



Legislative Assembly Of Manitoba

DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS

Speaker

The Honourable A. W. Harrison



Vol. VII No. 55 2:30 p.m. Friday, April 6, 1962.

5th Session, 26th Legislature

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Friday, April 6th, 1962.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees.

HON. STERLING R. LYON, Q. C. (Attorney-General) (Fort Garry): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the second report of the Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

MR. CLERK: Your Standing Committee on Law Amendments beg leave to present the following as their second report. Your Committee has considered bills No. 14, An Act to repeal an Act respecting the Town of Gimli; No. 22, An Act to amend The Veterinary Services Act; No. 30, An Act to amend The Mining Royalty and Tax Act; No. 32, An Act respecting the Ste. Agathe bridge over the Red River in Manitoba; No. 37, An Act to amend The Flin Flon Charter; No. 52, An Act respecting the Joint Operation of a Cemetery serving the Town of Souris and the Rural Municipality of Glenwood; No. 54, An Act to amend The Vacations with Pay Act; No. 55, An Act to amend The Education Department Act; No. 57, An Act to amend The Trustee Act; No. 58, An Act to amend The Treasury Act; No. 69, An Act to amend The Municipal Board Act; No. 70, An Act to amend The Fruit and Vegetable Sales Act; No. 71, An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act; No. 72, An Act to amend The Rivers and Streams Act; No. 75, An Act respecting The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba; No. 76, An Act amending The Limitation of Actions Act; No. 78, An Act to amend The County Courts Act; No. 79, An Act to amend The Court of Appeal Act; No. 77, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act; No. 80, An Act to amend The Queen's Bench Act; No. 85, An Act to amend The Livestock and Livestock Products Act; No. 86, An Act to authorize the Reimbursement of Certain Municipalities for amounts paid for Bounties on Predatory Animals; and has agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee has also considered Bills No. 3, An Act respecting The Department of Public Utilities; No. 4, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act; No. 5, An Act to provide for the repeal of The Orderly Payments of Debts Act; No. 33, An Act to provide a Charter for the City of St. Vital; No. 43, An Act respecting the Closing of and Filling in of the channel of the Assiniboine River within The City of Brandon, known as "The Snye"; No. 87, An Act respecting Fitness and Amateur Sport; and has agreed to report the same with certain amendments. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MR. LYON: I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, that the report of the Committee be received.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been moved by the Honourable --

MR. T. P. HILLHOUSE, Q. C. (Selkirk): the motion in Law Amendments this morning, I took up the question of an amendment to Bill No. 65, that is An Act respecting Insurance of Residents of the Province against the Cost of the Provision of Hospital Services, and at that time I was ruled out of order on the grounds that the amendment which I suggested dealing with the definition of a dependent within that Act was dealing with a matter which affected the Consolidated Revenue of Manitoba, and for that reason I could not move the amendment. It was then suggested that I should speak concerning this matter when the Attorney-General moved the report of the Committee be received.

MR. LYON: I'd just interrupt, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order -- perhaps the honourable member wasn't aware, but that Bill 65, remained in committee, and it's not in this report.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Oh, I beg your pardon. Sorry.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Notice of Motion.

Introduction of Bills.

The Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. JOHN THOMPSON, Q. C. (Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs) (Virden) introduced Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

MR. LYON, in the absence of the Honourable Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, introduced Bill No. 122, An Act to amend The Well Drilling Act; and Bill No. 118, An Act to amend The Fires Prevention Act.

MR. HILLHOUSE introduced Bill No. 125, An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the Whole House.

HON. DUFF ROBLIN (Premier) (Wolseley): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Minister of Industry and Commerce, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution standing in my name. I ask that the resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Conservation be allowed to stand.

Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House with the Honourable Member for St. Matthews in the Chair.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Income Tax Act (Manitoba) 1962, by providing, among other matters, for a specific charging section relating to members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and for certain other changes relating to such persons, respecting the tax payable by them.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think I should preface what I have to say by informing the committee that this bill has no direct financial implications for the Province of Manitoba, and although it is necessary for me to bring it in by way of a message from His Honour, it does not really affect us directly in respect of these financial matters. What we are doing, or what we are proposing to do, is to present to the House certain amendments to the Canadian Income Tax Act which we have to match in the Manitoba Income Tax regulations in order to be in step with them. What they have done is, that they have reorganized their Act with respect to the reference it makes to people in the armed forces. Apparently the way in which it was set out previously was not satisfactory and this, together with a number of what I believe to be, administrative or routine amendments, is the material from which this bill is composed. So I think that this is a matter which has no direct financial implication to us but we are required to match the federal legislation by corresponding legislation here.

MR. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Leader of the New Democratic Party) (Radisson): Mr. Chairman, is the phrase "among other matters" just routine in regard to this resolution?

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, I don't think there are any very exciting or unexpected surprises in this bill.

MR. PAULLEY: It wouldn't be setting up a Manitoba Income Tax Act to make provision for collections for hospital premiums?

MR. ROBLIN: I am not aware of the reference my honourable friend makes.

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

MR. W. G. MARTIN (St. Matthews): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House has adopted certain resolutions and directed me to report the same and ask leave to sit again. Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Morris, that the report of the Committee be received.

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

MR. ROBLIN: introduced Bill No. 108, An Act to amend The Income Tax Act (Manitoba), 1962.

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

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

MR. ROBLIN: I hope, Sir, that we may allow that matter to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. We have in our gallery this afternoon, 64 pupils, Grade VII, of Prendergast School, with Miss Slotek and Miss Lavoie in charge. The school is located in Radisson constituency and is ably represented by the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party. We are very happy to see you with us this afternoon and we hope that your visit will be a pleasant one and you will carry away favourable impressions of the Members of the Legislative Assembly. We also have another distinguished group. We have

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) . . . the Women's Institute of Tolstoi with us this afternoon -- some 30 members -- and we also are very happy to see them and to give them an opportunity to see the Legislative Assembly at work. Come back again some time.

Orders of the Day.

MR. MORRIS A. GRAY (Inkster): Before the Orders of the Day, may I direct a question to the Minister of Health -- I put in Public Welfare -- I still don't know there are two Ministers. My question is based on an article in the press to the effect that a drug called Thalidomide -- I don't know whether I pronounced it right -- contributed to the birth of a Winnipeg woman of a malformed child. The article states that on March 31st the drug was withdrawn from the Canadian market. My question is, inasmuch as the article indicates that there is still some quantity of the drug in existence, will the Minister indicate what steps, if any, are being taken to insure that no further use is being made of these drugs.

HON. GEORGE JOHNSON (Minister of Health) (Gimli): Mr. Speaker, with respect to the drug in question, Thalidomide I believe, under the trade name of Kevadon. This particular drug has been withdrawn from the market and the Manitoba Medical, and I believe, the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association are carrying out a survey now to see what stocks may be still left. But it has been withdrawn and was ordered withdrawn six months ago by the Department of Health insofar as our health units, etcetera, and was given due warnings sometime ago, I believe. But it is being withdrawn and I believe the survey is not yet complete.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, a further question directed to the First Minister. In today's Free Press it's reported by 11:30 M. A. Gray of Inkster suggested that the House had sat long enough its first overtime session. Premier Roblin did not bother to turn around in his chair to answer the plea. Some of my Conservative friends asked me why did I antagonize the First Minister so much that he ignored my question entirely.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I am not quite clear what the nature of the question addressed to me is unless I'm one of my honourable friend's Conservative friends. I'd like to think that I am. I'm glad that he brought the matter up because I would regret it if it was on the record uncorrected that I did not turn around. My attention was drawn to my honourable friend's request at the time. I did turn around and listened to it but I must confess I did not stand up to give him a reply because it seemed to me that, under the circumstances, it would not be necessary. But I want to assure my honourable friend that I hope I did not do him the discourtesy of ignoring him because if I did that I would be very wrong indeed.

Now that I'm on my feet -- (Interjection) -- I feel much better. Now that I'm on my feet, Mr. Speaker, I was asked last night about the order of business in Supply and I promised to state first thing today what the next order would be. I can now tell the House that the next order after Attorney-General will be Municipal Affairs, and I can go further and say that the Department of Labour will follow Municipal Affairs.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Welfare, and I must apologize to him for not giving him the usual courtesy of an advance notice of my question. The question, Mr. Speaker, is this: Are the latest changes in the regulations, as contained in the last issue of the Manitoba Gazette in reference to social assistance allowances, the considered opinion of the advisory committee and the Minister after a review of the deliberations which have taken place in this House in connection with the \$10.00 a month increase that was awarded as a result of changes in federal legislation.

HON. J. A. CHRISTIANSON (Minister of Welfare) (Portage la Prairie): I'm very glad that the honourable member has brought this matter up, Mr. Speaker. At the time that this subject was being debated at length in the House previously, I did mention that we had in train certain amendments to the Social Allowance Welfare regulations at the time that the increased pensions were announced. These amendments were already in the works. They had been the subject of considerable discussion between the supervisors in the various areas and the senior personnel in my department, and they had progressed to the point where they were being presented to Cabinet and Treasury Board at the time that the changes in the pension allowances were brought forward by the Ottawa government. So I can assure him that they have really nothing to do with the subsequent action that was taken by this House, because it was two or three weeks after that that this House passed a resolution urging the continuing review. As I

(Mr. Christianson, cont'd.) indicated to questions by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition previously, that review is continuing at the moment.

MR. PAULLEY: A supplemental question then. We can be assured then -- or the recipients of social allowances, can they be assured that the regulations as printed in the last Gazette do not reflect a consideration of the increase in the base amount of the social security and social allowances legislation, because it appears to me that there's practically no change whatsoever in the allowances under the act.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that I must be permitted to clear up the misconception that the honourable member is leaving, I'm sure, in the minds of the people, and that is, we never did have any regard for what the federal pension plans were. We paid whatever the need was, and we're still doing that. We haven't changed. We have reviewed the regulations; we have increased them in the light of our experiences; we are reviewing them again at the behest of the House; and this program is going forward, Mr. Speaker, I can assure him of that.

MR. PAULLEY: If I may, Mr. Speaker, one further question then. There has been no change in the personal allowance to individuals under the regulations, and it was my understanding that there had been more or less of a firm commitment that due consideration would be given to increase the personal allowances provisions under the regulations.

MR. J. P. TANCHAK (Emerson): Mr. Speaker, I'd like to direct a question to the Honourable Minister of Education. I was out to a meeting last night -- probably the Honourable Minister missed me, I didn't worry him so that's the reason -- and up there at the meeting they were concerned about the deadline set for their applications for Ukrainian to be taught in high schools. They're under the impression that the applications must be in the hands of the department before the 15th of April and, at the same time, they must name the teacher, a qualified teacher who would be able to take over. I meant to ask the Minister previously but didn't have a chance, so I wonder -- I'm not too sure about if they're correct in making those statements -- the deadline of the 15th of April and, at the same time, they must name the teacher.

HON. STEWART E. McLEAN (Minister of Education) (Dauphin): Mr. Speaker, the letter asked that applications be received by the 15th of April, although I don't think that it asks that the teacher be named by that time. But yesterday afternoon, at the request of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee or representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, I agreed to extend the date to May 15th if that will be of assistance, and we will be sending a letter out accordingly.

