



FOURTH SESSION — THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE

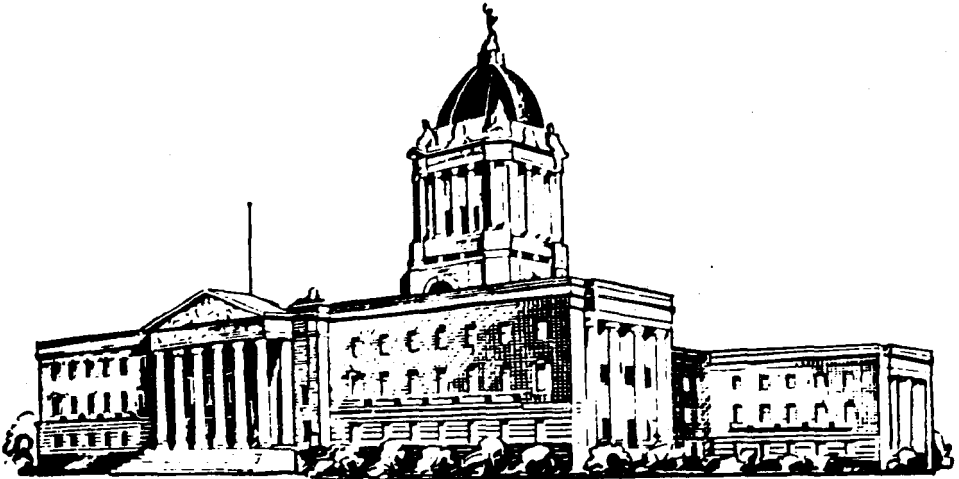
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DEBATES
and
PROCEEDINGS

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TIME: 2:30 p.m.

OPENING PRAYER by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER, Honourable Peter Fox (Kildonan): Before we proceed, I should like to direct the attention of the honourable members to the gallery where we have 52 students Grade 5 and 6 standing of the Weston School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Micks. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for Logan, the Deputy Speaker. On behalf of the honourable members, we welcome you here this afternoon.

Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AND TABLING OF REPORTS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

HONOURABLE SIDNEY GREEN (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, with respect to the proceedings of the House, the Committee considering the bills relating to Marital Relations will be meeting tonight and we are proposing tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. We are also proposing that the Committee on Industrial Relations meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock to deal with the bills now presently before it, clause by clause. So that means that we would be in the House tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. I would also like to discuss, after proceedings commence, with my honourable friend, the possibility of some of the other committees meeting simultaneously if it is feasible. I am merely indicating I would like to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Education.

HONOURABLE IAN TURNBULL (Osborne): Mr. Speaker, I would like to file two Orders for Return, No. 12 and 35.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other Ministerial Statements or Tabling of Reports? Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills.

ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SIDNEY SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Attorney-General. Last year the Attorney-General acknowledged that wire-tapping had been authorized in connection with the Pilutik case. I wonder if he's in a position to indicate whether his department has reviewed the actual wire-tapping that was undertaken and whether he is in a position to report whether there were any excesses with respect to the undertakings at that time with respect to Judge Pilutik.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

HONOURABLE HOWARD PAWLEY (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, if the member would relate back to Hansard, he would find that I indicated as a result of that case, that there was tightening up in connection with the guidelines to ensure that where trunk lines, for instance, were involved that all information would be provided. I believe that Hansard will disclose that during the debate that we had in connection with that matter, that a number of points were developed as a result of that incident.

MR. SPIVAK: Well, outside of the concern of trunk lines, as a result of the survey or review of the wire-tapping that did take place, has the Attorney-General issued any additional instructions to the staff with respect to the use of wire-tapping or is there any additional legislation that, in fact, is required?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, as the honourable member knows, we work within the confines of the Federal legislation so that the general parameters are established there. But insofar as the guidelines are concerned working within that legislation, yes, there were certain guidelines that were developed which, if the honourable member wishes I could at some other point provide in greater detail to him; safeguards arising directly from the Pilutik case involving, for instance, the including of all information pertaining to exact telephone numbers that are going to be involved in the tapping and what-not.

MR. SPIVAK: Well, I wonder then if the Attorney-General, before the session is concluded, would undertake to file with the House the specific guidelines that have, in fact, been established so that they are a matter of record as far as the House is concerned.

MR. PAWLEY: Yes, I will review that with my staff and attempt to do that before the House is adjourned, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. HARRY E. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Dealing with much the same subject, can the Attorney-General tell me if an application was made to him or through his office for permission to tap a hotel room on December 9th of 1975 by the RCMP?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member is referring to a judicial inquiry in the

Province of Alberta, in Edmonton, in which it is alleged that members of the RCMP were involved in tapping a hotel room in which there were members of the Edmonton City Police. That information was provided to the inquiry yesterday. I would sooner, Mr. Speaker, await the conclusions of that inquiry before I comment on any evidence that is provided from day-to-day in connection with that inquiry.

MR. GRAHAM: Will the Attorney-General assure the House that the proper authorities were used in the collection of that wiretap evidence?

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, all that I can advise the honourable member is that we should await the final outcome of the judicial inquiry in Alberta. I think it would be foolhardy for me at this point to guarantee anything prior to us receiving all the evidence that will be disclosed in the inquiry in Edmonton so that we can properly analyze it.

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I think it's only fair and it is only proper that the Attorney-General be able to tell us . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Question, please.

MR. GRAHAM: . . . whether or not an application was made through his office or through one of the judges for permission to wiretap in Manitoba on December 9, 1975.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS MCGREGOR: Mr. Speaker, I would direct this to the Minister of Mines and Resources and Environmental Management and Water Supply Board. In view of the serious water shortage in my area of the province, namely — I can name any one of many communities, the community of Kola, for example, near Pipestone Creek on the west side of the province — would the Minister consider having his staff together with PFRA and Ottawa officials investigate the feasibility of constructing small dams on streams to create small water reservoirs similar to the dams and reservoirs constructed in the '50s and '60s? Such a dam on Pipestone Creek would accommodate this community and many others. Again, Mr. Speaker, I am thinking of the 50, 60 and 70 acre feet of water, which is considered a real small reservoir.

