

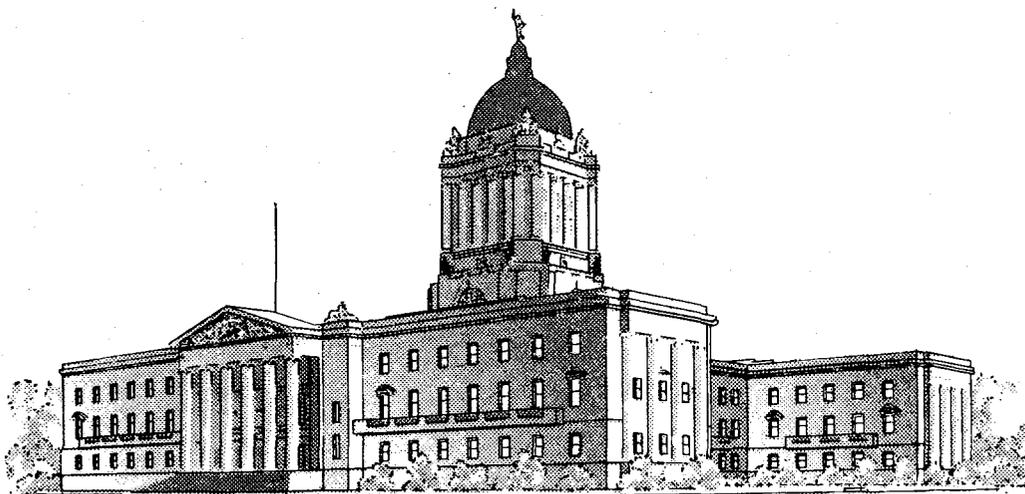


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



I N D E X

Wednesday, July 29th, 1959

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Wednesday, July 29th, 1959

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions
Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees

MR. W. B. SCARTH, Q. C. (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, I wish to present the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

MR. CLERK: The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, beg leave to present the following as their first report. Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Scarth as Chairman. Your Committee recommends that for the remainder of the session the quorum of this committee shall consist of seven members. Your Committee has examined the public accounts of the Province of Manitoba for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, as published and find that the receipts and expenditures of the money have been carefully set forth and all monies properly accounted for. Your Committee received all information desired by any member from the Ministers, heads of Departments, members of the Comptroller's Office with respect to receipts, expenditures and other matters pertaining to the business of the province, and all necessary papers were produced for examination. The fullest opportunity was accorded to all members of the committee to examine vouchers or any documents called for and no restriction was placed upon the line of examination, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. SCARTH: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Member for St. Vital, that the report be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. G. HUTTON (Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, I wish to present the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Immigration.

MR. CLERK: The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Immigration beg leave to present the following as their first report. Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Hutton as Chairman. Your Committee recommends that for the remainder of the session a quorum of this committee shall consist of seven members. Your Committee has considered Bills No. 4, an Act to amend The Department of Agriculture and Immigration Act; No. 9, an Act to amend The Community Seed Cleaning Plant Loans Act; No. 17, an Act to authorize the Reimbursement of Certain Municipalities for Amounts Paid for bounties on Predatory Animals; No. 37, an Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act; No. 38, an Act to amend The Horticultural Societies Act, and has agreed to report the same without amendments. Your Committee has also considered Bills No. 5, an Act to amend the Department of Agriculture and Immigration Act and Certain Other Acts and to Establish a Water Control and Conservation Branch; No. 8, an Act to Provide for the Establishment of Watershed Conservation Districts to Conserve Water Resources of the Province; and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments, all of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. HUTTON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Dufferin that the report be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion
Introduction of Bills

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

HON. ERRICK F. WILLIS, Q. C., (Minister of Agriculture and Immigration) (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Minister of Education, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following proposed resolution. Resolved it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide, among other things for the establishment of a board with purposes of obtaining development, transmission and control the water supplies for the domestic use of people of the province. b) for the making of advances to the Board of the Consolidated Fund for the purposes the aforesaid;

(Mr. Willis, cont'd.) . . . c) for borrowing by the Board for the purpose of the aforesaid; d) for the guaranteeing by the Crown of certain indebtedness of the Board and e) the disposal of the revenues of the Board.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and asked the Honourable Member for St. Matthews to take the Chair.

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution recommends it to the House.

Mr. Chairman presented the motion.

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, this resolution has as its objectives the obtaining of supplies of potable water for domestic and other purposes within the province, the selling of water to municipalities in water districts. Also the acquisition or construction and operation and maintenance of all plants and works necessary for obtaining, collecting, storing, treating, purifying and transmitting water, and the transmission of water from a source of supply or point of storage to a point of acceptance by a municipality or water district, either within or without the municipality or water district. In the Province of Manitoba at the present time we have many sources of water, many places we have towns willing to distribute that water, but the bottleneck in many places is to get the water from the source to the town or village where they will handle it. The purpose of this resolution is to make provision for that to furnish the know-how and the financing in order to get the water from the source to the town, sell it to the town and they will do the distribution. The purpose of this Act is not to handle the distribution, but merely to get it from the source to that place where it can be distributed by another agency normally the town or village.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): in regard to the Greater Winnipeg Water District?

MR. WILLIS: This will not apply there, this will be in the towns and we won't try and compete with the Winnipeg Water

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, I noticed that the resolutions as transmission, control, water supplies for domestic use. I don't suppose that it's the intention of the government to limit it to domestic use, is it? I would think that in connection with the plans for decentralization that they intend to use this water for industrial use should such be established, it's not intended to limit it.

MR. WILLIS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution be adopted. Committee rise and report. Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted certain resolutions directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre that the report of the committee be received.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Adjourned debate of the proposed motion

MR. WILLIS: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Minister of Education, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 96, an Act to Facilitate the Development and Transmission of Water Supplies for the Domestic Use of the People of the Province, and that the same be now received and read a first time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to refer to an event, which I am sure has been noted by all members of the House. Namely the news of the death of one of the former distinguished members of this Legislature, in the person of Major General H.D.D. Ketchen, C.B., C.M.G. Major General Ketchen was a distinguished and I hope I may say picturesque member of this House for over 13 years, from 1932 when he was first elected, being re-elected in 1936 and again in 1941. Major General Ketchen, Sir, I think is a figure who is widely known, not only in political circles, but throughout this City and Province for his many years of distinguished service in the public interest. He was born in India, in 1872, but he came to this country as a young man in 1894 to join the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which he served for a number of years. Just before the beginning of the First World War he was in Winnipeg as a member of the armed forces of that time and

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . recruited many of the citizens of this area who joined the armed services at the beginning of that conflict. I remember hearing stories from my father of how Major General Ketchen or Major Ketchen as he was, won the affection and respect of all who served under him at that time. He later became a Brigadier General commanding the 6th Canadian Division overseas and after his return to Winnipeg served as Commanding Officer of what was then Military District No. 10 for a very long period of time in that particular post. As a member of this Legislature, Sir, I'm sure many of us recall his contributions to the debates of the House, he was particularly interested in matters of National Defence, proved himself an accurate prophet on the shape of things to come in the Second World War that overtook us. He was a man of vigorous and independent turn of mind and I'm sure will be remembered by all as a very worthy member of this Legislature. I, therefore, wish to move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that this House convey to the family of the late Major General H. D. D. Ketchen, C. B., C. M. G. who served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, its sincere sympathy in their bereavement and its appreciation of his devotion to duty in a useful life of active community and public service, and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, though the former honourable member, General Ketchen, had lived much beyond the allotted span of man's usual life time, it was still I think a bit of a shock to old friends to realize that he was gone, because the First Minister has said he was a stalwart individual -- a man who had given a great deal of service to his country and in time of war and in time of peace and to politics, to community affairs. He was a rugged individual, as well as a stalwart one, and a man of great independence and conviction of character. I had the pleasure of sitting with him during all his years in this House and I am sure he was one of the most popular men and deservedly so, to be in the House in those days. He did not speak as often as some honourable members of the present day, but when he spoke, he spoke with sincerity and conviction, and he was listened to with the great respect that his world wide knowledge of affairs and people and events entitled him to. He was a very congenial gentleman as well. Though at first glance he appeared, with his military bearing to be rather austere -- the fact was that he had a heart as big as your two fists and none, positively none of those who had served under him or near him, had served at all or who had come in touch with him in other activities, need lack a friend when General Ketchen was around. I'm sure that this House was the poorer when he left us here and the community as a whole will be the poorer that he has passed from us in fact. I join cordially with the First Minister with the expressions of sympathy and the resolution that notification of those expressions should be sent to the family.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party) (Radisson): Mr. Speaker, I did not know Major General Ketchen personally, but both as a boy and since that time I have had opportunities of reading of the exploits of this distinguished Canadian. Because while he was born, as the First Minister indicated in India, I think that we could truly call him a Canadian. We always appreciate in our group the services that are rendered by representatives in this Legislature. Thirteen years in the life of a politician in this Legislature, particularly in modern times or late times, is a rather long period of time. And I'm sure that during that period of time that he sat in this Legislature that the late Major General made a great contribution to this House. I think it would only be fair of me to say, Mr. Speaker, that in some instances there was a little bit of disagreement between the forerunners of our particular group and the late Major General, but I think that is just one of the things in life. I note, that the late Major General must have been a truly independent sort of a character, because he refused to join the Coalition under former Premier Bracken. So I say, Mr. Speaker, we of this group join with the other two groups in this House in expressing our condolences to the family which has been left with the great loss of Major General Ketchen.

MR. W. C. MILLER (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, as one of many who had the honour of serving under the late Major General Ketchen in France, when he was in command of the Iron 6th Brigade of the 2nd Division and who also sat in this House for two terms with him, I too would like to be associated with other former speakers who expressed their sympathy and condolences to the family. Major General Ketchen while a strict disciplinarian, was at the same time very approachable and took a great deal of interest in all the people under his command

(Mr. Miller, cont'd.) . . . and his interest not only extended while they served under him in the field, but even after the armistice was declared he did everything in his power to advance the position of the returned soldier, and so, Mr. Speaker, I too would like to be associated with the former speakers in expressing my sincere sympathy and condolences to his family.

MR. SPEAKER: In respect to the late Major General Ketchen, I would ask the House to rise for a moment's silence.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to draw attention to an occasion which was brought to my notice by the Honourable the Member for Inkster, and I appreciate his courtesy in doing so, and that is in the year 1959 we are celebrating in Canada the Bicentenary of the Jewish Community in this nation. It was 200 years ago that the first settlers to Canada of the Jewish faith came to this nation in the area around Montreal and in the Province of Quebec, I believe, and laid the foundations for that very impressive contribution that the people of the Jewish faith have made throughout the length and breadth of Canada, to the development and growth and the progress of our nation. And while they are happily celebrating this Bicentenary, I think it would meet the wish of this House if I were to say that we in this Legislature rejoice with them in their anniversary, and have pleasure in taking this opportunity in conveying to them our hearty appreciation of what they have done in the building of the Canadian nation, and our very best wishes for what they will be undertaking in the days to come.

