

Mr. MacEachen: While the two territories have a relatively small population—they comprise almost 40 per cent of the geographical area of Canada—the ratio of Indian and Eskimo people to the total population of the two territories is much greater than that of any of the provinces.

I would mention to members of the House that the appointment of territorial senators is not unprecedented. Senators were appointed to represent the Northwest Territories during the earlier years of settlement and they continued to sit for the territories until the provinces of