Frank Moores also sat on the Board of Directors of Air Canada at the same time as he was representing the Airbus Industrie from France which was negotiating with Air Canada to sell airbuses. Guess what? He got kicked off the Board of Air Canada. Guess what? GCI helped, and Airbus Industrie landed the contract. Do Hon. Members know what GCI's contingency for that little project alone was? It was $30 million.

There is no question that these are the louder voices, those who have political influence and friends in the PMO and the Government. These are the ones who are able to use political influence to land contracts.

The Prime Minister said something I would like to read into the record. Things were supposed to change as of September 9, 1985. The Prime Minister, embarrassed by all these revelations, realized that we needed to have ethics in government. Therefore, he wrote a letter to Members of Parliament and to Senators. I want to read the first paragraph of that letter because I think it sort of ushered in, we all thought, a new era of government ethics.

The Prime Minister wrote:

> Dear Colleagues:
>
> It is a great principle of public administration—I would even say an "imperative "— that to function effectively the government and the public service of a democracy must have the trust and confidence of the public they serve. In order to reinforce that trust, the government must be able to provide competent management and, above all, to be guided by the highest standards of conduct.

Furthermore, in that letter the Prime Minister promised to establish a registry of lobbying. In the letter he recognizes the need that Canadians have every right to know who is doing what to whom, and I would add for how much. That was the underlying principle when I represented the New Democratic Party in the Committee on Elections, Privileges and Procedure which studied the question of lobbying.

• (1610)

We came back with a unanimous report. I did not get everything that I wanted. I wanted to make sure that we knew how much the lobbyists were paying for the lobbying activity. I wanted to know who the contacts were. I wanted to know who was behind the mass mailings, such as the letters we received recently about how having a law on tobacco advertising infringes on the rights of Canadians. I wanted to know who was behind that type of indirect lobbying.

I wanted to ensure that we outlawed contingencies in lobbying. The contingency fee schedule is the greatest incitement to dipsy-doodle around the law, and probably to encourage unscrupulous lobbyists to do dirty things.

I was also interested in having a registrar who would have the ability to verify the information that is placed on the lobby registry. If the registrar is not given the power to verify the information, who will find out if what is put on the registry is in fact correct?

The unanimous report of the committee represented for me the bottom line. It basically said that a lobbyist is a lobbyist. It said that it did not matter if they belonged to the GCIs of this world, or if they belonged to an association, but that they were still in the business of lobbying and therefore ought to be registered. That was the bottom line for me, and it was in the unanimous report. We also recommended in the report that the registrar be given the power to verify the information in the registry.

The Government took the unanimous report and came back with what I have described as a flimflam of a Bill. In fact, it sets up two tiers for the registry. Tier I is for companies—Frank Moores, Bill Neville and a whole host of others—such as PAI and GCI. Under Tier II there would be the associations, all these little innocent associations—and I say this facetiously—which have no power. I refer to the Pharmaceuticals Association, the Manufacturers' Association, the Bankers' Association, the BCNI, the Construction Industries Association, as well as the trade union movement. These would fall under Tier II.

Guess what information we require from Tier I, Mr. Speaker. We need to know the name of the lobbyist, the address, and the company for whom the lobbyist is working, its address and the issue being lobbied on. Under Tier II only the name of the lobbyist and the association has to be listed. That is all. In other words, all that has to be done is that the business card must be turned over.

It is imperative that at least the minimum of what the issue is ought to be included in the information that is put on the registry for the associations. While I have described Frank Moores and the way in which he operates, I have come to the serious conclusion that it is not the Frank Moores type of company, the GCIs or PAIs, which are the ones that have the most power in this country but, after looking at this matter intensively, I have come to the conclusion that it is the associations which carry the power. Those associations, such as the Pharmaceutical Association and the Bankers' Association are the ones that hold the power. One only has to look recently to how Canadian bankers persuaded the Minister of State for Finance (Mr. Hockin) not to legislate with respect to the abuses on bank service charges but to accept something called voluntary compliance.

In my view it is the associations which have the greatest power today. Any registry of lobbying and lobbyists—and I include both those concepts—must demand from Tier II the minimum that is demanded from Tier I. Justice demands it. The democratic sense of openness demands that in fact the registry contains that minimal bit of information.

The Minister left the Chamber and came back. He was not interested in any of this which raises the question as to how effectively he was lobbied. Not one amendment was accepted by the Government to give some backbone to Bill C-82. Thus the caucus of the New Democratic Party voted against it at report stage. We are going to vote against it at third reading as