MR. SPEAR: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I thank the honourable member for giving me not only verbal but written notice of this question. I would be happy to have such an investigation made and I will advise my honourable friend as soon as I receive some information in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. EDWARD MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, my questions are for the Honourable the First Minister and relate to the very great difficulties being experienced at Cross Lake by the 2,500 residents there due to the extreme low level of the water in Cross Lake. Specifically, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the First Minister, in view of the commitments made to the community of Cross Lake by him on behalf of this government, what action has he taken to provide drinking water to that community since their present supplies are not potable?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HONOURABLE EDWARD SCHREYER, Premier (Rossmere): Mr. Speaker' it is correct to say that the level at Cross Lake in recent weeks has been in the order of approximately five to six feet below long-term average. It is also correct to say that it is comparable with situations which obtained in at least two other years in past decades.

Notwithstanding that, Mr. Speaker, a commitment was given that action would be taken to extend the water intake pipes that provide the water supply for the community. One of the four water supply intake pipes was done properly in the first place and there is no problem with it. The other three must be extended. Manitoba Hydro has stood ready to extend them. I believe that the work has already been done. If not, it is not because of an unwillingness to do it but probably for lack of a resolution of authorization. One way or the other, I can confirm to the House that the intention and the willingness and the authority, financial authority, to do remedial work exists and it is only a case of ensuring that it gets done.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the commitment made by the First Minister to supply a barge or ferry service from Whiskey Jack Portage to the community of Cross Lake, could he tell the House whether that ferry or barge is now in place and that service is about to commence?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, just so there is no confusion on the matter, the provision of that transportation service has nothing to do with the drinking water supply. With respect to the improved transportation service, it is the intention to attempt to provide as a substitute for expensive road and causeway works, a barge service. The barge has been constructed. It is only a matter, I should think, of a week or two before the barge is commissioned. It will then take a matter of perhaps a very few weeks for testing, trial runs, and then it should be possible to put it into service at Cross Lake sometime in the summer.

MR. MCGILL: With respect to the proposed barge service, has the government of Manitoba made any studies or taken any soundings to ensure that there is an adequate water depth in the channel to make this service feasible?

MR. SCHREYER: Yes, Mr. Speaker, soundings have been taken. We are satisfied that on a basis of 38 years out of 40, which was the figure given me, that there is no problem. There may be a problem 2 years out of 40 in terms of long-term probabilities.

MR. SPEAR: The Honourable Member for Brandon West. Final question.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, on the same subject, due to the extremely low water levels in Cross Lake, the normal commercial fishing operations are unable to be carried out. Is there some thought being given or is any action being taken by Manitoba Hydro to compensate those fishermen for the lack of revenue due to the low water?

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the demarkation line which is a historic one with respect to the licensed fishing area on Cross Lake may have to be changed this year. It is a matter which has been referred to the Department of Renewable Resources to ascertain whether it would be feasible to change the demarkation line which, I repeat, is a historic one. Apart from that, if there is need for compensation, that would have to be a matter of government policy, not Hydro. The levels at Cross Lake are ascertainably related to the overall precipitation levels in the prairies. I should find it strange indeed if Manitoba Hydro were to be somehow equated to any obligation for compensation with respect to low water levels at Cross Lake this year. There are low water levels in all of the Canadian Shield country this year.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I have another question for the Attorney-General. I would like to ask, in light of the fact that thousands of Manitobans every day have to deal with the RCMP, is he prepared to set up a judicial inquiry to look into the activities of the RCMP in the Province of Manitoba in light of the fact that one RCMP member, in testimony, stated: "to be straightforward and honest with superior officers of the RCMP didn't always work out."

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that I think he is, at this point, reacting very prematurely to one day of hearings in a judicial inquiry in the Province of Alberta. Let's await the final outcome of those judicial hearings prior to our making any determination as to what course of action is required in Manitoba pursuant to those hearings.

MR. GRAHAM: A supplementary then. Will the Attorney-General promise and assure the people of Manitoba that their day-to-day dealings with the RCMP in Manitoba will not jeopardize their own individual safety?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Wolseley.

MR. ROBERT G. WILSON: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister in charge of Corrections. Would the Minister tell the House if he has the resources to investigate the neighbourhood concerns regarding eight males crowded into 158 Home Street used by Probation Services?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister for Corrections.

HONOURABLE J. R. (Bud) BOYCE (Winnipeg Centre): Mr. Speaker, I will take the question as notice.

MR. WILSON: Then a supplementary. What qualifications does Mr. Ben Martens have and, for that matter, what is required for anybody to run one of these half-way houses or Probation Service houses?

MR. BOYCE: Considerably higher than the Member for Wolseley, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. D. JAMES WALDING: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and it refers to the special telephone number that is being set up by the Manitoba Telephone System for the benefit of members as a Citizens' Inquiry Service. Can the Minister inform the House of the extent to which members have complied in the request to supply their telephone numbers?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister for Corporate Affairs.

HONOURABLE RENE TOUPIN (Springfield): Mr. Speaker, I am informed that not all members have given a number and quite a few members have given the caucus number. I am just wondering how long this will satisfy their needs. I would like them to review that decision of theirs in regard to the longer range satisfaction of having a caucus number when we're not sitting, but it is at their will to decide what number they want to give in regard to this Citizen Inquiry 90-day trial period that the Manitoba Telephone System has set aside in regard to the change of policy implemented a few months ago.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Honourable the First Minister, further to the subject of the extremely low water in Cross Lake and the responsibility or otherwise of Manitoba Hydro for that low water. Could the Minister confirm that as a result of the operations of the control structure at Jenpeg, that the normal current in 8-Mile Channel into Playgreen Lake and the 2-Mile Channel into Lake Winnipeg is now reversed and is flowing in the direction opposite to the normal

flow?

