

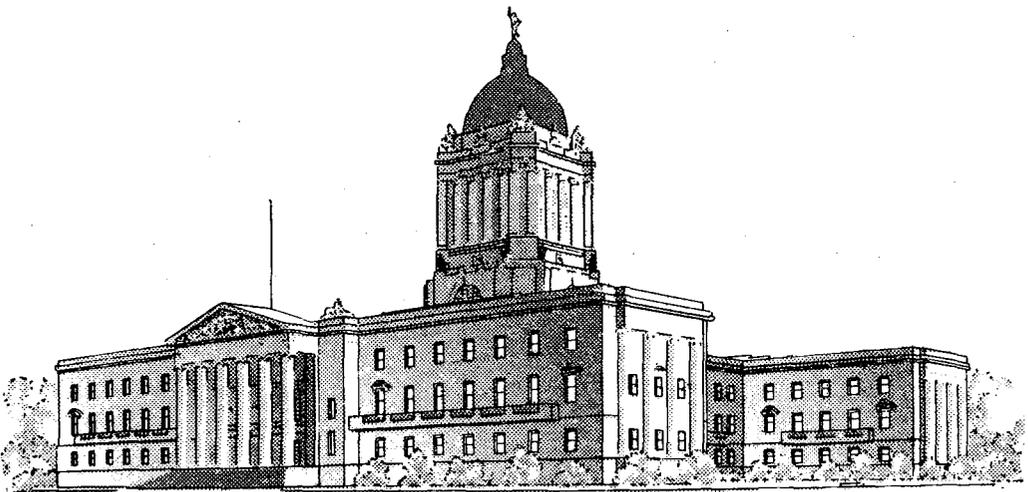


Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



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Thursday Evening, July 30th, 1959

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

8.00 o'clock, Thursday, July 30th, 1959.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions
Reading and Receiving Petitions
Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.
Notice of Motion
Introduction of Bills.

MR. D. M. STANES (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Honourable Member from Lac du Bonnet, that leave be given to introduce Bill No. 105, an Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, and the same be now received and read a first time.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

HON. J. B. CARROLL (Minister of Public Utilities) (The Pas): Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to consider the following proposed resolution: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend the Real Estate Agents' Act by providing among other matters for an increase in the registration fee payable by real estate agents and real estate salesmen.

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

MR. CARROLL: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolution, recommends the same to the House.

Mr. Chairman read the proposed resolution.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Chairman, the principle of this proposed resolution is to increase the fees for real estate agents and their salesmen, and to set up the necessary machinery for the Registrar or the Board, to properly test applicants entering the real estate profession, to make sure that they are fully informed of their responsibilities to the public. We propose to do this by examination which will be approved by the Board, or by the Registrar, or by such other person as may be named by the Board. We hope in this way to make sure that the people entering this profession are properly qualified people with an understanding of their duties and responsibilities. We feel that it will raise the standards of ethics and performance of the profession. It has been referred to the Real Estate Boards, and has their approval.

MR. R. PAULLEY (Leader of the CCF Party) (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Minister would be kind enough to tell us how much the fees are going to be raised, and also, is there any fee for the examination that is contemplated under this provision?

MR. CARROLL: The fees for the agents will be raised from \$10.00 to \$25.00, Salesmen from \$5.00 to \$15.00, and there was a \$2.00 fee for any changes made to a license, such as, I suppose, change of marital status and things of that kind, or a reinstatement of the license. There will be no further fee charged in connection with the examination that will be given.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Leader of the Opposition) (Lakeside): Mr. Chairman, one question that I would like to ask is why is it necessary for this Bill to come in with a message from His Honour?

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): I can answer that to some extent, Sir, in that it was just, it was deemed advisable by our legal authority that it should come in, and we are acting on his advice.

MR. CAMPBELL: My understanding is that -- I wouldn't oppose my judgment to that of the legal counsel in this matter -- but my understanding was that unless the Government itself is contemplating an expenditure, that just because we were raising fees -- or my honourable friend the Provincial Treasurer wouldn't want to call it a tax -- but even though we might call it a tax so long as it's incidental to the other people, I thought it was only the

(Mr. Campbell, cont'd.) . . . expenditure here. However, there is no expenditure as far as the Government is concerned I presume, in this connection is there? Do they, the Government -- there's no increase in the membership on the Board or the payment to the members of the Board, or anything of that kind?

MR. ROBLIN: I think probably the reasoning behind the Legislative Counsel's action was the fact that conducting the examinations will cost money; it might be that. It's for that reason, I believe, that he wanted it brought in this way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted?

MR. N. SHOEMAKER (Gladstone): Is there a differential between the city and rural real estate agent, as regard the fee; is there a different fee for Brandon, Winnipeg and the rural areas?

MR. CARROLL: No, it's the same fee -- city or country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution be adopted? Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole has adopted certain resolution and directed me to report the same, and beg leave to sit again.

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

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

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move seconded by the Minister of Health and Public Welfare, that leave be given to introduce a Bill No. 104, an Act to amend the Real Estate Agents' Act, and that the same be now received and read a first time.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, the other day I requested of the Minister of Public Utilities a breakdown of the expenses incurred in respect of the inquiry on distribution of gas. I am wondering when I may be receiving the information I requested.

MR. CARROLL: Yes, Mr. Speaker, that will be tabled in the House tomorrow. (Interjection. Pardon?) Tomorrow; it's ready today, and I'm sorry, I should have had it in with me this evening.

MR. PAULLEY: Thanks very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Orders of the Day.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I move seconded by the Attorney-General that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the following Bill No. 52, an Act to establish a Public Utilities Board.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 52, Section 1 . . .

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, just before we proceed with the Bill, I would just like to say that in Law Amendments Committee this morning we raised some objections to certain sections of this Bill, and in our opinion the Bill itself did not contain sufficient authority for the Board in respect of the distribution of natural gas. However, at that time, after a considerable discussion, the sections were all passed. We did not have any written amendments to offer in respect of the Bill. It was pointed out to us that this Bill did apply also to other utilities. I merely rise at this state of the consideration of the Bill to say that we are not going to oppose the passage of this Bill, but to draw to the attention of the Committee that in our opinion, particularly in respect of control over the distribution of natural gas, that there is not a provision within the Bill itself to make it obligatory on the Utility Board to investigate the effect of subsidiary companies in respect of natural gas. I thought Sir, that I should make this statement and say that we are not going to oppose the consideration of the Bill in Committee of the Whole House, but merely point out that while agreeing with the passage of the Bill as such, we have those reservations, and do think, despite the fact that we know that there is another Bill before us in respect of natural gas, that there should have been provisions, in our opinion, to give

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) . . . more authority to the Utility Board to investigate the effect of subsidiary companies in respect of natural gas particularly, and public utilities in general.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, we anticipated our Honourable Leader of the CCF's opposition to this -- on this particular matter, and we are prepared to introduce an amendment to the Bill at a suitable stage as we proceed, which will, I believe, take care of that objection that he has with respect to subsidiaries or companies in which they have an interest -- or in which some of the directors may have an interest. I believe our amendment will be satisfactory to the Leader of the CCF Party.

MR. PAULLEY: May I say then, Mr. Chairman, I thank the Honourable the Minister of Public Utilities for consideration of the points which we raised this morning, and appreciate very much the fact that the Government has given the matter consideration and do propose an amendment, which we think is rather vital insofar as this utility is concerned.

Sections 1 to 54 (a) of Bill 52 was read section by section, subsection, etc. and passed.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to interrupt the passage of this Bill, but did I understand the Honourable -- the Minister of Public Utilities was kind enough to send over a copy of the amendment and it refers to adding immediately after Clause 8 to subsection (1) of Section 82. Now it appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that Section 82 is just a single clause without any sub-clauses, is it?

MR. CARROLL: The Public Utilities shall enter into a contract, other than the contract for the provision of the service of the utility, with a company or a firm

MR. PAULLEY: Oh, I'm sorry Mr. Chairman. I was looking at the Bill on Municipal I must apologize, I left my glasses at home -- right amendment -- wrong Bill.

Sections 55 to 82 of Bill 52 read section by section and passed.

MR. CARROLL: It hasn't been read out as yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "i" is the amendment, (i) enter into any contract, other than a contract to provide the services that the public utility provides at rates approved by the Board with a company or firm in which the owner of the public utility, or the director thereof has an interest, unless the board has approved the contract.

Sections 83 to 116 of Bill 52 read section by section -- preamble --

MR. M. A. GRAY (Inkster): Mr. Chairman, before this Bill is passed I would like to ask a question. It may have nothing to do with this Bill. How many municipalities are still under the Public Utility Control?

MR. CARROLL: I believe it's eight -- there were seven, and one has come under recently to make a total of eight, I believe it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Title Bill be reported. Committee rise and report. Call in the Speaker?