MR. TANCHAK: That's fine.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the Minister of Welfare might care to comment on my last question.

MR. CHRISTIANSON: Mr. Speaker, I didn't really think it was a question. I think that he intimated that we gave the assurance that there would be an increase in the personal allowances, and I don't think we ever gave that assurance whatsoever. We said that we would review it and this we are doing; and we are reviewing all the other factors that go to contribute to the total amount of the social allowances that are paid. As I have indicated on several occasions, this review is proceeding and, as soon as it's completed, the action indicated will be taken. But again I say, we gave no assurance and we didn't mean to leave the impression in the minds of the honourable members that we thought that it should be raised at this moment.

HON. GEORGE HUTTON (Minister of Agriculture and Conservation) (Rockwood-Iberville): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to present the latest report of the Flood Forecasting Committee. A meeting of the Flood Forecasting Committee was held on April 5th and the following report as regards flood prospects on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers was issued by the committee after the meeting.

Since the last meeting, two snowfalls have occurred in the Red River basin. The first of these started on March 28th and ended the following day and was confined to the northern portion of the basin. The second occurred on March 31st and was centred over the southern portion of the basin. As the result of these snowfalls, precipitation over the watersheds since March 28th meeting has been slightly above normal. On the other hand, temperatures have been quite favourable over the past week. Thawing in the daytime and freezing at night has

(Mr. Hutton, cont'd.) taken place, resulting in the gradual release of water from snow-melt. This water has been able to seep into the ground, thus diminishing the water content in the existing snow cover. Reduction in these snow-water contents has been most pronounced in the southern portion of the basin. A lesser reduction is recorded in the central and northern sections of the basin.

The latest analysis indicates no significant change in the situation on the Red River from that stated in the committee's last report, that with normal precipitation and temperatures during the melting period, the stage at James Street will be about 18 feet city datum which is ordinarily considered to be first flood stage of 26.5 feet city datum, which corresponds to the tops of the major dykes in the Greater Winnipeg area. The spring peak discharge now estimated at Emerson indicates that the flow at that point and along the Red River downstream to Winnipeg will be confined within its banks and will approximately correspond to peaks which occurred in 1945, 1949 and 1960.

On the Assiniboine River the situation also remains unchanged. The committee repeats the statements contained in its last report that the river will be contained within its banks over most of its course. Some low-lying areas in the Assiniboine Valley may experience minor flooding, but the area involved is not likely to be significant.

Reports received by the committee are that break-up has not commenced on any part of the main stem of the Red River. One of the upper tributaries, the Cheyenne River, has commenced its upward rise, but for the most part the break-up is not yet underway. The committee points out that it is still too early to rule out the possibility of the occurrence of abnormal conditions of temperature and precipitation which could adversely affect the present outlook. However, advance warning of such a possibility is assured because of the excellent co-operation being provided by the US Weather Bureau and co-operating agencies in Canada in communicating river stage and meteorological data to the province's Water Control and Conservation Branch which makes the calculations. This information will provide the committee with an accurate picture of the situation in the Red River Basin until the peak is passed. Further forecasts will be issued as conditions warrant it.

MR. G. MOLGAT (Leader of the Official Opposition) (Ste. Rose): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I'd like to address a question to the Provincial Treasurer. On Wednesday of this week the Savings Bond campaign ended. Could he now indicate to the House the total sales of that issue?

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I have not the exact figure with me but I think I can probably redeem my reputation as a prophet, at least partially in the eyes of the honourable member who has just spoken, because the final figure will be in excess of \$20 million. It's a little bit hard to say how much more at the present time but it will be in excess of that figure. I must, however, decline to accept any credit as a prophet in this respect because we've learned from the experience of these savings bonds issues that it is a little bit unrealistic to attempt to be too accurate as to what sums of money will be contributed in that way, but on this occasion it will be something over \$20 million.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, the First Minister says he's not a prophet but I am a child of a prophetic age. I prophesy it's going to be higher, and I still prophesy if he sticks to it it'll be still higher.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Inkster and the proposed motion by the Honourable Member for La Verendrye. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, for about 18 years out of the 20 that I had the honour and the pleasure and the privilege -- and I mean it -- of being a member of this holy shrine, I have had my inspirations from the friendly attitudes from the honourable members to me for the last 20 years, and particularly I look at the statue of Moses and he helps me out a lot. Many times I could imagine there were tears from his eyes from this bronze metal, praying for one of his believers that whatever I do, he is right.

Every year -- it was 20 years when I came in -- it was \$20 a month at that time and by praying, urging, appealing to the government, it was raised to about \$40.00. Then the Liberal government of Ottawa in their charitable attitude, knowing that the old age pensioners cannot live or exist on \$40.00 a month -- it was too much to starve, to die; and too little to live -- they became charitable at once and gave them \$6.00 a month more. Then the Conservative

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) government came to power and added another nine. Now realizing that both of them, whether it's \$6.00 or \$9.00, have realized in their wisdom, in their conservative -- I don't mean Conservative in party but conservative in thought -- realized it's not enough, so finally now we've reached, in the last few weeks, the maximum of \$65.00 a month.

For years our group felt that \$55.00 is not enough and \$65.00 is not enough to maintain a person who has no money saved up from his labour for years and years, realizing that after he has been discharged from his employment at the age of 60, replacing him by a younger man for the same wage, having had to keep himself for years, being supported by his children if they have anything to give to support, and have to maintain themselves or be on relief or charity or anything else until they were able to apply under the Means Test for the \$65.00 or \$55.00 a month at that time from the provincial government. Realizing everything, we felt that at least \$75.00 a month is not enough but is still an improvement. With the high cost of living, with the high cost of rent in dilapidated, unsanitary rooms, we felt this at least we want. So we have suggested, year after year, an increase and this year the motion says from \$65.00 to \$75.00 a month.

The original motion doesn't enter into any specific future arrangement -- what should be done or what shouldn't be done. They are hungry today and not tomorrow. Where are they going to get a meal today? Never mind tomorrow. So we made a resolution that they petition the government -- no expense to this province -- that they petition the government to ask them for this increase. Until such time as the general situation clears up that the government -- whoever is going to be after June or after July; whoever are going to be the government -- could deal with the general future situation, whether by contribution or whether by need and so on. But, Mr. Speaker, the original resolution was based at today, and any amendment needs to be, so how could they amend the need -- and now they propose their amendment as a motion -- but whatever it is, that will not give him a loaf of bread tomorrow or does not give him a package of toothpaste or a toothbrush for tomorrow, which they need to maintain their health and life. That will not give them anything -- absolutely nothing -- let's first satisfy them to a certain degree as to their needs, and then let's go to the general theoretical basis or ideas how to deal with the old age pensioners in the future.

Only in 1958, Mr. Speaker, were the honourable members here at that time have supported a straight motion -- only at that time. For weeks the Tribune has declared me as the man of the year. Only once -- but every time, without exception, an amendment was moved, whitewashing the original motion because sometimes it put us in a spot -- we couldn't move against the amendment because the amendment probably gives them something in the future, so we couldn't oppose it. But the original idea is still, with all due respect to the Leader of the Liberal Party, with all due respect to him and his good intentions, if he had made this amendment as a resolution I would have supported it. This way, I don't know -- I make my reservations. That would be the time for him to come, after this motion is carried and voted for, to come in with this amendment. But I charge him, Mr. Speaker, with the same ulterior motives that I have charged every Minister of Health for the last 20 years which would have done the very, very same thing -- the very same thing. He could have waited with this amendment. What's his business to go in with this amendment? This is up to the administration if they want to kill the motion. The motion is requesting the present administration to increase, or to recommend -- not to increase -- to recommend the federal government for consideration only of another \$10.00 a month for the old age pensioners. I used to get such resolutions from the administration. Why the old Liberal hero came up with this, I cannot understand -- I cannot understand. It's for the administration to do it. Although it hurts me indeed, I think it was wrong. I think that every man in this House who has nerve enough, independence enough and honest enough should oppose this thing. I'm opposing it. That's whitewashing it so in order to kill our resolution, and that of course puts us on the spot, that we may have to support the amendment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the House sat till 2:30 this morning. I do not want to see a repetition so from now on I'm not going to speak long, but believe me, the way I feel, I have many, many words of condemnation for tactics like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inkster,

(Mr. Paulley, cont'd.) 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 Fisher, and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Souris-Lansdowne. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. ELMAN GUTTORMSON (St. George): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the Member for La Verendrye, could we have this matter stand please.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Fisher and the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. The Honourable Member for St. George.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, the Member for Fisher, introducing this resolution pointed out the many problems in the unorganized territories affecting the people he represents, and the same situation applies to many that I represent in my own constituency. I don't want to repeat the arguments that he used because I agree with them, but the amendment which is proposed by the Member for Birtle-Russell virtually "passes the buck", and there's nothing to help the problem which is facing these people in the unorganized municipalities. The government side has taken the same action on this resolution as they did on the uniform time, by "passing the buck" to some other group other than the members of this Legislature.

The changing times, Mr. Speaker, have brought greater demands on the people in the rural areas for better roads. With the school divisions plan in effect and the government's promise of equality of education for all, it is imperative that we have better roads so these children can get back and forth to school every day. However, the people are taxed to the limit today and are just unable to bear the cost of these roads. I know in many areas in the unorganized, farmers are compelled to have to build the roads themselves, and the 50-50 formula was just too great for them to manage. I know this winter I talked to people in my constituency -- I recall a recent conversation with a woman who was compelled to walk many miles to town because she was unable to pay the costs of snow-plowing, which has the same policy in effect. I know in the municipalities, the councils have expressed time and time again to me the difficulties they are having in maintaining their roads up to the standard required with the increase in traffic of today.

Another problem facing these people is the increasing traffic from outside the municipalities. Every year the number of hunters, the number of fishermen is increasing by leaps and bounds, and these people are using these roads; and the road, which formerly was good enough for the traffic of the farmer, is no longer sufficient to handle the great volume of traffic of today. I know in the municipality of Coldwell, that the council there feels that in order to provide the roads required in that area, they have to put gravel on these roads. They have just completed an agreement with this government to crush rock so that a better standard of road can be built all throughout the municipality. This new project is costing the municipality a great deal of money. I know they are very pleased with the co-operation they received with the government in this connection, but the fact remains that the municipalities own costs have increased greatly and each year they find it more and more difficult to meet the costs.

The snow-plowing problem is also causing a financial difficulty to these municipalities. In some years where we have a heavy snow-fall, the costs can run into thousands of dollars, and with the increase in expenditures in other areas, the municipalities are finding it very, very difficult to meet the obligations in snow-plowing because everybody is driving cars today. It's a rare thing now to see a man drive a horse into a town and everybody requires to have the roads plowed out so they can get their cream to the creameries, and get their children to school.

