

become public. That is why I am saying that this is the due process asked for by the Hon. Member for Spadina.

The Minister cannot just on a whim say, "I want to detain this person another 21 days". There has to be just cause, established to the satisfaction of the officers, that a certificate is warranted. If the certificate is granted, it can be extended for 21 days, for a total of 28 days.

I would suggest to Members that that is not an unreasonable requirement when we realize that the person coming to our port of entry is undocumented, is thought to be a security risk and there needs to be documentation presented. Twenty-eight days, considering communications with some of these countries in the world that are trouble spots and are in conditions of upheaval, where the normal systems of communication are not functioning properly, is not an unreasonable requirement.

What the Hon. Member for Spadina is asking for is that at the end of seven days, if the identity has not been established, we release the individual. I do not think Canadians would like that one bit. We have every reason to provide protection for people who need protection, but as responsible parliamentarians, and as a Government of Canada, we have every responsibility to protect Canada and to protect Canadians. That is what this clause is all about.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is the House ready for the question?

Some Hon. Members: Question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is Motion No. 19 standing in the name of the Hon. Member for Spadina (Mr. Heap). Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All those in favour please say yea.

Some Hon. Members: Yea.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All those opposed please say nay.

Some Hon. Members: Nay.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In my opinion the nays have it.

And more than five members have risen:

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Pursuant to Standing Order 114(11), the recorded division on the proposed motion stands deferred.

Is it the pleasure of the House that I call it one o'clock?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It being one o'clock, I do now leave the Chair until two o'clock.

At 12.56 p.m. the House took recess.

S. O. 21

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 2 p.m.

STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO S. O. 21

[Translation]

TAX REFORM

FOOD TAX—INVITATION TO ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA TO MEET REAL CITIZENS

Mr. Jean-Claude Malépart (Montreal—Saint-Marie): Mr. Speaker, we have just learned today that, regardless of the wishes expressed by most Canadians, the Economic Council of Canada is urging the Conservative Government to tax bread, milk and butter.

Mr. Speaker, I want to dissociate myself from this kind of recommendation made by the Economic Council of Canada. It is all too easy for an economist sitting in his sixth-floor office in Ottawa to make such recommendations, he does not do anything but studies.

I would invite the Economic Council of Canada members to travel with me throughout Canada to meet with the real citizens who will be paying this tax on bread and butter. I am sure they will change their mind and make an altogether different recommendation to the Government.

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[English]

LABOUR RELATIONS

ESSENTIAL SERVICES—BINDING ARBITRATION ADVOCATED TO SETTLE DISPUTES

Mr. Alan Redway (York East): Mr. Speaker, the recent rail strike and the near-strike last night have started many Canadians thinking and talking once again about compulsory arbitration for essential services. The right to bargain collectively is a vital part of our economic, social and democratic way of life. Most labour disputes are settled. Few result in strikes. There are fewer strikes still in essential services.

Strikes in essential services affect not only the parties involved but the general public and national production as well. That is why we need a new procedure, not to prohibit strikes but, rather, to settle disputes in essential services, a procedure called binding arbitration. Neither management nor labour like binding arbitration. In my experience it usually results in higher than normal wages and benefits. But that is the price we pay to avoid the shut-down of an essential service.

Binding arbitration works for municipal fire-fighting services. It can work for all essential services. It is time for the Government to take a serious look at it.