MR. SPEAR: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: That happens, Mr. Speaker, depending on the direction of the wind.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. It relates to Hamlin. Last year a study was undertaken with respect to the possibilities of a lithium mine at Bernic Lake. The study was to take six months. I wonder if the Minister is in a position to indicate whether that study has been completed and whether the proposal to build a mine is, in effect, being carried forward.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines and Resources.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I am not certain as to whether the study has or has not been completed — I can't recall. I know that, to my knowledge, there has been no decision yet to proceed with the lithium mine but it is definitely one of the objectives of the company to so proceed.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, perhaps for the edification of my honourable friends I should elaborate on my previous answer. When water levels on Playgreen Lake and Lake Winnipeg are close to equilibrium, it is conceivable that because of a wind set that is in excess — let us say that the hydraulic gradient is six inches or less between the two lakes, if the wind set is more than six inches, then it is possible for a reversal of flow to take place. It does happen on Lake Winnipeg. It is not unusual.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: My question is to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I wonder if he can indicate whether the government has had any discussions with the other principal owners of Hamlin with respect to funding a new lithium mine.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder, then, if the Minister is in a position to indicate whether he has had discussions with the Del Zotto group, who are involved in control of Chemalloy?

MR. GREEN: Not I, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPIVAK: I wonder if he can indicate whether the government, either through his own department or through the Manitoba Development Corporation, have talked with the Del Zotto group about funding or paying a portion of the cost of the proposed mine.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, there have been discussions with the receiver, to which I have not been a party, indicating that if a proposed lithium mine is proceeded with, there would have to be some contribution by all of the shareholders, or other means of proceeding. And therefore, in passing, such discussions would have been held. But I am not aware of any discussions with . . . Myself, I am not aware. This would be in the ordinary course of Development Fund activities.

I know discussions were held with Kawecky Berylco. I am not aware if they have or have not been held with what my honourable friend refers to as the Del Zotto group. We deal with the receiver in terms of the Chemalloy shares.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, in further information to the Honourable Member for Brandon West. It is my distinct understanding that the outflow discharge into Cross Lake at the present time is in the order of 25,000 cubic feet per second. My honourable friend will find, upon checking the records, that in July and August of 1941 that the flow was at that same level.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, with respect to the answer given by the First Minister, I wonder if he could tell me what the flow was in 1927.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister. Order, please.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, the flow in 1927 certainly didn't set a historic low but I believe that 1940 or 1941 were the periods of record low. Now, I don't have as good a recollection with respect to 1927. But there is no question about the 1940-41 levels and records were systematically kept at that time.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, to the Honourable the First Minister. Further to his reply respecting the present reverse flows in Eight-Mile Channel and Two-Mile Channel, is the First Minister telling the House that this phenomenon is not in any way related to the operation of the control structure at Jenpeg?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, it is conceivable that when the very extreme upper Nelson and Playgreen Lake are ponded to a level of 713, that there would be a slight reverse flow into Lake Winnipeg. Reverse flow wouldn't quite be the correct way to express it, but there would be an elimination of the hydraulic gradient, at which time the water then is without current. But wind action, if it's a significant wind, will cause movement of water north to south as well as south to north. Anyone who is familiar with Lake Winnipeg knows that that is not uncommon.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, to the Honourable the First Minister. With respect to the six or seven commitments made to the community of Cross Lake in his meeting about a month ago, do those

commitments, extensive as they are, imply a responsibility on behalf of his government, for the present difficulties at Cross Lake and the extremely low water?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, without accepting in any way any gratuitous interpretation as to whether commitments are extensive or not, I know what was indicated. We intend to live up to what we indicated, that we would make an effort to improve transportation access to the community in a way that would be far better than anything that was historically enjoyed — and that isn't difficult because there has been very poor transportation access over the decades — and that potable water problems would be dealt with by means of an extension of the water intake pipes. I have just said, perhaps ten minutes ago, that the financial authorization of doing that has been approved. So that there is no reason for that work not to be done unless there is a problem with respect to obtaining the necessary formal resolution of authorization from the local band.

If my honourable friend wants to ask about other commitments, let him be specific.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, to the Honourable the First Minister. To be specific, there was an implication that a rock crusher would be provided to the community in order for them to maintain their roads. Has anything been done in that respect?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, to be specific, Mr. Speaker, I indicated that either a rock crusher or a short access road to a local gravel deposit about five miles east of the community and that the community should advise which of the two alternatives they prefer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources. I wonder if he can indicate whether any decision has been made either by the Manitoba Development Corporation or by the government, to purchase from the receiver the shares of Tantalum now held by Hamlin.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, no such decision has been made. I advised the honourable member on several occasions that if at any stage the government felt that the position of the shareholdings would be inhibitive to the development of the mine, that the people of this province are capable of dealing with that question.

MR. SPIVAK: Yes, last year the Chairman of the Manitoba Development Corporation indicated that if Chemalloy remained in receivership that, in fact, discussions would take place with the Receiver about the purchase. Have discussions taken place with the Receiver?

MR. GREEN: I don't know, Mr. Speaker.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Flin Flon.

MR. THOMAS BARROW: Mr. Speaker, with leave I would like to make another change on the Statutory Regulations Committee. The name of Adam will replace the name of Gottfried.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreed? (Agreed)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

SECOND READING — GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, would you call Bill No. 86, please.

BILL (NO. 86) — AN ACT TO AMEND THE ELECTION ACT

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER presented No. 86, Bill an An Act to amend The Election Act for second reading.