It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I propose to amend the amendment. I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains, that the motion be further amended by striking out all the words after the word "farm" in the third paragraph of the preamble to the amendment, and substitute the following: And Whereas the municipalities are finding it more difficult from year to year to construct roads to the standards demanded by today's traffic, And Whereas the formation of school divisions has imposed further obligations on the municipalities to raise the standard of roads used by school buses; Therefore be it resolved that the government give consideration to the advisability of changing the present cost-sharing

(Mr. Guttormson, cont'd.) policy on the following roads: (1) main market roads and bus routes in municipalities from a 60-40 basis to a 75-25 basis; (2) school district roads in unorganized territories from a 50-50 basis to a 75-25 basis; (3) that the cost of all snowplowing in unorganized territories be shared on a 75-25 basis on all roads except those classed as school bus roads, routes which should remain 100% provincial responsibility; (4) that the cost of snowplowing in municipalities be shared on a 75-25 basis.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, before you put the resolution, I wonder if you would like to consider whether or not it is in order. On just listening to it, it strikes me that it is not a proper sub-amendment. It might be a very proper amendment, but not a sub-amendment. Now, as I say, I just listened to it but I would ask you, Sir, if you would consider that point when deciding whether to propose a sub-amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: It might be well if I took this motion under advisement, and when I have more time on my hands, to scrutinize it a little more closely.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I would suggest that if the resolution or the amendment proposed the other day by the Member from Birtle-Russell on the resolution of the Member for St. Boniface with regards to the health, or the use of the doctor title was in order, that this one certainly is just as much in order as that one was, if not much more so.

MR. ROBLIN: I would debate the point of order, but if you're going to consider it, Sir, I will refrain.

MR. SPEAKER: I still feel that I should have a little more time on this one and I will, at a future date, bring in a ruling on it. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface and the proposed amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. PAULLEY: I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if we can have this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Inkster. Order stand?

MR. PAULLEY: Yes. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, if there is any member or members of the House that are ready to proceed with the debate, that they be given the opportunity of doing so. I should have said that in respect to the other resolution as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Does any member wish to speak on this resolution? Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Logan. The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

MR. M. N. HRYHORCZUK, Q. C. (Ethelbert Plains): In the absence of the Honourable Member for Selkirk, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the House to allow the matter to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks and the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Cypress. The Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet -- (Interjection) -- Order stand -- (Interjection) -- Would you like to revert back to yours?

MR. HILLHOUSE: Is it all right, Mr. Speaker, to go ahead with the resolution of Mr. Harris, that I adjourned?

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I'm going to be very brief. This is not the first time that this resolution has come into this House; this is not the first time that I have spoken on it; and I feel today the same way as I did a year ago, when I had the first opportunity of speaking on this resolution. I don't think that it would be fair to the rural parts of Manitoba to extend the operation of The Fair Wage Act to all parts of Manitoba, but I do feel though that the provisions of The Fair Wage Act should be applied to the Province of Manitoba in respect of all contracts undertaken by it, or undertaken by any boards or commissions of the government. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I wish to move this amendment, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert Plains, that the proposed resolution be amended by striking out all the words "all construction workers of Manitoba" as they appear in the operative part of the resolution, and substituting therefor the following words: "all construction works undertaken by the Government of Manitoba or any boards or commissions thereof in any part of the Province of Manitoba."

MR. SPEAKER: It does appear to be in order -- the amendment. Does the Honourable

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) Member for Selkirk wish to speak on it -- are you ready for the question?

MR. B. P. STRICKLAND (Hamiota): I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell, 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 Seven Oaks.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I stepped out for a few minutes, and meantime I did not expect that the items which you have adjourned would stand over. I could leave it stand, or if you wish or allow me, I could get rid of it and the Order Paper will be a page less.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreed.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I believe, in my humble opinion and with all due respect to the mover, that we are discussing something which has no principle and which does not mean anything to the general public. I'm of the opinion that the general public, and particularly the electors, are very wise and intelligent people -- the proof is they have elected me 16 times -- so I don't feel that this is necessary. I don't expect that a man that wants to take out his appendix and requires medical attention will go to a Doctor of Divinity or go to our Deputy Speaker to get healed, and if he goes down there, probably he will get a better treatment than he would at a medical doctor.

MR. MARTIN: I think I could make a good job of it.

MR. GRAY: No doubt. So I feel that this is something which would probably discriminate against certain people that the public have confidence in -- although they are not directly medical people -- but the public still have confidence in the profession they occupy. In this way, if they don't call themselves doctors, the people who say that he would probably be a plumber or an electrician instead of doing healing -- occupying healing arts, and in which case perhaps a commission or a committee will not give him the privilege of being called doctor. We have clergy here and we have rabbis that have got their PhD and they call themselves doctors, and they're not going to fool the public if they come in for a medical thing. I think the whole thing is confusing and the whole thing is challenging the intelligence of an individual or a patient who needs medical or dental or other attention who will be granted the right of calling doctor. I think perhaps the matter should have been left as is, leaving it to the intelligence of the patients, of the people and not make an issue out of it. Once you start making an issue -- first of all you have to appoint a commission; the commission will have expense; and what are they going to do? I was speaking to many medical men since the resolution was introduced and they don't care. They say that a man who wants a medical doctor will go to a medical doctor; and one who wants a dentist will go to a dentist; and one who want to go to another healing art, who perhaps does not have the right to call himself doctor, will go there. So I feel that the whole thing is a waste of time; the whole thing is absolutely unimportant; and for these reasons I'm not going to support this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member from Selkirk, 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 St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Inkster -- order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Honourable Member for Logan. The Honourable Member for Selkirk.

A MEMBER: He just finished.

MR. SPEAKER: Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks, and the proposed motion and amendment thereto by the Honourable Member for Cypress. The Honourable Member for Lac du Bonnet -- Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks. The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to get rid of this resolution also.

A MEMBER: You don't really mean it that way though.

MR. GRAY: No, no. Get rid of it as far as I'm personally concerned. I'm sorry, Sir. I want to get home and that's why I'm Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) idea of Esperanto which was in existence for the last 75 years, not because I feel that this will solve the entire world's problems, but it would be a beginning. The cost is very little. When the President of the United States happens to meet the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia, their conversation goes through four or five interpreters, and by the time that the words come out from the President of the United States, it evaporates -- it's watered down by the time it comes to Khrushchev. So I think one language perhaps, if it could be understood by both parties, could eliminate a lot of the world's problems and a better understanding between one and the other.

No one in this House is an expert on Esperanto but at least we know it gives -- two people who could understand and speak Esperanto, grammatically or not, would be a very great help at the time we live in, a time where a man could have his breakfast in Winnipeg and his lunch in London and his dinner in Bagdad, and meet different people, different languages and so on. I'm not for a moment suggesting that the other languages disappear. We have in Winnipeg about 50 different dialects and languages. Each and every one carries on their tradition, their history, their literature and their religion separately; and each colour adds to the beautiful flower bed of the flowers. If any one of you have been here in the summer, on the south side of this building, have seen beautiful flower beds planted there. Sometime this is visited by hundreds of people. What's the beauty of it? It's the different colours of flowers they have planted. Most of the groups and nationalities -- and I say it's about 50 -- came to Canada, the first thing that they realize is that they've got to be able to speak English. Outside of that, they have all the liberty and privileges to lead their own life.

There was a time, about half a century ago, a movement in America, but particularly in New York, when hundreds of thousands of immigrants from all over the world came in, and not one understood English; not one understood the American way of life; not one understood the American habits or American culture; and some great writer from England,, at that time advocated a melting pot -- let's put everyone into a machine, turn the wheel and then they'll come out Americans. Well he failed. Instead of Americans, something else came out and so they have given up the idea. Each one should have the privilege of everything. But here's an opportunity, even if it fails -- although it has done a lot of good, it didn't fail altogether but it didn't progress enough -- a language where I could go anywhere and speak it with the other people that are there.

It's true now that in most of the European countries you could find people that speak the English language, some of them speak Spanish. You could always get along, but there are certain people who cannot. Take the Arabic countries, the country and very, very few, if any, very few speak any other English with Arabic. If you had to go there on a commercial purpose or see the country or as a tourist, there's not one down there to speak to you or guide you unless they bring them out from somewhere else.

So my humble opinion is that the motion, all it says, it requests the University of Manitoba to consider it -- to consider it. Is the plan impossible or what? But if they do consider, I think it would be a blessing if in the next five or ten of 15 years -- I don't think I could learn that language in 15 years -- but we are here labouring, working, planning for the future the same as our fathers have planned for us. We shouldn't be satisfied to leave it to one generation. We've got to prepare a democratic life, a free life, a peaceful life in the future. I'm sure that if some students would have the time and have the patience to take up Esperanto, they should have the place where to take it up.

We'll probably not be here at a time when it will do a lot of good, but, Mr. Speaker, if we can do something now for posterity, this is our duty to do. I've read something about it, not only the pamphlet that was placed for the members, I've read on Esperanto for the last 50 years. It's only a question of another language, but I think that if Esperanto would be in existence and fluently spoken by the political leaders in the world, I don't think we would have to fear now, to consider the threats of the days and the worry about whether a bomb will fall on this building tomorrow or the day after tomorrow or a month later. For this reason, I wholeheartedly support it. I say that this is not a question of laying out millions of dollars. I think the University of Manitoba could create a Chair with as little expense as possible. We're already having other languages spoken -- other languages on our curriculum. We have it, an individual language -- all due respects -- an individual language, but here we have a chance to

(Mr. Gray, cont'd.) learn one language that would probably cover everything there is.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. A. E. WRIGHT (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, if no one else wishes to speak, I'd like to close the debate. Mr. Speaker, my reason for introducing this resolution at the beginning, as I have said, was that I believe that it will add much to world communication, and world communication in this world of chaos of ours today would certainly be a desirable thing. Now Esperanto was violently suppressed by the dictators of the 20th Century because they could see the possibilities of one language. In introducing it too, Mr. Speaker, I pointed out that it was not my intention to argue any case against the teaching of other languages, because a professor from McMaster University points out that the learning of Esperanto is a great aid in learning other languages. Dr. Thorlakson here in Winnipeg, in speaking before the Manitoba Council on Education, said that we're now embarking on a program of teaching Ukrainian in our universities and that he hoped that this would, in time, extend to the learning of other languages, and I'm of a like mind, Mr. Speaker.

Now this is not a dead language as some people would like us to believe, because it has four million living speakers today. I first got the idea for this resolution in reading the United Church magazine, "The Observer". I read where Margaret Henderson described a convention that she attended at Harrogate, England, and what a thrill it was to talk to people from all over the globe. When the Honourable Member for Wellington passed it off as something lightly, something in which there was no challenge, he said it could be easily learned in an hour. I want to take issue with him because it can't be learned in an hour, but you can learn the grammar of Esperanto in an hour. Here in Winnipeg we have our Voice of Women who are conducting classes in Esperanto, and it's catching on all over the country.

One of the world's great linguistic authorities, Mario Pei, said that out of 3,396 languages of the world, we had better get busy and learn one. He's not concerned which one, and I'm not going to split hairs with the Honourable Member for Wellington as to whether it's Esperanto or any other proposed international language. That isn't the point. I believe the learning of one language would do much for world brotherhood. We in this House hear from time to time about World Brotherhood Week, and it's to the good, but I think here's a chance for us to be pioneers. I think here in Manitoba that we can pioneer an idea. This isn't asking the government to spend a lot of money; this could do much for world understanding. When we have organizations like the Voice of Women who are vitally concerned in the peace of our world, I think that we should give this serious consideration.

