

ment all those involved, particularly those who appeared to give expert testimony. I also complement the minister on the flexibility that he and his colleagues showed in accepting amendments, particularly those from our party which his experts helped draft. I believe these amendments will improve the legislation, as will the amendments now proposed by the minister which I support.

At committee stage there was considerable discussion about funding. I realize the quandry in which the minister finds himself when he deals with the prospect of non-lapsing accounts. I know very well the attitude of the Auditor General and the Treasury Board and I can only hope that those who have responsibility for administering this legislation will not be hindered by the fact that there was good reason, I believe, for not affording them the flexibility they might have preferred in a non-lapsing account.

I am happy to see the hon. member for Maisonneuve-Rosemont (Mr. Joyal) in the chamber. I believe he contributed a great deal toward the committee study of this legislation and I think his proposed amendments would have added another dimension to the legislation. Those amendments would have affected that part of the bill which afforded local or regional cultural pieces of property the same importance as property that has a national dimension. The legislation now before us demands that the property have national importance. I thought the proposed amendments of the hon. member for Maisonneuve-Rosemont would have offered a good deal more flexibility to the legislation. I hope that just because these amendments are not before us they are not completely out of mind. I think that at some stage in the future of this legislation serious consideration should be given by the minister and his department to inclusion of local and regional artifacts.

I appreciate the conflict in which we all find ourselves with respect to the tax advantage and the financial aspects of that part of the legislation. Speaking personally, however, I found that the hon. member's arguments in support of his proposed amendments were compelling. I reiterate that although they are not in the legislation I hope they will not be completely forgotten.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, may I again compliment the minister and say to those who have the responsibility for discharge of this legislation that I wish them well in their deliberations. I am sure they will bring to it the integrity it demands. I wish them well.

Mr. Serge Joyal (Maisonneuve-Rosemont): Mr. Speaker, my first words are addressed to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Stanfield) to express to him the satisfaction I had in working with two of his colleagues, the hon. member for Fundy-Royal (Mr. Fairweather) and the hon. member for Perth-Wilmot (Mr. Jarvis). The hon. member for Perth-Wilmot introduced two amendments which I, along with some of my colleagues, supported. I am sure they will significantly improve the objective of the bill.

[*Translation*]

I would also thank Mr. Ian Clark, a special advisor of the Arts and Culture Branch of the Secretary of State, who attended all the proceedings of the committee, and took a significant part in the debate on this bill, in order

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that it will round out the cultural policy initiated in 1971 by the Secretary of State (Mr. Faulkner).

I would also remind the House that during those debates, I myself had the opportunity to move two amendments. I humbly inform the House that one of them had to be withdrawn because it did not come within the requirements of the royal recommendation of that bill, and I withdrew the other one myself following the talks I had with the Minister of Finance (Mr. Turner).

May I remind hon. members of the objectives of that proposed amendment. I think it is important to do so. The hon. member who spoke before me outlined them, and I believe in a very near future this House will have to reconsider its purposes.

I remind hon. members that the suggestion was to withdraw clause 8 of the bill so that any object that must be submitted to the review board would not necessarily be referred to as meeting the degree of national importance.

As a matter of fact, when the Secretary of State made a statement in 1972 concerning his national museum policy, he put a special emphasis on the promotion and development of private museums. But the development of most private museums throughout our history was made possible through the gifts and generosity of patrons of arts who very frequently were at the origin of their collections. Even the National Gallery of Canada was significantly helped by gifts from the private sector since 1968. According to the report I got from the National Gallery of Canada, during the financial year 1968-69, the gallery was offered art works amounting to a total of \$403,550; in 1969-70, the gifts amounted to \$30,000; in 1970-71, to \$930,000; in 1971-72, to \$96,000; in 1972-73, to \$45,000, and in 1973-74, to \$600,000.

● (1500)

[*English*]

The explanation for the unusually high totals for 1968-69, 1970-71 and 1973-74 lies in three unusually generous gifts involving many works—in 1968-69 the bequest of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey; in 1970-71 gifts from the Douglas M. Duncan collection; and in 1973-74 gifts from the Samuel Bronfman collection.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, I believe people are aware of the considerable amounts of money that have been handed over to the National Gallery of Canada and especially the spirit in which these grants have been made.

There is no doubt that the bill, as now written and introduced to the House, will allow and encourage private philanthropists to continue their largess with public institutions.

The bill I introduced, Mr. Speaker, was specifically intended to increase tax exemptions in the case of gifts to private museums.

Indeed, it often happens that works given or sold to private institutions do not meet the national criteria the bill will adopt.

Still, most of those works are of fundamental importance to the completion of those collections, especially to encourage the study of arts and sciences.