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has considered Bill No. 52 as amended and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Minister of Education that Bill No. 52, an Act to establish a Public Utilities Board be now read a third time and passed.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Attorney-General for second reading of Bill No. 81. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. S. ROBERTS (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, we were all shocked some months ago at the case of the child of the Jehovah's Witness faith, who lost his life in a city hospital, possibly because he, or at least it was presumed by many, because he did not receive a blood transfusion in time, and I share this great feeling of sympathy for the child -- I am sure we all do. I notice that tonight's papers refer to this Bill 81 as the Jehovah's Witness Bill, and as such I think that it is receiving great popularity, or it's experiencing great popularity amongst the people of the Province, because so many of us felt so helpless at the time when this young lad lay ill in a hospital in Winnipeg. But I think we should not lose sight of the clauses that are contained in this Bill and the possible uses that can be put to them, other than the treat-

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.)ment of children such as this boy of the Jehovah's Witness faith. Because, I don't think that in this type of Bill we can include too many safeguards to protect the rights of each and everyone of us, and the rights so far as is possible, or as is right, of every parent to determine how their children are to be treated.

Now the Honourable Attorney-General in his introduction of the Bill, has stated that since 1936 it has been the law that no child would go without medical care, he said "medical care or treatment". I suppose that is correct, I notice that one of the amendments in the Bill of Bill 81, Section 19 are the inclusion of the word "or treatment" after the word "care". The Honourable Attorney-General stated also when he introduced this Bill was that it was mainly to change the machinery, whereby the substance of the law could be better administered. I think this is very important; I think this is quite the theme of the amendment because of the Bill being presented in amendment here, because it does, by changing the way in which the law can be administered, it also increases the severity of the law. And the Honourable Attorney-General also stated that this bill, or this type of law has been utilized many times in Ontario, or at least a number of times and I suggest that that increases the reasons why we should give it close surveyance, because if this is the case then it possibly will be used here too. The Honourable the Attorney-General stated also that it was never the intention of this Legislature that the 14-day clause in the Welfare Act would be used as an impediment in the road of bringing proper medical care or treatment to a child in physical distress. But I do suggest Sir, that the 14-day clause was intended as a safeguard and surely that was the reason that it was placed into the original Act, that it was intended as a safeguard to protect against the indiscriminate use of the Act. And we are, with our amendment here, under certain cases of great need, presumably or at least we are lifting this 14-day clause out and making the laws of the Act more rapidly effective. So in effect, by reducing this or lifting out this 14-day clause under certain circumstances, we are reducing to some extent of course, as we all know, the right of the parent to decide what is best for his child.

Under Section 24 of the Welfare Act by adding subsection 2 (a), we are adding a clause including as to one of the things that a Judge has the right to authorize in certain cases, the words "Surgical operation, medical or remedial care, or treatment". We are adding these rights to the power of the State. I've read the Welfare Act tonight and I do not believe that we had the right to perform surgical operations on children without the parents consent. If this is the case of course, it is a very serious infringement I believe, on the right of the parent.

I agree that it is considerably -- or at least I feel that it is considerably different, it's considerably further along in the rights of the state to include the right to operate on a child. I agree that it is morally wrong, morally incorrect for the state to stipulate that they can take it upon themselves to, under certain circumstances and with proper jurisdiction, perform an operation on a child without a parents consent, this may be going beyond our rights. I don't believe that we could place too many safeguards in this Bill. The right of the parent is perhaps not almighty, but it is very, very great. And I feel that this is a place where we must tread with a great deal of caution. I hope that going through the Bill in Committee, that we will have the good sense to amend it to provide the greatest possible protection to the parent. I suggest that in Section 1 of the Bill to amend the Child Welfare Act, under subsection (a), that we should take out perhaps "or treatment" because if we mean by treatment, blood transfusions, I think we should say so. I think we should spell it out in the Act, because treatment could be a great deal of things besides blood transfusions. And further along in the Bill here, Section 3, I don't think that we should give the Justice of the Peace the power which he holds under this clause. I'm perfectly aware that under the Child Welfare Act, we do give the power of the Justice of the Peace to start this proceeding; but we must remember that we're taking a great deal more responsibility into our hands with this amendment, and with that, I think that we should increase the safeguards, and I suggest that only a Judge should have the right to issue the Search Warrant.

Under Section 5, fourth line, it reads: "The Judge on investigation, may require and hear the evidence of at least three duly qualified medical practitioners." I suggest that it should read "shall require" -- should require -- the Judge on investigation should require -- shall require and hear the evidence". Make it mandatory because this is -- as I say, we're taking a great deal of responsibility into the hands of the State -- let's make it as safe as

(Mr. Roberts, cont'd.) . . . possible.

And further along in the same new section 2 (a), which we are adding to Section 24 of the Welfare Act, I wonder if we should include "surgical operations"? There's a very great moral right at stake here and I think I believe as greatly as anyone, as we all do, in our personal liberties. I think it -- as I said -- I think it is morally incorrect to withhold food or care, in extreme cases, or blood from children in need. And therefore I think our Welfare Act is necessary. But this liberty that we all cherish may be infringed upon if we give too many powers to someone other than the parent of a child, if it is deemed wise, to particularly do many things to the body of the child including operation -- and there's a very wide scope in the word "operation". I think the Committee should be careful to increase all the safeguards possible to prevent any possibility in the future with some group perhaps, of indiscriminate use of this Act. I don't think we should ever put ourselves in the position of putting too many of the powers -- those powers rightfully belonging to the parent -- into the hands of the State.

MR. W. B. SCARTH (Q.C.) (River Heights): Mr. Speaker, just in very brief answer to the honourable the member who just spoke. It is of course the desire of every member in this House to respect the religious scruples of all classes and of all sects; but, there are certain times when that cannot be done. For example the Mormon religion -- and within their code they may have two or more wives -- but yet if a Mormon within Manitoba decided to perform a bigamist marriage, I think we would all know what would happen and it would not shock the Honourable Member from La Verendrye if a person who performed a bigamist marriage were dealt with. So Sir, I say that it is not always that the beliefs of certain others can fit in to our society, much as we would like to respect them.

MR. ROBERTS: On a point of order, I didn't mention religious beliefs at any time in my speech and it wasn't even on my mind as a matter of fact. I was speaking of the rights of the parent. Surely we have those rights the same as the Mormons or Jehovah's Witnesses or anyone else.

MR. SCARTH: . . . As I understood the honourable gentleman -- (Interjection) -- anyway we've got on it so now we'll get off that. I would like to point out to the honourable member that outside of Winnipeg -- Greater Winnipeg -- there are only five resident judges within the whole Province of Manitoba. That is Morden, Minnedosa, Dauphin, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. Now if this Act is to have any sense or to accomplish its purpose, it stands to reason that often our wishes would be defeated if we were to have to go -- as the Honourable Member for Melita pointed out -- 90 miles to get in contact with a judge to get a search warrant if that judge, perhaps where there were not readily available three doctors, had to get three doctors before making an order. I submit Sir, that the Bill -- I know it is only to be used in a question or in a case of extreme measures -- but, if it is to have effect, then somebody must be given the power to act and act immediately if the child's life is to be saved.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

HON. S. R. LYON (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, there are one or two points that perhaps should be replied to before the question is put. Like the Honourable Member for La Verendrye, I and the government naturally believe that we are restricting ourselves to the question of blood transfusions, that blood when necessary should be given, and we believe of course that an Act like this is necessary. And that is exactly what he said. And believing that, we believe that there is no use having upon the statute books an Act which gives certain substance of power to the Director of Welfare or to the Director of the Children's Aid Society, if there is placed in the road of those two persons an insuperable block around which they can't get and over which they have no recourse in cases of dire emergency. So I found his remarks rather an anomaly because he said on one hand we must protect the liberty of the individual and yet on the other hand he believes that this type of bill is necessary. I can assure the honourable member, Mr. Speaker, that we have put nothing more into these amendments than was absolutely necessary to take out this block about which I spoke yesterday, and I think the subject matter of which is clear to all members of the House.

Now to deal specifically with some of the points that were raised, going in inverse order. First of all, the Honourable Member from La Verendrye and I believe the Honourable Member from Carillon, both stated that in Section 5 of the Bill -- I know that we shouldn't be referring to specific sections at second reading -- but since they have been referred to, I

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.)... think I shall have to reply in kind, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, that this should be made a mandatory section, whereby the judge -- and judge by the way is defined as meaning a Juvenile Court Judge or a Police Magistrate -- whereby the judge may hear three duly qualified medical practitioners who have been appointed by the Minister of Health. Why do we say "may" rather than "shall"? For the very simple reason that in some parts of this province, it is very difficult if not impossible, to get three duly qualified medical practitioners on to the spot in time for them to examine the child and then give their evidence before a Court. And we want to leave some flexibility so that a judge hearing one of these cases which arises in a situation of emergency, he may -- looking at all of the facts of the case -- say "well, if there is only one doctor here I must take the evidence of one doctor rather than wait a day or two days or three days for other doctors to be flown in" and so on. That is the simple reason why the provision was not made mandatory. I can only say that in the case which has been discussed in connection with the amendments before us, that the first action that the Crown took, was to consult the two attending physicians and then to consult a third haematologist who was called in by the Crown to examine this boy and to get the benefit of his advice as a neutral and independent observer and a neutral and independent medical man to find out just exactly what the situation was from a specialist's standpoint. So I think it only stands to reason that any judge hearing a case like this would certainly avail himself of the right to have three medical men appear before him if that was physically possible. But if in the time it was going to take to have three men appear before him, the life of the child was going to be in extreme jeopardy, then I think at the same time that judge should have the right to say, "Well, I will hear what medical evidence I can on the spot", because what is most important and what is foremost in his mind will be whether or not the child's life can be saved.