We have 93 ethnic publications in Canada now and that's fine if people want to learn the language of their birth; but I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, in closing the debate I would make an appeal, in fact I would like to quote, with permission of the House, from something that President Kennedy said that impressed me very much. He was speaking to the Berkley division of the University of California recently, talking about knowledge to freedom, and I'm just going to quote the last part. He said that "knowledge is a great sun of the firmament" -- and he's quoting Daniel Webster -- "Life and power are scattered along its beams and in its light we must think and act not only for the moment but for our time, and I am reminded of the story of the great French marshall who once asked his gardener to plant a tree. The gardener objected that the tree was slow growing and would not reach maturity for 100 years. The marshall replied: "In that case there is no time to lose. Plant it this afternoon." Today, a world of knowledge, a world of co-operation, a just and lasting peace may be years away, but we have no time to lose." Let us plant our tree this afternoon, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion lost.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members. The question before the House is the proposed resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Seven Oaks, which reads as follows:-
Whereas a Gallup poll was conducted a few years ago in the United States, Canada, Norway and the Netherlands

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

YEAS: Messrs. Campbell, Dow, Gray, Harris, Hillhouse, Orlikow, Paulley, Peters, Reid, Schreyer, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Wagner, and Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Alexnader, Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Christianson, Corbett, Cowan,

(Nays, cont'd.) Desjardins, Evans, Froese, Groves, Guttormson, Hamilton, Hryhorczuk, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Molgat, Roblin, Scarth, Shewman, Smellie, Strickland, Thompson, Watt, Weir, Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas 14. Nays 34.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable Member for St. Boniface. The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. D. L. CAMPBELL (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, I'd appreciate it if the House would allow this matter to stand.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Adjourned debate on the proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. GUTTORMSON: Mr. Speaker, could we have this matter stand please.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead and the proposed motion in amendment thereto by the Honourable the Minister of Education. The Honourable the Minister of Education.

MR. DAVID ORLIKOW (St. John's): Mr. Speaker, that resolution stood in my name and I was

MR. SPEAKER: Beg pardon?

MR. ORLIKOW: That resolution stood in my name and I wanted

MR. SPEAKER: Oh yes, that stands. Do you wish to speak on it?

MR. ORLIKOW: No, I'd like to let it stand, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party. The Honourable Member from Brandon.

MR. R. O. LISSAMAN (Brandon): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have the indulgence of the House to allow this matter to stand please.

MR. SPEAKER: Order stand. Proposed resolution proposed by the Honourable Member for Inkster. The Honourable Member for Cypress -- Order stand. Proposed resolution by the Honourable Member for Emerson. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. J. M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, the resolution as it stands is quite simple and I think it is a very worthy one. Although we have finished with the estimates on education, I see no reason why the resolution could not be adopted and amendments could be made so that allowances for increased grants could be made.

The other day when speaking to the estimates on education, I outlined the need for the non-division areas and how they are unable to compete with division areas for teachers because of the lower grants in effect in non-divisions. This is a very serious matter and it deserves attention and also correction. Sometimes it just makes me wonder. Are the people in the non-division areas really such unimportant subjects that the Minister will not give any consideration to the problem? Has the government of the day no social conscience? It seems to me that this government is not discharging its responsibilities fairly to the people -- teachers and the students -- in the non-division areas. It seems that unless you vote with the government -- unless you vote Conservative -- if you don't you're out in the cold.

We can spend millions on grants to school divisions and to the University of Manitoba. We can also spend thousands on the Colombo Plan and other items at the expense of the non-divisions. The people in the non-divisions have been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last three years while this administration has been in power, and that's a fact. We've been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars in those areas, monies that rightfully we should be receiving and which are not given to us. The area involved is contributing a large amount to the government coffers, probably more so than a lot of other areas do, through auto licences; automotive fuel users' tax; and also income and other hidden taxes collected by Ottawa; but when it comes to giving them a fair share for education, they're shunned and rated as second-class citizens. I think some of you will recall when the present government sat in the opposition benches they indulged in moving that the Minister of Education's salary be reduced to a dollar. I think if it ever was applicable it would be now, because of the way in which grants are being made available for education to the non-division areas.

The request made in the resolution is simple and forms only a part of the grants made available to the divisions, namely, the teacher grants. Surely teachers deserve the same

(Mr. Froese, cont'd.) salaries in non-divisions as they would in other districts; surely our school districts deserve the same financial support; yet the Minister will sit smugly in his seat and do nothing about it. How long will we be denied? How long will the children of this province be denied an equal opportunity to an education? Surely the government should recognize that once elected to office they are there to serve all the people in the province, and serve all the people fairly. It should not be a condition or requirement that everyone vote Conservative or vote for a government plan in order to get some measure of fair treatment. When the division legislation was introduced there were these higher grants attached which are, in fact, inducement grants. In my opinion, the division plan should stand on its own merits and, if it is unable to do so, it should be abandoned. At any rate, the plan should not prevent us from operating our schools properly and make available facilities and services to all pupils in Manitoba. Surely the government can amend the legislation on the books at the present time to make available larger grants to non-divisions, especially the teacher grants which are requested in the resolution. I would appeal to the Minister and the government to give this matter consideration and to come across and give the same teacher grants that are available to other areas, because it is a matter of bare necessity that these grants be made available to non-division areas.

As I stated the other night, we are at an impasse and something has to be done before the next fall term. Our schools are filled and more facilities are needed; teachers are required; and I think we are entitled to as well-qualified teachers as any other area in the province. After all, we have produced so many of them in our area in the past and which are now, and have been, available to other areas in the province, and they have been giving outstanding service. We're not asking for any special favours. It is not nearly what other areas are getting. All we're asking is to get at least the same teacher grants. Once more, I would appeal to the government and the Minister to give consideration and give us the increased teacher grants.

MR. McLEAN: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great interest to what has been said by the mover of this resolution and the Honourable Member for Rhineland. This is a matter which has been brought before this Legislature, I think on at least two previous occasions, and I have really not any new information to add to what has been said before.

Perhaps I might just review the history of how we come to be where we are, by reminding the members of the House that in October, 1958, when the legislation to create school divisions and to provide for the payment of grants was introduced, it was stated that the grants which were associated with the school division system would only be paid to school divisions, and that parts of the province wishing to remain outside of the school division system would continue to receive grants on the basis of the grant formula which was then in effect under the provisions of The Public Schools Act. There was, as members know, the right of vote provided, that there would be no division formed unless the majority of the electors in the proposed division signified their consent by voting in favour. And here, may I just say, Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the Honourable the Member from Rhineland, that in Alberta, when their comparable system was introduced, the people of that province were not given the right of vote. The system was imposed as the Act was passed and the government said "This is it." I'm not making any complaint about that, but I think it's not out of order to draw to the attention of the Honourable Member that fact. We did take the position that the people concerned should be consulted and the decision depend upon their wishes in the matter.

Following the introduction of the legislation and the formation of the school divisions, the votes were held on the 27th of February, 1959. I don't think that any of us, even in our wildest dreams, expected that the system would be accepted on the first time in as wide a territory as it was. However, there were only I think, four parts of the province that did not accept the formation of a school division. Members will recall that in the session of the Legislature that was held in March, 1959, following the school division vote and the rather successful outcome, the questions were then directed to us here as to whether or not those parts of the province that had voted against having a school division would be given a second chance, and it was the opinion expressed that perhaps it would be fair if we would provide a second opportunity for a vote. Accordingly, we said that as a matter of policy, the government would be prepared to allow a second vote if there was a petition indicating some interest sufficient to

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) warrant the expense and trouble associated with a second referendum or vote. It was suggested that a 25% -- a petition signed by 25% of the resident electors should be the rule; and that was based on the fact that in another part of the Act, for another purpose, we have arrangements that are associated with a petition of 25% of the resident electors.

As the result of that arrangement, a petition was received from the proposed School Division of Boundary which is in large measure, or probably entirely an area of Manitoba that is in the constituency of the Honourable the Member for Emerson, the mover of this resolution, and a second vote was held in that proposed division; and on the second vote, the people there rejected the formation of the school division. Now at that time they knew the difference between the grants, and there had never been any misunderstanding that division grants were going to be paid in school divisions and that non-division school districts would receive the school grants on the basis of the old or former formula. As I say, with that full knowledge, that particular part of the province chose to reject the formation of a school division on two occasions.

In the proposed School Division of Hanover, a petition was received and, on the second vote, it was carried. And as the Honourable the Member for Carillon has acknowledged just the other day, the people there were prepared to accept the formation of a division when they found that their fears which they had had in the first instance were not realized and that they could have a school division without any assault upon their cherished rights or desires with respect to the provision of educational services for their children. And I may say, and I make this as a statement of fact, that the people of the School Division of Hanover are eminently satisfied and happy with their school division, and I'm sure would probably say that if we'd known what the situation was, we'd have voted for it in the first place. However, they did accept it.

Over in that part of the province, part of which is represented by the Honourable the Member for Rhineland, there were two proposed divisions where the vote was rejected in the first instance; and in only a part of that territory was there a request for a second vote, as there was a re-arrangement of boundaries to meet what seemed to be the local wishes and as recommended by the Boundaries Commission, and a vote taken in one instance carried; and, in the second, rejected for the second time. In that part where it was rejected the second time, part of that territory lies within the constituency of the Honourable Member for Rhineland, and in the other portion of his constituency there has never, so far as I am aware, been any indication whatsoever of an interest in the formation of a school division.

Now I mention these facts because, as I say, it has always been known exactly what the situation was, and we have not only, whatever obligations there may be to the people living in the non-division school districts, but we have an obligation to those who accepted the formation of school divisions and all the associated responsibilities and expenses on the understanding as to the manner in which school grants would be paid.

Now as I have said repeatedly in this House, the formation of a school division immediately involved rather large and substantial obligations and responsibilities. It involved the responsibility of providing facilities for high school education for every single boy and girl in the division who was qualified to enter a high school grade. It involved the provision of transportation; it involved a certain amount of equalizing, from the local standpoint, of equalizing the cost of elementary schools, not entirely but to a certain extent; and other obligations and arrangements that are well known to the members. My position, Mr. Speaker, has always been this, that the folks concerned, having in accordance with their democratic right chosen not to assume those responsibilities, are not entitled to receive the grants which were associated with the division plan and which were being made to assist in the discharge of those added, increased, more expensive responsibilities.

Now, as the mover of the resolution and the Member for Rhineland will say to me, "Oh well, we're only asking for -- as the resolution says -- "the basic teacher grants." I hope I'm not becoming too cynical, Mr. Speaker, but I have a strong suspicion that that would only be the beginning and that one couldn't make one grant available and, in any kind of logic, say that the other grants did not apply. It is a difficult matter to make any valid comparisons with the amount of money received under the division system and under the old or the former

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) system, because they are based on two rather different concepts.

There is one other matter of a technical nature that, in actual fact, it would not be possible to pay the division grants or any part of them because that involves the establishment of a general levy over a division. A certain portion of the total grants comes from general levy and the balance from provincial funds, and so I think this is a fact and I can't conceive of any way in which technically it would be possible to provide any one particular grant, or indeed the whole system of grants, without in fact having a school division. That's a technical argument, however, and I don't rest my case on that at all. I rather put it on the other footing, that the responsibilities not having been accepted, there is no basis upon which the school district should be paid school grants on the basis of school divisions.

