

which will file a report and a board of inquiry on the troubles which we have just known. We ask ourselves if those studies coming after hundreds of others on the Canadian penal system will really be effective.

There has been violence in Kingston and there has also been violence elsewhere in Canada. Quebec experienced a crisis which was no laughing matter, and in any event we must ask ourselves a basic question.

• (2:40 p.m.)

The disorders at Kingston penitentiary are putting hon. members and the Canadian people right at the heart of the problem, namely what are our objectives.

Our first goal is to reduce crime in Canada. Year after year the crime rate is on the increase. The government has abolished capital punishment on the ground that it would reduce crime. In my opinion, the initiative has been a total failure, and I wonder whether the disorders at Kingston penitentiary do not once again revive the advisability of re-establishing capital punishment, not for the inmates who organized the riot, as we should thank them rather for having provided the opportunity to discuss again the advisability of restoring capital punishment.

Mr. Speaker, in a country we can succeed in bringing about respect for authority only if we deserve it. In creating an economic, political and social climate where each individual can achieve fulfilment in freedom and security, crime can be reduced. If an effort is made to bring back the prisoners to a normal life through an efficient rehabilitation system adapted to each individual, we can hope to insure order.

Under our present penitentiary system, dangerous criminals and milder types, are thrown together, which does not improve the situation of either one.

Mr. Speaker, the government is indefinitely postponing a complete overhaul of the Canadian penitentiary system, alleging lack of funds. There as elsewhere, the reason for our failure to take action, for our apathy, is again, it must be recognized, lack of funds. When—and it is with that question that I want to close my remarks—when will we finally make up our minds to finance not only peace, but also respect for the individual, in order that each Canadian citizen may be given every opportunity for fulfilment in freedom and security. Every individual, whether free or incarcerated, is a human being, and nothing should be left undone for his welfare. To this end, we must resort to financial means other than those the government now uses since no price is too high for healthy and normal fulfilment of human beings.

Mr. Speaker, that is why, in spite of the minister's promises, which only appease us for the time being, we hope that from now on he will agree to carry out a thorough overhaul of our penitentiary system and will not hesitate to make money available for human beings and to finance their security and freedom, giving each one an opportunity to return to normal life or, if has so deserved, to be punished accordingly.

Revised Statutes of Canada

[English]

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA

TABLING OF 1970 REVISION—STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Hon. John N. Turner (Minister of Justice): Mr. Speaker, it is with much pleasure, and a sense of achievement on the part of the department and of the commissioners, that I am able to announce that the Statute Roll for the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, has been deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton): This revision will be the fifth revision of the federal public general statutes, and the fourth in this century. Earlier revisions were those of 1886 begun in Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, 1906, 1927 and 1952.

With the consent of the House I wish to table the seven volumes of the 1970 revision and the first supplementary volume that contain a consolidation of current federal statutes that were passed by Parliament prior to October 7, 1970. A second supplementary volume is in the course of preparation and will contain the amendments made in the present session to the statutes in the revision. An appendix volume containing constitutional legislation and documents will complete the ten volume set.

I might say that when the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1970, are proclaimed in force the proclamation will have the effect of repealing those public general statutes on the statute books that are included in the revision and replacing them by the statutes in the revision. The Revised Statutes do not operate as new laws but are to be construed and have effect as a consolidation and as declaratory of the law as contained in the statutes and parts so repealed for which the Revised Statutes are substituted.

There is, however, a technical repeal and replacement brought about by the revision, and this aspect of the revision caused the Revision Commission to omit that part of Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada that is entitled the Canadian Bill of Rights from the revision, and to include it in the appendix volume where constitutional acts and documents are contained. The result is that the Canadian Bill of Rights may be cited still as the Statutes of Canada, 1960, Chapter 44, as it is not repealed and replaced by inclusion in the revision. Because of the nature of the Canadian Bill of Rights and the wide circulation it has received, it seemed desirable that it should retain its original form and chapter designation.

In addition to the bound volumes I also wish to table, with the consent of the House, and for the first time in the history of the Canadian Parliament, the revision in the form of magnetic tape containing the machine-readable database used in the production of the revision.

[Translation]

An initial decision by the Commission was to prepare the revision by utilizing data processing and photocomposition techniques rather conventional printing meth-