Now there was a suggestion made that the word "treatment" should be taken out of Clause (o) of Section 19. It presently reads "medical care" and in my humble opinion and in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, medical care does cover surgical or operative treatment of any kind. But to make doubly sure, we're putting in the word "care or treatment" because those are the exact words which are used in the Ontario statutes -- Medical care or treatment. We do feel at the present time and of course when we acted on the case that was before us, we felt that there was ample authority under the Child Welfare Act for surgical operations or any type of treatment to be given under this wording. But of course, we all have a tendency I think, to think entirely in terms of blood transfusions, in terms of this one instance, case, that was before us last fall.

I should like to point out to honourable members of the House, Mr. Speaker, that there are other types of cases which are not of such an emergent nature, but where relatively fast treatment is required. Now if I could just take a moment, I would like to detail one or two of these cases that we have had since the Holland case -- cases which came to the attention of the Director of Welfare. One of these was a little boy of about eight years of age. He was flown into Winnipeg from an outlying district as an emergency case because of an accident in which his eye was punctured. People in the Children's Hospital where he was admitted didn't even know the name of his parents. His home was in an extremely remote area in the north part of the province. The hospital tried for two or three days to locate his parents or establish contact with them and when they failed to do that, they then got in touch with the Director, because naturally they had to get in touch with the parents to perform the medical care or treatment that was required to help this little boy. The Director when he was apprised of the situation, immediately apprehended the child pursuant to the present sections of the Child Welfare Act; consents were signed for the medical care that had to be given and there was also a personal undertaking on behalf of the Director to secure consents from the parents just as soon as that was physically possible. These consents were held up two or three days because of bad weather conditions in the north. The doctor in the case, however, just took a chance and went ahead with the operation without the parent's consent and only on the word of the Director who subsequently gave him his consent. When the doctor was exploring the eye previous to surgery he determined the damage had been so extensive and had lasted so long without repair that he couldn't save the sight of that eye. And it is suggested that in a case like that, is the type of case that might well be brought within the ambit of these amended sections now so that remedial care, truly emergent remedial care, can be given to a child in a circumstance just such as that

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . where there is no question of religion or no question of beliefs involved at all, but purely a question of the physical distance of the parents from the child and the inability to obtain consent of the parents to have proper treatment carried on.

The Honourable Member for La Verendrye says, "why do we permit surgery?" It's my opinion, and I've had it confirmed by members of the medical profession that one must perform surgery in order to give even a blood transfusion because the skin must be severed and you must sew the artery in order to get in and to get out -- that is to get the blood in and then to sew it up after the blood has been given. So that is why the term "medical care or treatment" is used because we want to make sure that if surgery is necessary as it is in the case -- in one instance of blood transfusions -- that that surgery can be undertaken without delay.

I repeat for the benefit of the Honourable Member for La Verendrye and certainly for the benefit of the Honourable Member for Carillon, that there is nothing in this Bill which changes the substance of law of the Province of Manitoba because it has stood this way for the last 23 years and all we are doing is changing the procedural matters which blocked the proper application of these sections in true emergency cases.

There was a question raised as to whether or not a Justice should be allowed to take in information under this particular section. I can see no harm in that at all, because there are more Justices of the Peace throughout the country than there are Judges -- and a Judge again is defined as a Juvenile Court Judge or a Police Magistrate. A Justice of the Peace can take an information for murder, a Justice of the Peace can take an information under the Criminal Code for practically every offence mentioned in that code. He can take an information under any Provincial Statute. It is a semi-judicial act in that the Justice must determine in his own discretion whether or not, based upon the information before him, there is sufficient reason to believe that a warrant should issue. And it is a semi-judicial act in that respect, but I have no hesitation at all in saying that a Justice should be allowed to issue a warrant on information being laid before him. I would not want to see this restricted to Magistrates because of the point that has already been mentioned, there are more Justices of the Peace around Manitoba -- especially in northern Manitoba, and of course that point has been strong in our minds that we must so draft the law as to suit all parts of the province -- and especially in northern Manitoba -- Magistrates up there are practically as scarce as people. We have only three Magistrates -- one Magistrate in Churchill, one Magistrate in Flin Flon. We have Justices of the Peace at other centres throughout the north though who are more readily available and so I say that that section should be left as it is.

I think honourable members should realize Mr. Speaker, that a Justice of the Peace is not empowered to hear one of these cases; only a Juvenile Court Judge or a Police Magistrate is empowered to hear a case and to make the order. And that while the child is under apprehension, it should also be remembered that all that is being done there is that he is kept in the hospital or he is kept at the place where he is found or in some shelter. No care or treatment, remedial care or treatment of medical or surgical type can be given him until such time as the Judge, having heard all of the evidence in the case, makes an order committing the custody of that child to the Director; and then the Director must look at the case -- he then becomes the parent of the child in effect and he must look at the case and say 'aye' or 'nay' as to whether or not that operation will proceed. Let us not make the mistake of saying that the Court is ordering any remedial care or treatment; the Court is not doing that; the Court is merely transferring the custody of the child, either temporarily or permanently, to the Director of Welfare or the Director of the Children's Aid Society and that Director in turn assumes the role of the parent and then gives the consent.

This is no change from the law as it has been as I say, for 23 years; this is no change from the law as it is in Ontario and as it has been in Ontario for a good number of years.

There was a question raised by the Honourable Member for Carillon about the reduction of age. I think inadvertently I might have said that 21 was the age. Actually 18 is the age that applies to this part of the Child Welfare Act; these sections would not apply to any child over the age of 18 years. I must say that I would not agree that the age should be reduced. For one reason the Juvenile Delinquents Act which is brought into force in Manitoba -- Federal statutes brought into force in Manitoba by operation of Order-in-Council. It has been for a number

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) . . . of years, and still continues to be the opinion of the government that children should be considered as children within the meaning of that Act until they reach the age of 18 years. That is but another example of where we choose to treat children as being of the age of 18 years -- up to the age of 18 years. I do not think that even in modern times that it's too much to say that a child up to those tender years of 18 years should receive this protection if and when it is required. I don't believe that there were any other points. If I have omitted any points perhaps I could be reminded of them, but I don't believe from the notes I have taken there were any other points that I have missed.

The Honourable Member from La Verendrye did say that we were abridging the 14-day clause -- that is the 14-day notice should be left. The 14-day notice to parents is left in the Act, and it's only in cases of dire emergency or where the exigencies of the case require it that the Judge can consider whether or not he will, or what type of notice he will give to the parent. If the child's life is in jeopardy the Judge may then say I will not give any notice to the parents because it's a matter of life or death, but that is the only way in which the present section or subsection (6) of that section has at all been cut away. And that of course is the heart of the amendment which is before us, merely to cut away this 14-day waiting period which will not permit us to act with sufficient speed to enable those who require help.

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

MR. LYON: Yeas and Nays, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

MR. W. C. MILLER (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker members stand up.

MR. E. PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, on a question of privilege I would like to make my stand known at the present time on the vote that's going to take place. Since the Minister has declared that he would refuse any amendment to the bill I will vote 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: The question before the House is second reading of Bill No. 81, an Act to amend the Child Welfare Act 2.

A standing vote was taken, the results being as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Bjornson, Boulic, Carroll, Christianson, Cobb, Corbett, Cowan, Desjardins, Evans, Gray, Guttormson, Hamilton, Harris, Hawryluk, Hutton, Ingebrigtsen, Jeanotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Orlikow, Paulley, Reid, Ridley, Roblin, Roberts, Scarth, Schreyer, Seaborn, Shoemaker, Smellie, Stanes, Strickland, Tanchak, Thompson, Wagner, Weir, Willis, Witney, Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Miller, Molgat, Prefontaine.

MR. CLERK: Yeas -- 45; Nays -- 3.

Mr. Speaker declared the motion carried.

MR. PAULLEY: May I announce to the House that there was no Party Whip on insofar as this resolution is concerned in our party. Each individual was on their own.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I say that the same applied to our group.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Second reading of Bill No. (Interjection)

MR. MILLER: . . . No, I would suggest that the whip was in evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Second reading of Bill No. 94, an Act to amend the Public School Act No. 3. The Honourable the Minister of Education.

HON. S. E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker I move seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture that Bill No. 94 be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker put the question.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is supplementary to, and in addition to, Bill No. 14 which has certain amendments to the Public Schools Act, and the provisions here would have been incorporated in the earlier bill except for the fact that we were not able to have them ready in time. I would just like to indicate briefly the provisions in the Bill. First, the Bill provides that returning officers and deputy returning officers appointed for the purpose of any election under the Public Schools Act, shall have the necessary authority to take oaths and affirmations. The House will remember that in connection with the School Division vote on February 27th it was necessary to appoint a very large number of Commissioners for Oaths because of the fact that we had neglected this measure -- this provision in the Act last fall. Then too, provision is made for payment of mileage to members of Division Boards and Area

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) . . . Boards while travelling on business of their Board. This again is a matter which was drawn to my attention by some members of the House, that we had omitted to make specific provision for payment of mileage, and did appear so far as School Divisions were concerned; mileage was only allowable to trustees for attending meetings, whereas the fact is that they do have to make trips for other purposes in their work as trustees. Provision is further made for the disestablishment of school areas; at present, school areas come into existence after a vote but there has never been any provision for the disestablishment of a school area, and provision is now made for that to take place on petition, after five years, and not more than seven years, after the formation, and the provisions are identical with the provisions that apply to School Divisions. It was necessary to make a provision with respect to the only school area that is in existence at the present time, and for the purpose there the five year period is stated to run from the 1st of July, 1959; that is simply to take care of the fact that it has actually been in existence already more than five years.