There is one matter that is always drawn into this debate and we have heard of it at least twice during our session here, and that is with respect to the Dauphin-Ochre school area which lies entirely within the constituency which I represent. The honourable members always manage to leave the impression that in some rather underhanded way some special benefit has been conferred upon that part of Manitoba because they are represented by the Minister of Education. Now I want to reject completely any such suggestion by simply reminding the members of the House, Mr. Speaker, that the legislation concerning grants to school areas was introduced here in this Chamber in the full light of day and received the approval of the House, and I don't recall that anyone either spoke against it, or voted against it, although I have not checked the records on that point.

Members will probably remember that I endeavoured on that occasion to explain that the responsibilities and obligations of a school division, and the responsibilities and obligations of a school area, are the same thing -- that is, they do exactly the same things, namely, they are both required to provide high school education facilities for every child within the division or within the area, as the case might be. They are both required to provide transportation for their high school students throughout the area or the division, as the case might be. They both have a degree of equalization with regard to not only the cost of high school education, which is equalized across the whole unit of administration, that is, either the school area or the school division, but in addition to that a degree of equalization of elementary school costs.

Indeed, in the case of the school area, they go even further because the cost of all educational services, both elementary and high school are equalized across the school area, and so as I endeavoured to explain on that occasion, there is no distinction other than the matter of administration -- that is, the way in which the functions or the jurisdiction of the trustees -- there is very little distinction between a school area and a school division. I mention, however, that this matter was thoroughly explained, and members will probably also remember that I explained on that occasion that the legislation was set up in such a way that a school division could, if it followed the regular procedure, become a school area, and equally a school area could become a school division. In other words, that the system was interchangeable if for any reason the people of a division or an area wished to change over to the other system, and we went into great detail about the exact difference in the type of administration that you have in a division, and the type of administration that you have in a school area. But remember that the services provided to the pupils are the same, and the responsibilities accepted by the rate-payers are the same and on this basis -- and by the way, Mr. Speaker, I expressed the opinion at that time that probably there would be cases where school divisions would wish to become school areas. There are certain aspects about the administration of a school area that might be more acceptable in certain parts of the province and they might wish to do so, and I expressed the opinion that there would be -- at some times there would be occasions when a school division would become a school area. In those rosy days I thought probably that might come about fairly soon because there was, at that time, one division that had expressed some interest. Well it hasn't happened and I perhaps wouldn't be quite as optimistic now as I was at that time.

On the basis of the legislation which was then introduced, the people of the Dauphin-Ochre school area were asked to express their opinion as to whether or not they wished to have a school area, which of course they had at that time, or whether or not they wished to have a school division, and as the Honourable Member for Emerson is fond of saying, they voted against the school division. Well that isn't accurate, Mr. Speaker, because that was not the question that was asked of the people in the Dauphin-Ochre school area. They were asked to

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.) express whether or not they desired to administer their schools under the system of a school area, or whether or not they wished to operate their schools under the system of a school division -- and I have in front of me the ballot that was used and it simply has in one part of the ballot: "The proposed Dauphin-Ochre School Division No. 33" with a place to mark your X if that was what you wished, and in the other part: "The Dauphin-Ochre School Area No. 1" with a place to mark your X if that was the wish. So that there was no question of being asked to vote for or against the school division -- it was a question of voting for whichever system they wished to have. Now during the time that the people of that area were considering this question naturally I was asked to, and indeed it was my responsibility, to attend meetings, and to endeavour to explain as best I could what was involved in this decision, and I always made it quite clear, quite clear, and indeed it was the fact, that so far as money was concerned, this decision did not turn on that question because if more people voted to have a school division, they would receive the grants provided by The Public School Act for school divisions, and if they voted to continue in a school area, they would receive exactly the same grants because this legislature had passed the necessary legislation to make the grant system applicable to both. In other words, there was nothing more or less, whether they had one system or the other.

The question turned on the matter of administration -- of how they wished to have their schools administered and I was at considerable pains to explain that under the school division system the local trustees in the local school districts had, indeed, the complete control over their elementary schools, because that's what is provided in the division system; whereas under the area system, while there are still local school districts and local school trustees, the degree of jurisdiction is somewhat limited, and in the school area system the entire financial administration is under the control of the area trustees, as distinguished from the situation in the school division where the local trustees have control over their finances for elementary school purposes, and the division trustees the control over the finances for the high schools and the high school instruction.

And so we went through this great explanation and I did appear and explained as best I could, and my neighbour, the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains, will probably get up and ask me if I expressed any opinion as to which was best, and I was asked that opinion, and I did express an opinion that for the people of the Dauphin-Ochre school area that it was, in my opinion, best that they should continue as a school area, and I gave my reason for that which was simply that it was better from the standpoint of the taxpayer because of the fact that their entire educational costs, both elementary and high school, were spread on an equalized basis across the whole territory of the school area. That was particularly important for example in that part of my constituency which reaches up towards that of the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains where they have low assessment, a fairly high school population and where, left to their own resources, it would be somewhat difficult for them to provide the standard of educational services that they could provide when they had, as part of their tax base, the rich soil, indeed the best soil in the Province of Manitoba, which lies to the south of the Town of Dauphin along in that territory running down to the Riding Mountains. The same was true over at Makinak. When they said to me: "What is the best system?" I said, "Well, obviously for you folks here where you have a very small strip of good land, and a lot of pretty poor, rocky land, it's obvious that it's better here, you couldn't possibly provide the standard of educational services left to your own resources insofar as elementary education is concerned." So anything that's said -- it's true, I was asked the question -- it's also true that I answered it in that form, and I gave my reasons for so stating. So I would like to make it clear that this whole matter as far as the Dauphin-Ochre school area is concerned, and what they did, was all done quite in the light of day, in public, here and on the public platform in that area, and there was no question about what was said or, I suppose for that matter, who said it. And as I come back to the fact that there, so far as provincial money was concerned, it made no difference because our system under The Public Schools Act provides for both. Now in many respects this part of the discussion is irrelevant to the resolution which is before the House, but it has been mentioned and I now for, I think, the third or fourth time, give my explanation and I have to stand or fall on it.

(Mr. McLean, cont'd.)

May I say this, however, that if there is anyone who feels that there is any special benefit conferred upon people by being a school area, rather than a school division, I would be most happy, most happy, to assist you in having a school area formed because it's quite simple -- the procedure is straightforward and there would be no one happier than myself to give encouragement and assistance to the formation of a school area. If the Honourable the Member from Emerson feels that a school area would be more acceptable to his people than a school division, he will find me ready, willing and, I hope, able, and he has the assurance in advance that they will receive the advantage of these grants if they form a school area. I want to make that point quite clear and beyond that I can't say.

Now with all of this, Mr. Speaker, I hardly need tell you that I intend to vote against the resolution.

MR. FROESE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I think the Minister of Education said that in Alberta they have been unable to vote on these matters. I'd like to inform the House that wherever county systems were established the people did have a vote and they decided in every case to continue with the county system. I'm not here to defend -- (Interjection) -- any other province but I'm here to

HON. GURNEY EVANS (Provincial Secretary) (Fort Rouge): Order. Order. I wonder if the honourable gentleman would state his point of order.

MR. PAULLEY: Actually what the Honourable Member for Rhineland meant was a point of privilege because of some statement that the Minister made -- not a point of order.

. Continued on next page

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words with regard to this resolution. I did not intend to but I feel at this time that it would be of some worth. The reason is because the Minister of Education despite his great ability and capacity and shrewdness, simply cannot seem to grasp subtleties. He's completely at a loss when it comes to being able to differentiate between fine points, and I believe there is a fine point involved in this resolution. I, for one, never did, nor do I intend to start, now advocating a system of grants which would give the non-divisional areas equality of grants because of the fact that they had a choice. They had their choice at that time and those areas and districts that turned it down should not very well expect to get parity of grants at this time. But, in this particular resolution, we're dealing with something that involves individuals, teachers as individuals, and I think that we're just being a little bit too rigid; a little bit too punitive to these districts that did not enter into the secondary divisional system of secondary education.

The Minister a few days ago was talking about the fact that under the previous administration there had been a few secondary districts, I believe they were called, set up. There was one in Springfield, one in, I believe, Portage La Prairie, and one or two others. Now the previous administration had tried to induce, or encourage various school districts to go into secondary districts but one thing they did not do is tamper with the basic teacher grants — and I believe that to be a fact. In the Springfield secondary districts, as it was called and Portage La Prairie there may have been in 1955 and '56 some differentials in grants paid by the Department of Education, but there was not any tampering with the basic teacher grant system. And, I believe, that in our secondary divisions in Manitoba today, while we are giving them certain financial advantages by way of increased grants higher than those paid to secondary or high school districts that did not enter into the divisions, we should draw the line at this point. Teachers in Manitoba of like qualifications should receive the same consideration from the Department of Education. A subtle difference perhaps, but nevertheless an important one.

Now I think we're being consistent here even though the Minister of Education doesn't seem to think that we, on this side, have been. I want to tell him that the remarks he uttered yesterday just before 5:30, which I read on Page 1403 of Hansard, where he makes the statement that we, and the New Democratic Party, had pleaded with him to do away with the scale of grants for secondary school construction to level the grant system out. If he was really going to be honest with himself, he would retract that statement, because we never said that. If he will recall and perhaps, again, this was too subtle for him, but we on this side, and my Leader in particular said that in those places where geography and population density, and population patterns make it impossible and impractical to construct 12-room high schools, or larger, these districts should not be penalized by virtue of receiving a grant for construction less than 75%. And that is the only thing that we in this group said. We did at no time infer to him, or ask him, and certainly never pleaded with him, to level out the scale of grants with the one exception, because of semi-isolated districts, population sparsity, and so on. And I still hope that the Minister will undertake to clarify that.

Well, Mr. Speaker, returning to the gist of the resolution before us, I feel, and I want to restate this so that there can be no confusion about this in the future, that while we do not advocate, nor ask the Minister to get rid of, or to ignore, the differential in grants between division and non-divisional areas, in all respects save this one which involves teachers' salaries, which involves teachers as individuals, and which I think is being just a little bit too rigid and too punitive, to those people who had decided not to vote for entrance into a divisional system.

And one final point with regard to the larger school area. The Minister, it would seem gathering from his remarks, is one who favours the establishment of larger school areas, and he let it be known to us that he would help us to the best of his ability to sell the idea in our own respective areas. I would say to him that if he has capacity for leadership, which I believe he has, he will act on this idea just as he did with regard to the division scheme. He should take the initiative and call on us to help him out if we so wish. It's, I think, up to him to decide whether the larger area is desirable, and if he feels it is, let him take the initiative — I think it's overdue anyway.