MOTION presented.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I can be very brief. The subject matter of Bill 86 does not have any transcending principle to it that is common to all the sections. It is rather a compendium of several sections of amendment to the present Election Act. We believe the proposed changes to be in accordance with the advice of an officer of the Crown experienced with the running of elections, namely the Clerk, the Chief Electoral Officer. We believe sections to be consistent with common sense. We believe them to be clarifying of certain, perhaps subtly difficult definitions that have existed in the past, definitions having to do with oaths that are required to be taken by the Returning Officer. There was some slight ambiguity in that respect; this proposes to change that.

There is some attempt here to update, modernize if you like, make more practicable the definitions of residence for purposes of The Election Act. In an attempt to greater convenience the voting public, it is proposed to make some modifications with respect to those people who change residence just at the time of the calling of an election and Section 19 attempts to deal with that. I suppose the argument could not be avoided; perhaps we could have gone a little further with that kind of modification but we believe this much to be prudent.

There is also an attempt made to convenience the public, the voting public, by ensuring that those

people who enter a polling area just when the hour of election day comes to a close, that those already within the premises will be allowed to vote. It bespeaks the question then, what about those who are just at the threshold of the election premises, the ballot place, but these things can never be solved to perfection.

Perhaps most substantively in respect of all the sections, there is an attempt here to update in constant dollar value the amount that was voted by this Assembly as being the limit of election expenditures on the part of both the candidate and the party. I believe it was 40 cents and 8 cents respectively and that is being revised to 65 and 15. That, we believe, to be more or less consistent with the constant dollar value at the time of the initial passage of this section.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Morris.

MR. WARNER H. JORGENSEN: Mr. Speaker, the amendments that we now have before us to The Election Act, they are, to a large extent, routine in their nature. I think they are directed largely towards attempting to make it a little more possible for the Returning Officers and the Chief Electoral Officer to carry on their responsibilities without being burdened by archaic and out of date rules that make it difficult, if not impossible, to carry on an election in this age.

But the point that seems to have escaped the government in the bill that is presented before us is that following the last election when there were so many abuses of the Act and so many problems that developed as a result of . . . well, I don't think I should have any hesitation in attempting to describe it as a characteristic incompetence of this government to run anything. The appointment of people who were not capable of carrying on the election, people who did not understand their function, didn't understand their role. You know, when you have people leaving their lunches in the ballot box, it doesn't exactly indicate that you have the conduct of an election according to the Act and according to the way in which the election should be conducted.

Following the election, the First Minister made a big point of suggesting that this Act should go to a body to examine the entire Election Act so he sent it to the Law Reform Commission. I couldn't think of a more inappropriate group to send the revision of The Election Act to; people who, to a large extent, have never had any experience with the conduct of an election. In my view, Sir, and I suggested it at that time, that the review of The Election Act should go to a legislative committee and we have such a committee set up in this House for the purpose of looking at the Act. They are the ones that should have been examining it and they would have had a report, they would have had the recommendations and they could have provided an opportunity for the First Minister to introduce amendments to that Act that would have been consistent with our times.

What the First Minister has done is stalled on the whole question of electoral reform or improvements to The Election Act and one of the singular omissions in the Act that is now before us is the day upon which an election is called. I would estimate, Sir, that 75 to 80 percent of the problems, apart from the incompetence of many of the people that they appointed to act as returning officers and no further, was the fact that the election was called on a Thursday. For the First Minister to continually tell us that he is always anxious to accommodate the people to make sure that they have an opportunity to vote on elections, it seems singularly inconsistent that they did not have a provision in this Act that called for the calling of an election either on a Monday or a Tuesday to ensure that there would be at least two advance polls. The calling of an election on a Thursday or a Friday precludes the calling of two advance polls prior to the election which is not unusual in the calling of an election.

The First Minister has omitted some pretty, in my opinion, pretty important amendments that could have been very easily incorporated into the present bill. I am not critical of the amendments that are being made. I think they are administrative amendments that were certainly or long overdue and could have been introduced long before this. I don't know why it had to wait until the dying days of the session to introduce amendments to The Election Act. —(Interjection)—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please.

MR. JORGENSEN: Once you get into the speed-up portion of a session, one assumes that the session is about to end. —(Interjection)— Well, the House Leader says "no". And that's an interesting revelation on the part of the House Leader, too. The imposition of speed-up at the end of the session is not calculated to bring the session to a close, I am now assuming, from the words of the House Leader; it's a device to delay — and it certainly was used as a device to delay this particular session.

But as I say, the amendments that are introduced are going to make it a little easier for the people who are given the responsibility of administering the Act to carry on their responsibility. But in the final analysis, the successful conduct of an election depends upon the people that you appoint in order to conduct that election and it seems rather unusual that in the past there have never been that many difficulties. It's only when my honourable friends opposite are given the responsibility of conducting an election that we have a mess such as we had in 1973, and that can only be attributed to their complete inability . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

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MR. JORGENSEN: . . . to manage anything. And, Sir, it's the way they have managed the government, it's the way they've managed the affairs of this province and it's typical of the way they've managed everything they put their hands to.

The revision of the amounts that are permitted to be spent in a constituency on a provincial level by headquarters of a political party, to me . . . Well, the government say they reflect an increase in the cost. I said at the time that the amendments were introduced that it was a waste of time and the government are the worst violators of their own laws. To me it is pointless to be enacting legislation or laws that nobody pays any intention to, but that's characteristic, again, of this government.

The provision in this Act limiting election expenses is violated by my honourable friends opposite — and they were the first ones to violate it — and there is no way that you can regulate it. Why have it there in the first place? It seems to me, Sir, that if they would just simply remove the provision for election expenses, perhaps most elections would be carried on with less expense than they are with this provision in the legislation. If you are going to introduce legislation that the legislators themselves — and I am pointing at my honourable friends opposite — have no intention of abiding by, then what is the point in having the legislation in the first place? It's a mockery of this Legislature to do that very thing. But in their panacea for introducing laws and legislation and restrictions, and the imposition of controls, they'll move in any direction, as they have done in this particular instance.

I suggest to the First Minister, he would have been far better advised to remove that particular restriction on expenditures because it is serving no useful purpose, and he knows it just as well as I do.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works, that debate be adjourned.