Under the Public Schools Act now, the Chief Inspector is required, where a school district lies in more than one municipality, to make an apportionment of the monies required for school support, and his apportionment is subject to an appeal to the Equalization and Appeal Board by any municipality that is affected by his apportionment. Two amendments are included with respect to this -- one, to make the appeal to the Municipal Board since the Equalization and Appeal Board will go out of existence upon the establishment of the Municipal Board; and secondly, to allow the Municipal Board in giving its decision to make its decision effective for a two year period. This is in the discretion of the Municipal Board, and is to cut down the necessity of frequent appeals within a short period of time.

Another provision in this Bill abolishes or repeals, the provision in the Public Schools Act which provides for the establishment of secondary school areas. And this will mean the abolishing of secondary school areas as such, because it is no longer required under the Act in view of the school division legislation which we now have. There is a provision to allow the Minister to designate with respect to any individual district a Board of reference to hear certain matters which we discussed in the other Bill. That is only necessary because of the possibility that at any particular time there might actually be two boards of reference appointed, and it just simply provides that the Minister shall designate which board of reference shall deal with a particular matter.

In order to take care of a situation which has developed in the School Divisions, in this year, we are making provision which will allow School Divisions to borrow money for the purchase of school buses. This is limited to a total of \$50,000. It is limited to the year 1959, because of the fact that it is in this year that they are having to establish their school routes and purchase their buses, and requires that the monies borrowed for this particular purpose be repaid within a period of three years. It requires the written approval of the Minister, which will allow for some scrutiny of the borrowing that is proposed. This I say, is a provision for the year 1959, and it would be my expectation that perhaps some provision of a similar nature will be required for the future, but that is not in the present Bill.

A further provision is made respecting a board of reference, when hearing any particular matter which is before it, particularly the matter of a transfer of a district -- the possibility of a transfer of a district from one division to another -- to have a vote of the electors residing in the district which is the subject matter of the application.

And then finally, provisions are made for the Boundaries Commission to make an adjustment in favour of a school district under -- where a school building becomes the property of a school division. The House will remember that in the school division legislation, it is provided that a school building used exclusively for secondary school purposes becomes the property of the school division. It was thought that the authority of the Boundaries Commission was wide enough to enable them to make an award in favour of the district that had previously owned the school building for the equity that they had in the building. It appeared that that was not the case, and this provision is now made in this Bill in order that that may be done. And that is a change, or in addition, to that particular provision of the original bill passed last October.

I have a further amendment which I will present in Committee, but which I would like to draw to the attention of the House now, namely, a provision that proposes to deal with a

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)... situation where a building has obviously been constructed and intended to be used as a secondary school, but where temporarily and at the time that the school division came into existence, a room, or rooms, were used for elementary education purposes. Now, on a strict reading of the original section in the Act it would appear that such a building, despite the fact that it was in fact a high school building, a strict interpretation would indicate that it would have to remain with the local school district. We propose to bring in an amendment which will be part of this Bill if it receives acceptance which will allow the Boundaries Commission to declare such a building a secondary school -- for the purpose of that section of the Act, and to make an award in favour of the local school district to cover their equity in such a building under those circumstances. There are not many instances of that type of case but there are some which could be taken care of under that provision which we propose to bring in as an amendment when the Bill is in Committee.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I listened with a great deal of interest to the explanations given by the Minister of Education in connection with this Bill. And it is true what he says that this Bill is supplementary -- Bill 94. Bill 94 is supplementary to Bill No. 14 which received second reading yesterday. And the explanation the Minister gave was that there was not sufficient time to incorporate provisions of Bill 94 in Bill 14. Well, I don't know what the purpose was Mr. Speaker, but it appears to me that when Bill No. 14 has been in the House for a few days and is immediately followed by Bill No. 94, that the publication of Bill No. 14 might well have been delayed to incorporate the suggested amendments in Bill No. 94. Now I have no quarrel with some of the provisions of the Bill. I believe that seeing that we have existing legislation covering secondary divisions that the decision to repeal the sections dealing with secondary areas is quite in order. I think too, that the other amendments that the Minister proposed are quite good, but there is something that I would like to get some more information on, and that is in connection with Section 3. It is quite true, as the Minister stated, that under the school area legislation -- the larger school area legislation -- no provision was made for disestablishment and I've always maintained that any such provision doesn't mean a great deal. I mentioned that in connection with the debate on school divisions when much was made of the fact that after five years the divisions would be given, under certain conditions, an opportunity to vote themselves out. It doesn't mean a thing, Mr. Speaker, because if the recommendations of the Commission are followed and if centralization is practised, it would be an utter impossibility to disestablish without dislocating the economic set-up within the divisions or school areas. It would be practically an impossibility to divide the assets and restore the status quo. So, any provision that provides for disestablishment under these circumstances is just a 'sop' to those who think it might mean something. And I'm quite sure the Minister knows that. He knows that.

Now there's one other thing. When I spoke on the resolution on Bill No. 14, the Minister reiterated and said that he was sick and tired of talking about a vote in the Dauphin-Ochre area. That he said a vote would be taken and, if I remember the Hansard correctly, he said, "I've stated it fifty times but I'll state it again for the benefit of the honourable member". And what do we find now? Subsection (6) of section 3 says distinctly, "In the case of the Dauphin-Ochre school area No. 1 -- a proposal to disestablish the area shall not be submitted to a vote before the 1st day of July, 1964, or after the 30th day of June, 1966." Now what does the Minister mean? Certainly he led me to believe and he led the people of Manitoba to believe that the people of Dauphin-Ochre would be given without undue delay an opportunity to say whether they wanted to go into the division set-up or remain as they are. And yesterday we approved a bill granting Dauphin-Ochre school area all the grants applicable to divisions whether the vote was favourable or not. Now I want to know whether this vote will be delayed until '64. I want to know whether in the meantime the only school area in Manitoba will receive the division grants until 1964 and then they will be given the opportunity to decide what type of administrative unit they want to adopt. Now maybe the Minister has something up his sleeve. He's very cagey at times. I remember a speech he made in Brandon and I think he remembers it too. I think it was before the Chambers of Commerce when he spoke on the relative merits and demerits of Dauphin-Ochre. And on that occasion, at least as I recall the press reports, he was like the girl in the song, "She Wouldn't Say Yes, and She Wouldn't Say No". Now I don't know -- he's quite cagey you know, and I'm always wondering what he'll pull out of his

(Mr. Miller, cont'd.) . . . hat. And I think he'll probably surprise me by announcing that at the time of the next municipal elections, Dauphin-Ochre will have an opportunity to vote. And I'd be very happy if that were the case. But I'd like to know his authority because as I read this Bill, I'm very much afraid that the vote in Dauphin-Ochre will be delayed until '64. In the meantime I'm not opposing second reading of the Bill. I may have something to say in Committee if the Minister's explanation when he closes the debate is not satisfactory.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister is closing the debate.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I have what the honourable member has said regarding the disestablishment and I must be perfectly frank and honest and say that the disestablishment of a school division or a school area would certainly pose some substantial problems. I don't go along, however, that it would be impossible because I think anything is possible. However, I think we must recognize that it would pose certain problems. On the other hand as a matter of policy, when we introduced the plan for school divisions we did provide that a vote for disestablishment could take place. That was a provision that was included in the Saskatchewan legislation when school units were first established, and so far as I know, it has worked satisfactorily perhaps because of the fact that in every instance where there has been a vote they have voted to continue in their school unit. That is something that one cannot really foretell with too great an accuracy.

Now with respect to the other matter, I want to thank the honourable member for his great interest in that very fine community of Dauphin-Ochre but I think he's confusing two different things. First of all, so far as a vote on the School Division Plan is concerned that stems entirely from the legislation which is already in existence because the Boundaries Commission recommended a territory for a proposed school division and I said in November last year and have said a number of times since that there will be a vote in the Dauphin-Ochre area as to whether or not they desire to have a school division. That vote will take place before the end of 1959. There's no question about that. It has been stated several times and there's been no change and it stems

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I want to interject here -- it has never been stated when the vote would take place. The only statement that the Minister made was in connection with the four proposed areas the other day -- he never made a statement to my knowledge in connection with Dauphin-Ochre.