In connection with this matter, a statement which I think is rather fine was made by the Canadian Jewish Congress on the occasion of their observing this event, and I think perhaps it might be interesting if I were to read just a sentence or two from this statement, because it not only expresses the view and the dedication of the Jewish Community in Canada, but I think it expresses the view and the dedication of all of us to this nation, in a rather fine way, in these words: "This Bicentenary is an occasion of thanksgiving, because built on a bedrock of faith, the community chooses to live according to its religious principles and dedicated to the teachings of its sages, and can aspire to those aspirations in a land where the only common denominator is a steadfast belief in human dignity and human welfare. It is, therefore, an occasion, too, for celebration and prayer to commemorate its history in the hope that Canadian Jewry will continue to flourish as an important segment of the Canadian people, aiding in the building of the Canadian nation, and creating an inheritance for its children and the children's children."

I think, Sir, that those words are very finely expressed - the sentiment that we, all of us, feel as we join together with our friends of the Jewish faith in the building of this nation, and I believe the House would wish me to acknowledge this Bicentenary and to extend our very best wishes to those who are celebrating.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, on this occasion I was going to yield place to one or the other or both of the honourable members of this House, who have the greatest right, perhaps of all of us to join in the celebration of this Bicentenary. However, they being modest men, as I know them to be, they perhaps prefer to have others of us speak on their behalf rather than make any extended remarks themselves. I can join with the expressions of appreciation that the Honourable the First Minister has just given. I can certainly appreciate the fact that the Jewish -- those people of the Jewish faith are anxious to celebrate the anniversaries when they come around of the decision to establish themselves in this new and good land, because, I think that in common with only a few other religious groups, or racial groups, or both, that they are in a position because of the experience - the sad experience - that they have had in many parts of the world, to sincerely appreciate the freedoms, rights, privileges and responsibilities that we have in Canada. I think that is perhaps the thought that all of us should have uppermost in our minds, that we are one of the few countries today that has all those rights and privileges and freedoms that so many of the countries of the world - so many of the peoples of the world - would so dearly love to regain, having lost them. I think that's a particularly appropriate thought for the members of this Legislature, to resolve very firmly that in the sphere in which we are cast here that we shall continue to do those things, and act in those ways, that will continue to assure those freedoms to those of the Jewish faith, and others as well. And while remembering those, remember also that these freedoms and these privileges carry with them equal responsibilities.

MR. PAULLEY: It is a pleasure for me, Mr. Speaker, particularly to join in this

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . anniversary of 200 years being observed since the first Jewish settlers came to Canada. It is a privilege, because I've had the opportunity, and have the opportunity today in this House, to have two members of that particular faith as my colleagues. And I think in them, Mr. Speaker, that while our opinions may not be agreed upon by all members in the House, but I think it is an indication of the contribution that members of this faith have given to Canada. I think the history of Canada is filled with the contributions which people of the Jewish faith have made, not only in the field of politics, fields of finance, the fields of science, medical science and all other types. In the field of education, I think that there is no other group of people, if I may call them, who by comparison with their numbers, have made a greater contribution to education than these people. I am glad, Sir, that we, who are Canadians, both now and before, found in our hearts to accept as equals and brothers here in Canada the members of the Jewish race - Jewish faith. As the Leader of the Opposition has just said, how great an example and how good an example that would be, to humanity throughout the whole of the world, if such was the case in other jurisdictions. How we shudder, Mr. Speaker, when we think of the trials and tribulations that the members of this great faith have gone through since the dawn of time. How we shudder when we think of the massacres of Poland and Germany. We shudder when we think of those massacres, but at the same time, how firm a faith must these people have, when for many times in the pages of history they have been almost annihilated, and yet have bounded back and became a dominant force in the destinies of Man. It gives me a great deal of pleasure Mr. Speaker, to join with others in paying a tribute to these people who came to our shores 200 years ago, and in doing so, also paying a tribute to the tenacity of their faith, and express the hope for all of the world that the example which we have shown here in Canada may be an illustration that these people, as I mentioned before, are our equals and our brothers.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, as a Jewish member of this House, I have listened with great emotion to the statements made by the First Minister, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, and my colleague, the House Leader of the CCF, in which they commemorated the 200 years of Canadian Jewry. The occasion is a solemn one to me, as an individual, especially because I am one of those who have found a haven from political and religious persecution in Canada. I have to thank this country and each democratic institution for a life of freedom and dignity and for whatever personal achievement I can take credit for. These are not only my personal sentiments but they are shared by Canadian Jewry as a whole, as shown by a Proclamation published by the representative organization of Canadian Jewry, the Canadian Jewish Congress, and with your kind permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to record this brief Proclamation.

"The year 1959 marks the 200th anniversary of Jewish settlement in Canada where the blessings of a free country have made possible a flourishing Jewish Community living in harmony with its fellow citizens.

"From many lands, our people have come to these hospitable shores in search of religious and political freedom and economic opportunity. Thanks to these advantages, we have taken our place with our fellow citizens in the promotion of the economic, political, religious, social and cultural life of our country. We have come to the aid of the needy among us, and have brought relief to our brethren in countries of oppression and poverty. Our sons have responded to the call of patriotism in peace and war, some receiving awards for their bravery and service, others making the supreme sacrifice.

In this mosaic of Canada, we have held fast to our ancient prophetic ideals. We have been motivated by our steadfast belief in human dignity and human welfare.

In this hour of thanksgiving we recall that our generation was privileged to witness the creation of the State of Israel and we express our profound gratitude for the leadership Canada demonstrated in the historic achievement.

Therefore, with humility, the Canadian Jewish Congress does hereby proclaim this year as one of Thanksgiving Prayer and Celebrations to commemorate the National Bicentenary of Canadian Jewry."

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to endorse the sentiments which are eloquently expressed in this Proclamation and thank you all for the kind words and for the encouragement to a nation, as expressed by my leader, who have for centuries been persecuted, withstood all the inquisitions, hate in the last war our prayers have been heard and today, the Jewish people have found a land of their own. I wish everyone, that time will bring them peace, health and happiness in a free world.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat hesitant to follow the Honourable Member for Inkster. He has been active in community life almost as many years as I have been alive. Unlike the Honourable Member for Inkster, I was born in this country, grew up in this country, and lived all my life right here in Winnipeg. We, the Jewish people are not a monolithic community anymore than any other group in this Canada of ours. We have our differences about politics, we have our differences about economics, we have our differences about religion. I am certain however, that all of us regardless of our opinions on any of these subjects are happiest about the thing that our Honourable Leader of the Opposition spoke, I think, so eloquently today the fact that in this country in Canada we are neither granted any special privileges nor are we burdened with any special responsibilities. We are treated as citizens equal with all other people in this country. This is as much as we would want for ourselves and this is as much as we would hope that other groups in this country of ours would have. Because in as far as we achieve this ideal democracy is the better, and certainly I for one appreciate the very kind things which have been said by all members today.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker before we are about to get to the Orders of the Day, I suggest that it might suit the convenience of the Leader of the Opposition if in replying to the Budget Debate if we were to move to that item now rather than wait until these other more or less routine matters are disposed of, so if it meets with his views, Sir, I would suggest that we should proceed at once to that item of business and when that has been concluded we could revert to our regular order.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable, the First Minister on a proposed motion that the House now go into Committee of Ways and Means for raising of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty. The Honourable, the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the Budget Speech above all else should have three main characteristics. It should, I think, be clear and honest and complete. As I esteem the Budget Speech is first, the financial report of the government of the day. It's also an economic review, an economic review as the government sees it, of conditions in the Province and in Canada to some extent, and to other areas which affect the Province of Manitoba. And then it is usually as well, at least to some extent, a statement of government policy. And the Budget Speech, Mr. Speaker, as I view it is addressed primarily to the people of Manitoba. After all it's their business that it is discussing, and they have a right to know how their business is being carried on, how it's being conducted by the government of the day, and that's another reason for its being clear and frank and complete.

But it is of interest to other people as well as those of the Province of Manitoba. It is of interest to people such as groups we were just discussing a moment ago who might be thinking of coming to this land, to this province, and we need people in this province and in this country. It's of interest to people who are thinking of investing here. Investing their personal future here, investing their money here. It is of interest to the people of the province in these days when we will be engaging in a great developmental program. It's of interest to the people whom we are going to ask to loan their money to take part in that development. Now perhaps of all the -- and there are many others as well -- perhaps of the groups that I have mentioned, I think that the latter ones likely consider the Budget Speech most carefully. I'm doubtful that the people of the Province of Manitoba to any major degree read all the Budget Speech even though it may be quite fully reported in the press of the day, even though the highlights may be presented through means of radio and television and other forms of communication, even though the coverage may be quite complete, and I think it usually is quite complete; I think that the vast majority of our own citizens listen to the highlights, look at the headlines and read or think not much further. Of course there are many exceptions to that rule but the people who do consider this statement very carefully are the ones who have a particular interest in the province. Coming here, investing for their own purposes here, or investing their money here. And for all those reasons, all of those people who are interested should, in my opinion, get all the pertinent facts. And I think that I should repeat that in my opinion they should be presented to them clearly and honestly and completely.

Now the main complaint that I have against the Budget Speech that the Honourable, the Provincial Treasurer presented last night, that it seems to me to correspond less to these

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . qualifications that I have outlined for a Budget Speech than it does to an election speech. I think that it still sounds like an election speech. I don't see why it should, because in spite of the way my honourable friend, the Leader of the House, voted the other day, I don't think he's contemplating an election soon and I don't advocate that he should. I'm not a believer in an election any oftener than necessary, and those being the circumstances I don't see why my honourable friend should make this Budget Speech sound like an election speech, but it did to me. When I read it, and reread it that impression persisted and like many election speeches, it glosses over or omits many pertinent questions, and I don't think that that is to the credit of the government or the proposer of this motion. Now I said that I thought the Budget Speech should be a financial report, an economic review and statement of government policy. I want to deal with the two latter points first.