QUESTION put, MOTION carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 82.

BILL (No. 82) - THE STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT (1977)

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed by the Honourable Attorney-General. The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. JAMES R. FERGUSSON (Gladstone): I adjourned this bill, Mr. Speaker, for the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, it's, I think, fundamental that when you are dealing in second reading on a bill that you have to deal with the basic principle of a bill. In this particular case that is practically impossible because this bill really deals with a whole bunch of odds and ends of legislation that maybe aren't sufficient enough to cause the introduction of one bill at a time, or they may even be last-minute thoughts that are of not sufficient importance to warrant the introduction of a special bill.

However, there is one thing that is rather unique, or at least I have noticed it in the last several years dealing with this Statute Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Speaker, that does point out where governments get trapped periodically in their own webs. You will find that, and we found it almost every year, in a little section towards the end of the bill which deals with the retroactivity of certain sections. This shows you where government has been lax in bringing forward legislation, or has been acting in perhaps a way that is contrary to the legislation that they have on the books and suddenly gets caught up and it becomes embarrassed because they find what they thought they had in legislation was not in fact. So they have to bring in retroactive legislation to cover up for their own shortcomings of previous years.

So you find — this year I don't think the list is quite as long as it has been on some occasions in the past — but it does point out from time to time that governments do get careless, do get a little carried away, I guess, with a sense of their own importance and do do things from time to time where they don't have the statutory authority.

So, when you look at the retroactive sections, that points out to you where the government finds out they have been caught, and we see this coming up every year. It's not that important; I just thought I would point it out to you. But when the bill goes to Committee, then and only then can we deal with the various sections because, as I said before, on this we are supposed to deal in principle and how can you deal in principle on a bill that covers about 45 or 50 different statutes. So we just have to wait until it goes to Committee and study the various sections as we come to them.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Attorney-General shall be closing debate.

MR. PAWLEY: Mr. Speaker, if there are no further discussions, I would simply close debate by indicating that I have received word from Legislative Counsel of either two or three further small changes. I had hoped to distribute them in the House here prior to leaving for Committee study of the bill, but they are not ready yet; they can be distributed prior to arrival in Committee for perusal of

Committee members. I guess no further comment is required beyond that.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell.

MR. GRAHAM: Can I ask a question of the Attorney-General? Would these be for further clarification of existing Statute Law Amendments, or are these brand new Statute Law Amendments that the Minister would like to introduce.

MR. PAWLEY: I just received the memorandum prior to Question Period today, and I have not had an opportunity to read the exact nature of the proposed amendments. I would indicate to the honourable member, I would be prepared to sit down and discuss them with him before we reach Committee.

QUESTION put, MOTION carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Mines.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, Bill No. 84.

BILL (No. 84) - THE STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT (TAXATION) ACT (1977) (2)

MR. SPEAKER: 84. Proposed by Honourable Minister of Finance. The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. FERGUSON: I adjourned this bill for the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, but if anyone else wishes to speak . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for River Heights.

MR. SPIVAK: Mr. Speaker, there are several aspects of this bill that I would like to discuss under several headings. One would deal with the Succession and Gift Tax legislation proposed; the second would deal generally with the tax level and tax cuts and the whole thrust of the budgetary changes which are proposed in this omnibus bill.

To begin with, Mr. Speaker, in dealing with succession duty and gift tax, and one cannot, Mr. Speaker, do this in isolation of the other proposed changes that the members opposite are bringing forward in this session dealing with marital property and the rights of the spouse for a half interest on separation or on death of either the family assets or the commercial assets of the person from whom they are separating or of the deceased.

Mr. Speaker, fundamentally I think there is a difference of opinion between the honourable members opposite and myself with respect to the husband and wife as one economic unit. It would seem to me that if we accept the principle that a husband and wife in effect are partners and are part of an economic unit, then we should simply allow transfers in their lifetime and on their death of the assets that they have in fact accumulated between themselves, basically without, Mr. Speaker, attaching any gift tax or succession duty tax to such transfers. Recognizing that in effect at the time, that there is distribution of the assets to children or to other beneficiaries other than the spouse, that at that time if tax is to be payable, then, Mr. Speaker, the tax should be payable with whatever exemptions are agreed on at the time.

That is accepting the principle, Mr. Speaker, of succession duty and gift tax which the honourable members opposite have accepted. Now I would say to you that I think one would have to consider the whole succession and gift duty tax in the light of the legislation of competitive jurisdictions in this country, provincial jurisdictions, and the ability to be able to marshal capital and to be able to retain within the province the sources of funds for the activities both of government and of the private sector. And one of the problems we face with competing jurisdictions, Mr. Speaker, is that in effect if Manitoba becomes unattractive to some, the net result will be there will be an outflow of capital.

So I want to if I may, Mr. Speaker, first talk about the present Act. Then I would like to deal, if I may, with suggested changes to that Act, and then deal with what I fundamentally believe to be the change that the government should bring about in the light of their commitment to succession duty and gift tax, leaving the fundamental discussion of whether it should or should not be continued in Manitoba to the last insofar as this aspect is concerned.

I think the present Act should be changed. I think there should be recognition that if The Marital Property Act will in fact vest 50 percent of the assets in the other spouse at certain times under certain situations, that in effect there should be the ability of the spouse to transfer the 50 percent of those assets, both family and commercial, to the other spouse without any tax consequences. The Federal Government recognizes this, Mr. Speaker, and will allow this to happen. At the time of the sale of the asset later on, there may very well be a deemed capital gain for the portion of the capital gain that was realized at the time of the transfer from one spouse to the other, but there are no tax consequences immediately, and only if there is in fact a sale. So that the principle of a husband and wife transfer of assets has been recognized by the Federal Government, and I believe it should be recognized by the Provincial Government, and certainly at least should be recognized to the extent of the 50 percent. If I want to be able to distribute in my lifetime without having to proceed to divorce or separation or death as a means to be able to do that, I think I should be in a position to do that, Mr. Speaker, and do that with either no liability or the liability be no greater than it would be under The Succession Duty Act if

such a transfer was to take place. And I would recommend that the government consider that as a change that would be consistent with the basic principle of The Marital Property Act, and particularly with the total thrust of what the members opposite have brought forward.

