

Adjournment Motion

amendment, but there has now been an opportunity to consider its procedural acceptability more carefully.

It is quite clear that very good arguments can be made on both sides as to whether there is, in fact, a different proposition being proposed in the amendment, that is, an alternative proposal. That argument can be established on the one hand. On the other hand, the view might be put forward that the subamendment meets the rule of relevancy.

Having considered both sides of the question and taking into account—and it is rather important to the Chair—that there is a reasoned amendment now before the House, the Chair should accept the subamendment as moved. Accordingly, it is moved by the hon. member for Oshawa-Whitby (Mr. Broadbent) and seconded by the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles):

That the amendment be amended by deleting therefrom the words "a further 5 per cent reduction" and by substituting therefor the words "a \$400 tax credit".

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): It is my duty, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: the hon. member for Yukon (Mr. Nielsen)—Manpower—Local initiatives programs—Request for independent inquiry into method of allocating funds; the hon. member for York-Simcoe (Mr. Stevens)—Conflict of Interest—Use of Seagrams jet by Minister of National Health and Welfare.

It being five o'clock, the House will now proceed to the consideration of private members' business as listed on today's order paper, namely, public bills, private bills and notices of motions.

● (1700)

Mr. Caccia: Mr. Speaker, there seems to be general agreement that item No. 20, Bill C-220, in the name of the hon. member for Simcoe North (Mr. Rynard), be called.

Mr. McKinley: That is agreed, Mr. Speaker, and the others will stand.

[The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner).]

PRIVATE MEMBERS' PUBLIC BILLS

[English]

CRIMINAL RECORDS ACT

ENTITLEMENT TO PARDON FOR FIRST OFFENDERS

Mr. P. B. Rynard (Simcoe North) moved that Bill C-220, to amend the Criminal Records Act, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I brought this bill to the attention of the House in July, 1973, almost two years ago. I thank my fellow parliamentarians for the support they gave me at that time.

This bill concerns young people who have been convicted of a minor offence such as smoking marijuana, stealing a minor item such as a bicycle, a practical joke or an over-zealous reaction to an incident, and have gone on to lead useful lives. These are minor offences in no way related to violence.

There are several times the number caught who have committed the same offences and have never been caught. This goes without saying. Yet these minor offences have resulted in charges and convictions, and have kept many young people out of positions they could very well have filled. In other words, they have a deterrent in going as far as their capabilities would carry them otherwise.

Since 1945 there has grown up a great deal of permissiveness in our society which previously would have been severely frowned upon as being morally and socially wrong. Many of these young offenders are a product of this era. Many of them are disadvantaged youngsters who come from broken homes where parental guidance has been little or non-existent. Some of them are the product of schools where no attention at all was paid to the homes or the environment from whence they came. Society just could not care less.

I think that it is fair to remember that 6 per cent or more of all urban families provide 60 per cent of all welfare cases, and that adolescence is a time when youth begins to tussle with many difficult problems. Some are school drop-outs, dissatisfied with school and their teachers, and many have I.Q.'s as high or higher than some who are quite successful academically.

There are, of course, high spirited individuals who are inclined to carry their enthusiasm a little too far and end up in trouble. All of us as youngsters may do things, and statistics prove it so, that we would not do at age 20, and things at 20 which we would not do at 30.

Churchill was an example of a high spirited youth who was always having problems but, being raised with a lot of good family connections, came through those years and was one of the world's greatest statesmen. What I am saying is that some people develop wisdom a little later than others.

In spite of this permissive era, we have seen fit to lower the age of drinking and open up more temptations. We are living in a world where there is more moral delinquency and divorce than ever before. We have all of these problems in this permissive age many times greater than the