So far as the economic review is concerned and the Honourable, the Provincial Treasurer's assessment of economic conditions, I have no major criticism except in the field of agriculture. So far as agriculture is concerned I have some major qualifications, but in general I'm not going to argue about the economic survey that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer gave. I trust that the optimistic report that he gave about the buoyant economy will prove to be justified. I hope it will be more reliable than some we have had in the past and I am not suggesting that it is not - that the optimism is not properly founded. Certainly, I agree with the magnificent potential of this country and this province, provided they are soundly managed and intelligently applied. The Honourable the Provincial Treasurer established the fact that -- or mentioned the fact that the Dominion estimate of the Gross National Product is increasing at the rate of 7% per annum or at least that that is the estimate for the current year. Well, I wouldn't quarrel with that estimate either, but I point out just in passing that from my review of the situation I would say that both the Federal Government and the Provincial Government's expenditures are increasing at a rate much faster than that, and I have no doubt the municipal ones as well. But so far as agriculture is concerned, I have mentioned several times in the House before and I wish to repeat now, that I am always disappointed when the reviews are given on occasions of this kind and the comparisons as between agriculture and manufacturing are not, in my opinion properly balanced because while it's the custom to show agriculture's production gross and net production, yet when it comes to the field of manufacturing many of the products that owe their existence directly to agriculture are wholly included on the manufacturing side, with no credit being given in those tabulations to the contribution that agriculture has made therein. For instance I haven't had time to check this figure but my firm recollection is the fact that the manufacturing - the industrial production which in this province leads all the rest, heads the list, is meat packing, and where would meat packing be without agriculture? I'm not claiming that it should not go in on the industry side but I am claiming that when these tabulations are being made that the contribution of agriculture should be given credit on the other side of the ledger as well as just for its primary production. I think that if you go down the list you will find that grain products manufacturing comes in about second or third place in the Province of Manitoba and that even dairying, as separated from other branches of livestock, that even it will get into a fourth, or fifth or sixth place, so I think that when these comparisons are given that more credit should be given to agriculture to continue to impress upon the people of this province and of Canada, something that's very badly needed in these days and that is the contribution that agriculture makes and how other industries and the economy generally would suffer if its position were not maintained. I know, I realize that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer made reference to agriculture's contribution, but even though we are inclined so frequently to pay it lip service, I think that rarely, if ever, is there any real attempt made to credit its full performance.

Now the statement is made in the Budget Speech that we had a record average net production income. The net production, as I understand it, is the gross production; that is all the wheat, all the oats, all the barley, all the other crops, livestock, etc., produced, less the costs let us say, incidental to - not the costs, but the use of themselves, seed plant equipment in producing them, and the seed, feed, etc. Well now that may show, in fact I accept the figures that it does show, that the net average production income may be at a record high, but Mr. Speaker, there's a net beyond that and that is a net that the farmer has left when all the costs have been paid and I maintain that if we would go out to get those statistics that we would find that the net income again will be lower this year because of the cost-price squeeze that has been

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) ... mentioned, and which far from being alleviated is worsening as time goes on. And, Mr. Speaker, that is the question, I feel sure, that this House in a province that is still predominantly agriculture regardless of all the other economic assets that we have - and I'm very glad of the diversification that we possess -- I'm very glad of the potential that is beginning to be realized, but in spite of all that the dominant basic industry is agriculture and that is the one area that simply shrieks for improvement and I do not lay it primarily at the door of this government, because I maintain what I have said for years is correct, and that is that the only people who can do anything of great moment with regard to the most important things that face the industry of agriculture are first, the national government, and even they, I think, cannot do everything because it really is an international situation. But that's the problem to which legislatures and parliament in Canada simply must be addressing themselves, is this question of the "cost-price squeeze." And as I have said on other occasions, if it is taken for granted, and I am not arguing that it is right, but it seems to be taken for granted that we can't do, or won't do very much about those things that will get the cost of production down because there seems to be no likelihood, as I view the immediate future of wages being reduced, and they are a tremendously big factor in the cost of production all along the line. If we can't do anything, or won't do anything about the things that are going to bring down the cost of production, then I think that the interests of this dominant primary industry simply demand that we must do something to keep in pace with the spiralling costs, even though I know that that will add fuel to the already serious inflationary fires, if everybody else is going to benefit by the fire the agriculturalist simply will have to get some of the fires too. He'll have to get some of the benefit if he must accept the consequences.

The Honourable the Provincial Treasurer says in his Budget Speech that the cattle price outlook is good, and he gave the livestock situation and particularly the cattle portion of it, the credit that it deserved for the contribution that it has made to the high income that he reported for the past year. But I want to remind the House that the high income that came from the cattle portion of the agricultural industry is directly related to the market south of the border. If it hadn't been for that market, Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you will agree with me that the price would not have been even reasonably satisfactory if left to Canada alone or to other markets that are available. And in my opinion, it simply is the life line of the cattle industry in the Province of Manitoba and in Canada generally, that that market in the United States be left open. And I view with great alarm - that's a good politician's phrase - but I think that it is appropriate here, I view with great alarm as other thinking people should in my opinion, the actions of the Federal Government in the restraint of trade which are very likely, very likely to have the reaction of closing off some of these markets for us. We people in Western Canada above all others we producers in Western Canada, in the prairie provinces of Canada, simply must have the export industry left open to us. If we don't have it, the future of agriculture in these prairies is pretty desolate, Mr. Speaker, and we should be prepared to urge in the very strongest terms upon the Federal Government the necessity of the greatest care to not do anything that will prejudice our export position. I need only to -- and the cattle industry is perhaps the outstanding example, certainly one of the outstanding examples. I need only instance the increased duties on United Kingdom textiles coming into Canada, or the recent suggestions to Japan, to emphasize what I mean in this regard. And it was my honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture who apparently was the authority of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, in saying that the cattle price outlook is good. Well, we had a little discussion about that the other day, and my honourable friend, the Minister of Agriculture proclaimed that it was good for five years yet. He's the only recognized authority that I have ever heard make such a statement as that. I mentioned to him at that time, that I thought the advice that we had from other sources did not bear that out. I would like to comment on an article that appeared in the "Co-operative Shipper," published in St. Paul, Minnesota which is a publication of the Central Co-operative Livestock Association, has, as I mentioned the other day, the very largest livestock market in south St. Paul, one of the very largest in the United States - they have a branch at West Fargo, and a branch at Billings, Montana, and I believe some other branches as well. I think they are one of the best informed organizations in the United States as to the situation, and this is from their issue of May, 1959 - anyone can get a copy of that publication that wishes to do so - May, 1959. Here's the livestock outlook, according to them: "On January 1st there were 11% more

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . cattle on feed in the United States than a year earlier; since last July, cow slaughter has averaged about a third below a year ago, "which as honourable members will know is a very good indicator of the build-up of cattle, "the marketings of feed cattle have been heavy, 7% above '58, and cattle feeding continues to expand." I am not going to read all of the article, but "in-shipments, " that's going back to the farms to be fed, "in-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle in the eight Corn Belt states for which data are available, during the period January through March, were up 21% from last year. In thirteen principal states there was a 14% increase from a year ago in the number of cattle weighing over 900 pounds," and so on. And what might be called a conclusion is that they should spell orderly marketing and a favourable feed cattle market for the balance of '59, but that some weakening in prices from seasonable peaks could occur toward the end of the year and from there on their assessment is quite different. Then they go on to talk about the production in hogs as well, and there again a 10% expected increase in the '59 spring crop, which certainly indicates that as far as their assessment of the situation is concerned, that they are nervous of the build-up, so far as their own country is concerned; and anyone who knows the livestock situation knows what would be likely to happen to our -- either the price situation or the supply situation, if that occurs. And it seems to be likely to occur.

But that's in the United States. And here is a May-June issue of the Meatpackers' Council of Canada letter on Canadian livestock products - May-June, 1959. And there again -- and I don't want to belabour this point -- but it makes the point that with all of the -- as anticipated, pork has been the problem child of the industry in recent months; with prices descending to floor levels at some markets almost as soon as the '58 pig crop began to come out in volume, it was inevitable that the Agricultural Stabilization Board would enter the summer with a liberal supply of surplus pork on its hands. And then it goes on to indicate the amount that's there, and the effect that has on the cattle marketings. And this Canadian assessment says that U. S. forecasters feel, however, that if there is the anticipated build-up of a four or five million head in their populations this year, that appreciable cattle price declines could be in prospect in 1960.

Well now, Mr. Chairman, I have mentioned that because I think that it's extremely important that not only the supply situation - because there is nothing we can do here about that - the supply situation be kept in mind, but that the trade relations which the Government of Canada can do something about, be kept equally in mind and appropriate action taken, and certainly no action taken that would prejudice our cattle marketing situation and trade in general.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that there are serious matters, most of all to agriculture, but to all the consumers in the Province of Manitoba, because trade is something that everybody is interested in, and with an area that depends upon it in the way that we do, I just don't know what would happen to our industry unless these avenues are kept open.

Then there's the other question that I think is of importance, speaking of trade. There's the other question, that's mighty important to both Canada and the United States, and whatever else we say about it, we've got a lot of interest in what happens to the United States economy as well. And I -- I was interested in an article that appeared in the "United States News and World Report," which is a publication that a lot of the honourable members will be familiar with, with regard to the question, "Is the United States pricing itself out of markets?" And that's the question I think we need to ask ourselves in Canada, as well. Are we pricing ourselves out of markets? Because as well as this question of production, we've got the marketing to think of. And here again I am reading very briefly from this, but the whole article is available to anyone who would like to see it; this is dealing with the United States, not Canada, but I think it has some concern to us here in our domestic economy; and this is a survey made by the "United States News and World Report" - better start with the beginning: "Many stories are told of goods from abroad pouring into the United States, taking jobs from workers. What is there to these stories? Where is industry being hurt? How can foreign industry undersell industries in U. S. ? Examine deeply, you will find that foreign competition, important for those affected, is growing, but is not yet a national problem. Lower wages are part of the story. Rising efficiency of industry abroad is another part. Result - an ability to undersell United States products in many American markets. Out of it all are coming pockets of unemployment in some industries, and some communities. In industry after industry and community after community, goods coming from abroad take on real meaning. They are translated into lost

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . markets and into little pockets of unemployment. For the most part, the communities and the companies affected are small. Often they do not seem important on the broad scale of business. Yet to the individuals and the communities involved, the effect of imports is proving real." - And I'm mentioning only two or three - here's the statement that "Barbed wire makers of West Germany can undersell local production in the United States by \$40.00 a ton." British bicycle manufacturers captured the big share of the United States market - forced American firms to use imported parts. Many sewing machines sold in U.S. are made in Japan, where low wage costs mean low prices. I know that my honourable friends in the CCF group will not like the suggestion that's contained there. I'm not advocating anything except a consideration of the problems that are raised here. Nails - a company in Peoria, Illinois, has a wage cost of more than \$2.90 an hour in making 8-penny nails, which it sells for \$9.80 per 100 pounds in carload lots. Similar nails from a German plant, that has wage costs of around 90 cents an hour are offered in New Orleans, duty paid, at \$7.90 per hundred pounds, and can be delivered in Peoria for \$8.35, and so on.