MR. EDMOND PREFONTAINE (Carillon): Mr. Speaker, I don't think I would like to be

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) . . . very long on this question. I would like to state that I agree with the Minister to a certain extent on certain of the things that he has told us, especially with respect to my constituency and the school division of Hanover. At the time that the first vote was taken, I wasn't sure whether they would vote "yes" or "no". In the western end of my constituency, where I was asked to express an opinion, I said that I liked the way of financing school costs as involved in the school division plan whereby the general levy would be increased, and whereby the richest parts of the province would have to carry the schools in the poorer districts. It was a very sound way of financing school costs in the Province of Manitoba. At that time I did not see that any division could vote "no"; vote against the increases that would be coming to them from the government, meaning from the general taxpayers in the province. I did not think that an area could afford to vote "no". I did not like, I might say, the way the vote was put up to them: "Vote yes or else you will get nothing." But my immediate area voted yes by an overwhelming majority. Now I believe that no one at that time expected the basic school grant to be frozen for all time. Although I must say that the Minister always said, "Well the grants are available in our area." There in the Red River School Division it amounted to some \$240,000 -- our increase if the people voted "yes". He didn't say if you vote "no" you'll never get anything, your basic grant will remain at \$2,400 or \$2,500 for all time. I don't think anyone who, where the vote has been in the negative, expected that this basic grant would be frozen for all time. Now I don't think it's right that this grant should be frozen for all time, Mr. Speaker -- I don't think it's right. These people out of their own wisdom have decided to vote "no". It was supposed to be a free vote. They did penalize themselves to a certain extent, knowingly, with their eyes open. But I say, Mr. Speaker, that this is some four years ago -- times are changing. The need is there; there are kids to educate. This House has a responsibility to educate these children, and to help these people who are taxpayers, to be able to compete for good teachers with the division districts. And at the present time, it is most difficult for them to compete.

And I say that I have never pretended to say, to pretend, that they should receive all the grants like administration grants, or the maintenance grants, transportation grants -- no -- but the basic teacher grants at least I believe they should receive. The Minister will remember that the basic grants were started, I believe, at the level of \$1,200.00. They were increased to \$1,400, to \$1,600, to \$1,800 up to \$2,400 and \$2,500, I believe. They were increased gradually as the requirements were greater -- as the salaries of the teachers were increased. But from that time on now there's been no change, no increase at all. Now these people are taxpayers. The government has spent maybe at first \$6 million, maybe \$8 million or \$10 million now with respect to -- from the general fund of the province, from all taxpayers, including these taxpayers in these areas who have voted no for education. I think they are entitled to some of that. I never claimed that they should get everything but at least I believe they should get teacher grants.

The Minister has some arguments, legal arguments possibly, at least arguments that a lawyer can bring forward very fortunately. He's very able at doing that, but I believe that there is something way down in his heart that bothers him a little bit with respect to these areas. I'm sure that he has hoped all the time that they would vote yes some day so that he wouldn't be bothered -- although he's saving money now -- but I'm sure he's not happy by virtue of the fact that he's saving some money. He's not happy, I'm sure, I'm convinced that he's not happy -- he would like to see these people vote yes. I would suggest that in the boundary division, the people on the west-end, they're occupying good land, highly assessed, with few drainage problems; they pay for it themselves; the taxes are very, very high. It's quite a load on them, on this little group of people to have to carry the education of another area where the assessment is much lower, taxes are lower. If it's a tough proposition, the whole province should take care of a situation like that. And I would suggest to the Minister possibly to allow the Boundaries Commission to reduce that area, make it smaller again so that possibly they can be inclined to vote yes, and maybe the same situation might be arranged for the west side of the river. But I cannot feel, Mr. Speaker, that the Minister would like to see something done, and it's possible, I'm sure, if he would work,

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) he would get the co-operation of the people in order to try and finish up this situation. We must have only one system. We can't carry the two-system of school financing in this province side by side -- one side getting all the money and the other side getting no increase frozen for all time. I think this must come to an end. They have voted "no". Some areas have had the division system without being asked to vote at all -- Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Norwood, Flin Flon, Brandon -- they didn't vote "yes" nor "no" -- they weren't asked to vote at all. They were admitted, they got the increased grants, but in these areas they were subjected to a vote -- if you vote "no", you won't get anything. Well, I think that the time has come after so many years now, to find a solution -- a solution is called for by every people in this province. I'm sure no members of this House are very happy to see the situation that now obtains in these areas and I would like to urge upon the Minister -- now he has declared he can't support this -- but, to try and find a solution in order that we will not have this problem to discuss every Session of the Legislature. It calls for a solution on a fair basis and I believe these people are entitled at least, Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Minister, to the basic teacher grant, as taxpayers in the Province of Manitoba. They're paying their share of this money.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. E. I. DOW (Turtle Mountain): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Gladstone, that the debate be adjourned.

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

. Continued on next page.

MR. SPEAKER: Proposed resolution proposed by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Carillon, that the Votes and Proceedings of the sitting of Friday, the 16th of March, 1962, be corrected by striking out the words "excepting clause 4 in line 10, page 3."

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, the wording that I've used in this resolution is that that was suggested by the present Leader of the House when I first brought this matter up for question some days after the statement appeared in the Votes and Proceedings, so I proceeded to enter the resolution as he had suggested. Now for the purpose of my explanation, Mr. Chairman, my feelings on this matter this afternoon, I'll be referring to Votes and Proceedings No. 12, of Friday the 2nd of March and similarly, of course, to the Hansard for the same date which is No. 16, to be referring to Votes and Proceedings No. 14, of Tuesday the 6th of March which will be Hansard No. 19, same date; and finally to the Votes and Proceedings No. 22 of Friday the 16th of March and Hansard No. 32. Mr. Speaker, I decided to bring this resolution forward after the discussion we had here on this issue some time ago because I think this is of vital importance to the House. The question of the privilege of the House, the whole matter of the accuracy of Hansard, and in particular, the accuracy of the Votes and Proceedings is vital to the operation of our government. If there cannot be a complete dependence on these Votes and Proceedings, which are basically the Minutes of the operation of this House; which are the items to which we refer at any later date when something has to be checked, then I submit that the rights of any of the opposition parties in particular, can be very severely affected by the government. Now I'm not accusing the government in this case, Mr. Chairman, of having deliberately made this change, but I certainly say that a change has been made and I think I can prove that this afternoon, and I submit that the fact that there is a difference between what went on in this House and what is listed here in Votes and Proceedings is of vital importance to this House and to our whole process.

Well let us start with Votes and Proceedings No. 12, Friday the 2nd of March. There we find on that day that the Member for Gladstone, Mr. Shoemaker, moved an order -- questions on some PFRA. It's listed on Page 2. It's three questions, the Votes and Proceedings say, and a debate arising and Honourable Mr. Hutton and Mr. Shoemaker having spoken and the question being put -- it was agreed to excepting clause 1, and then Order of the House No. 6 Edition. So it was agreed to excepting clause 1. Let us turn then to the Hansard of the same date, Mr. Speaker. We find there that the discussion took place on Page 329, Hansard, No. 16. Mr. Hutton spoke immediately after you presented the orders. He said he'd be happy to give the information with respect to 2 and 3 but in respect to part 1 the responsibility for this doesn't fall within my jurisdiction. Then I spoke and suggested that I was sure he should be able to have the information if he kept in touch with PFRA. He said he did keep in touch with them but he would not be advised of the details. And then, Mr. Speaker, you are quoted directly in Hansard -- these are your words -- MR. SPEAKER: "Are you ready for the question, subject to the reservations of the Honourable Member for Agriculture?" And then it says, "Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried." So there we have, Mr. Speaker, the reference -- you specifically said in the Hansard and it's quoted there, your wording -- "Are you ready for the question, subject to the reservation" -- and that is properly recorded in the Votes and Proceedings.

We went on then to the next series of questions, Votes and Proceedings No. 14 of the 6th of March. We go to Page 4 and there is a series of questions, they first start off on Page 3, moved by myself with regard to the Manitoba Development Fund. I'm sure the Leader of the House will remember when I asked those. There were five questions and they're listed there, there was a debate arose and a number of people spoke. Then it comes along and the question being put it was agreed to excepting clauses 3, 4 and 5. Well then what does the Hansard say for the same date? Hansard No. 19, Page No. 424, we have Mr. Speaker saying: "Are you ready for the question?", about midway through the page after a number of speeches by a number of honourable members, and in particular by the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Then in the centre of the page you place the whole question, the five questions, and you end up, Mr. Speaker, by saying: "It is my understanding that there's been no mutual agreement to

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) amend the motion." At that stage the Minister of Industry and Commerce gets up, and he is quoted here, "Mr. Evans: "In that event, Mr. Speaker, I must ask the Leader of the Opposition if he cares to have the order amended so that it finishes at the end of Item 2, otherwise we'll be forced to vote against the order." And I said then: "Mr. Speaker, I don't like it, but I have no option in this case." Mr. Evans then said: "It's the agreement I take it then that the Order for Return is terminated at and including Item 2." There is the discussion before the question. And then, Mr. Speaker, you are quoted and it says: "Mr. Speaker: Are you ready for the question, the question being amended as stated." And it says, "Mr. Speaker presented the motion and it was carried." So again, Mr. Speaker, the Hansard is clear. You specifically said when you put the question, as in the other one that I quoted: "Are you ready for the question, the question being amended as stated."

Well then we come along, Mr. Speaker, to the one that's under debate, and that's Votes and Proceedings No. 22 of Friday the 16th of March. And it reads, as the motion that I present indicates: "The question being put it was agreed to excepting clause 4." Well, what does the Hansard of the same date show us, Mr. Speaker? Hansard No. 32, Page 800, about the middle of the page. It's true again that the Honourable the Attorney-General had made no objections to this beforehand. There was quite a lengthy debate -- it goes over some four pages of Hansard. Well we come along -- the last speaker is the Minister of Labour and he's speaking about this accident and he concludes his statement by saying: "And I will say this that she did get such compensation as was available to her through the Workmen's Compensation Act which I believe in this case was limited to the burial expenses." But here, Mr. Speaker, we find that you are not quoted verbatim as in the case of the other questions to which I referred. There is no statement of what Mr. Speaker said -- it only says: "Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion carried." Mr. Speaker, there was nothing here indicating that you made any reservations. I don't know why the Hansard does not follow here the same practice as it has followed in other cases and quotes you directly. It doesn't however. So, Mr. Speaker, I went and found out what it was the Hansard said, and in view of the fact that it is not included in the Hansard itself, I found out and I'm going now to play back, Mr. Speaker, exactly what was said and this quotation will start approximately towards the last sentence given by the Honourable the Minister of Labour and he says: "I will say this that she did get such compensation." Well, Mr. Speaker, what I want the House to observe very carefully is the question that you put, which in my opinion should be in the Hansard, as in the other cases is not, but which I have here:

(NOTE: Due to it being a recording of a recording this record was unintelligible.)

There, Mr. Speaker, is the exact recording of the Hansard and I submit that it's quite clear what you said. You merely said: "Are you ready for the question?" No amendments, no reservations. The question was put and it was agreed to. After that the First Minister got up. It's true that he got up after that, and the Hansard is correct -- (Interjection) -- page 800 in Hansard, Volume No. 32. But, Mr. Speaker, the First Minister only got up after you put the vote, not before.