MR. McLEAN: Well, the honourable member hasn't been reading my speeches as diligently as he read about the one that I made in Brandon. But in any event, let it be abundantly clear that the vote will take place before the end of 1959. I'm not in a position to give the exact date because certain work has to be done in preparation for it. But that is something quite separate and distinct from the provisions in this Bill which provide for the vote for the disestablishment of a school area. Now if we might assume for the moment that the Dauphin-Ochre area became a school division as of the time of their vote this fall, then of course, this particular provision would be of no effect. On the other hand (interjection). Yes. On the other hand, if it remains as a school division, they would have the opportunity of voting -- of disestablishing the area at the time mentioned in the Bill and under those circumstances, and that simply puts them as a school area in the same position as any other school area that might be established under the Public Schools' Act. The two things are really quite separate and distinct from one another.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 95, an Act to amend the Law of Property Act. The Honourable the Attorney-General.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources that Bill No. 95, an Act to amend the Law of Property Act be now read a second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, this is a new -- an addition to The Law of Property Act but it's of a comparatively minor nature in that it merely brings into force in Manitoba an amendment to this Act which has been recommended for inclusion in all provincial statutes of a similar kind across Canada by the conference of commissioners on uniformity of legislation. This

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) provides, in essence, that a designation of a beneficiary made under a pension or retirement or welfare plan will be sufficient indication for the trustee to pay the moneys out -- the moneys accruing to the participating member -- pay it out to the beneficiary designated by the participating member without reference to any testamentary document which may or may not be in existence.

The second portion of it has the effect of repealing the rule against perpetuity -- the old common law rule -- insofar as it applies to these particular plans -- pension, welfare and retirement plans in Manitoba.

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 First Minister that this House now resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising of the supply to be granted to Her Majesty; and the proposed motion of the Leader of the Opposition in amendment thereto; and the proposed motion of the Honourable the Leader of the CCF in further amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Wellington.

MR. R. SEABORN (Wellington): Mr. Speaker, when I was a young lad, I was very undecided on which path to follow in life -- business, the ministry or music. My father, an excellent accountant himself, felt I should have something tangible at my fingertips and therefore guided me into his field. I specialized in public utility accounting and was later employed by two utilities, the Calgary Power Company and the Manitoba Telephone System. I also served as an auditor for a year or two with the Alberta Government but music finally triumphed in my life. However, I have never regretted this knowledge. It has served in economic stress and it seems that mathematics and art are peculiarly allied. My accounting experience did give me a deep appreciation of the Estimates and the presentation of the Budget by my leader. As I become more familiar with the procedure of the House, I will look forward to participating more actively in this debate, but it is sufficient for me to say at this time that I disagree with the leaders of the two other parties for I feel that Manitoba has taken a long step forward, and as my step-father would say, "We're beginning to come out of the woods at last".

The real reason I have arisen, Sir, is because I understand that this is the most convenient and appropriate time to reply to my many critics both in and outside of the House. I am going to attempt to answer some of the far-fetched allegations that resulted from the twisting and pulling at the contents of my contribution to the Throne Speech debate. Although I endeavoured to make it quite clear that I was discussing the Socialist philosophy and not any particular individual or individuals -- in which I was kindly supported by my Leader and the Leader of the Opposition -- despite these assurances the honourable gentlemen to my left -- or to my right rather insisted on taking the whole matter to heart and consequently there began denunciation commencing in this Chamber and continuing for some length of time in the Press.

Now Sir, I'm not blaming anyone for the condemnation I have received for I really should have known better, but I did prove one point, however, and that is that Socialists are extremely touchy mortals, and one of the most unpopular words in their vocabulary is the word "Socialism". Right at this moment, Mr. J. McGovern, the Socialist member of Parliament for Glasgow, is being attacked by Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, for a speech given in Berlin last April, 1959. Mr. McGovern is reported to have said, "There are 26 members of the Labour Party in Parliament who are either Communists or fellow-travellers. He would have 70 of them, who, if the Russians were winning would throw off their democratic masks and go over to the Communist side." Mr. Phillips has called on Mr. McGovern to withdraw his allegations but the Secretary of the British Labour Party did not make a similar allegation on October 5th, 1952. Commenting on the Socialist Party Conference held in that year, Mr. Gaitskill said, "A most disturbing feature of the Labour Party Conference was the number of resolutions and speeches which were Communist inspired based not even on the Tribune so much as on the Daily Worker. I was told by some observers" concluded Mr. Gaitskill, "that about one-sixth of the Constituency party delegates to the Conference appeared to be Communist or Communist-inspired."

And back in 1943, that astute statesman, Sir Winston Churchill, made a radio broadcast to the British people on June 14th. He warned that "no Socialist government conducting the entire life and industry of the country could afford to allow free, sharp or violently worded expressions of public discontent. They would have to fall back on some kind of Gestapo, no doubt

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd)... very humanely directed in the first instance..." As a result of this speech, Mr. Churchill was denounced and ridiculed on every hand, and although it may not have been good electoral tactics, Mr. Churchill has yet to be proven wrong.

However, in fairness to the gentlemen opposite, I must confess that I am fully aware that many Socialists have been inspired by the thought that they were part of a movement dedicated to the bringing of a new age -- an age which would be as superior to the capitalist age as the capitalist age was itself superior to the old feudal system. They feel that the organization of our society is never static, but is in a continual series of evolution, and therefore our present capitalist system must, in time, develop into the Socialist age.

But, Sir, this is flying in the face of history. For one of the many lessons we should have learned is that Socialism is NOT an advanced stage in the evolution of man but is actually one of the more primitive stages. We learn, for example, that when Pizarro landed in Peru in 1527, he found a very highly articulated form of Socialism being practiced among the Incas. All produce, whether agricultural or industrial, was the property of the State, and the land was distributed among the people for cultivation. And we find, too, that public granaries were maintained by the State and through them a kind of rationing system. Labour was directed; in fact the Incas had not only "communal ownership of the means of production" but they also had a "planned economy". All the basic features of Socialism were present, and one of the features that has particularly attracted the archaeologist is the fact that the Incas were, in effect, a huge bureaucracy. I would like to suggest that Socialism is being practised among many of the more primitive African tribes today, and far from "communal ownership of the means of production" being an advance on free enterprise, history teaches us that "communal ownership" is normal among primitive people, and the institution of private property in the "means of production" has always been the first big step on the road to civilization.

Now, Mr. Speaker, because of my disapproval of the Socialist philosophy, it has been inferred that I am therefore opposed to organized labour. And this is simply not true. I am connected with the Trade Union Movement and it is only natural that I should be very concerned over the fact that the Trade Union Movement has tended to enter into an unholy alliance with a party with avowed Socialistic ideas and philosophy. I referred to the fate of the Trade Unions in Russia and the policy of that Socialist government in respect to claims made against the State by organized labour; and immediately I was accused of distortion and a personal attempt to embarrass the honourable gentlemen of the CCF Party. They did not like the illustration. There is apparently a difference between the various Socialist parties in existence. However, I will accept their protest and in view of the fact I have often heard their commendation of a sister membership of our great Commonwealth, perhaps they will not mind if I examine the relationship of the Trade Union Movement with the Government of New Zealand.

During the last war and the immediate post-war period, the Labour Government in New Zealand, under Peter Fraser, entered into a very difficult period. Fraser was affronted by the frequent strikes which, to him, seemed blows aimed not at the existing employers but at the New Zealand Government itself. The more militant unionists were very unhappy about their regimentation in the Federation of Labour, which was formed in 1937, or the restriction of their actions by compulsory arbitration and the government's "stabilization" policy. The government wanted the Unions to act as though industry had been nationalized and Socialism had already arrived. When the Unions struck - illegally on several occasions, the New Zealand Government "deregistered" them - that is, struck off their registration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act - and took extremely stern measures against the strikers. The Trade Unions did not fare very well under the Socialist government of New Zealand, headed first by M. J. Savage and later by Peter Fraser, even though seven members of the Labour Ministry had been members of the Federation of Labour - in fact six had been on its executive. When George Bernard Shaw visited New Zealand in 1934, he continually referred to it as "Communist", so it appears I am not the only one that can get confused about the distinction that is supposed to be made, but from all that I have said, it must be obvious my concern for my Union brethren is well founded.

Not only were my honourable friends offended with me with my references to the Socialistic Republic of Russia. They were displeased that I should quote from Marx and Engels and felt I was most unjust to use such references. Well, that may be so, but tell me gentlemen, why

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd) . . . didn't you protest when the British Socialist Government issued a Centenary edition of Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto" in 1949? This edition was printed with public funds. Why did you not also protest this grave misuse of the British Nation's finances? The Labour Party in Great Britain are also "democratic socialists", whatever that means, and if there can be no reconciliation with the Marxist, as the honourable member from Brokenhead suggested, then surely this celebration was entirely out of order. Why didn't you condemn the British Labour Party as severely as you have condemned me? The honourable member from Burrows expressed his opinion that I was insulting all those who had fled from the tyranny of the Russian Socialist regime. Sir, I cannot accept this charge particularly where it concerns the Ukrainian people. The honourable member well knows that I have many personal friends among these people, and they would most likely protest being included in the Socialist circles. My family knows the cruel tortures of the Soviet Union. I have in my hand a medallion won by my uncle when he became the tennis champion of all the Russias. His body lay on the streets of St. Petersburg, or what is now Leningrad, for many hours, a victim of the Socialist revolution in Russia. My other uncle, a very successful business man in the same city, lost his complete fleet of four freighters and his lumbering industry, and the lives of that family were only saved by crossing the ice and by being picked up by a British destroyer. To say that I am not sympathetic to all who love freedom is, I feel, a most regrettable statement, particularly when reference was made to those who sacrificed so much for it. I am sure you will appreciate I had no such thought in my mind - in fact it is because I cherish our way of life, conceived in liberty, that I challenge the claims of the Socialist philosophy. Lenin called himself a democratic socialist too, but he led one of the bloodiest revolutions in history and brought into being the first truly socialistic state.