But I would even go one step further than that, Mr. Speaker. I do not believe, even for those who consistently believe in the principles of succession duty and gift tax, that there should not be the right of a husband and wife in their lifetime and on death to be able to transfer to one another as they deem fit, recognizing that there will still be legal rights under the standard marital regime, under The Devolution of Estates Act and under The Maintenance Act. They should have the right to transfer assets back and forth without any tax consequences. They in effect are one economic unit, and I think that that would be a far more progressive measure than the kinds of measures that we are dealing with now. I would recommend that as a better change than the first one, but I would say that the first change I proposed is basically consistent with the thrust of the government. What I am suggesting would be a bit of a departure, but I don't think that the departure essentially would contravene the basic principles that the members opposite have argued.

Now having said that and having accepted that, I now come to the whole question of whether succession duty and gift tax should remain in this province. Now we come back to something very fundamental, Mr. Speaker. Is there any way in which one can measure what has happened as a result of succession duty legislation in this province as to the outflow of capital? Is there any way that we can determine what results have occurred? Is there any study that could be undertaken? The members opposite when asked said that there was no way in which any kind of a study could be made. The Member for St. Johns said that the conference board had never been able to determine it; that the Economic Council of Canada had never been able to determine it why should the members opposite be able to determine that?

But many of us here on this side, Mr. Speaker, sat on the other side and were Ministers of the Crown. We are very much aware that researchers have a capacity and a capability of talking to those people who are in sensitive areas at any given time, and who are in a position to obtain from them confidential information which will not be identified to the people involved, but the accumulation of the information can be assembled in such a way as to show basic trends, to indicate the direction of whatever one is investigating is taking, and to be able to give some basic data upon which policy determinations should be made. And it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that the members opposite have failed in coping with this particular problem, and in reviewing it and obtaining information so that a value judgement could be made, not just based on myths or ideological premises, but rather on facts as to what really is happening.

I don't think the members opposite really want to penalize the people of this province by their legislation. I don't think that they really want to accomplish a result that will be more harmful than the apparent gain that they appear to have provided in whatever legislation they are presenting. But it would seem to me that if one looks at the accumulation of legislation introduced in this session, some of which has been the most severe legislation that the members opposite have introduced in the last four years, and in terms of the total program that the members opposite have conveyed, one has to recognize that the outflow of capital probably has taken place and could be proved by any kind of study.

I have indicated this in the past before. I am still convinced that this is the case. Certainly from the discussions that I have had with people who have some contact with those who in fact have either directed professionally to carry out undertakings for them, that this in fact is taking place. Then, Mr. Speaker, at least if we acknowledge that this is the case — and we haven't, but if we do acknowledge that this is the case, then we can then have the fundamental discussion as to whether this is right or whether it is wrong. But the members opposite seem to say, "Well, it can't be studied." Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of it can't be studied, but the members opposite don't want to study it. That really is the problem.

That's why, in viewing this legislation, it is hard to be able to discuss this intelligently because the members opposite do not really want to study it, and they really do not want to understand the effects of what this legislation will mean.

Now the problem at this point is that we are not talking about a great deal of tax. There is recognition that other jurisdictions have in fact been changing; there is recognition that the exemptions are substantially higher. And the fact, Mr. Speaker, of the failure on the part of the government to recognize this is the reality that they have not in any way made reference to the NDP government in Saskatchewan who, Mr. Speaker, have in fact left this field, not because they ideologically feel any differently than the members opposite — they don't, and they said that at the time when they announced that they were withdrawing from the field. But they withdrew, Mr. Speaker, because they recognized that if they did not, that the outflow of capital would occur and that they needed it for development, they needed it for expansion, and they needed it to be able to stimulate the private sector, because they also recognized, Mr. Speaker, that in the economy that we have in this country, the public sector cannot do everything. The public sector is dependent, to a

large extent, on the investment capital that realizes income within the private sector field within the economy of the province, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, they vacated it.

The problem the members opposite faced is that what they have come up is a rather complicated situation for those who were hoping that there would be some solution to the estate problems which have in fact developed over the years. There really is not very much of a solution, and, Mr. Speaker, it simply means that they will carry whatever programs that they have, forward.

Now this is very important, because one has to understand that in this field, if one goes back over the ten-year period, there has been absolutely no stability, not only in Manitoba, but in Canada. And for those who have had to try to put themselves in some substantial way in a position to be able to meet and have the liquidity that is required for estate tax purposes, the improvisations, the mechanisms that have to be set up, have been altered and tampered with to a point that those people are now ten years older and the probability of them approaching the time when the estate will in fact take place, in terms of legal effect, is a little bit closer. And as a result, there will be a need for further adjustments, and the members opposite have failed to recognize this. So that, Mr. Speaker, in dealing with this bill, one has to say that to put Manitoba in a position where remaining here is more difficult than going outside; for those people who in fact have to pay the estate taxes and those people who have to pay the estate taxes are people who accumulated some wealth, Mr. Speaker, but who have paid tax during their lifetime and who will be liable to a capital gains tax as well at the time of the death, at the time of the passing — that with respect to this, one has to recognize that those adjustments will be made, and it simply means that another bar to initiative in terms of investment with the private sector is there and adjustments will be made and people will take whatever course they decide.

And it's not really satisfactory, Mr. Speaker, for the members opposite to stand up and say, "I don't care who leaves, that's all, that's fine. We don't care, let them leave." Because the reality is when these people leave and these people in fact see to it that their money is taken out of the province, in the final analysis, it means simply that there will be less jobs in Manitoba by the private sector, more jobs necessary by the public sector, or more temporary jobs to be created through whatever work programs the government is able to dream of up at a given time.

