

Supply—Justice

ject, later on, for we think that bilingualism is a must in such an important department as that of justice, for if an individual has rights and privileges to claim, he must often claim them before the courts, and, then, if he wants adequate means to defend himself, he may resort to the services of bilingual civil servants of that department.

We also wish to make recommendations to the minister regarding civil servants, not only concerning quantity, but also with regard to quality. It would be advisable that senior posts be equally distributed between representatives of the two great races which make up Canada.

As for the purchasing division of that department, it should consider that there are French Canadian companies in addition to English Canadian companies and allow both to get their share of orders, in order to promote the economic development of both groups.

I know that the Minister of Justice has been the member for an Ontario riding which is so well represented by the present chairman of the committees of the whole (Mr. Lamoureux). I am also aware that he now represents a riding in the province of Quebec. This might have brought him in contact, better than any of us, with the two great nations in this country. In fact, I am of the opinion that he is in a better position than any other member—I have no ulterior motive in saying this—to understand the problems of the two great races, on account of his past experience. That is why we are going to be more demanding as far as he and his department are concerned. In so doing, the officials of the other departments will understand exactly what we mean by bilingualism—that it is not simply a matter of duties, but rather a way of thinking on the basis of the two great races which make up our country.

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Mr. Woolliams: I think we were all interested to hear the Prime Minister outline new methods of preserving security in our country. I should like to congratulate him on setting these changes out so clearly. I was glad to hear that a board had been set up before which those concerned may be heard. I hope the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition that someone accustomed to sitting in a judicial capacity should be a member of such a board, because unless its members include some independent person I am sure those who come before the board will not feel that justice is being done. I trust that this recommendation made by the leader of my party will receive serious consideration.

I should like to join, also, with what my right hon. friend had to say with reference to

the R.C.M.P. I have had a good deal of experience of the R.C.M.P. and I have expressed my views about this distinguished body on earlier occasions. I have always found that these men, when they administer the law, stay within the ethics which we expect of the R.C.M.P. in this country. They are respected not only in Canada, but by those who come from other lands to visit Canada, by those who know them almost as well as Canadians know them.

I was interested to hear the hon. member for Medicine Hat speak about the enforcement of law in this country. The administration of justice, after all, falls within the sphere of the Department of Justice. I had something to say about the administration of justice and the enforcement of the law this week when we debated an amendment to a supply motion. I think it might be well to read what the new prime minister of Great Britain had to say with reference to law enforcement as he sees it. This is what he had to say in one of his earliest addresses as prime minister:

Some people are suspicious of law and order, as though the rule of law was a mere trick to freeze the status quo. It is quite the opposite. Its observance is the sine qua non of peaceful change. The rule of law is a lesson learned from centuries of human experience, from many mistakes and much suffering. It amounts simply to this: that only by submitting ourselves to obey the law can we reconcile conflicting ambitions and serve the interest of mankind as a whole. Without the rule of law we destroy one another.

I think an admission was made in this house that certain groups or associations of groups were breaking the law. I still think it is the duty of the government to enforce the law, especially when there is an admission that the law is being flouted each day. Now this situation has changed in a practical way. The men concerned have gone back to work on their ships. Possibly the practical benefits will be some compensation in a small degree for the law not having been enforced. I do not wish to say any more on this subject, but I do feel the government has been most remiss and irresponsible in failing to enforce the law as it applies in this case.

I wish to go on to deal with the penitentiaries system of this country. Some time ago it was planned that there should be built in the city of Drumheller a penitentiary, an institution for young offenders, which would cost approximately \$4 million. There is a growing need for such an institution in this country. I should like to go into this subject in some detail. I have here an article entitled "Children To Penitentiary". The heading goes on: "We must overhaul our treatment of juvenile delinquents, says the man who heads our first coast-to-coast study of this pressing problem." This refers to a statement made by