Now, Sir, there have been many other things said about me, and none of them particularly complimentary. It would be physically impossible to answer everything in detail, but I would like to make a general observation. The substance of much of the criticism has been to the effect that when I oppose Socialism, I also oppose all that is good. The net result of this, of course, is that I am pictured as a cold, heartless creature who has no concern for his fellow man. There could be nothing more ridiculous than this. For it must be obvious that when I voted in favour of the Throne Speech, I expressed my approval of the many fine things our government intends to do and which the C.C.F. Party, to a large degree, also endorsed, although not necessarily for the same reasons. Social reform and socialism are not necessarily one and the same thing. I most heartily agree that the care of our elder citizens, the incapacitated, the widows, the orphans, the mothers and children are inescapable obligations imposed upon any society that claims to be civilized. There can be no quarrel about the existence of these kinds of problems, the challenge arises from the method and the manner of their solution. To me, and this is my own humble opinion, the fundamental error in doctrinaire Socialistic planning, both political and economic, is to be found in the fact that it takes care of everything and everybody except the poor souls who are expected to enjoy having everything planned for them. The plan is all holy and inviolable. The planners are a race apart and when the State becomes the nation's storekeeper, the customer is always wrong. It is claimed for economic planning that in no other way is it possible to inaugurate and sustain a Welfare State, but the Socialists themselves can scarcely pretend, in the light of practical experience gained within the Commonwealth itself, that it is all welfare. The fact is it offers too much to too many for too little, but in reality it sells too little to too few for too much.

Now I would like to give you the conclusions reached by Mr. Cecil Palmer as he analysed the progress of the Labour Government when it was in office in Great Britain, and I might reiterate again that this concerns only the Socialist Party in Great Britain and does not refer to any established party in Canada. I should mention that Mr. Palmer was on the executive of a British Trade Union, was an excellent journalist and a fine lecturer, and was noted for his sincerity and his keen perception of public affairs. His analysis, therefore should be of great interest to us and particularly to the Honourable Member from St. Johns. I quote: "I think," said Mr. Palmer, "it can be demonstrated that the Socialist Welfare State is the negation of democracy for a number of reasons, all of them being cogent and all of them a personal challenge to our political sagacity and sanity. One of the highlights in Socialist propaganda has consistently reflected the idea that when the State owns the means of production, distribution and exchange,

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd) ... when in short, the profit motive was banished in favour of production for use, the so-called working classes would feel themselves and find themselves elevated to proprietorial stature. The major industries and utilities are now nationalized, but I have yet to meet a living soul in any one of them who is prepared to say that nationalization has given him a boss complex. The very opposite is the truth. He is now more ruthlessly pegged down to his lowly status than he ever was under competitive free enterprise. Even his trade unions have largely deserted him, for the leaders in them are now in the unenviable position of having to negotiate with the state as employer. It isn't funny and it doesn't make sense. Trade Unions, which must be assumed to be one of the props of democracy, is in process of becoming redundant under Socialism. As the Welfare State evolves towards its final destination, an omnipotent state, the working classes are going to discover more and more that whoever is to be privileged to enter Paradise, it certainly won't be them. They have been encouraged to believe that Socialism in practice would entitle them to a major share in its operations. "The Socialist wolves" continues Mr. Palmer, "masquerading as labour sheep, wasted no time once they got off. They chose a Trade Union Congress as a convenient platform to tell the delegates who represented millions of organized workers, that labour was unfit to govern. I am not disposed to quarrel with their decision, but I would have more respect for their verdict if they had reached it before, instead of after they had collected the parliamentary votes. The logical result of this piece of realistic thinking is that the working classes now know that they do not run Socialism. Socialism runs them. And this surely is an interpretation of democracy that contains within itself a nemesis for those who accept political promises at their face value." Mr. Palmer concludes.

Now this leads me, Mr. Speaker, to perhaps the most difficult part of my task. I have been told that I was utterly irresponsible, that I was confused, that I should go back to practicing my arpeggios. Why? Because I dared to mention that there is no fundamental difference between socialism and communism. I was accused of presenting a "hodge-podge" of untruths, that I did not know what I was talking about. Well I could of course appeal to the Right Honourable John Strachey to come to my defense, for after he defined the fundamental principles to be considered, Mr. Strachey stated quite emphatically that the type of economic system now being built up in the Soviet Union is Socialism. On another occasion the same Socialist minister declared that Communism is the logical and inevitable end of Socialism. However, I knew that this would not do. I would need more convincing proof than the opinion of a Labour Minister in Great Britain, so I diligently searched into the past.

My first reference will be Mr. William Ivens, an MLA who later became very prominent in the CCF Party. This is an excerpt from a speech delivered on February 24th, 1924. I quote: "The advent of the Labour Government in Great Britain has brought to mind the advent of the Labour Government in Russia in 1917. British Labour has adopted an evolutionary, or constitutional method, while Russia adopted the more spectacular method of revolution. There are those who suppose that British Labour could by a bold policy, similarly have overthrown capitalism at one stroke. Those who think thus, do not reckon on the differences between things Russian and things British. The Bolshevik Government was driven back, by counter attacks for hundreds of miles and could still hold out; more-over capitalism was but a feeble institution in Russia, whereas it found its stronghold in Britain. These things made different tactics necessary in Britain, even though the temper of the two peoples might have been the same, which they were not." You will notice that there is no quarrel about the difference of socialist principles from one country to another. Mr. Ivens points out that a difference of tactics was necessary to bring the socialist system into being in the two countries. Later, when this gentleman was running as the CCF candidate for Kenora, Rainy River, federal constituency, he published a pamphlet entitled "Canada-Whither Bound." Mr. Ivens wrote: "in this paragraph you will find one principle reason why the CCF cannot work with the Communists. This principle is basic to the CCF. We do not believe in a change by violent means." Mr. Ivens does not say there is a fundamental difference in principle between these two reactionary parties. He merely points out there is a difference of opinion regarding the means in which Socialism is introduced into this country. Mr. Ivens says further, "The door has always been wide open for all persons who believe in Socialism. If the objection is that the CCF is not radical enough, then assuredly the remedy is for these persons to become members therein and thus make it more

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd)... radical." Now Mr. Iven's statement "we do not believe in a change by violence" is fully supported by E. Jollieffe, the CCF member of the Ontario Legislature. Speaking in Toronto, on February 7th, 1944, Mr. Jollieffe said, "There is another reason why it must be emphasized that socialization is a process and not a single step. It must be a process because it is physically as well as socially and historically impossible to achieve a socialist economy in any other way. There are no short cuts." Some people have had the illusion that a short cut could be found by way of revolution. Even where power is suddenly and violently transferred from the capitalist class to an anti-capitalist political party, it still takes many years to go through the process of socialization. Shortly after the revolution of 1917 in Russia, many industries and enterprises were nationalized by decree. Yet for some years following 1921, the Soviets found it necessary to revive private enterprise in many fields and let it function profitably until such time as the government and its planning authorities were ready to proceed with the socialization process and a program of planned economic expansion. And here again, we have a CCF member pointing out that the difference of opinion is one of tactics rather than philosophy, as revealed in Mr. Jollieffe's next paragraph. "That revival of enterprise in 1921," Mr. Jollieffe stated, "was not undertaken because the Soviets liked it or believed in it and it was not done because Socialism won't work, as the capitalist observers tried to make out. It was done because of the impossibility of realizing social planning and social ownership except as a process, and because of the necessity of continuing some enterprises on a capitalist basis while others are being socialized. Industry cannot be socialized in one jump and revolution does not provide any short cuts." And Mr. Jollieffe concludes by saying "The transition can be carried through in an orderly way as a process and not a convulsion." That is why we say in the Regina Manifesto that we do not believe in change by violence. Surely this supports Professor Cole's contention in the Encyclopaedia Britannica that "Communism is indeed only socialism pursued by revolutionary means and by making its revolutionary methods a canon of faith."

I found other CCF members who believe this, Dr. T.F. Nicholson for example, stated on March 20th, 1944, "In the Soviet Union, the socialized health system, working in a socialist environment has been instrumental in bringing about a phenomenal improvement in the health of the whole nation and has provided a military medical corps second to none." And again on April 10th, the same year, another CCF member, Mr. P. A. Deacon said this: "The USSR has done more than any other nation in planning for use by the people of the nation's resources. Health services which in the USSR includes housing, are made the first charge on the profits from industry." Again on the 24th of April, 1944, Mr. F. R. Scott, another CCFer stated that "Russia used her planning for great social objectives, the increased standard of living and the defence of her people."