And this is part of the whole problem with respect to the economic climate we live in this country and in this province. And it would seem to me that the members opposite can argue all they want philosophically about the reasons and the rationale, the fact is that this piece of legislation which has not improved substantially, Mr. Speaker, along with a fair number of other pieces of legislation, all have an inhibiting effect on the total development and affect the economy, and to a large extent, I think, Mr. Speaker, will be really affecting in a very direct way, the very people that the members opposite want to help. I think that the considerations that motivated them, Mr. Speaker, are subject to question at this time and the need for Manitoba to be at least a place in which one could say that you are neither better nor worse with respect to your tax situation is fairly important.

Now the Minister of Finance will argue about the income tax levels, he will argue about Medicare, he will argue about the total tax loads, Mr. Speaker, but the reality at this point is that in terms of planning, in terms of the development that has to take place when decisions are made, there are inhibiting factors and estate tax and gift tax, Mr. Speaker, is one.

Certainly, the recognition of the husband and wife as one economic unit and the ability to be able to transfer back and forth, Mr. Speaker, I think is a very important factor and if that was achieved, that would minimize the effects of this legislation because in fact it would allow many businesses to remain because the husband would not be worried at this point about his liquidity at this stage, but the liquidity would have to come when the transfer took place to the children. And to many who operate small businesses in this province, who operate family farms, Mr. Speaker, this is very important to them. And these things, Mr. Speaker, are the kinds of things that are the motivation for their work and their effort and their initiative to be able to provide for their spouse and their children and to be able to provide in such a way that the security will be there. That's not a failure to recognize the tax will be payable at one point but simply in their lifetime that the provisions that they're making and that the work they're undertaking is at least for some purpose — not, Mr. Speaker, to be given to the state in any excessive way.

Mr. Speaker, the bill deals as well with the changes in The Income Tax Act which are necessary to comply to the changes the Federal Government made which in effect provide the same tax levels that we had before. —(Interjection)— Well, a little bit less. I guess were proportionately less all over the country. —(Interjection)— Well, the Minister of Mines says no, but I think it comes pretty close.

But I want to deal if I may with the whole question of tax cuts and what this bill should have dealt with. There was a need for tax cuts in this province, Mr. Speaker. When we talk about tax cuts, there is an assumption that tax cuts simply are tax cuts for consumers, that is for taxpayers, which will have one of two effects: Either the consumer will take that money and put it in savings or either the consumer will take that money and put it into the marketplace by additional consumer demand. And there is an argument, Mr. Speaker, of an economist as to whether one result will occur or the other. As

a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there really is a severe argument going as to whether at this particular time, money would be placed in savings or not.

Well Mr. Speaker, that argument may be one to be advanced but it would seem to me that consistent with the declaration and the statements of the First Minister to the Federal Government for the last eight months in which he asked for tax cuts along with the Federal Government public works program that, in effect, the tax cuts should have been provided here because I think consumer demands will have been a very important factor in the economy. As one looks at the prospects in the next period of time, one has to make the judgment that the jobless situation will be here with us, that the solutions that the government has provided are really only temporary in nature. In effect we will be into another government make-work program by September based on the limited experience they will have in this period of time — with or without the Federal Government, possibly with the help of the Federal Government — that in effect, and I have said this before, we will probably going to be with major public works programs, major undertakings by the public sector to provide jobs for the next several years. So taxes would have been important in terms of consumer demands because they would have at least stimulated the service sector of our economy which is an essential part of our economy in Manitoba, they would in turn have provided for the purchase of more goods and, Mr. Speaker, in the main, those goods I believe would have come from Manitoba manufacturers.

Well, there was another requirement, Mr. Speaker, and that was a need to recognize tax cuts for corporations, for small business, not for the major corporations whose ability to be able to maneuver in the economic maze that we deal with today that governments have established, has been very successful. But for the small *entrepreneur* who just finds it difficult to manage, to be able to accumulate capital, to be able to find the resources or the kinds of things that they want to do, and, Mr. Speaker, this is becoming really the testimony to the failure of our system is the fact that the small *entrepreneur* and the small businessman and the small corporation is not able to manage.

The kind of tax cuts that we are talking about are cuts not to provide just more money but to provide the additional incentive for them to be able to give them the incentive for this period of time to do the things that are required; to be able, Mr. Speaker, to cover their costs of doing certain things, whether it's the investment in technology which will give greater productivity, whether it would be in the form of the ability to write off by way of accelerated capital costs, some of the things that are necessary for research and development, but would give them the opportunity, Mr. Speaker, at this period of time to do some of the things that would in fact be important. And Mr. Speaker, these are the kinds of tax cuts that are needed for the corporations, the small corporations in this province, the ability to be able to stimulate them into activity, the ability to be able to get them to do the things that are required, the ability to be able to provide the incentive, Mr. Speaker, so that in fact if money was spent now, they would really not be done for the kind of investment that they have to make in the future.

Now Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, this is not forthcoming, so the result is that we have a trend which we all know, Mr. Speaker, which simply means that smaller business will either give way to larger business, will sell out. In a few cases they're are going to be able to expand but in most cases they're simply going to die out. And this is what is happening with respect to small business in this province and outside of this province, not just peculiar to this province. But there was a need. Now the need was both on a federal level and on a provincial level, Mr. Speaker. And unfortunately the Federal Government did not see its way clear in this this did not mean that the Provincial Government could not introduce its own legislation to really provide that and this has not been done, Mr. Speaker.

The result is that the kind of stimulus to the economic activity that should have taken place in the next period of time is not taking place and that this Budget if anything, insofar as the income tax laws are concerned, corporation tax laws are concerned is really a stand-pat Budget and it's really stand-pat on the assumption and hope that somehow or other we're going to muddle our way through and that we won't suffer very much greater than other areas. But the problem is that we've always had a much more difficult time in this province and if we're going to continue to have a much more difficult time and the fact is, Mr. Speaker, that this did not provide for it.