But one of the interesting comments was in American industry in general, there is a table here of the U. S. exports of manufactured goods. I won't go through them all, but in 1953 it was 7.4 billion dollars; in '58 it was 9.4, but at the same time the imports had gone from 2.2 in 1953 to 3.9 billion in 1958. In other words, imports went up 77%, exports were up 27%. Perhaps the most interesting one of all, so far as we folk are concerned because the most of us are automobile minded, is the one that deals with, what it calls the 'Auto Story'. It says that total employment in the auto industry is about 155,000 people lower than it was four years ago. And then it gives the story here: "Auto imports and exports in 1953, '54, '55, '56, '57 and '58" - I'll give only the '53 and the '58 - automobile imports in 1953, that is, autos brought in from other countries, were 29,505; at the same time the United States sold cars to other countries 186,262. But in '58, the automobiles brought in from other countries are 431,608 -- that is up by many times as you can see -- and the United States cars sold to other countries have gone from 186,000 odd down to 125,000 odd.

Mr. Chairman, I simply raise that point as something that we in Canada have to be looking at, as well as the United States. The question of trade, I think, is vital to all of us.

I was going to comment on Farm Credit and Crop Insurance, which were mentioned in the speech -- the Budget Speech of the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, but my views on those are well known, and in the interests of the greatest brevity possible, I won't comment on them any more, except to reinforce my argument of the other day when I called the Crop Insurance Legislation a retreat from the position that had been taken by the government before the election, I am sure that the Farm Credit Legislation deserves the same appellation because my understanding is that it just is not putting the money out to the farmers in the way that it was indicated that it would do.

And, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to devote much time to government policy, because after all, I must say that with the exception of individual items such as Crop Insurance and Farm Credit, and things of that kind where I think there has been an ignoble retreat -- outside of that, I think the policy is the policy, by and large, that was submitted to the electorate of Manitoba and apparently approved by them, and I'm all in favour - I'm all in favour - of the government putting into effect the program that it has told the people that it will establish if it attains office. I think the policy could be described in the words of the Provincial Treasurer as "Investment in Human Resources." That's the term that my honourable friend used and that one seems to be deserved by the treatment that he gives it in the speech. I don't, Mr. Speaker, for a moment question the importance of the human resources, and I certainly -- I'm not criticizing the policies, because after all the government told the people of Manitoba that they were going to initiate such policies, but I would like to see a projection of their costs into the years to come because these investments in human resources are the ones that appertain most closely to the Departments of Education, and Health and Welfare, and I know the experiences of governments generally have been that the natural increase in policies once established under those social services, is very rapid.

Mr. Speaker, when we come to the financial report of the government -- the financial policies -- it's there that I have several differences of opinion to voice. It won't be surprising to the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, because he's quite used to the view that I take of

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . these matters. In passing might I refer to the statement of increased revenue that's shown on page 15. Page 15 - the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer says that some of the changes in revenue for the current year are expected to be approximately as follows: Taxes on motor fuel and gasoline are up by \$845,000.00. I can't quarrel with that; if that's the estimate, it probably will be. I think in passing that perhaps the Provincial Treasurer in time will have to give some consideration to what I esteem to be the growing use of diesel fuel on the roads rather than gasoline, and the increased economy to the user of that fuel, and what result that may have on the revenues of the province; but I do not want him to think that I'm advocating the plan that was adopted in Ontario; I certainly would not suggest that their practice be followed. Liquor profits are higher by \$1,350,000.00, according to the statement. Well that's a pretty heady, may I say, increase, Mr. Chairman - Mr. Speaker, I don't think that it's beneficial to the economy that these increases should continue to take place year after year, but that's something that the public can decide for themselves. If it turns out to be of that order, then that's an accurate estimate. My only explanation for it would be that some of the people are still trying to drown their sorrows because of the changes in government both federally and provincially. Auto and drivers' licenses, says the report, are up \$950,000.00. I think the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer would agree with me that that should in fairness be reduced by \$300,000.00, or thereabouts, inasmuch as the drivers' license renewals took place -- are taking place for a two-year period, and while half of the estimate, or even a little more than half, should properly apply because there will maybe be more cars next year again, yet I would think that there's a qualification needed there. I wouldn't think that either the federal or provincial government would wish to boast about the large sum that is shown there for Canada's contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement. I hope that it won't be up in the years to come. I hope that it will not be necessary to give so much unemployment assistance.

Then, Mr. Speaker, on page 17 of the report, I think again I should read the exact words, top of page 17 - in other words, "We have a balanced budget at the close of the 1958-59 fiscal year. In the 1959-60 fiscal year period we will be operating with the full expectation of a substantial current account surplus at the end of the year. Manitoba has been rightly proud of her balanced budget position, and I am happy to have been able to present a budget for the '59-'60 fiscal year that is in balance and, in fact, one of which a substantial surplus is in prospect for the close of the year." That's the whole quotation.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the statement that Manitoba has been rightly proud of her balanced budget position. But, I must say that when it was attempted to be achieved by the way that it was last spring by the transfer of a surplus arising in the year before, which is being carried forward into this present estimate of revenue, I maintain as I have on the Bill that's before the House here a short time ago, that this is a wrong kind of accounting, and that we have no reason to be proud of an attempt to balance the budget by means of that kind.

Then we come to the estimate of \$38,115,000.00 from the Taxation Agreement, page 18. The estimate is given of \$38,115,000.00 for the Taxation Agreement revenue in the current year. And the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer said, "this is nearly five million above the \$33,202,000.00 actually received in 1958-59". That's an imposing statement, Mr. Speaker, but we can get a lot better comparison than that one, because expressed in another way, we can say that if this estimate is accurate, it is more than \$4,000,000.00 higher than the estimate that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer submitted to us just four months ago. Because he submitted an estimate to us at that time of \$34,010,000.00. So that instead of him saying that is pretty nearly five million more than was received in the year that has ended, he could say that it is more than four million dollars more than the estimates that I gave you four months ago. At that time apparently the federal officials had given an estimate the same as they had the year before for \$35,755,000.00, but the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer didn't have any confidence in that estimate; he was transferring from the Deferred Revenue Reserve a sum of practically one and three-quarter millions in order to bolster up his estimate of the revenue to meet the federal estimate. But now he comes to this House, Mr. Speaker, four months later and he says, "Oh, but I was away out at that time ' it's now going to be more than four million dollars higher than I suggested." The only place that we have seen a transformation of this kind in recent months, Mr. Speaker, is with regard to highways.

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) The highways of this province were falling to pieces, they were no good, they couldn't carry the traffic, they had been poorly built, they just weren't up to standard. But within a little more than a year of my honourable friends being in office, with large portions of those highways never being touched in any manner whatsoever or improved to the slightest degree, they are capable of standing a 33-1/3 percent of a weight increase. That's the only comparable transformation that I can think of to this revised estimate of \$38,115,000.00.

And I suggest to the Honourable the First Minister in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer Mr. Speaker, that if the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer had little faith in Ottawa's estimate back four months ago, that I know of nothing, and he has told the House of nothing, that has occurred in the interval to make us revise that estimate, or cause him to revise it, by more than four million dollars. What has happened since? We were given a report on the meetings at Ottawa, and nothing in that report would indicate any such major revision as we have before us now. So far as we know there was no increase promised in these grants from Ottawa. True, my honourable friend said here the other day that the personal income tax - the change there is going to make a big difference, and I am sure that it should. But on the other hand, while he was in Ottawa, he himself in his submission raised the question of the loss that we will sustain through the reduction in the Federal Government Estates Tax, which he estimated might be as high as 10 percent loss in that segment of the tax-rental agreement in the year 1960. So I say, Mr. Speaker, that it looks to me as though Ottawa's estimate might be just as unreliable as it was last year and two years ago, and that basing my opinion on that premise, I would be not at all surprised if we would find that there would be a shortfall in the anticipated revenue from Federal-Provincial Taxation Agreements of at least the one million and three-quarters that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer was providing for just four months ago. And if that shortfall should occur - and I say, if it should occur, or anything of that amount - then we will find once again, Mr. Speaker, we will find once again that this so-called surplus that my honourable friend talks about, is in fact not a surplus at all - that it is once again a sham surplus, a phony surplus - that it is in fact a deficit, because here is what would work out if that should occur; if we should have a shortfall of the amount that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer was estimating just four months ago of approximately a million and three-quarter dollars, then that million and three-quarter dollars, taken in combination with the surplus from the year before - which in my opinion should never be in revenue for the current year - you would find that the combination would amount to more than the estimated surplus for this year.

Now I know that is based upon my assumption that we will not reach the estimate that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer has given us, and that can't be answered, of course, until we have more information. Either the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer knows something that he's not telling to us, or else he simply is taking an estimate by Ottawa, whose estimates for two years past have proved to be much too optimistic.

Then Mr. Speaker, another major complaint that I have to register against my honourable friend's Budget Speech is the casual treatment that he accorded to the growth of the debt of this province. Why, may I ask, Mr. Speaker, was there no review of the borrowings during the year? Why did he not tell us the purpose of these borrowings, and the interest that's to be paid upon them? It's true, Mr. Speaker, it's true that we have a table appended to the Budget Speech, along with some other useful information, we have a table that gives in tabular form the debt situation up to last March, but in addition to the table, why did the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer not follow the practice of former years and give the complete story of the borrowings of the province in the year under review and what is contemplated for the year that we are in now. But even from the table that we have, Mr. Speaker, we see that the debt of the province has increased from a year ago until the end of March '59 by approximately 40 million dollars and that the reserves for debt retirement have decreased by approximately 4 million dollars, which would mean a net increase in the debt of 40 million in that time. But that's presented in a tabular form. The Honourable the Minister in his report to this House doesn't refer to it at all and I had to as him the question about the debt situation.

Well there are some other interesting subjects covered here in the report, Mr. Speaker, and some very interesting and challenging ones left out. Page 22, the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, pays a fleeting reference to the debt situation by saying, "Naturally I am opposed -

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . I am concerned that the weight of debt on our provincial revenues be one that we can support. I have already mentioned the fact that our net interest costs to the Treasury will be under \$8,000.00 in the current year." I would like to pause there, Mr. Speaker, to comment on the fact of the estimate page re public debt being presented in the way that it is. I say to the Provincial Treasurer that if it had been the practice through the years to have presented the debt page in that way, I would have no complaint against it, but I do say that there is nothing wrong, nothing wrong in the world with the way it had been done previously, and the fact that it was not followed in the way that had been the practice before was, in my opinion, an evident intention to make that debt page more difficult for the public to understand, because it's difficult enough for the person who is reasonably familiar with these transactions to follow. And to make the change that my honourable friends did at that time, to me, looks like nothing but an intention to confuse the issue and I greatly fear, Mr. Speaker, in view of the happenings that took place then, which I couldn't believe at that time that my honourable friend was intending, that in view of what happened at that time, I really believe that the Honourable the First Minister at that time had intended to dissolve the House and go to the country in an election regardless of whether he had been defeated on a motion here or not. And that the purpose of that particular transaction was to deliberately confuse that issue so that it could be put before the electorate in a way so that it would look as if there was a reduction in the debt charges achieved by his government in that time.