And after this great display of admiration by the CCF of the Soviet Union, it was rather surprising to have the Honourable Leader of the CCF in this House protesting that I had coupled them up in the theories of Socialism with them over there. I might add for his information, but he probably knows already, that the very title his party uses the "Commonwealth Federation" is the brain child of Karl Marx, the great philosopher my honourable friends would like to ignore, and reveals the debt that this party owes to this man for its essential doctrines and beliefs. When did the great change come in the attitude of the CCF to the socialists of Russia? After twenty years of acknowledged similarity when did the honourable gentlemen decide that the principles to which they agreed were no longer in accord one with the other? I am convinced that the socialists in Russia did not change their attitude, so therefore, the coolness must have arisen with Socialist party.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this. That Socialism and its Welfare State is not an end, it is the means to an end. The end is Communism, the very thing so many of them are now decrying, condemning and repudiating. Russia to this very day acknowledges its indebtedness to Socialism by incorporating the word "Socialist" in its republican title. Every communist state today, without a single exception, owes its existence to the pioneering work of the socialists and it is sheer folly to believe that it could not happen here. The Welfare State is not a gospel, it is a technique. Those who are engaged in a conscientious effort to bring it into being may or may not know the end of the road, but ignorance of its existence does not abolish the road. It is there, the sign post of the communists who have the courage of their

(Mr. Seaborn, cont'd)... convictions. Thank you.

MR. D. ORLIKOW: (St. Johns): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the honourable member would permit a question? No, I am not going to make a speech, not today. He quoted Sir Winston Churchill saying in 1943 that a Socialist Government would have to restrict freedom and democracy. I wonder what democratic rights, the honourable member would suggest the Labour Socialist Government in Britain abridged between 1945 and 1950?

MR. SEABORN: I didn't get the latter part of your question Sir. Would you please repeat it?

MR. ORLIKOW: I wonder if you can tell us one democratic right which the Labour Government in Britain abridged while it was in office in 1945 to 1950?

MR. SEABORN: Yes, they started to get what they termed "Inspectors" which did nothing else but enforce the rulings of the Labour Government in England.

MR. E. R. SCHREYER: (Brokenhead): Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I have 27 questions to ask the member, I move seconded by the member for Kildonan 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 resolution of the Honourable Member for Rhineland and the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead in amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Roblin.

MR. MCLEAN: The Honourable Member for Roblin is not here and I do not feel that we should properly ask the House to have this stand any further. I would with your permission and the permission of the House, just like to speak briefly on the amendment which is before the House at this time. I expressed my views with respect to the main motion and indicated the reasons for being opposed to it. I should like to indicate to the House that I am equally opposed to the amendment which, as a matter of fact means nothing at all. It is perfectly obvious when you read the amendment in which it proposes that if all of the members of a board, that is referring to Division Board, charges secondary schools are unanimously in agreement that it is not practical or desirable to construct any school or schools in their jurisdiction of the size required in order to qualify for the maximum grant, that you appreciate the meaninglessness of this amendment. It is like asking who is in favour of, or who is against sin. Of course, obviously we are all against it and obviously all division boards would be quite unanimous in their decision to exempt themselves from any requirements -- or at least to vote themselves into a position where they might claim the largest possible grant for every conceivable school that they would like to construct. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the proposed amendment is without meaning, impractical, and would just simply make a mockery of the grant schedule which is provided with respect to school divisions and having to do with high schools, and for that reason indicate my opposition to the proposed amendment.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I feel in view of the words just spoken by the Honourable the Minister, I feel that it is no more than right that I rise and try to defend it at least. Naturally what I had in mind -- I'm sorry Mr. Speaker, I'm closing the debate, am I not?

MR. SPEAKER: No, your not closing the debate.

MR. ROBLIN: That is a point the Honourable Member raises, Sir. We don't customarily allow a closing speech on amendments. It's only on a main motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

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

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Member wish to speak?

MR. MOLGAT: I would suggest that he be allowed to speak.

MR. WAGNER: Well Mr. Speaker, I'm somewhat disappointed listening to Honourable the Minister of Education when he says that this amendment is meaningless, and that there would be no divisional board agreeing unanimous. I'm a little bit surprised, because..... (interjection) ... as far as the 75% school building construction is concerned. Because I can say, I can say in Lakeshore division that you are going to discriminate if you're not going to reverse your decision. Because for example, our Lakeshore division starts from Steep Rock and it continues down to Inwood down to Fraserwood, and there is no place that you will build in there a school large enough to qualify for 75% construction grant, -- that is twelve room

(Mr. Wagner, cont'd)... school. Therefore, that School Division Board will have to agree to build smaller size schools. And what's going to happen? They're going to be discriminated of vocational training because they will be deprived of that opportunity to have a vocational training in a six room school or a five room school, which, in other words, in a twelve room school it would be a lot easier to get a vocational training.

And just for more information for the honourable member or members in the House, I'm going to quote some figures. I inquired from the Honourable Member from St. George whether they could build a twelve room school in Ashern because it's on the other line, No. 6. He has no vision that they could, I'm going to use the conservative word 'vision'. Naturally, naturally in Fisher Branch we may, we may have a twelve room school, but we would have to haul the children quite a way. Now, where are we going to have another twelve-room school? Nowheres in the Lakeshore division, because Fraserwood is so much closer to Gimli and to the other division. There you are. And the next place is Teulon; that's 70 miles apart. It's 70 miles from Steep Rock to Fisher Branch; 70 miles from Fisher Branch to Teulon or 70 miles to Gimli. Then that Divisional Board will have to build smaller schools and they're not going to qualify for 75% of construction grants. And that's discriminating only in that Lakeshore division. And there is no doubt in my mind that there are other divisions that they're going to be discriminated due to the fact that they are so sparsely settled. They're settled in the area; as the Honourable Minister of Agriculture wants to say, that they have no business living there, maybe it's so. But we are going to penalize these people, they're living in poor land and yet we're going to penalize them — as we used to say, equalization in education. This is not equalization of education because you're going to deprive twelve room school or have a better benefit of a vocational training. Now if you're going to insist that that school board have a twelve room school, you're going to haul children between 60 miles or 30 miles and we have no road facilities whatsoever to travel in summer and never mind in winter when the drifts are 4 feet high. And I must remind once more that this should be given full consideration of 75% construction grant of twelve room school.

MR. COBB: Mr. Speaker, I think the Honourable Member from Fisher is considerably out of line in his thinking. There is no necessity in any division to build a twelve room school. You can build a four room school with the ancillary room to go with it and get 66.3% of the grant. And you do not have to have a twelve room school to have the other types of education such as your commercial course, your agricultural course or what have you. In our division we have got two applications at the present time for commercial teachers, one in our school that at the present time I believe has five high school rooms, and in the others on a half day basis each which have less than that. So therefore, you can have, if the division so sees fit to have it, the other types of education in less than twelve rooms of any school.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, would the honourable member permit a question? How many rooms do you have to have to qualify for 66% of construction grants?

MR. COBB: Four rooms with the four ancillary rooms will give you 66.3 grant. In other words you're less than 9% from the maximum grant with that type of school. You can have four classrooms, an auditorium which is equivalent to two classrooms providing you have 1,400 square feet, a library with 700 square feet and a laboratory with 700 square feet, and that will give you an eight room school.

MR. WAGNER: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to see the honourable member to go....

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask a question. You may not debate. Are you ready for the question?

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon 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 resolution of the Honourable Member for Brokenhead. The Honourable Member for Brokenhead is closing the debate.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I just found out that one cannot speak on his own amendment in the concluding stages. However, I did want to say something on my resolution, this particular resolution, on deficiency payments and I will be brief. It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to introduce new arguments or introduce new statistics in support of this resolution. I would just like to take a few minutes to try and indicate to members opposite that in voting

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd)... for the amendment to this resolution this afternoon they actually acted in a very ill advised manner. As was said upon introduction of this resolution Mr. Speaker, we all agree that there is no disputing the fact that agriculture is in comparatively dire straights today. There is a cost-price squeeze, no one denies it. No one would deny that agriculture has been allowed to become the pack horse of the Canadian economy. No one denies that. But then when it comes to the matter of finding a solution for this problem, there is where the diversion seems to appear.