These are the cases that I've quoted where there were changes made in questions offered to the House. In every case the Minister got up beforehand, made the amendment. In every case, Mr. Speaker, you made the amendment in the question -- quite properly. In this case you made no such amendment, and I submit that the vote in this House was on the question as put by yourself. It cannot be otherwise, Mr. Speaker. Because if we were to accept the principle that once a vote is taken an honourable member can get up and say, "I have reservations," well then, Mr. Speaker, I can get up on any vote after it's taken and say, "Mr. Speaker, I have reservations" or "I'd like to have this changed" and surely we're not going to then proceed and change the Votes and Proceedings and say, "subject to this", or "subject to that." Surely the only way we can operate is to have the Votes and Proceedings reflect what goes on in this House. And if my honourable friends wanted an amendment made, then the time for them to state it was before the question was put. And the question should have been put without any doubts either with that amendment, if it was meant to be that way, or if it was not meant to be that way, then the way you did put it, Mr. Speaker, and that is with no reservations. And I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this Votes and Proceedings is incorrect as it is listed here. There is no question. I have the proof here from the Hansard records themselves. The written Hansard

(Mr. Molgat, cont'd.) does not give and I say this -- I don't know why it is not so, this one is not like the other Hansards, it does not give your exact question, but the proof is there. Mr. Speaker, while some may say, "oh well, this is a minor point. It's a question of one or two questions that some member wanted." That is not what is at issue here, Mr. Speaker. What is at issue is the principle that what goes on in this House cannot be changed by anyone else but this House. It cannot be changed by any individual member and no member, be he the First Minister, has the right to get up after a vote is taken and have anything changed. And I submit that

MR. ROBLIN: May I ask my honourable friend a question before he sits down? Is my honourable friend intimating that I, in any way, after the proceedings of the House did anything to change the record? Are you trying to intimate that I spoke to the Clerk or to the Speaker or -- (Interjection) -- You're not accusing me of anything like that?

MR. MOLGAT: You weren't here when I began my statement. I said quite definitely at the outset that I was not charging anyone with any wilful misdemeanor in this matter. But what I'm saying is that there has been a change made and it is not a reflection of what went on in this House.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend used my name and said that no member, not even the First Minister, could make any changes. And the implication of that is that I tried to make some change. I just want to be quite clear that that's not your --

MR. MOLGAT: I don't know whether you did or did not. All I know is what the Hansard says; what the Hansard reads. You made an objection after the question, not before the question. The question as it appears in Votes and Proceedings is changed.

MR. ROBLIN: Yes, but I want to be quite clear that my honourable friend is not by implication, or otherwise, suggesting that I attempted to interfere with any of the activities of the appointed servants of the House in dealing with this matter. I want to be assured of that.

MR. MOLGAT: No, I have much too high a regard for the appointed servants of this House that I'm sure they wouldn't let you.

MR. ROBLIN: my honourable friend does not have the same high regard for other colleagues in the House. --(Interjection)-- I think I must have been right.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. R. G. SMELLIE (Birtle-Russell): Mr. Speaker, I remember the occasion of which the Honourable Leader of the Opposition speaks quite clearly. I remember the feelings we had at the time that this vote was taken, and when tempers got a little high at the time. If we go back to the discussion as recorded in Hansard, and which I think is correctly recorded, when the Honourable Leader of the NDP made his motion for the Order for a Return, immediately the Attorney-General got up to speak to the question and raised the objection to the information asked by the Honourable Leader of the NDP or, at least, certain parts of that information. Considerable discussion followed on this point of order and I am quite sure that in the minds of most members of the House at the time that the voice vote was taken, that it was their understanding that this was subject to the reservations that had been raised by the Minister. If you will remember, Sir, at the time that this vote was taken, the question was not read. All that was said by Your Honour at the time this vote was taken was: "Are you ready for the question?" And ordinarily in this House, Sir, when objection is raised by a Minister who is charged with this responsibility, when the question is put it is acknowledged to be subject to that reservation. And in most cases this argument does not arise. I think, Sir, that if Yeas and Nays had been called on that particular vote, on that particular occasion, and the question had been read, that you, Sir, would not have been satisfied that the Yeas had it if the question is as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition says it should be. --(Interjection)-- All I'm suggesting is that after the vote was taken there is some division of opinion as to what we were voting on. And if you wished to have the matter cleared up to your satisfaction at that time, then the question of the Yeas and Nays should have been called. You didn't call for any Yeas and Nays then. It was understood

MR. PAULLEY: Why should we? We've had our victory.

MR. SMELLIE: Oh no, you haven't had your victory. Oh, no, and Hansard is perfectly clear on the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, as I said the other day when the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition drew this to the attention of the House, it was something that had slipped by me and following the sitting -- I believe it was in the afternoon -- the Leader of the Opposition asked me whether or not I would like to present this motion but I suggested that seeing as he and his colleagues had found the error, that he should proceed with it. I think as has been stated though, however, that there is no question of doubt, or should be no question of doubt in anybody's mind. It is true that during the debate of that day there was one or two questions back and forth across the House in regards to the acceptance or rejection of the order. I want to assure the Honourable Member for Birtle-Russell that it wasn't a question of tempers, it never is in this House. I don't think we should allow such a statement to be recorded on Hansard without at least mellowing it somewhat. The fact of the matter though is, during the debate, and Hansard surely and truly substantiates at least this, that the Honourable the Attorney-General and ourselves had differences of opinion as to what reports of the department should remain confidential and what is in the general public information. If we recall that debate, I took the stand that this was such an important matter to the whole mining industry and individuals, that it should not be allowed to be buried. In fairness, I must say that the information was offered to me privately and also that there was a copy of the evidence of the coroner's inquest lodged in the library. But I think though, Mr. Speaker, the reasons for this being raised, not only in connection with this, but a question of a principle maybe, and I'm inclined to think possibly that it was, Mr. Speaker, a slip -- maybe I shouldn't use the word slip. I don't mean it in its normal connotation anyway, but after having so many orders for return changed with the reservations by the government, it might have been presumed by Your Honour at the time of compiling the record in Votes and Proceedings, that the same was here in this case. But I would say this, that while the Honourable the Leader of the House did, after the vote was taken, mention the reservations, I said that I was not accepting any reservations. And had the government then wished to reject the order, all he simply had to do was stand up and ask for the Yeas and Nays and the whole order would have been rejected. So I think the points raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition -- or be it possibly that I should read Votes and Proceedings a little more closely than I have had the time to -- I think it's a valid one and I would suggest that the House accept, under the conclusive proof that has been established in this House, I suggest that the motion should be accepted without further debate.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was out of the House when the second debate arose on this matter, I believe on the 19th or 20th of March because I see from reading Hansard at that time that there were a number of statements made then that were really not in accord with the facts of the situation. Standing here today somewhat in the capacity of a witness because the number of statements have been made, or allegations, or hints, to the effect that the government, after hearing the brandishments of the Honourable the Leader of the New Democratic Party, saw fit to change its stand and to accept the order and that's the way the thing went through. Well I was the one, Mr. Speaker, who made the reservations with respect to the order. And while I must admit that from time to time and on rare occasions, the brandishments of the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party sometimes can take me off the true and right course and make me follow his course, I want to assure you, Sir, on that occasion, such did not occur, and that there never was any doubt in the mind, I'm sure, of anybody in this House, Mr. Speaker, that the only reason the government accepted the order was subject to the reservations that had been stated as a pre-condition during the debate that proceeded the taking of the actual vote. --(Interjection)-- No, we didn't have to vote against the order, Mr. Speaker, because the order, I believe I said during the course of the debate -- and I don't intend to quote from Hansard in an extended way from that debate at all, because it's not necessary -- I said that the government would not accept the order with respect to (4) and I went on to explain why. I gave my honourable friend many examples of inter-departmental correspondence, documents of a confidential nature, and so on. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I consider the whole point to be so academic insofar as the rules of Beausnesne are concerned that I took it myself that my honourable friend immediately accepted what the rule of the House was and the traditional rules of Beausnesne and indeed of May, which was quoted by the Honourable the First Minister subsequent to remarks that I made in that connection.

There are two ways that this matter might be resolved. The Speaker I suggest, with

(Mr. Lyon, cont'd.) deference to you, Sir, might on the face of it -- prima facie -- rule the question to be out of order, because in fact that's what it is, unless the government chooses to accept it, and the government indicated quite clearly that it was not prepared to accept it because it offended against the rule in Beauchesne and the rule in May. The vote was taken, and then the First Minister immediately subsequent to the vote said, of course, subject to the reservation. If those remarks had not been made the vote was taken subject to the reservation.

And to get away from the legal niceties of it, and I could bury my honourable friend in legal niceties if he wants to argue on points like that, but to get away from the legal niceties of it, let's suggest, Mr. Speaker -- let's look at the question as to the practical situation. Is the government going to stand up and oppose, by two or three different speakers, a matter -- and in that case I suppose we were wrong, we tried to appeal to the reason of the Honourable Leader of the New Democratic Party -- perhaps we should have used the usual sledge hammer tactics that he seems to respond much better to, but --(Interjection)-- we tried to appeal to his reason and as a result of that we got into this dispute, but I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the practical result of it all is this, that the government would not be standing up and saying one thing and then turning around and voting against itself on the point, and that is quite clear. The only reason we accepted the order was subject to the reservations that I had made and the fact that my honourable friend said that he did not accept those reservations, I say, with the greatest of respect, Mr. Speaker, is a matter of no concern whatsoever to the government because the reservations were stated and we voted for the order subject to the reservations. He knows that as well as I do, Mr. Speaker

MR. PAULLEY: Oh no, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have had the government defeat the order for return.

MR. LYON: Yes I can imagine that my honourable friend might because

MR. PAULLEY: Why certainly.

MR. LYON: because he might see a situation there where he could milk a vote or two.

MR. PAULLEY: The trouble is that you know that I was right.

MR. SPEAKER: Order!

MR. LYON: I merely suggest, Mr. Speaker, that he knows the practical side of the situation as well as I do. I suggest that there is no question, or no point has been made on the legal side of it whatsoever. It was quite clear what the government's stand was. The order was accepted subject to the reservation and, of course, to end the whole situation my honourable friend -- and I do give him credit for this -- admits today that looking at the whole situation he has, in fact, the information that he wants. Now there is a rule in court you know that if you start an action and prior to the action coming on to hearing in court, if you get the remedy that you're looking for, the court won't deal with it, and I would suggest that that's a very good rule that might apply in other Chambers -- in other matters for consideration. There's another rule of law that I've had occasion to quote before in the House, that is *minimus non curat let*, the law doesn't concern itself with trifles. I wish to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this House should not concern itself with this trifling matter any longer.

MR. HRYHORCZUK: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that that treatment of the subject matter by the Honourable the Attorney-General is pertinent to the matter at all. We're not discussing the legality of anything here. It's a matter of fact. I think that the Honourable Leader of the Opposition has proven beyond any doubt that an error has occurred in the Votes and Proceedings of a certain date. We are not interested in how the error occurred -- that isn't the point at all. The point is that there is an error, and it's obvious that there is an error. What is all the argument about? All we want to do is to correct the error so that the Votes and Proceedings present the matter as it did pass the House -- that is all, Mr. Speaker. Nobody is asking for an explanation or anything else. All we want is a correction in the record and the request for a correction is proper -- has been substantiated and proved. Why the argument? I think the motion is well made. The mover of the motion has proven his case and I can't see how anybody -- any member of this House can vote against that motion.

MR. PREFONTAINE: I agree fully with the last speaker. I think the case has been definitely proven. I kind of remember that the Bible, I guess, has stated that he who has ears to

(Mr. Prefontaine, cont'd.) . . . listen, or understand should use them, or should understand, or should listen -- something like that anyway -- I could quote . . .