But here he goes on to say, " You will have noted when the estimates of expenditure are placed before you that for general government purposes for roads, buildings and other public works we have asked for authority to borrow 4.8 million dollars more this, than last. This is not a substantial increase." And there my honourable friend is just tipping his hat as he goes by to the debt situation, and he's evidently trying to play down the increase in debt and expenditures and particularly, in debt by his government. Well now, what are the facts, Mr. Speaker, who does the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer think he is going to fool with a statement of that kind? And that is my complaint with this budget speech in general, that instead of giving a clear, concise, accurate and honest statement of the financial affairs of this province, it is simply littered with half truths and misinformation of this kind which do not convey the accurate impression.

Now, what is the fact? The fact is that there was 33 million dollars in addition to that amount voted last fall, and no one is more aware of it than my Honourable Friend the Provincial Treasurer. This he says "For general government purposes, for roads, buildings, and all other public works, we have asked for authority to borrow 4.8 million dollars more this year than last year. This is not a substantial increase." He puts in the net of \$4,800,000.00, Mr. Speaker, and he leaves out the camel of \$33,000,000.00 because that \$33,000,000.00 was also authorized. And when you add the \$33,000,000.00 to the 4.8 million dollars the comparison would be instead 37.8 million dollars or about 8 times the figure that he is using in this report to the people of Manitoba.

And then, having done that, he conveniently overlooks Schedule C of the present Capital Supply sheet which is \$7,726,760.00, another capital supply item which would have to be added again to the 37.8 million dollars and, Mr. Speaker, let us remember that in connection with this Schedule C that completely comparable items to these were voted by the former government and were largely included in the current estimates. And so the figure that we would get by adding that, 7.7 million dollars - and I'm speaking in round figures - would be something like 45.5 million dollars and which is nearly 10 times his former figure that he uses in his report.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is my complaint, as far as this budget presentation is concerned, that the whole story is not told. There is not a complete disclosure of the financial affairs of this province. Why doesn't my honourable friend give the details of the debt? So far as I know it has always been done in the Budget Speech before. Why depart from that tradition? Why instead, give us an electioneering type of a document with a lot of vague generalities and social philosophy?

I repeat that the table which annexed to the Budget Speech and can be assumed to form part of it, does cover that amount, so far as last year is concerned, but nothing that I see there covers the present year that we are dealing with. That table as I mentioned a moment ago shows

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . that there is a net increase in debt in that year of approximately 44 million dollars. Let's leave that to one side because it is disclosed in the Budget Speech at least to some degree, so we'll leave that one go. But why didn't he tell us the details of the borrowing in the interval and what is going to be done with regard to the authorizations that have now been given by the House? And let us just look at what that amount would be. Adding the 33 million dollars for last year to the practically 59 million dollars that are given here -- that, of course, includes the utilities and then the 26 million dollars of already authorized Capital Supply for the utilities, we arrive at a figure of 118 million dollars that, if my honourable friends are going to put in the program that they have outlined to this House, that they will be having to raise, by borrowing. And isn't that worthy of attention? Shouldn't that be reported to the people of Manitoba? Shouldn't we have some estimate of what that is likely to cost?

I have made the calculation that it will likely cost at least 5-1/2% unless there is some drastic change in the situation very soon. I would think that if the Province of Ontario is paying more than 5-1/2% now as it is, that it is unlikely that this province would borrow for less. And that, according to my calculation, would be practically 6.5 million dollars a year of interest. But on the other hand, the utilities will be paying their interest costs and so we should take off 48.5 million dollars that are represented by them. And even so, we would have something in the neighbourhood of 69 million dollars for which the government directly would be responsible and at 5-1/2% we would have more than 3-3/4 million dollars.

Now Mr. Speaker, if that's a fact, should it not be told to the public? In my opinion there is no amount of changing the format of the estimates or juggling with the books of this province that's going to cover a situation of that kind, and I maintain that that is the wrong way to present the Budget Address to the people of this province.

So that Mr. Speaker, I close again on the first point of what I maintain a Budget Speech should be -- a clear, honest and complete financial report. Now on this ground I find that the performance of my friend the Provincial Treasurer is highly disappointing. Though abounding in generalities and unsupported forecasts, it does not, in my opinion, contain the serious and practical information about the province's financial position which the public has a right to expect.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I move an amendment, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, that the motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word "that" in line one; and substituting therefore the following:-- "This House regrets that the Provincial Treasurer in his Budget Speech has failed to disclose to the people of Manitoba the true financial position of this province."

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that we go back to the first of the Order Paper?

MR. ROBLIN: If you please, Mr. Speaker, we could go back to the adjourned debate on Bill 74, and then proceed through the paper in the usual way.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Minister of Public Utilities and a proposed motion of the Leader of the CCF Party an amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Seven Oaks.

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate, I do not wish to quote at great length from the Commission's report, I merely wish to affirm what my leader had said in regard to our reasons for opposing second reading of this Bill. I would like to give a chronological rundown of the brief history of natural gas in Winnipeg because I believe this shows very clearly the hodge podge that resulted from the lack of government leadership in this most vital matter.

I should mention at this time, Mr. Speaker, that I am concerned also with the fact that this is a government Bill because I believe that much of the support that we might derive from our amendment will be lost among those municipal men who have watched this problem from the very beginning.

To give a little background, Mr. Speaker, in October 1952, most members will know that the government approved the plan to purchase the assets of the Winnipeg Electric Company with the exception of the gas utility, the transit system, and the head office building. And in December '52, the Gas Utility was operated by the new management. January '53 Winnipeg and Central was incorporated. Under the City of Winnipeg By-law Number 543, they had inherited an unexclusive franchise in the city, which did not require the approval of the Municipal and Public Utility Board. Under the act of incorporation, Winnipeg and Central was empowered to enter into an agreement with other municipalities for consent to use lanes and streets for distribution mains without further approval of the Board. 1954 Mr. W. F. Davies was appointed president of the company and proceeded in early '55 to enter into certain agreements with the municipalities. Through our Municipal Committee we found that attempts were being made to enter into separate agreements and by a co-ordinated effort we met with the Winnipeg and Central with a view of obtaining some joint or uniform agreements. It was at this time, Mr. Speaker, that I became concerned with the fact that we should enter into any agreement at this time in regard to uniform taxation because I wondered whether we were morally right in accepting taxation when the future of laying mains in our municipalities was so remote -- appeared so remote.

In the fall of '55 gas, of course was expected here and the company proceeded to try to service certain new developments and at this time they became involved with the problem of using propane gas to fill the supply in the interval. In 1955, negotiations took place with Trans-Canada Pipe Lines to obtain 200 billion cubic feet of gas over 20 years, and in this they succeeded. The company did not hold an exclusive franchise in any municipality but they proceeded from the very beginning on the assumption that they had.

1956 saw a deterioration of relations between Winnipeg and Central and the municipalities. At this time the Great Plains Gas Company appeared on the scene offering a rate of 71 cents and Great Northern a rate of 80 cents. In our municipality of West Kildonan, we were not satisfied with the rate structure as no progress had been made in our municipality and no attempt to lay mains. We sponsored meetings between the various municipalities of Greater Winnipeg with a view of throwing some light on this subject, started off in West Kildonan and ended at the Winnipeg City Hall. Much of this trouble was due, at the time of the company in its failure to raise additional equity capital while large capital expenditures were being undertaken. And I might say at this time that Mayor Juba took an active part, so active in fact that he was placed on the Commission, as a result his leadership was somewhat restrained.

March '57 Winnipeg and Central applied to the Municipal and Public Utility Board for a residential rate of \$1.12. September '57 the Board set a rate of \$1.03 and Winnipeg and Central at that time thought they could as they said get by on this rate. November '57 Mr. Davies resigned as president of the Winnipeg and Central Company. April '58 Winnipeg and Central asked for a reduction amounting to \$1.00 per month on hot water rates only. I just mentioned this, Mr. Speaker, to show that they were at this time thinking of small concessions. March '58 the Royal Commission was appointed and made the Winnipeg and Central appear before the Committee using the \$1.03 rate. July '58, over two months after the first commission

(Mr. Wright, cont'd.) . . . hearing, Winnipeg and Central on being questioned about lower rates said they could possibly shave 2 or 3 cents per thousand cubic feet of the \$1.03 rate. They claimed a study was made of the 90 cent rate and found they could not live on it. August 1st, 1958 Winnipeg and Central announced a new rate of .96 cents. Later in the same month the Commission report was released to the government. August '58 again, they asked adjournment of the hearing and felt they could meet the 90 cent rate. Well, Mr. Speaker, those of us who would have liked to have seen public ownership here cannot be impressed by the history of this company. So now that we have the 90 cent rate, Mr. Speaker, instead of \$1.03, we have it only because of the entry into the picture of the other companies plus the concern, and I might say the confusion of municipal councils. This concern resulted in pressuring the government into establishing this Royal Commission.

Can we be sure that this .90 cent rate in view of all the circumstances, is a fair rate? Will it guarantee that the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company will have to expand its services to the greater number or will it allow them to a return sufficient to allow for only a moderate degree of saturation? Perhaps only time will tell. But is this not a real argument for public ownership? We are so proud of our Manitoba Power Commission, our Manitoba Telephone System. Are they not good examples of public ownership? Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I also agree that Bill Number 74 be not now read a second time, but be read twelve months hence.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. ORLIKOW: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Burrows that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable the Minister of Education. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, my remarks on this occasion will be rather brief. In fact they will be merely a restatement of my remarks made on the resolution. I mentioned at that time that the main purpose of the resolution and of the Bill was to make applicable to the one and only school area those grants which according to announced government policy applied only to school divisions, and I suggested that there was nothing in the resolution and certainly there is nothing in the Bill, to indicate that the people of Dauphin-Ochre would be given an opportunity to vote. Now the Minister has assured us that the people would be given an opportunity to vote. As a matter of fact he said in Hansard that he wanted to say it again for the 50th time. But there is nothing, Mr. Speaker, in the Bill to suggest that the vote will be given; when it will be taken and there is nothing in the Bill to suggest that unless the people of Dauphin - Ochre vote in the affirmative that they will not be given the same grants as the division. Now that is a very important point. Regardless of the outcome of the vote the people of Dauphin-Ochre, if this Bill passes and I assume it will, be given the same scale of grants as the school divisions. And that, Mr. Speaker, I suggest is in direct violation to government policy because the Minister and the First Minister on many occasions, assured the people of Manitoba that unless they voted favourably on the school division plan they would not be given the grants applicable to school divisions. And yet we have in this Bill, Mr. Speaker, a direct violation of that announced policy. (Interjection) Pardon? He was expecting it anyway.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the vote should be taken first, and the people of Dauphin-Ochre indicate very clearly whether they want to continue the school area type of school administration or the school division type before these grants are made applicable and for the benefit of the Minister I want to restate that I think that this is in direct violation of the announced pledge that no division grants would be given unless there was a favourable vote.