Mr. Speaker, without going into the intricacies of economics, it should be obvious that there's only one of two things in the final analysis that can be done to solve this problem in agriculture, either prices — agricultural products must be higher, or the cost of production must be lower, machinery must be lower and the likes. Of course, I dare say that there will be some reactionary individuals across the way who would immediately stand up and say that this is sure indication that wages are too high, labour costs are perhaps the main cause of all this. But I would only like to remind these honourable gentlemen that it perhaps would be much worse for the Canadian economy if wages were not as high as they are, because it is only if wages have a surging purchasing power that the economy can be really healthy. I said some honourable members opposite would no doubt have it. I didn't say anybody said it but I think I understand the mentality of at least some of the members opposite, and I think I can quote from Hansard, Mr. Speaker to try and back up my statement. On page 1,177 we have the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne saying, I quote (if I can find it now) oh yes, "I think when the Honourable Member from St. John's was so greatly interested in the farmers he is not helping solve the problem — not helping solve the solution when he's trying to raise the increase in the minimum wage per hour, because when he does that he's raising our cost of production." Well that is indicative, Mr. Speaker. There are those who would have it that it is labour that is primarily responsible for this problem that exists in the field of agriculture. I do not intend to go into any type of profound argument as to the merits or demerits of this, I'd just like to say that surely, surely members should realize that wages in this country have not reached the point where they are excessive. Labour is actually quite ready to help the farmers in their demands for a more equitable price for their produce (interjection) Huh, that is a very profound statement. Further, Mr. Speaker, I contend that the argument for deficiency payments does have a strong moral argument or a strong moral appeal to it rather. At first glance it might not seem to be so. There are those who would say that we are asking the Canadian taxpayer to foot the bill, to help out the cause of a certain segment of the economy. And so perhaps there could be some who are against deficiency payments being made. But I say, Mr. Speaker, that there is a strong moral argument because industry has had the benefit of protection -- it was indirect assistance, -- ever since Confederation. And when you couple this with the fact or with the statement made by the Ex-Minister of Justice of the Federal Cabinet, Mr. Garson, two years ago when speaking at a meeting and discussing the problem of the cost-price-squeeze in agriculture, he said that one of the reasons why agriculture was in the situation in which it was, was because of the fact that industry, during the last six years, had been undergoing considerable expansion; the economy was bouyant, everything was so fine in the early '50's and this had an adverse effect on agriculture. Well if we accept this, Mr. Speaker, surely the non-agricultural segment of this country should be willing to accept the fact then - and I say it is a fact - that agriculture requires some type of interim assistance from the Federal Treasury - and no apology for that, Mr. Speaker, is necessary.

It has been suggested by some honourable members, I believe it was the Member for Rockwood - Iberville, that deficiency payments is not the best solution. I would only say to that, that certainly we should not be dogmatic about it; it could well be that there is some solution which is much better than deficiency payments. But it can be said quite emphatically, Mr. Speaker, that thus far the solution has not been evident and has not become known to anybody. And if there are so many thousands of farm folk and so many farm organization leaders who feel that under the present circumstances, a system of deficiency payments is perhaps most equitable, most scientific - if you chose that word - then why not support it? If there is a better solution, I am quite sure that those experts, even though they are not academic experts - not experts in an academic sense, those experts in farm circles would be quite prepared to accept this new solution whatever it might be. But it isn't here, Mr. Speaker.

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd)... Consequently and quite sanely, we must go along with that which seems to be the best at present. A great deal has been said by opponents or those who have not wished to accept this resolution on deficiency payments, that farm credit has been provided for farmers in this province by the present government and so on. Well Mr. Speaker, certainly we can agree that there is a great deal of value in this. I only like to hasten to add, Mr. Speaker that farm credit does not in any way - not in any way - enter into the problem of the cost-price-squeeze. Farm credit enables farmers to improve or increase their efficiency; increased efficiency means higher yields, higher yields mean -- it doesn't enhance the prospects for prices. Nevertheless, farm credit is desirable at the present. The government deserves credit for it. They've gotten credit for it; no one wants to take that away from them. But here is a somewhat different aspect of agriculture. The Provincial Government cannot do very much, being limited by the BNA Act, but they can do something. If nothing else, they can try and use the moral approach. They had the opportunity last fall, or rather early this year and they chose to send a telegram which in fact had no particular value at all, none at all. I could be negative and say that it actually harmed prospects - it actually harmed prospects insofar as the delegation achieving success in their mission, in their march to Ottawa. But however, I will not say it harmed, I will say that it did not help. This resolution was couched in such a way that this government, without doing anything particularly demanding, could have just used the moral approach and in that way, spoken on behalf of the farming population of this jurisdiction. Obviously they do not chose to do so and the reason seems obvious now. It must be that they are so convinced that they just cannot embarrass their counterparts in Ottawa. Perhaps it is fear of their Great White Father.

MR. HUTTON: Will the Honourable Member for Brokenhead allow me to ask him a question?

MR. SCHREYER: Yes.

MR. HUTTON: Have you read the amendment?

MR. SCHREYER: Yes, I did -

MR. HUTTON: It says that an immediate payment of cash assistance be made?

MR. SCHREYER: I was getting to that, Mr. Speaker, I was getting to that. I was merely saying just a moment ago, that among other reasons why the provincial government did not see fit to use this moral approach it was because either they were afraid to embarrass their counterparts or else they were afraid to displease their Great Father at Ottawa. One or the other. At any rate, it seems like they are on the horns of a dilemma. Well, we have this resolution with us and what do we -- In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the amendment to the resolution succeeds in doing one thing alright. Perhaps it succeeds in more things than that. It succeeds in beclouding the issue and no one can dispute that; it succeeds in allowing the Federal Government more time for evasion and delay in acting, and it makes evident that this government is prepared to stall, perhaps for a very long time, on behalf of the Federal Government. I know that it says that -- asks the Federal Government to make payment of cash assistance. It doesn't offer anything tangible, it doesn't offer anything tangible. Farmers have gone down there with a tangible scheme. (interjection) It's alright - it's alright. I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that the farmers went down there with a tangible scheme and this scheme was refused. Somebody across the way - I forget who - said that the Federal Government was more apt to give an acreage payment than a deficiency payment of a bushel basis. And I would remind that gentleman, if he is here, that it was announced by the Federal Government that acreage payments would be a one-shot affair. Farm delegations simply chose the way that seemed most equitable and most tangible - I use that word again. And this resolution, this amendment rather, certainly does not offer anything substantial for the Federal Cabinet to grab ahold of. And they've indicated on at least two or three occasions that they want a definite plan. So they have been presented with a definite plan, here we have a provincial jurisdiction coming up and offering to do something that is the very antithesis of it -- and so I ask you, what is the sense of that?

Well Mr. Speaker, I said that I would speak long and before I take my seat, I would just like to remind the honourable gentlemen opposite that they had a good deal of opportunity to work against deficiency payments outside of this House. Members of rural Manitoba who sit over there, I do believe that there were one or two that did have it mind and perhaps did actually do it, and that is that they told people who confronted them, that they were not in favour of

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd)... deficiency payments. I am sorry the Honourable Member for Roblin is not here however, because he had the opportunity to announce his stand on this. He belongs to the Pool Local at Dropmore, Manitoba; he attended the meeting where the Local decided to endorse deficiency payments. He did not oppose it and I would ask him and I would ask some of his colleagues to convey this to him and ask him why he did not oppose it then, because he was elected and here he is not working along those lines which he had indicated at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed to question the action of a Member of the Legislature?

MR. SCHREYER: I'm not questioning his action, Mr. Speaker.

MR. PAULLEY: Surely to goodness the honourable member has the right to refer to an incident. He's not speaking in any words defamatory of the individual member. Surely all of us in this House has recalled statements that other honourable members have made from time to time, and particularly, may I suggest to you Sir, during the election. My Honourable friend, the Leader of the House, and my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, have on numerous times, during this particular session, made reference to remarks and actions of each of them during the election so I would suggest in all deference, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable member is quite within all of the rules and proprieties of the House in the statement that he has just made.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I assure you that I was not questioning the action of the member. I was merely, shall we say, trying to arouse curiosity as to why he acted in this way. And there is no reflections on his personal character, Mr. Speaker. Now before I sit down there is one last --

MR. SPEAKER: I would accept your explanation -- don't go too far.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, I can assure you Mr. Speaker. Well there is one last important aspect of this, and that has to do with the question brought up by several members to the effect that deficiency payments on a bushel basis will benefit Saskatchewan more than Manitoba. And this has been reiterated several times, Mr. Speaker, and there is no disputing that fact on a deficiency basis. However, there is also no disputing the fact that on an acreage basis, Saskatchewan would benefit more, there being more acres in that province - more acres under cultivation -- and if the percentage of the actual payment if it is made, will be greater there because there are more farmers, and so that argument certainly, although perhaps have a germ of error to it, does not really enter into the - as to whether or not this request is a valid one. And certainly, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would like to say that it is extremely regrettable that the government has seen fit to act in this way - in a negative way and to - shall we say, emasculate the resolution along with it.

Mr. Speaker put the question and following a voice vote, declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Brandon in amendment thereto. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have the indulgence of the House to let this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for Inkster is closing the debate.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, at this time of the night, I cannot make a good speech - that doesn't mean to say that I could do it better tomorrow - but at any rate, tonight I have a very good excuse to ask you for allowing the matter to stand. A health excuse.

MR. SPEAKER: Stand. That brings us to the end of the Order Paper.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture that the House do now adjourn.

MR. MILLER:is the First Minister likely to have separate sessions tomorrow again?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, the order of business tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, if I may make the announcement, is Law Amendments Committee at 10 o'clock, session at 2:30, and a second session at 8:00 o'clock.

MR. MILLER: Government business first?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, that's what the order says, Government business first. But I feel that we'll cover all the Order Paper as we've done today, and depending on the progress of Law

(Mr. Roblin, cont'd)... Amendments Committee, Law Amendments Committee will be called Saturday morning if there is work for them to do. I imagine there will be, because there may be some Bills that get second reading tomorrow that will go through.

Mr. Speaker put the question and following a voice vote, declared the motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The House do now adjourn and stand adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.