So the problem we have comes down to something very fundamental. The members opposite have not made a serious analysis on their own, within their own planning group, within their own Ministerial group of the true economic situation of Manitoba. That hasn't been presented here. They do not have, it would appear, any records that would indicate what job formation is required over the next period of time and what job formation is likely to occur. They are waiting and hoping that the Federal Government — whom they condemn consistently, Mr. Speaker — will somehow or other provide the inducement, the incentive and the money for much of the things that would happen. They are satisfied with only public sector involvement as a solution to their problems and the public sector involvement is really makeshift, is not long-term and is *ad hoc*, as I have indicated before.

They lack any imaginative approach, Mr. Speaker, to the kind of things that should be undertaken with respect to the whole range of tax cuts that could in fact be provided to cause a stimulus within the economy. And that, Mr. Speaker, is a failure, and because it is a failure, Mr. Speaker, it will simply

mean that there will not be the job formation that should be undertaken here and that those who are successful in this province will look seriously to selling out and that's what they are doing. Those who are unsuccessful will look to liquidating, and that's what they are doing, Mr. Speaker. Those, Mr. Speaker, who at this point are prepared to continue, will continue in a very modest way, in an *entrepreneurial* spirit which will be more of holding what you have rather than expansionary and in a competing world, Mr. Speaker, and in a competing marketplace, they are going to fall far and far behind because we have lacked the productivity, we have lacked the incentive.

The members opposite may want to provide a minimum wage higher than any other place in this country; they may want to be able to provide overtime rates that are higher in this country; they may want to do everything higher in this country and to that extent, Mr. Speaker, it could be commendable if in fact that absorption can take place on the part of industry. Mr. Speaker, on the part of some of the major corporations whose resources are substantial and who have access to financing throughout all of the world and who are not just limited in the marketplace of Manitoba, that's fine. But to the small business who make up a substantial part of our operations, to the service industry who make up a substantial part of the job formation in this province, to the tourist industry which makes a substantial part of the operation of this province, these are becoming more and more serious hardships and there is a failure on the part of this bill and the budgetary item it refers to, to recognize this.

This probably is really the fundamental problem with the members opposite, the failure to basically plan, to co-ordinate and to bring forward a program that would be comprehensive, that would in fact have its goals set forward properly, that would in fact show a clear direction towards the achievement of the goal, and would have had a policy consistent with it.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that that comprehensive policy is there; I do not believe that the policy is there. I believe it is temporary in nature and has only come as the warning signs were placed in front of them and as a result, there is no way in which they can judge the whole issue of tax-cut legislation because they see it in only one set of terms. And somehow or other there is a benefit if it's for a corporation, there's a benefit for the corporation and that does not in any way affect the people; so it's a question of whether it will or will not stir consumer demand. Secondly they require the resources to carry out their public policies and their public policies are as important as anything the consumer or the public will do in carrying out whatever their personal undertakings are insofar as it affects the marketplace.

Mr. Speaker, I think they are wrong and I think this policy and the failure of this policy will be seen not now, but will be seen within a year, a year from today, maybe two years from today. Because, Mr. Speaker, unless that is altered and changed, then the problem will be that we are going to face a very difficult economic situation in this province. The flow of capital will continue to leave this province; that the expansions will not take place, notwithstanding all the pronouncements of the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Mr. Speaker, what it simply will mean is that the private sector stimulus which should have occurred, did not occur.

Mr. Speaker, I would say this to the members opposite: if they don't believe me, and I think there's a tendency not to believe me, why don't they talk to the members of the Department of Industry and Commerce, not to the Minister who is one of them, but talk to the members of the Department of Industry and Commerce who are out in the field; talk to those who are dealing with small business; talk to those who are outside dealing with a whole range of problems that the *entrepreneurs* are having with respect to all the maze that occurs in our economic life. I think, Mr. Speaker, if they did that and they listened, they would find that what I am saying is correct and that the support for their positions would not be there.

Mr. Speaker, this is the failure of this bill and this is the failure of the government, its failure to recognize where we really stand at this moment in history and the changes that should be brought about.

MR. SPEAKER: The bill will remain in the name of the Honourable Member for Gladstone. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Bill No. 87, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed by the Honourable Minister of Finance. The Honourable Member for Gladstone.

MR. FERGUSON: Stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. GREEN: Bill No. 49 is in the middle of an honourable gentleman's address and he's not here. So Bill No. 73 in the meantime.

BILL (No. 73) - AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SINKING FUND TRUSTEES OF THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL DIVISION NO. 1

MR. SPEAKER: Bill No. 73, proposed by the Honourable Member for Logan. The Honourable Member for Brandon West.

MR. MCGILL: Mr. Speaker, we have examined the contents of the bill and noted the explanations

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given by the Honourable Member for Logan. We appreciate that the major thrust of the bill is to provide some additional opportunities for the trustees of the pension fund for the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 in respect to the investment of the pension funds, and these will be now, under the terms of this bill, more consistent with the bill which was introduced at a previous sitting of the Legislature relating to The Pensions Act.

So, Mr. Speaker, we feel that this bill can now be passed to Committee for consideration.

QUESTION put, MOTION carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I am going to propose that the House adjourn and that we proceed to Law Amendments Committee. There is a full afternoon to deal with bills that are now before Committee clause-by-clause. Before adjournment, I would ask that the division bells be rung so that members be alerted to Law Amendments Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The Honourable House Leader.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, the division bells were sounded to summon members back to the House because we have got to the end of the Order Paper and we would like to go into Law Amendments Committee to deal with the bills which are presently before Committee, clause-by-clause. So I would move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Urban Affairs, that the House do now adjourn.

MOTION presented and carried, and the House adjourned until 2:30 p.m. Wednesday.