And I want to restate because he wasn't here when I started, that if this Bill passes and I am quite it will with the galaxy of strong silent men behind him . . .

MR. CAMPBELL: Silent anyway.

MR. MILLER: I'm reminded, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to interject here the saying of a former member of this House, "They also serve who only stand and vote".

I'd suggest that this Bill should not be proceeded with at this time until the people of Dauphin-Ochre have an opportunity to express their wishes in respect to school divisions. Now the Minister made much of the extension of powers given the local school boards. He

(Mr. Miller, cont'd.) . . . suggested they have the right to select a teacher now under this Bill. Well formerly they had the right to select the teacher, any qualified teacher if the Board was unanimous and if the Board was not unanimous then they could submit a panel of two or more qualified teachers to the area board, so I suggest that there isn't much change there. Oh, it is true that they can hire a caretaker, they can choose a school site, they can fix the remuneration of the Secretary-Treasurer and that might be an improvement. But, I would like to know from the Minister, whether or not the local boards were consulted before this Bill was presented. What is the feeling of the local board, because I agree with him, that in the past, there were many differences of opinion between local boards and the area boards and when I say many differences of opinion between local boards, I mean the largest local boards as the Honourable Minister well knows. And I think in fairness that these people should have been consulted first, because I think it is highly important to the successful operation of the Dauphin - Ochre area that there should be full co-operation between the various government bodies. I won't go over the changes, too many of them, but I want to emphasize again that the Board, under this legislation, who hires and fires the teacher is the area board and not the local board. The local board have the right to ask for a transfer, but negotiations are carried on by the area board with respect to teachers and not by the local board, as is the case under other forms of administration. I think too, that there should be more clarification about the grants presently paid under the area plan, but I will not pursue that.

Now, the next important item is the Board of Reference and I see that one of the provisions of the Bill is that the Municipal Board may be the Board of Reference. Now in the Bill there is a provision for the setting up of "a Board or Boards of Reference". At the resolution stage of course, there was no suggestion that more than one Board of Reference would be appointed, and I must again say to the Minister that it would be very, very unwise, were he to appoint any members of the old Boundaries Commission, because no matter how great their personal qualifications, yet they would be setting up themselves as an Appeal Board from their own decisions, and I submit that it is absolutely wrong in principle.

May I summarize in closing, I would suggest to the Minister that this Bill be not proceeded with, until such time as the Dauphin - Ochre electors have determined what type of administrative unit they choose. I would suggest again too, that under no circumstances, should the personnel of the old Boundaries Commission be selected to constitute a Board of Reference.

.....Continue on next Page.

MR. J. M. HAWRYLUK (Burrows): Mr. Speaker, all I want to do in this particular case is to make some reference to certain sections of this Bill and most important, to ask a few questions pertaining to situations that exist in Great Winnipeg. Now to some extent I think that some of the revisions and some of the changes made here are not too dissimilar what's been in effect. I know that the school boards in the past had the right and privilege of hiring any teacher they wanted and I don't think it makes any difference here, except possibly the fact it clarifies the two types of boards in effect in the City of Division. Now what I am interested in, Mr. Speaker, is to ask the Honourable Minister of Education, is there anything in this Bill, I haven't been able to check it thoroughly enough, but maybe I will be able to answer this as to what would happen to a Division existing in Greater Winnipeg, incidentally the only one in which they have two different boards in operation, that's River East which you are fully aware Sir, where they have a Local Board and an Area Division Board and as you are aware, River East, had intended to suggest a consolidation very similar as to what happened in West Kildonan and St. Vital, is there anything in this Bill that will allow the taxpayers in that area to eventually consolidate the two boards together, that's one question and also mention is made in this Bill here, Sir, in which you say that the Board, The School District shall select each teacher required to teach from Grade one to eight. What happens in the situation where, in River East for example, where they are operating a 6-3 system, which has been in effect for many, many years, where they have the Grades one to nine under the Local Board, is there, could the larger Division Board insist to take over the Grade nine in that area, which I think there was an amendment made to that Bill last year Sir, but there is nothing in here to indicate that that kind of a situation can exist. Now those are the two main questions Sir and I am just wondering if we can get an answer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. G. MOLGAT (Ste. Rose): closes the debate on this. One of the points that would be concerning me in this, is the extra payment that was being paid, previously to the area, shall we call it "the Inducement Grant" for the area as existing. As I recall it this was 20% above the standard grant that was being paid to the elementaries as well as to the secondary schools. My concern under this present bill is whether this will continue, this 20% extra to the elementaries, or whether it will not. I would submit that it should not, because after all there is no reason now that this particular area should be considered on a different basis than the other divisions in the Province. It would seem to me that the elementary schools in that area are simply doing the same job as the elementaries elsewhere, the secondary schools will presumably be doing the same job as the Division Secondaries in other areas and I submit that they should be treated in the same way as both elementaries and secondaries elsewhere in the Province. Now I presume the Minister has all of the details on that and if the answer is simply that the 20% is wiped out, that they are treated the same as elsewhere, then that settles the question as far as I am concerned, but if it is in regulations and not in the Bill, then I would want to know whether the regulations will be changed and what exactly the situation is.

MR. HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, just dealing with the points in the reverse order in which they have been presented, my neighbour from the sovereign constituency of Ste. Rose will be glad to know that the extra 20% will not be paid, that Section of the Act that provides for extra, what are commonly known as Inducement Grants to the school areas is being repealed and replaced by a new Section which simply says that the grants for school areas shall be the same grants as are payable to School divisions and that applies to both elementary and secondary education and they will be on identically the same basis. The honourable member for Burrows, with respect to the employment of teachers, particularly in Junior High Schools, I should just point out that what is said in this Bill, about hiring teachers only applies in school areas, now that's as distinct from a school division which River-East is, or a single school district where that happens. And you will also remember that in the school division plan there was a Section provided for the Junior High Schools under which the employment of the Junior High Schools, the management of the Junior High Schools continues with the Local School Board and this makes no change in that arrangement whatsoever, that was in accordance with the desire of those districts that had Junior High Schools at the time.

MR. HAWRYLUK: A Board, could the larger division board insist on taking over the Grade nine's after this set-up goes into effect, in which the Local Board takes charge of Grades one to nine, can the larger Area Board insist in taking over the nine's, once it's set up.

MR. Mc LEAN: No, no they cannot because the legislation says that, that the authority over that is with the Local School Board in the case of East Kildonan with the East Kildonan School Board. Then you ask the question of whether or not River-East Division could consolidate. The answer is that so far as elementary education is concerned, yes, all of the local school board districts, any, or all of the local school districts within the school division of River-East could consolidate. In addition, they could also, if they wished, form a school area for the whole of the present school division, which would give them an Area Board with jurisdiction over both elementary and high school education. They may do either of those things and in addition to that -- no, I was going to say they could form a municipal school district -- but they couldn't, because they are not all in the same municipality, but they can, there is no restriction on their ability to consolidate so far as elementary education is concerned, or to form a school area if they follow the procedure that is set out in the Act for that purpose.

MR. MILLER: Under the School Area plan, there still would be elementary boards.

MR. Mc LEAN: That is correct.

MR. MILLER: So that wouldn't help the Honourable Member for Burrows, the only plan they could follow would be consolidation.

MR. Mc LEAN: Well yes, yes I don't know what help he wants of course, but I just wanted to point out that by reason of the fact that it is a school division now, does not prevent them from consolidating for elementary purposes, or from forming a school area for all purposes if they desire to do so. Then with respect to the Board of Reference, I have noted what the Honourable Member for Rhineland has said concerning the appointment of persons who are, were and are, members of the Boundaries Commission and I am, we are very happy to keep that in mind and while I may have some difference of opinion about their ability to serve, I appreciate the comments which he has made and certainly there is no argument. There is something to be said for the view that they might appear to be acting in a sense in an appeal from their previous decision and if that were the view then obviously they should not act on a board of reference. I rather tend to the opinion that in many instances, it won't be so much a matter of appeal as a reconsideration in which they, themselves might feel that some change would be satisfactory. However, I will say that we will not appoint any board of reference, or boards of reference without giving careful consideration to that observation.

Now with respect to the provisions, which apply particularly to school areas, the Honourable Member for Rhineland has asked whether the local school boards were consulted. They should be consulted first and I am in complete agreement with him, so much so, that on January 14th of this year, I held a meeting with all of the local school boards in the Dauphin-Ochre school area and the amendments which are proposed have resulted in large measure from the suggestions which they made on that occasion. They are as I know, people with very considerable experience and I value their suggestions, and while, not all of the suggestions they made found their way into the Bill, certainly they were consulted and have, I think, I am certain, that the matters which we have, meet with their approval. In certain instances, I would expect that they may, that it may be found necessary to make some further variations as the years go by, but I think that what has been done will be found satisfactory from the standpoint of a satisfactory working arrangement between local school boards and the work that they have to do and the area board with the work that they have to do.

Now as to the provision of grants being in violation of the announced policy, that is the provision of division grants to school areas being in violation of the announced policy, I think the honourable member is under a misunderstanding because on any occasion when I was asked about the payment of division grants to the school districts that were not within divisions, I was always careful to point out that the reason for not making these division grants applicable to other districts, was that they had by their decision refused to accept the responsibilities which are part and parcel of the division plan, namely the provision of high school education for every boy and girl in the division without any charge; the provision of transportation and accepting and equalizing of the school tax for the taxation burden and, there is no magic in

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) . . . having a vote -- while I'm always in favour of voting when necessary -- but there is no magic in a vote insofar as this is concerned. The distinguishing feature is that in those places where they rejected the School Division Plan, they refused to accept the responsibilities associated with that plan and it was for that reason that I said and say again that they, in my opinion should not receive the division grants. In fact paying the division grants to them would be wrong, because they would be getting money to which they would not be entitled. Now it is true that there has not been any vote in the Dauphin-Ochre school area, and that if this bill passes they will receive the benefit of these grants as a school area, but I may again remind the House that they have had those very responsibilities and more, since 1946 and the only thing, and the only basis for saying they are entitled to the same grants is that they have been doing since 1946, have been accepting the responsibilities that we place on school divisions. Namely, the provision of a high school education without charge for every boy and girl in the whole of the school area, irrespective of where he, or she may live, the provision of transportation, although they have been doing that on their own and without benefit of any grants, and it doesn't extend to every portion of the school area, that's quite true, and they have been accepting the principle and the fact of an equalizing of the tax burden for school purposes, so that the distinction between school areas and school divisions is one of administration only, but school areas have and have had since the very beginning the same responsibilities and obligations as we place with the school division. I think that on that basis this is not intended to give school areas any preferred position at all, but simply to put them on the same footing as school divisions. They have of course, been in the preferred position because of the 20% arrangement which will be wiped out, which is wiped out by this Bill.