A MEMBER: He that hath ears to hear let him hear.

MR. PREFONTAINE: Que celui qui a des oreilles pour entendre qu'il entende.

I can quote it in French better than English possibly. And I say that it is plain to anyone who has ears that the Leader of the Opposition -- my leader -- has proven his case. This tape is the record -- it's not what is written in Hansard because it's the tape that is the final and definite proof of what has been said in this House. I believe the Leader of the Opposition has proven that an error has been made in the typing of Hansard -- not according to what the tape registered and the tape has been exposed to us -- has been before each and every one of us -- we've had a chance to listen to the tape, which is the official; it cannot go wrong; it cannot make a mistake, and I think that nobody can object to the resolution. We just want to have the records straight. We want to have the written, or typed, Hansard correct -- as the tape is. It should be an exact replica of the tape, of the record that is printed -- that is not printed but is taken in this House. And I say that I certainly for one would not understand anyone voting against this. It's only a matter of fact -- this thing has been proven and there's no doubt that the Votes and Proceedings -- there's no alternative but to do what the tape says should be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker in closing the debate I'm not going to re-cover all the ground that I have given but it seems to me that the facts are clear. There has been an error. The Hansard, which the tape recorder indicates gives exactly what went on in the House. The Votes and Proceedings do not reflect accurately what did go on in the vote that was taken. I think the previous cases to which I referred are the proof that what my honourable friend from Birtle-Russell said, and what the Attorney-General said, may apply to this particular question that we're -- this one item that we're discussing now. They may say, well we had made reservations beforehand, but the fact still remains that whenever, on other questions, and in particular on that one of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, when there were reservations made beforehand, what was it that the Minister of Industry and Commerce said when you put the question: "without amendments, Mr. Speaker?" The Minister got up before the vote and he said: "In that event, Mr. Speaker, I must ask the Leader of the House if he cares to have the order amended so that it finishes at the end of item (2), otherwise we'll be forced to vote against the order." Now in these cases, Mr. Speaker, there's no question in both cases the Minister got up beforehand when you put the question -- before the question was put -- made the reservation -- you then amended the question. Hansard, Votes and Proceedings are correct. In this case nothing of the sort was done. --(Interjection)-- Certainly.

MR. LYON: I just looked at the top of Page 801. Would my honourable friend say that the reservation that I expressed at the top of Page 801 with respect to another question on that same date was put by Mr. Speaker?

MR. MOLGAT: I don't know what the question is. I'd have to check it. --(Interjection)-- No, well I don't know. I have not checked it. I have not raised any question about it. --(Interjection) -- I would have to check it. --(Interjection)-- The facts are that the situation is quite clear in this regard; there has been an error. I cannot see how anyone can say there hasn't when they've listened to the record of the Hansard itself and when they look at how these questions were treated in other cases.

Mr. Speaker put the question and after a voice vote declared the motion lost.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

The question before the House is the proposed resolution proposed by the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition that the Votes and Proceedings of the sitting of Friday the 16th of March, 1962, be corrected by striking out the words "excepting clause (4) in line 10, page 3."

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

YEAS: Messrs. Campbell, Desjardins, Dow, Froese, Gray, Guttormson, Harris, Hawryluk, Hillhouse, Hryhorczuk, Molgat, Orlikow, Paulley, Peters, Prefontaine, Reid, Schreyer, Shoemaker, Tanchak, Wagner and Wright.

NAYS: Messrs. Alexander, Baizley, Bjornson, Carroll, Christianson, Corbett, Cowan,

(Nays, cont'd.) Evans, Groves, Hutton, Jeannotte, Johnson (Assiniboia), Johnson (Gimli), Klym, Lissaman, Lyon, McKellar, McLean, Martin, Roblin, Scarth, Shewman, Smellie, Strickland, Thompson, Watt, Weir, Witney, Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Morrison.

MR. CLERK: Yeas, 21; Nays, 30.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare the motion lost.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order because I think some of the comments that have recently been exchanged across the Chamber here indicate that there are some members on the other side who feel that persons on this side of the House, I suppose those in the front row, have in some way tampered with or influenced the recordings of the proceedings in the House, and I, for one, feel that that is a reflection on members on this side which the circumstances do not warrant. I want to give you, Sir, and I want to give the members of this House, the positive assurance that no member on this side of the House in any way attempted to influence the recordings of the Votes and Proceedings, but that it was done in the proper way and that we reject out of hand the implications that members opposite are making, that there has been some improper interference with the proceedings of the House.

MR. MOLGAT: Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order, all I can say is that this House has the opportunity now to correct the Votes and Proceedings but my honourable friends with their majority chose not to have correct Votes and Proceedings.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the plain fact is that we think the Clerk and the Speaker were right.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, not on a point of order but on a point of privilege, I reject and resent very much the remarks of the Honourable Premier of Manitoba when he suggests by his remarks that the members over in opposition, and I'm not speaking for any except myself as leader of one of the groups in the Legislature here in the Province of Manitoba. I think when I spoke on the resolution that has just been defeated, I made it clear in my remarks, and I would suggest that the Honourable First Minister possibly may find time to read them tomorrow, but at the same time, Mr. Speaker, I regret very much his innuendo. Unless he is prepared to name individuals, but to give blanket coverage to members of opposition actually in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, goes beyond all reasonable propriety in this House, because I made it perfectly clear when I spoke, and I reject and resent the remarks of the Honourable First Minister in this regard.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Speaker, if the point on which the Honourable the First Minister spoke was a point of order, then I'm speaking on a point of order too.

MR. ROBLIN: A point of privilege.

MR. CAMPBELL: My honourable friend said a point of order.

MR. ROBLIN: I'm rectifying that.

MR. CAMPBELL: Did you? -- I didn't notice the correction.

MR. ROBLIN: I'm doing it now.

MR. CAMPBELL: You're doing it now. That's fine. Then I also am speaking on a point of privilege, as I feel that I have the same rights as my honourable friend in the House. The Honourable the First Minister had the opportunity to make any statement that he wished to make while the debate was proceeding, as I have. Why didn't he make his statement at that time, and then he wouldn't have had to make it on a question of privilege. But whether it's a question of order or privilege, I'd like to ask him now, how can he say that he and his colleagues think that the Speaker and Hansard were right when he has the auditory evidence of the fact that they were wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know whether it's proper for me to enter into the question of privilege or not.

Proposed resolution by the Honourable Member for Brokenhead.

MR. SCHREYER: I move, seconded by the Member for Kildonan, the following resolution:

WHEREAS river bank slippage and erosion along the Red River has been continuing for a long period of time; and whereas this problem is especially acute in the South Metropolitan area and Lockport; and whereas there appears to be little probability of early action because of confusion as to the relative responsibilities of the three levels of Government and also because of lack of cost information; and whereas there can be no justification for leaving the matter in such a miasma, therefore be it resolved that this government consider the advisability

(Mr. Schreyer, cont'd.) . . . of establishing liaison with the municipalities concerned and thus entering into negotiations both technical and financial, with the Federal Government, in order to analyse, and consequently, to combat the whole problem.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the indulgence of the House to have this matter stand.

MR. SPEAKER: You moved the resolution - - -

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, I don't think that my colleague was quite aware of the situation that at 5:30 we terminated private members' business. He thought that after he had started to introduce the resolution, the House might agree just to accept the introduction and that he would make his remarks when the order next appeared on the Order Paper.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I think that is the preferable method of doing with it. If the business is not completed within the time limit, it has a proper place on the Order Paper again next time and my honourable friend is entitled to continue his speech at that time. So if he'd like to give us the first four minutes, we can then hear the rest later on.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that for the sake of four minutes that he does not proceed, and then we'll have his full statement before us at the one time.

MR. ROBLIN: Well I think it is probably slightly irregular, but if my honourable friend is willing to agree to this peculiar suggestion, I have no objection to it and we can go on with second readings of these private bills.

MR. PAULLEY: I don't think it's anything peculiar, it's been done before.

MR. SPEAKER: As I understand it, the motion of the honourable member has a nullity until the next Orders of the Day.

Second reading of Bill No. 74. The Honourable Member for St. Vital.

MR. GROVES presented Bill No. 74, An Act to incorporate The Church Home for Girls, for second reading.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Second reading of Bill No. 60, An Act to validate a Certain Devise and Bequest in the Last Will and Testament of Esther Shnoor, deceased.

MR. COWAN presented Bill No. 60, An Act to validate a Certain Devise and Bequest in the Last Will and Testament of Esther Shnoor, deceased, for second reading.

Mr. Speaker presented the motion.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Ethelbert-Plains, that the debate be adjourned.

MR. LYON: Mr. Speaker, . . . that I would not oppose this bill going to Committee in order that we might hear the parties concerned, but I wanted to raise the question that there might well be certain reservations that members of the House would have in connection with this bill, including myself, but I think it should go to Committee where we can hear the parties in question. The point involved in it is a very important one.

MR. HILLHOUSE: Mr. Speaker, I presumed that the honourable member was not going to speak on the bill and that was the reason why I adjourned it, but I have no objection to the bill going to Committee and if it will facilitate matters in its reaching Committee, I'm quite prepared to withdraw my motion to adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

MR. MOLGAT: . . . member presenting the bill though, Mr. Speaker.

MR. COWAN: Well I should be glad to give it, Mr. Speaker, . . .

MR. ROBLIN: I would just like to say that anyone else who wishes to speak should speak before the honourable member does, because he is actually closing the debate.

MR. PAULLEY: Mr. Speaker, the honourable member was asked to explain the bill and I don't know whether the Honourable Member for Selkirk heard an asking for the explanation when he moved the adjournment. Now it's our normal practice that on bills, if requested, the mover of the resolution explains it at the presentation of the motion for second reading. Now I would suggest that possibly this is a matter that could be handled in the same way as that was handled for my honourable colleague the Member for Brokenhead due to the hour.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, speaking to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the honourable member spoke over here and the Honourable

(Mr. Speaker, cont'd.) . . . Member for Selkirk has spoken, if they have spoken, well he is closing the debate. If they didn't speak . . .

MR. PAULLEY: The Honourable Member for Selkirk I think was just speaking on the question of the adjournment.

MR. ROBLIN: Mr. Speaker, I regret this constant dispute about points of order when the case is so clear. The Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre when he moved the bill is making his speech. If he says nothing else beyond that, he's made his speech. That is, if he doesn't make an explanation before other members intervene, that's his opening statement. Other members have clearly intervened and anything he says now will close the debate, so while I think it is quite desirable that he should give us an explanation, I think that we have to regard that explanation as being the closing of his statement in respect of this second reading of the bill. I'm quite certain that a check of the rules will clearly show that is the case.

I would like however, Sir, if I may speak on a point of order as it is 5:30, just to announce that perhaps it would be well if the Speaker left the Chair now and when we come back this evening, when government business begins, perhaps it would be desirable to continue with the second readings of these bills so that they may be advanced a stage, and then the Honourable Member for Winnipeg Centre can say what he wishes. Then we would call the bill on The Labour Relations Act which is standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Elmwood and then we would proceed with the Committee of Supply. That would be my proposal for this evening, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I call it 5:30 and leave the Chair until 8:00 o'clock this evening.