MR. MILLER: Before the Minister sits down, just to clarify one point, in connection with the grants. My recollection is, that only the two-thirds per capita section will be repealed, that the other grants are (if my memory serves me right) paid by regulation and the Honourable Member for Ste. Rose wanted the assurance that the regulations would be changed.

MR. McLEAN: Well it is true that the 20% the actual percentage is provided by an order-in-council by right, but the section, there is a section says that the, well I think it was that the Lieutenant-Governor may pay to a school area by order-in-council additional grants and in this instance it is 20%, but I am fairly certain that this section, the section of the Act which is repealed and replaced by the new section, is the one that allows the order-in-council to be made in the first place. Now that will be repealed and will take away any possibility of the order-in-council, there being any order-in-council under that provision; and further than that, I am glad to give assurance that the order-in-council will be revoked.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

Second reading of Bill No. 81, the Honourable the Attorney-General.

HON. STERLING F. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Bill No. 81 an Act to amend the Child Welfare Act No. 2 be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, in rising to deal with this Bill at second reading, there are a certain number of facts in connection with the background of this legislation which I think the House should be made aware of. I would point out first of all that by bringing in the amendment which appears in Bill No. 81 is not either the intention or the desire, nor is it the necessity of the Government to make any change in the substance of law which we find in the Child Welfare Act. Since 1936, it has been established, the Legislature established as a fact and as a principle that a child in Manitoba would not be denied needed medical care or treatment, if in the opinion of the Director of Welfare, or of the Director of the Children's Aid Society that treatment was not being extended to him or was forceably being forbidden him by his parents. So I say, so that there be no misunderstanding about this, that principle has been in our Law since 1936, it is a section which appears in other statutes across the country, more particularly in the Ontario Act, and a section that has been utilized a number of times in Ontario for various purposes. Naturally, our minds on an occasion such as this go back to the most recent unfortunate incident in connection with Section 19(o) of the Child Welfare Act, in which a young lad passed away from (indirectly at least) from loss of blood, blood which

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)... was not permitted to be given to him by his parents because of their reasoned religious beliefs. I want to say at this time that the purpose of the Child Welfare Legislation, Child Welfare Act, of course, is to deal only with infants and as I have said before, the purpose in bringing in this amendment does not change the substance of the Law, but merely to change the machinery by which the substance of Law is to be administered. The case in point which brought this forcibly to our attention of course, showed us that the present act or the Act as it presently stands, put in the way of proper enforcement of this section an impediment around which the law officers of the crown saw very little chance of moving. I am referring of course to Subsection (6) of Section 24 of the Act as it presently stands. The particular subsection question requires that before the making of an order for the committal or maintenance or a further order for the maintenance of a child, fourteen days notice of the proceeding shall, where possible, be given to the parents or person who has the actual custody of the child at the time of apprehension, etc., etc. In other words, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that fourteen days notice in each of these cases of emergency must be given to the parents, in order for the order to be made properly by the Juvenile Court Judge or by the Police Magistrate. I do not think it was ever the intention of the Legislature when this section was passed to place such an impediment in the road of bringing proper medical care or treatment to a child in physical distress. Therefore of course one of the -- in fact, the main portion of the Bill which is before the House at the present time is to remove that impediment, that impediment of notice, and to permit the procedure to follow through as it does in other provinces, and to follow through with expedition where expedition is required.

I may just say for the benefit of members present, Mr. Speaker, that very briefly the procedure which we have in our present Act is as follows: Under part 4 of the Act, there is defined what we know as the neglected child, and a neglected child may be one of nineteen or twenty different things. I think it's perhaps instructive if we look at some of the different definitions of what a neglected child is, under the Child Welfare Act. A neglected child is a child who is an orphan, or whose parents are, or whose surviving parent is undergoing imprisonment, and in either case, who is not being properly cared for by anyone. A neglected child is a child whose parents or parent have or has allowed him to be brought up by another person at that person's expense and such circumstances as to satisfy the judge that the parents or the parent have or has been unmindful of their or his parental duty. A neglected child is a child found begging or receiving alms in any place. A neglected child is a child under the age of twelve years who is found peddling or selling newspapers or articles of any kind, or distributing advertising matter for hire in a public place. A neglected child is a child who frequents or visits a public poolroom, or bucket shop, or any place where a gambling device is, or is believed to be operated, or any place that exists, or where the child's presence is permitted in violation of law. A neglected child, is a child who by reason of inadequate parental control is growing up under circumstances tending to make him idle, desolate, delinquent or incorrigible. A neglected child is a child who without sufficient cause absents himself from his home or from his school. And then of course we come to 19(o) a child for whom his parents or parent have or has neglected or refused to provide or secure, or permit to be provided or secured proper medical, surgical or remedial care necessary for his health or well being.

I mention all of these different definitions Mr. Speaker, for the very important reason that a child falling into any one of these various categories, upon information being laid before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate, that child can be apprehended -- whether he is found begging, found selling newspapers, found in the company of desolate parents, found in sexually immoral situations, or found needing medical or surgical treatment -- any such child can be apprehended under the present provisions of the Act and brought before the Court where the Court will then determine whether or not that child is a neglected child, within the meaning of the Child Welfare Act. So you can see that as the legislation presently stands we can take, or the legislation permits the Director of Welfare, or the Director of the Children's Aid Society to remove a child from his parents if he feels that the welfare of that child is not being attended to -- not necessarily the physical welfare at all, but the mental welfare -- the environment, the environment is unsatisfactory, the child can be removed from his parental home and given over to the Director of the Children's Aid Society where a more proper environment can be found in which to bring up the child. Similarly where medical treatment is being refused or

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . neglected, or neglect is being shown in the giving of it, the authority presently exists in the act for this procedure to be followed.

Now, I think the various, I will not, because I'm not of course permitted to do this on second reading, I think it may be well if we generally summarize what the intention of the amendment is. Honourable Members will realize Mr. Speaker, from looking at the Bill that there is one minor change being made to the substance of the section, that is, Section 19 (0), merely by adding the word "or treatment", "care or treatment" to that definitive section. We are also asking the House to approve the fact that a hospital, that is a hospital where medical care or treatment is given, a hospital defined in the Hospital Act or the Mental Diseases Act be deemed to be a shelter within the meaning of the Child Welfare Act. And the Act also provides that if a child found in need of medical care under section 19 (0) is found in a hospital he may then be allowed to remain in that hospital after he is apprehended. Actually as the legislation stood it required a Court Order for the child to remain in the hospital even though the hospital was the only proper place to maintain the child while he was in need of medical attention. We also ask that the Act be amended to provide that no change in the procedure whereby this apprehension and this order is made except this: that where a hearing takes place under section or clause (0) of subsection (1) of section 19, the Judge of the Juvenile Court may require and hear the evidence of at least three duly qualified medical practitioners, who have been appointed by the Minister of Health, to examine the child to determine whether any particular surgical operation or medical or remedial care or treatment is necessary for the health and well being of the child. I would stress the point Mr. Speaker, that the amendment does not attempt to take out of the hands of the Court where this remedy has been for the past 23 years, the amendment does not attempt to take out of the hands of the Court the right to hear evidence and the right to make the final order, as to whether or not that child will remain with his parents or become a ward of the Director of Welfare or of the Director of the Children's Aid Society.

Some people have said that the purpose of this bill is to permit the indiscriminate transfusion of blood to children in Manitoba. I deny that statement emphatically Mr. Speaker, and I want that to be clearly on the record because that is just not so. The purpose of this amendment as I have stated before, and as I probably will again before I sit down, merely is to remove this block, this procedural block, which has been in our Act for a number of years, this procedural block which so unfortunately was brought to our attention last fall through this one particular case involving a child of tender years whose parents were members of a particular religious sect.

The other point that deserves some discussion or some mention is the question of notice. I have already mentioned subsection (6) which remains for all other cases, that is where there is no need for expeditious handling, parents will still be required to be given 14 days' notice. But in cases where the life of the child is in danger the Magistrate by this amendment or the Judge will be given the power to give such notice as he deems advisable having regard to the exigencies of the case, to the persons entitled to notice under the Act; or the Judge may in his absolute discretion without notice to those persons, go ahead and make an order under the pertinent sections of the Child Welfare Act if he is satisfied that the child may die or suffer serious injury if the operation, care or treatment is not performed or given without further delay. I don't think there is too much more that can be said in connection with these amendments. I think perhaps the most important things that can be said are to cast aside and to bury forever some of the perhaps false thoughts that arise in connection with a bill of this kind. I want to stress again the fact that this bill only has to do with children, that is children who are protected who are given this protection and have been given this protection for 23 years under the Child Welfare Act. It is attempting to extend the umbrella of protection to those who cannot make up their minds for themselves, that is those who because of their immature years deserve the protection which this Act has extended to them for perhaps a quarter of a century. If there is one purpose for the amendment I suppose it might be said that the main purpose of this amendment is to expedite the saving of life where the saving of life is the question in point. This is not a new venture into the field of human rights or anything like that, it's not abridging any right which anyone had before. I would point out if honourable members need to be reminded of this, that we have statutes in Manitoba, which provide that

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . children must go to school until they reach a certain age, in fact we have statutes in other provinces which make the same provision and we find that in those provinces children must be taken away from their parents forcefully in order to comply with the will of the Legislature as expressed in those provinces. We have statutes on our books which protect children from unscrupulous persons who would use them for cheap labour. We have statutes on our books which protect the general public from T.B. carriers and carriers of other infectious diseases and so on. In other words the main purport of this amendment as of the other pieces of legislation that I have mentioned, the main purport is to protect (a) the child, and (b) through the child, protect the best interests of the public.

I think that it is the will of the majority of the people of Manitoba, that -- I think its certainly been expressed in no uncertain terms in correspondence which I have received -- It is the will of the majority of the people of Manitoba, that the life of no child -- I stress again the word 'child' -- the life of no child should be sacrificed if that life depends merely upon the religious belief of the parents of the child. I think also that I must stress again that there is no intent here to invade any field of adult free will. If an adult because of his reasons and honest religious beliefs chooses to deny himself blood or medical treatment or anything of that sort, I do not feel that there is any room for the state to move in and say to that person "your religious beliefs be hanged, we're going to save you despite yourself". But where the religious beliefs of the parent intrude, where a child of tender years is the one whose life is in jeopardy, I think then we must as a Legislature acknowledge the legislation which is already on our statute books, that that child must be protected, a child must be protected until such time as he reaches adult.

I do not believe there is anything else that I wish to say at this time, Mr. Speaker, I will be quite happy to hear the opinions of members of the House on this amendment and to answer any questions that may arise from the discussion.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker I appreciate very very much the reasons behind the legislation I think all of us were quite perturbed at the time of the case involving a young chap I believe from Neepawa or Carberry, some time ago. And I think as the Minister has pointed out that the majority opinion of the citizens of the province, most assuredly, were of the opinion or would have been of the opinion that something should have been done in respect of this particular child. And I might say quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, that I was one in that category.

But there are one or two factors involved in legislation of this kind that should be seriously considered and I'm sure that the Honourable the Minister has considered it, because while we do, and while I speak as I mentioned Mr. Speaker as one of that majority, the huge majority of the Province of Manitoba in this particular instance, there is still I think some consideration having to be given to minority, on the basis of the principle involved. It may not apply in this case. I think the minister has stated a very very good reason as to why this particular bill shall pass. But the point that I want to make is not actually in connection with the bill in itself, but in the acceptance of a principle generally of the protection of minorities. Now then, if I recall the words of the minister correctly he emphasized the fact that this legislation dealt with the child, being a person under 12, I believe that is correct. Or is it a child under the age of 21? Well then, I wasn't listening as intently as I should have been. But as I recall, the minister on the introduction mentioned the fact of, in the opinion of a Judge, an order could be made without the necessity of waiting the 14 days for the committal of this child as a neglected child into the care of the Director of Child Welfare.

Now I would like to hear from if I may, by way of explanation, from the Minister of Health on this very important thing -- what advice -- I don't know whether it should be the sponsor or the Minister of Health and Welfare -- on what advice will the Magistrate act? I presume that it will be from a medical practitioner; but is it not true Mr. Speaker that there are differences of opinion in the medical profession as to the administration of blood, as to when transfusions are necessary? I'm not quite clear in my mind on that particular phase of it. Will there be medical advice of two or three given to the Judge before he makes his decision? What will happen if there is a difference of opinion as to the absolute necessity of a transfusion? I'm raising these points just to satisfy my own mind insofar as the medical aspects of the case will be -- and let's hope there isn't any case arise which requires this action -- but I'd like to have those questions answered and I would suggest that possibly the Minister of Health may be

(Mr. Pauley, cont'd.) . . . in a better position to answer them than the Attorney-General, due to their different professions.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I'm not rising to oppose this legislation. I think that it is very very unfortunate that the situation did arise, and I think too, in connection with that that it was rather unfortunate that so much ado was made of the case at the time. Possibly it was fully justified, I'm not sure of that; but I would like to hear as to the question of the actual provisions for -- I was going to almost say medical certainty of the necessity -- I guess there isn't any such thing as medical certainty in cases like that, but I would like to know what the full intent, if it's in the legislation, how actually that aspect of it will be dealt with and I'm sure that other members of the House might be interested. Again I regret the necessity of legislation like this, but certainly will not oppose it.

HON. GEO. JOHNSON (M.D.) (Minister of Health & Public Welfare) (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, if there's no one else wishing to speak at this time, I would like to just say a few words and to answer the question of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition -- of the CCF Party -- I'm sorry -- on what advice will the Judge act? The Judge would only act on the advice of the medical opinion. I think the whole purpose has been outlined very clearly by the Attorney-General in saying that this legislation, the intent of the legislation has been there for years, but it has been rather inoperable, because an emergency is an emergency. In the opinion of the medical profession one bottle of blood has never saved a life and never will. These are for those cases of gross blood loss where the only thing is to replace what is lost, and the sooner and more quickly the blood volume is replaced the more complete is the recovery in these cases.

It is the opinion as the Act states that it was felt in speaking to the profession about this, that it might be wise to have three medical practitioners, a pediatrician, a surgeon and a medical man or the doctor involved, to bolster his opinion of the man on the spot that this is a necessary procedure. I think in the cases that we are referring to these would all be very obvious and there would be no question in the minds of anyone that, if there was any question in the mind of any of the medical men of course it ceases to be the emergency that we are speaking about. The Attorney-General made reference to the point that some may think that, or it was thought that at one point that this legislation would enable other medical conditions to be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General or the Government, to declare these children neglected in order to transfuse them -- but this is just not so. This is for those cases where the real need is quite obvious in the minds of all. Again, the question may come up that if a chap is in an isolated area and he has blood and he can't gather a panel I think we must support that individual on the man on the spot when there's a life at stake. I can truthfully say that in my own experience of ten years in rural Manitoba in a country hospital where we had blood, that this is a very necessary thing on some occasions, and as I say there's usually no doubt -- if there's any doubt in the minds of any of the panel -- I am certain the government would hesitate to act at any time.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. E. PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Rhineland that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 80. The Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you would be kind enough to skip that second reading at the moment and call the proposed motion under my name.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed motion, the Honourable the First Minister

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture that for the remainder of the session the House have leave to make each night a separate sitting and have leave to sit from 9:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. each sitting each Wednesday night and on Saturday, and to make each sitting a separate sitting of the House and that the Order of the business shall be the same as on Thursday.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution that members who have been here before are accustomed to hearing about this time of the session, and I don't think it's necessary for me to give any lengthy explanation for its reason; it's merely to make sure that the business

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd.) . . . of the House moves ahead with reasonable expedition. Around this time of the year with estimates out of the way and those large, one might say routine matters, that take up so much time, we often find ourselves running out of business before the actual sitting time is expired such as happened last night. And the idea of this resolution is to enable us to have another sitting, make one sitting into two, and thus expedite the ordinary course of business.

Now members will want to know if this resolution passes, how we intend to apply it, and I want to give that information because I wouldn't like to have it thought we are in any way attempting to so abridge our proceedings that people won't get a chance to say what they want to say about the various matters before the House. It would be my thought Sir, that if this passes this evening, or if it passes tomorrow, that we should have a separate sitting tomorrow afternoon and a separate sitting tomorrow evening, we would not have one tomorrow morning. Tonight we would not sit whether it passes it or not. There is no intention of sitting tonight. The only change would be that on Thursday we'd have the two sessions instead of one for the purpose of the legalities of the matter. It would not be our expectation to sit Friday morning either because I expect Law Amendments would carry on Friday morning; but we would sit Friday afternoon and Friday evening as two separate sessions. It would not be the intention to sit Saturday. It may be that Law Amendments Committee or some other Committee might meet on Saturday, but it is not our intention to ask the House to sit on Saturday. It is our intention to ask the House to sit on Monday and the intention would be then that we would sit at 9:30 Monday morning and have three sessions on that day and thereafter at that rate.

Now I think that that program would enable my honourable friend the Leader of the CCF who has budget responsibilities to have no impediment put in his way in preparing his remarks, and at the same time it would -- (Interjection) well I wouldn't be a bit surprised my honourable friend is usually prepared -- but at the same time it would enable us to make the most of our time. Of course we will run out of work even then and probably switch into committees from time to time as we go along, that's the usual thing to do. So I'm introducing this resolution Sir, not with the intention of in any way abridging reasonable discussion, I think the program I've outlined is a reasonable one to follow and I would hope that the committee could accept it, that the House could accept it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, I'm not going to make the speech that used to emanate from this side of the House on other occasions. I used to support this motion when I sat on the other side of the House; I support it here as well, because I think that it's only fair and reasonable that when we reach this time of the session that we should maintain that agility in our movements that will enable us to take full advantage of the sitting times of the House or of the committee, because it's quite frequently necessary in the closing days to move fairly quickly from the House to the committee or vice versa, or even to have part of an ordinary sitting time divided between the House and committee. So I'm quite in favour of the motion, I think the Honourable the First Minister has made a very fair statement as to the program of the Government as far as implementing this resolution is concerned, and I would think that we can get full opportunity for discussion of all the important business that is still to be transacted here and yet conduct that business with dispatch by having this motion available. I have no doubt that it will facilitate our procedure here and, provided it is administered with that discretion that always characterized my honourable friend's predecessors office, then I'm sure we would have little or no complaint.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I'm going to break precedent as far as our group is concerned, in that we are not going to object to this procedure at this stage. Certainly not because of the remarks of my honourable friend the former leader of the House, because I'm sure that if he had introduced it he wouldn't have given us the explanation that the Premier that the present Premier has given us. He would have forced us into a position of opposing it as we did so frequently. But I do make this request, and I can appreciate the fact of the separate sittings and I was quite prepared as far as I was concerned at least, even if there was the possibility, which I doubt that there is any possibility of completing the business of the House on Saturday, to even have separate sittings on Saturday. That's how co-operative I was going to be. However, now that the First Minister has said that that will not be done I think that I can agree with him that the House will not be completed its business in any event by Saturday --

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . and incidentally don't forget a quarter. But I would ask the Honourable the First Minister do give consideration to this, that we do ~~not or~~ the business of the House does not extend past 11:00 o'clock at night. I think if we have the ~~separate~~ sittings that the business of the House could be so arranged that we do not go past what we normally consider the adjournment hour of 11:00 o'clock. We have slipped past that on numerous occasions within the last two or three weeks -- oh five minutes here and half an hour there -- and I would suggest to the First Minister who guides the House as far as that part is concerned, if it's at all possible, seeing as we're going to have the separate sittings Mr. Speaker, that it won't be necessary to go beyond the hour of 11:00 o'clock.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker if I may close the debate if no one else wishes to speak we may probably get a vote by 5:30 here. I'm not going to say much ~~except to~~ point out that this administration has been a good deal more thoughtful of members ~~opposite~~ in implementing this particular policy than my predecessor was. He used to snap it ~~right in~~ and that very day, bingo, there you were you had the full treatment. (Interjection) Well he says no -- my recollection is -- but we're not going to quarrel about it, it isn't worth fighting about. As far as 11:00 o'clock is concerned I'll just simply say that if my honourable friend will ~~extend~~ to me that co-operative spirit which I'm entitled to expect from him I'm sure we'll never have to sit past 11:00.

MR. PAULLEY: never been any different.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion and after a voice vote declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare it 5:30 and I leave the Chair ~~until 2:30~~ tomorrow afternoon.